

The Family Lines of Richard & Alice Yea
Originally of Wiveliscombe & subsequently
of Pyrland Hall, Taunton, Somerset

500 years of Yea Family History

From the modest origins of Oakhampton House and Farm in Wiveliscombe, Somerset in the person of Richard Yea whose will of 1548 has survived, this branch of the Yea family prospered not least through marriages with other Somerset families. These include the Slocombes, Chutes, Hobbes, Burlands, Lacys and Brewers, details of whom are also presented here. With increasing wealth, a Yea descendant married into the wealthy Trevelyan family and was raised to a Baronetcy in the 1750's. Though the male line of this branch died out in the mid-19th century owing to lack of male heirs, descendants of the female lines still thrive today.

© Mike Darch & David Yaw 2021

Acknowledgements

Our research involved the review of literally thousands of individual records from primary and secondary sources. The improved availability of parish records from the mid-late 1500's has greatly facilitated our research, though in many Somerset parishes there are significant gaps, not least around the Civil War period of the 1640's/50's and during outbreaks of the plague. From careful selection and validation of these and other records, we were able to document with a very high degree of confidence our own ancestral roots, both of which have been published on the website noted below, as well as the descendants of Richard Yea presented here.

Our research drew extensively on the work of others, who we are pleased to acknowledge. Mike's aunt Alma Yea did much of the early research into the lineage of Robert Yeaw of Kingston St Mary some 40-50 years ago, which is remarkable in its coverage given it was done before the internet age. Alfred Guy Yea, who like Alma had been researching the family for about 40 years, collected or saw just about every certificate of the Yea family from 1837, such that we believe there are only two family lines with their surname spelled as Yea surviving in the UK today.

We both owe a huge debt to the late Sheila Yeo without whose help and the wealth of information originally published on her "Yeo Family History and One Name Study" website, we might simply have given up. David Bromwich of the Somerset Record Society found many of the reference books that forever gave us new leads. Anne Crawford, Archivist at Wells Cathedral found several early Oakhampton deeds. Sian Plant kindly reviewed the section on the Burland family and assisted us with the Hole family.

Staff of the South West Heritage Trust centres in Taunton and Exeter were very helpful in finding deeds of property transactions, records of court cases and wills. Their counterparts at the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre were helpful with their resource of deeds related to the Yea's received from the Newman-Rogers family. The resources and staff at the National Archives in Kew and the British Library in St Pancras were also helpful in finding early records of court cases in Chancery and the Star Chamber, Inquisition Post Mortems and medieval tax rolls. The Sampford Peverell Society kindly allowed us to quote from their private collection of Poor Law and Land Tax records which include entries reflecting the Yea family's long term interest in East Pitt farm in that Devon parish.

In the specific case of Richard of Oakhampton, a key piece of earlier research is that by Alfred James Monday, whose work "The History of the Family of Yea" published in 1885 was commissioned by Sir Francis Grant, Bart, a descendant of Richard Yea of Oakhampton in the female line. Various documents which have become available since Monday's book was published have allowed us to update and in a few cases correct his findings in this present work. Another useful published work is "Wifela's Combe – a history of the parish of

Wiveliscombe” by F Hancock, published 1911.

Other sources to which we had frequent recourse include Collinson’s History & Antiquities of Somerset; Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries and British History Online.

There were also many other private researchers who shared their work with us to whom we are very grateful for their contributions.

Important notes for Other Researchers

This volume updates a previous version first published on the Yeo Society website in 2008. It now includes much additional detail and transcripts of property deeds, marriage settlements, wills, courts cases and other source material which help document a pedigree spanning 14 generations.

Co-author Mike Darch has researched his own ancestry and documented his ancestors from Robert Yeaw & Joane Treable who married in Combe Florey in 1670 and settled in Cushuish a small hamlet nearby Kingston St Mary, both places near Taunton, down to the present day. He proved conclusively he is a 9th generation descendant from Robert's father John Yaw. Mike published an early version of a descendant report from John through Robert & Joane on the Yeo Society.com website in 2008:

www.yeosociety.com/downloads/The%20Somerset%20Yea%27s%20Public%20version%20abridged%20revised%20March%202008.pdf

In that previously published report, given the commonality of the surname across a small geographical area, Mike proposed that the said Robert Yeaw was a direct descendant of Richard Yea who died in 1548 through Richard Yawe of Milverton, died 1598; John Yeaw/Yea of Chipstable, died 1620; and John Yeo of Cannington, died 1670. The results of our latest research including review of sources, not previously in the public domain, mean we can now confidently discount this proposed continuity over the first four generations. However, the descendants from Robert's father John through Robert himself and his wife Joan remain valid. .

David's research led back to Thomas, father of John Yea of Yea - and a deed of lease on two farms in Wiveliscombe and Sampford Peverell executed by the latter in 1597. This work is now also available on the current yeonline website:

<https://yeonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

Mike's research was first published on the Yeo Society website in 2008, to which David's was added in 2015

We have many other family trees for lines that have probably died out and if any reader wants more information on them or has any other information on this family line they are welcome to contact the authors below.

mikedarch@gmail.com

david.yaw01@gmail.com

Table Of Contents

Introduction	6
Earliest Yea History	7
Descendant Report for Richard Yea	12
Oakhampton House and Farm and their Occupants	190
The Baronetcy & Pedigree of Sir William Yea. Bart	201
Disposal of the Estate of Sir William Walter Yea Bart inc some of Lacy Yea's in 1863	208
Descendant Report for David Slocombe & Alice Yea	218
Descendants of Nicholas Chute, his daughter Susannah and Grandaughter Jane Allen	231
Descendants of Thomas Hobbes & Elisabeth Webber inc intermarriages of Chutes and Burlands	271
Descendants of John Burland inc the marriage of Dorothy Hobbes	287
Descendants of William Lacy inc the marriage of Dorothy Lacy	350
The Estate of William Lacy and the legal disputes thereon	383
Yea Family Wills	391
Misc Spousal & Other Wills	411
Transcripts of Marriage Settlements	430
Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds	451
Transcripts of Court Cases	463
Other Yea Families	484
List of Individuals Alphabetically with details	491
Index	505

Introduction

This volume presents the results of some research into the family history of Richard Yea of Oakhampton Farm near Wiveliscombe in Somerset, where he died in about 1548. As will be seen, the literature has references to the Yea and similar surnames in the Wiveliscombe area reaching back almost 300 years earlier.

In his book on the History of the Yea family referred to in our Acknowledgments above, Alfred Monday suggested that Richard Yea and other families with similar names were probably from a common root. A copy of Richard Yea's will dated 25 July 1548 has survived, as have a number of earlier deeds relating to his occupation of Oakhampton. He is thus the earliest member of this branch whose descendants we can document with a high degree of certainty. From modest beginnings, Richard's descendants became increasingly prosperous, not least through judicious marriages into other prosperous local families. The first two generations, male and female, married into other local farming families – the Marshe, Chorley and Hill alias Hillinge families. In a valuation of lands made in Wiveliscombe in 1602, Richard's grandson David Yea was assessed at £80, the third highest in the parish

In 1607, Richard's great-grandson, also David Yea married a little further afield – to Jane Allen in Wembdon near Bridgwater. The Yea's had not reached a status worthy of a pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset in 1623, although when David died in 1657, he left a will – the first we find for this branch after Richard's some 110 years earlier. David's descendants married successively into the Hobbes, Lacy and Brewer families, the brides' dowries seemingly introducing increasing wealth into the family.

In 1756, Richard's descendant William Yea married Julia Trevelyan, heiress of a prominent Somerset family. William had become sufficiently wealthy to establish a family seat at Pyrland Hall near Taunton, and in 1759 he was raised to a baronetcy by King George II. Then in the 1800's, the family fortunes began to decline. William's son William Walter pre-deceased him. A grandson also William Walter who succeeded to the title was afflicted with a long mental illness. The latter's son Lacy Walter Giles Yea died a heroic death in the Crimean War and another son Raleigh Henry Yea died in a shooting accident. The male line eventually died out in 1864 and the extensive landed estate built up by successive generations was auctioned off.

William Walter's female descendants preserved the memory of the family through monuments and a stained glass window in the church of Taunton St James. Several also made judicious marriages, whose descendants we can trace down to the present day

This volume thus represents a major revision of research first published in 2008. It now includes details of various "spousal" families with whom Richard's descendants inter-married, as well as transcripts of wills, marriage settlements, land and property deeds, and court cases. The updated history of Richard Yea and his male and female descendants through 14 generations is set out on the following pages.

Earliest Yea Family History

Richard Yea who died ca 1548 is the first of this line whose descendants we can trace with confidence through documentary evidence from property deeds, wills, court cases baptisms, marriages and burials from parish records. However, sources in the literature refer to Yea's and variants of this surname in the Wiveliscombe area and pre-date Richard by well over 200 years. As will be seen, the family had close ties to the ancient town of Wiveliscombe and in particular to Oakhampton, both mentioned in the Domesday Book.

The earliest renderings of the surname in the late 1200's and 1300's include de la Ya, le Yea, atte Yea, atte Yor and others. The apparent French language influence here might hint that the name may have originated with followers of William the Conqueror. Alfred Monday in "The History of the Family of Yea" (pp 5-8) does not make this association, but conjectures that the name may have its origins in south Devon, from where he suggests some descendants migrated to north Devon and beyond into Somerset. But in neither case is there a sequence of documentary evidence linking clearly and directly down to Richard.

From the references in the literature cited below, it seems probable that there was a continuous Yea presence in the Wiveliscombe area from the late 1200's. While these records are not sufficiently comprehensive for us to demonstrate a clear line of descent, given the recurrence of variants of this uncommon surname in what in those days was a lightly populated town and environs of some few hundred souls, the present authors contend it is certainly possible Richard descends from these roots.

The family during this early period does not appear to have figured in the titled gentry, but was sufficiently prosperous to have held land. Documents show that the Yea family had an (apparently enduring) interest in Oakhampton Farm from the Chapter of Dean & Wells some 150 years before Richard held the lease thereon. Evidence in a court case of 1676 states the Yea family also had an interest in Yea Farm, another property in Wiveliscombe, in the time of Henry VI (ruled 1423-1461). Another early document links the Yea's to Stogumber, a locality with which family connections appear to have endured too.

Some descendants of the Yea family joined the clergy. We find references to Sir John Atya and John atte Yaa clerk- both titles here signifying a clerical rather than temporal calling, including the ability to read and write, rare in the general population at this period. The established church in England at this time pre-Henry VIII was still catholic and its clergy celibate, hence such family members produced no heirs or descendants. However, with their positions within the Diocese of Bath & Wells, we might speculate whether their connections may have helped smooth the path of brothers or other family members in executing deeds for property leases with the Dean & Chapter of Wells.

A catalogue is presented below of early sources which cite the Yea and variant names from the earliest in the late 13thC up to the late 15thC, at about which time Richard was probably born. Early sources refer to Wiveliscombe and Oakhampton, a farm near Wiveliscombe, both mentioned in the Domesday Book. Note in a few records, the farm is referred to as Okehampton. This volume also has a few references to the town of Okehampton in Devon. It is generally obvious from the context which place is referred to.

A catalogue of early references to the Yea Family, Wiveliscombe & Oakhampton

1065: On 4 May, the charter of Edward the Confessor to Giso, Bishop of Wells states that in the manor of **Wiveliscombe** is included in this important document the town of Acumentum (**Oakhampton**).

1276: Deed between (1) John de Codesforde and (2) John de Barton, son of Nich. de Walton, and Elen his wife. Grant in reversion of all his lands and wood called Haywood, except Sevenacres, in Stogumber, which Thos. de St Neath, vicar of Stogumber, holds, with a watercourse. Rent 6½ quarters of rye and 6 hens at Michaelmas during the life of John de Cottiford and thereafter 1 mark of silver. Witnesses. [?Rich.] de la Roche; John Baron; **John de la Ya**; Wm Carvyle; Nich. Carvyle. Stogumber 11 Oct. 1276 (SWHT doc ref DD/WO 62/2/8)

1276: Deed between (1) John de Barton and (2) John de Codsforde for the surrender of the above property. Witnesses. Rich. de la Roche; John Baron; **John de la Ya**; Wm Carvyle; Nich. Carvyle, Stogumber 11 Oct. 1276 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/WO 62/2/9)

1322-1329: House and Lands transferred to the Dean & Chapter of Wells, as an endowment of the Chantry in Wells Cathedral which had been built by Bishop Drokensford shortly before his death on 9th May 1329 with fellow worker Dean Godelee, the rents from which then supplemented their income.

1330: It was found by an inquisition, taken after the death of Bishop Drokensford, that he died seised of one messuage and three virgates of land in the hamlet of **Oakhampton** within the manor of **Wiveliscombe**, which tenements were held of the Bishopric of Bath and Wells by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee.

1332: Extract from a book containing a list of Old Charters belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, relating to house and lands at **Oakhampton** in the parish of **Wiveliscombe**; the original held in the Cathedral library at Wells, Page 232: "Lease and Release by Phillip de Drokensford, brother and heir of Dom. John de Drokensford, formerly Bishop of Bath & Wells shortly before his death in May 1329, to Dom. Hamelin de Godele, Canon of Wells, of lands and Tenements in Oakhampton in the parish of Wiveliscombe. Witnesses: Dom. John de Clyvedon Sen., John de Erlegh, Ralph Fitzhours, Hugh de Langelond, Knts., John de Durburgh and **John le Yea**. The property alternatively called Acumentum, later Ockyngton, then Oakhampton. (Wells Cathedral archives)

1333: This gift was increased by Hamelin de Godlee, Dean Godelee's nephew and a Canon of Wells, who in 1333, conveyed to the Dean and Chapter a house and two plough lands in **Wiveliscombe**, to supplement the endowments of the above chantry.

1339: At Westminster in the octave of St Michael between Thomas de Bromlegh & Emma his wife, querents; and **Robert atte Yea**, Chaplain, deforciant of "messuages 24 acres of

land 5 acres of meadow 2 acres of wood 12d rent pasture for 4 oxen and 1/3 part of a weir in WYKE juxta Langport.

1341: August Ratification by the Dean and Chapter of Wells of the appointment made by Master Robert Hereward, the Archdeacon, of **John atte Yaa, clerk** to collect the fruits of rents etc., of the church of Fityngton (Fiddington nr Cannington) in the Archdeaconry of Tanton (Taunton) lately vacant (Wells Cathedral Archives)

1342: Deed between (1) John Wolfe of Esterfyfhyde and (2) Hen. Wolfe, son of John Grant of all lands in Esterfyfhyde in the tithing of Dene, in the hundred of Wyllyscum [**Wiveliscombe**], a tenement called Carlhyll in Stogumber in the east and south part of the south street of the town next to the churchyard, also a cottage and curtilage called Pytteland in Stogumber in south part of the same street opposite the shambles of the churchyard] in the tithing of Doniford in the hundred of Williton. Rents - to chief lord of **Wiveliscombe** 3s 9d, 2 suits of court a year, Henry and his male heirs right to enclose a part of the ditch of the meadow of Westbury - to chief lord of Stogumber one rose at midsummer. Remainder to Reginald Wolfe, son of John and male heirs, then to right heirs of John. Witnesses. Simon de la Reth'; **Wm atte Ya**; Rich. Carvyle; Walter Broune; Rich. de Chademeade Esterfyfhyde 17 Nov 1342. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DDWO 62/2/10, tagged seal - worn)

1365: Notes in the Chapter minutes at Wells showing a lease to **John Atte Ya (Yea)** "firmarious de **Oakhampton**" (farmer of Oakhampton) as he was paying rent to the chapter in that year or maybe before - the slate quarries at Oakhampton were in operation since the 1300's. Directions were given for the inspection of his lease to see why he had with-held 6d. of his rent. (See Chapter VIII Oakhampton in Wifela's Combe by F Hancock M.A., S.C.L., F.S.A, Vicar of Dunster, published Taunton, 1911 by Wessex Press)

1409: 20th May; Court case naming. **Richard & Thomas atte Yea** amongst others accused of harrassing Ellis Beare from his lands at Nether Exe & Monk Culm. Note the places referred to are just to the north of Exeter, near Stoke Canon and Shobrooke, where in the latter we find records of the descendants of Walter & Appoline **Yea** in the period ca 1550-1600. We might speculate that this branch descended from Richard and Thomas. (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Westminster)

1415: At Westminster in the quinzaine of St Martin and afterwards in the octave of St. Hillary, between **William atte Ya senior** querent & William Bury (Dury?) deforciant; for a messuage & 48 acres of Land in Stokegummer with 7 acres meadow in Wyleton to hold for life and afterwards to **Robert atte Ya** & his heirs for ever after. We might speculate whether this was the freehold land that became **Yea(w)** Farm in Lower Vexford near Stogumber that is still there to the present time. (Somerset Fines, Somerset Record Society Vol 22 page 50)

1420: Sept 21, **Sir John atte Yor** priest instituted as rector of the parish church of Stawleigh vacant by the resignation of Sir John Beke at the presentation of William Paulet esquire. (Bishop Bubwith's Register, Somerset Record Office Vol 30, P394)

1424: 15 Feb - Exchange of benefices between **Sir John atte Yea** rector of Stawleigh and

Sir Richard Halswill, perpetual chaplain of the chantry of Washbourne of the diocese of Exeter. (Bishop Bubworth's Register, Somerset Record Society, P 447)

1434: Dogmersfeld manor. **Sir John atte Yea** priest instituted as perpetual vicar of parish church of Tymberscomb, at the presentation of Sir John Brikhed canon and prebendary of the church of Tymberscomb, in the church of Wells. **John atte Yea** died 5 years later and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Taillour. (Bishop Stafford's Register, Somerset Record Society Vol 32, pages 166 and 235)

1422/1471: In a court case from 1675, **Mary Peryam alias Yea**, widow of **John Yea** of Wiveliscombe who died ca 1658, gave evidence of deeds showing the Yea family held land there in the reign of Henry VI who ruled 1422/23-1460/61 and 1470/71. It appears that she was referring to the property known as **Yea Farm** rather than to **Oakhampton**, and to the ancestors of **John Yea of Yea**. But it is a further indication that members of the Yea family held land in Wiveliscombe for some 100 years before Richard - and again we might speculate whether the **Yea's** who held **Yea Farm** under Henry VI might have been ancestors of Richard too. (National Archives doc ref C8/237/89 dated ca 1675)

1448: On 3 November court records in Westminster confirm that **John atte Yea** (and others) paid £40 for a messuage and 26 acres of land in South Molton. Might this be the same **John atte Yea** found in Wiveliscombe in 1465 ? (Feet of Fines, CP/1/46/88 No 234)

1451/2: 700 slates from **Oakhampton**, Wiveliscombe were purchased at 20d/1000

1451/2: There are notes in a court roll of the manor of Wiveliscombe, 30-31 Henry VI, where **John Yaa** (Yea) is entered as holding some arable land under the Lord The Bishop of Bath and Wells - this was probably Nicholas Carent who was Bishop at the time. This may be the land holding to which **Mary Periam alias Yea** was referring in her evidence, noted above. It is unclear if this was **Oakhampton** or some other property - but if it were indeed the former, this might lead us to speculate that **John Yaa** named there might have been Richard's father. (Bodleian Charters No.15)

1465: Hancock in "Wifela's Combe" citing as sources the Court Rolls of the Manor held in the Palace of Lambeth library notes that **John Atte YAE** and John Hancock attended the court of Halmote with Hockday on the last day of April on behalf of the whole homeage of Wiveliscombe. It is unclear if **John Atte Yae** was then living in Oakhampton or elsewhere in the parish. The Halmote court was a customary court for civil matters between the Lord of the Manor and his "unfree" tenants. Hockday or Hocktide was the term used for Monday & Tuesday in the second week after Easter. From the year cited alone, we might speculate whether this **John atte Yea** could have been Richard's father, but we have no other collateral for such a relationship (Wyfela's Combe - A History of the Parish of Wiveliscombe by F Hancock, P16)

1473: Lease for **Oakhampton** granted on 2 Oct 13 Edward IV by John Gunthorp, Dean on 3 lives to John Sydenham the younger, Gentleman of **Wiveliscombe**, Elena his wife and Thomas their son, and the longest liver of them. The lease was previously held by Thomas Brown of Yatton (formerly of Wells) and Alice his wife at a yearly rent of 100s. John Sydenham died in 1500, and his son Thomas apparently pre-deceased him. Elena/Eleanor

died in 1517. The Post Mortem Inquisition into her estate was held at Ilchester on 7 August 1517 and showed extensive land holdings, though made no apparent mention of **Oakhampton**. As will be seen, following the death of John Sydenham, in 1500 the lease on **Oakhampton** passed to Richard Yea.(Wells Cathedral Archives. Copy of lease and IPM both in Latin on file).

1486/1515: Thomas Salter, no residence given, raised a Bill of Complaint against **John Yea, Clerk** (of Braunton ??), and Robert (blank) complaining of detention of deeds by them relating to a messuage and 20 acres of land in Kydesford, Somerset. The original document is mutilated and at a crucial point Robert's surname is missing. The document is undated, but the Bill was addressed to an un-named Archbishop of Canterbury as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Since successive Archbishops held the position of Great Keeper between 1486/1493 and 1504/1515, we cannot fix the date of the case more closely. (National Archives doc ref C/1/165/30).

1498: A record in Wells Cathedral states that each Canon resident for the following year may have the nomination to the churches, perpetual vicarages and chantries written over his name and which are in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter to last for one year. In 1489 **Sir John Atya** was serving at the cathedral as chaplain to one of the many cathedral chantries. Such chantries were altars dedicated to the reciting of prayers for the souls of the dead to speed their passage through Purgatory to Heaven, usually those who had left money to pay the chantry priest. In 1498 Canon Thomas Austell was given the right for that year to appoint the next vicar of Stogumber if a vacancy arose, and also any successor to **Atya**, if the latter resigned his chantry chaplaincy. **Atya** resigned that particular chantry only in 1501 after having been appointed chaplain to the chantry of St Edmund in the nave founded for the soul of Bishop Ergham, which presumably had a larger stipend. It is clear therefore, that for at least the period 1489-1501 **Atya** was serving in the cathedral and was not the incumbent of a parish, which would have been a further advancement.

Descendants of Richard & Alice Yea

Generation 1

1. **RICHARD¹ YEA** was born about 1475. He died in 1548 in Wiveliscombe. He married Alice about 1500. She was born about 1475. She died between 1548-1558 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Richard Yea:

As noted in the previous section of this work, the literature includes references to Yea's in the Wiveliscombe area from as early as the 13th century. Richard Atya or Yea of Oakhampton was probably NOT the first Yea to live there - but he is the first family member from whom we can document with a high degree of certainty a continuous line of descent over some 500 years.

We find no birth, marriage or burial records for Richard - formal parish records began only after his lifetime. But several deeds of lease and his will have survived from which we learn something of his life and can establish his immediate descendants.

About 1475: Richard executed a lease on Oakhampton in 1500 (see below). Presumably he had already reached the age of majority to be able to enter into such a legal agreement, and hence must have been born pre-1479, and we might reasonably assume ca 1475.

1500: 19th November. The Dean & Chapter of Bath & Wells granted a lease to Richard Atya (Yea) and his wife and the survivor of them for life of the reversion of the Manor of Okyngton (ie Oakhampton) in the parish of Wyvelescombe. There is little doubt that Richard Atya and Richard Yea are one and the same. Richard's wife is not named - the original document in Latin has a blank space for her forename. We might speculate whether the blank was simply a clerical oversight or whether Richard's marriage had been mooted but not solemnized at this time. (Volume of property deeds, Wells Cathedral Archives, folio 83).

The lease was to commence after the death of Ellen, relict of John Sydenham, lately deceased. The said John Sidenham had taken out a lease on Oakhampton in 1473 on the three lives of himself, his wife and their son Thomas and longest liver of them. Richard's deed of 1500 is explicit that John had recently died, and from the text we might presume son Thomas pre-deceased him. We know Ellen died ca 1518 from her post-mortem inquisition held at "Yvelchester" (ie Ilchester), and while the document records her extensive landed estate, it does not appear to refer to Oakhampton. (National Archives doc ref C/142/32/70)

We thus can't be sure when Richard & his wife moved to Oakhampton, but it seems likely they were established there by 1519 at the latest. The text of Richard's lease

Generation 1 (cont.)

states it shall continue “so long as it shall be vacant (quandocumque vacare contigerit) for a fine of £20. Provided always that Richard and his wife must reside on the manor and not let it to farm; but when they are bowed with age (cum fuerint senio confracti) then they may let it for the life of the survivor of them, so that they may dwell (morham trahere) near the parish church of Wyvelescombe”.

1524: The Dean & Chapter executed a further lease with Richard by an indenture of 28th May 16 Henry VIII (1524). We only know of the existence of this deed from a reference to it in a later deed of 1544 (see below). To date we have not been able to find this original deed in Wells archives. We thus cannot determine what might have prompted the need for this lease. Given that Richard & his wife were married ca 1500, it seems unlikely the reason for the lease was the birth of their own child. However, as will be seen later, they had a son Robert and we might speculate that the deed might have been prompted by his marriage.

1544: On 8 April 35 Henry VIII (ie 1544), William FitzWilliam Dean of Bath & Wells, executed a third lease with Richard, apparently with David Slocombe and others as sub-tenants. Richard was noted as a “husbandman” and was noted as the tenant of "Our farm of Ockyngton (Oakhampton, Wiveliscombe) and the dovecot", which he held by an indenture of 1524 referred to above, and he was to remain so. Shortly afterwards, Richard retired from Oakhampton to live nearby the church of St Andrew. This is consistent with Richard’s land taxes under the Lay Subsidies dropping from £20 to 100 shillings in 1544.

Oakhampton was sub-let to David Slocombe of Wolleston in the hamlet of “Byknaller” or Bicknoller, husbandman, and Alice his wife. He was granted the reversion of the property, firstly to David himself and his wife Alice to hold the farm and tenement for the term of their lives and of the longer liver of them. After David & Alice died or forfeited, it was then to pass to David Yea, the younger son, "fillio Junior" of Robert Yea deceased for term of his life. After David Yea had died or forfeited, it was then to go to John Yea, the elder son, "fillio senior" of the same Robert Yea, again for the term of his life.

The identity of David & John Yea is unclear in this deed. However, from a later court case John Yeo vs John Hutchins & Mary Hutchins his wife, we can conclude that Richard Yea and his wife had a son Robert. He was the Robert Yea deceased mentioned in the deed, and he was the father of David & John Yea, and who evidently died pre-1544. His widow Marie re-married John Hutchins, and the case brought against them by John Yea concerns the latter’s inheritance of a share in a lease on a property which his late father had executed - please refer also personal notes for John Yea. (National Archives doc ref C3/201/21)

Note also that in the deed of 1544, the succession to the lease after the deaths of

Generation 1 (cont.)

David & Alice Slocombe was to pass first to the younger son David and thereafter to the elder son John. While it was custom and practice for the younger son to inherit in the Manor of Taunton Deane, this was not a common rule throughout Somerset or England. We might conclude that Richard structured the deed to favour his younger grandson in the knowledge that his elder grandson stood to inherit from his deceased father, thus ensuring both grandsons would enjoy a substantial inheritance.

A copy of this deed (in Latin) is included in the Transcript of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume (Wells Cathedral Archives)

1548: Richard Yea of Wiveliscombe made his will on 25 July 1548 during the reign of Edward VI. In his “History of the Yea Family”, Alfred Monday (p 9) terms this document “the most valuable connecting link in the history of the family at this early period and which throws more light upon it than any previous document”. It is the very foundation upon which this present descendant report is built.

Richard simply gives his place of residence as Wiveliscombe, with no confirmation he and Alice have moved from Oakhampton to be nearer to the church, as foreseen in the deed of 1544. It is clear from the several legacies of his will that Richard was - or had been - engaged as a farmer. He left bequests to John & David, the brothers of Radigon, who we demonstrate were Richard & Alice’s grandchildren through their deceased son Robert and his wife Marie.

Richard made provision for his wife Alice, including the personal possessions she brought with her from Whitefield, a hamlet near Wiveliscombe, at their marriage, with the expressed wish that she should be “good to the poore children before named”.

However, he left the “kepinge” of John & David (though no mention of Radigon) not with their grandmother, nor with their natural and widowed mother Marie, (who was to re-marry - see her personal notes), but to David & Alice Slocombe. He also directs that the three children be “ordered, governed and married” by the advice and counsel of David Slocombe and the Testator’s overseers, on pain of losing their respective legacies. He also appointed David Slocombe and his wife Alice as joint Executors. Such a level of trust surely suggests Slocombe’s wife was the daughter of Richard & Alice.

In another intriguing legacy, he directed that “my executors do deliver unto David Yea or John Yea when they or anie of them shall chance to enter into the farme of Oakhampton, all my plowghe stuff...”. Richard also left a bequest to Richard, son of his daughter Johane Collard - who Monday suggests was from a former marriage, but was more likely to be simply married to an unknown Collard.

We should note here that in assessing the annual value of the legacy left by Richard

Generation 1 (cont.)

to his wife, Alfred Monday (p 10) speculates that Richard may have held land of about 60 acres, regarding which Monday goes on to state “there can be but little doubt formed the nucleus of a farm still known as Yea’s and situated in the same parish”. The present authors disagree with this judgement. Oakhampton with which Richard had a well-documented connection lies a couple of miles north-east of Wiveliscombe, while Yea’s Farm - which still exists today though now known as Yeo Farm - lies a similar distance to the south-west. Moreover, from a deed of 1597 involving John Yea of Yea, his son Joseph, and (Richard’s grandson) David Yea of Oakhampton, it is clear that Yea Farm was previously the property of John’s father Thomas Yea. (A transcript of this deed is included in the Transcript of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume, and a fuller explanation of the content of the deed can be found at

<https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

1549: Richard’s will was proved by his Executors in the Archdeaconry of Taunton on 27 Feb 1548/49, suggesting he probably died late 1548 - almost 200 years since the minutes of the Dean & Chapter of Wells recorded that John atte Ya had with-held part of his rent for Oakhampton. A full transcript of this will, extracted from Appendix C of Monday’s History of the Yea Family, is included in in the Yea Family Wills section of this volume

But the Yea connection with Oakhampton was not completely severed. After Richard’s death, David Slocombe continued in the lease or sub-tenancy granted to him in 1544 and is known to have occupied Oakhampton until about 1580 when he moved to Croford. A further lease for a sub-tenancy for 21 years was granted to a John Goldsmith of Exton. However, Goldsmith was jailed the following year when it is likely the lease was forfeit.

It is unclear who held the lease immediately after Goldsmith’s forfeiture, and there is perhaps another lease to be identified in the Wells archives. But by 1597, it appears the Yea’s were again at Oakhampton when David Yea of Oakhampton was a party to the deed with John Yea of Yea referred to above.

1598 The Yea interest in the property was confirmed when John Jones of Gloucester was granted a lease for 21 years on the lives of David Yea and John Yea.

The descendants of David and John Yea went on to become very rich and (in)famous (sic) - the wealth probably coming in part from the slate quarries in Oakhampton and selective marrying into other wealthy families. Oakhampton remained the principal residence until about 1758 when a wealthy descendant William Yea established a family seat at Pyrland Hall near Taunton - though junior members of the branch continued to reside at Oakhampton until the early 1800’s,

Generation 1 (cont.)

some 300 years after Richard's first lease.

One final point on Richard - contemporary records show there were other Yea's residing in the Wiveliscombe area during his lifetime. Thomas Yea and William Yea of Wiveliscombe were assessed for land taxes of 20 shillings and £3 respectively in 1522 and 1524, but by 1542 were no longer showing, apparently having died or moved away. Also in 1542, a Walter Yea was assessed for £4 and in 1544 a Thomas Yea was assessed. One of these Thomas Yea's may well have been the father of John Yea of Yea - Please refer to the yeonline website referenced on the previous page. Other Yea's recorded include Phillip, probably born in the 1530's/40's who was the father of another John bapt 1566. We find also the wills of a Richard Yawe of Milverton who died in 1591 and of his son John Yeaw the Elder of Chipstable who died in 1621, both included in Yea Family Wills section of this volume. Note the latter bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth his lease of his farm at Halsdon, Chipstable - a property we will meet again in connection with descendants of Richard & Alice. From the records we currently have, we are unable to demonstrate a direct connection between these "Yea's" and Richard & Alice. Their names are captured here simply in case the ever expanding pool of sources throws up some link.

The family tree presented on the following pages documents the story of Richard's descendants through his son Robert and grandsons David & John and successive generations of David Yea's who lived at Oakhampton and became increasingly prosperous, not least through advantageous marriages; to William Yea who established a family seat at Pyrland Hall, Taunton. He was created a baronet, and to whose immediate family, memorials still stand in St James Church, Taunton; to his descendants who died out in the male line leading to the extinction of the baronetcy but who in the female line made some equally advantageous marriages, whose descendants we can trace into the 14th generation and are still alive today

Notes for Alice:

We have no birth or marriage record for Alice - formal parish registers commenced after her lifetime. But from a deed for a lease on Oakhampton Farm executed in 1501, we can infer she was by then married to Richard Yea (see Richard's personal notes). If she was of full age at marriage, she may have been born ca 1475. In the absence of marriage record, we can't be certain of Alice's maiden name. However, in a will of 1507, a Richard Gylle of West Whitfield in Wiveliscombe left 20 pence each to the Vicar of Wiveliscombe and the Rector of Huysh - suggesting he had a close relation to the church. His only other legacy was also of 20 pence to a Robert Yea, though with no mention as to his identity. He appointed his wife Eleanor his residuary legatee and Executrix.

Generation 1 (cont.)

As will be seen, Richard Yea and Alice had a son Robert probably born around this time, and we have no other record of a Robert Yea in Wiveliscombe at this period. It is possible this was a bequest to a grand-son or nephew - and that Alice's maiden name was thus Gylle. We can't be certain, but for these purposes, we have assumed this was her maiden name

Alice's husband Richard wrote his will in 1548 and left a bequest to his wife Alice of Whitfield, who was evidently still alive then. The Wiveliscombe parish burial records are extant from 1558, though we find no entry for Alice's interment. It thus seems probable she died between 1548-1558.

Richard Yea and Alice had the following children:

2. i. ROBERT² YEA was born about 1500 in Wiveliscombe. He died in 1543 in Wiveliscombe. He married MARIE.
3. ii. JOHANE YEA was born in Wiveliscombe. She married UNKNOWN COLLARD.
- iii. ALICE YEA was born about 1520 in Wiveliscombe. She died before 1587. She married DAVID SLOCOMBE. He died on 14 Aug 1587 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Alice Yea:

We find no baptism or marriage record for Alice - both events taking place before the Wiveliscombe parish register commenced. As outlined in the notes for Richard Yea, we surmise she was the daughter of Richard & his wife Alice, and was married to David Slocombe. Nor do we find any burial record for her, though since David made no provision for her in his will of 1587, she probably pre-deceased him. For further details please see her personal notes in the Descendants of David Slocombe section of this volume.

Notes for David Slocombe:

We find no baptism or marriage record for David Slocombe, both events occurring prior to the commencement of the Wiveliscombe parish records - though he may have originated from Bicknoller. We find references to him in a deed on Oakhampton executed by Richard Yea in 1544, and again in the latter's will of 1548. For further details of David and his offspring, please see his personal notes in the Descendants of David Slocombe section of this volume.

Generation 2

2. ROBERT² YEA (Richard¹) was born about 1500 in Wiveliscombe. He died in 1543 in
-

Generation 2 (cont.)

Wiveliscombe. He married **MARIE**.

Notes for Robert Yea:

For Robert's existence and identity as the son of Richard & Alice, we are reliant on two legal documents, a lease on Oakhampton of 1544 and a court case of 1559, each further commented on below.

Abt 1500: We don't have a birth record for Robert, but a deed executed between the Dean & Chapter of Wells and Richard Yea in 1500 for a lease on Oakhampton confirms his parents were married at this time, so we may infer Robert was born about this time, probably at Wiveliscombe.

Mid 1530's: In a court case of 1559 brought by John Yeo (who as will be seen was Robert's son) against John Hutchins and Marie his wife (John's step-father and mother), John stated that his father had executed a lease with the Bishop of Bath & Wells for a property with some ten acres in the Manor of Wiveliscombe on the lives of Robert himself, his wife Marie and son John. The exact date was unknown as John was not in the possession of the deed which was with-held by the Hutchins. It was probably about this time that John married the said Marie - her surname unknown - as by the time of Robert's death in 1543 (see below), the couple had three children.

1537: Robert was a defendant in a court case brought in the Star Chamber by William Bridge against William Hill and Robert Yea alleging that they and seven or eight riotous and armed persons drove away some 140 sheep, 7 bullocks and a colt belonging to Bridge from the latter's farm at Raddington. Raddington is about 10 miles south-west of Wiveliscombe, hence readily accessible to Robert. As is frequently the case, we do not know the outcome of the case. (Proceedings in the Court of Star Chamber in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, edited Bradford, Miss G, 1911)

1543: Robert's death, though we have no death or burial record. In a court case of 1559 brought by John Yeo (who as will be seen was Robert's son) against John Hutchins and Marie his wife (John's step-father and mother), John stated that his father had died "about 16 years last past" - ie in 1543. Robert was probably only in his late 30's or early 40's, but no information is given on the cause of death. John also stated that his mother had re-married to John Hutchins "about 14 years last past" - ie 1545. (Please refer also personal notes for John Yea)

The year after Robert's death, Richard Yea executed a deed on Oakhampton involving a sub-tenancy for David Slocombe and his wife Alice, and David & John Yea, the latter described as the sons of Robert Yea deceased. The deed does not

Generation 2 (cont.)

make clear Robert's identity, but the evidence points towards him being Richard's son. Robert's untimely death may well have prompted Richard to execute this deed to secure the inheritance of Oakhampton to his grandchildren.

Notes for Marie:

As with her husband Robert, for Marie's existence and identity, we are reliant on two legal documents, a lease on Oakhampton of 1544 and a court case of 1559. From these two documents, we can elicit that Robert and Marie had three children - sons John & David and a daughter Radigon - and that Robert died in 1543. Thereafter Marie re-married to John Hutchins in 1545. From other sources, we know that she bore John two daughters. What we know and can deduce of Marie's life story is set out below.

About 1510/1515: We don't have a birth or baptism record for Marie. But we know she had borne three children by 1543, and after 1545 bore two more. If the first of the earlier three was born by say 1535 and the second of the later two was born by say about 1550, we might estimate her age at around 1510/1515 - such that she was in her early 20's when she bore the first and about 40 when she bore the last..

Mid-1530's: If Marie was of full age, that would imply her marriage took place in the early 1530's. About this time, her husband John executed a deed with the Bishop of Bath & Wells for the lease of a property in the manor of Wiveliscombe on the three lives of Robert himself, his wife Marie and their son John. The date of the lease is unknown the latter's birth would be consistent with a marriage in the early 1530's.

1545: In the court case of 1559, John Yeo stated that his mother had re-married to John Hutchins "about 14 years last past" - ie 1545. (Please refer also personal notes for John Yea). It is possible she was Hutchins' second wife. (Please see his personal notes)

1548: Marie's former father-in-law Richard Yea wrote his will in 1548 in which he made express provision for his grand-children - the offspring of Robert and Marie - to be brought up not by their natural mother and step-father John Hutchins, but by their presumed aunt in the person of Richard's daughter Alice Slocombe and her husband. We can surmise that Richard made this direction in order to ensure the property of Oakhampton would remain with Robert's sons. (Refer Richard's personal notes)

Late 1540's/early 1550's: Marie bore John Hutchins two daughters - Johan who married Robert Story in 1567 and Alice who married Henry Story in 1592. The

Generation 2 (cont.)

earliest baptism in the Wiveliscombe parish registers date from 1558, wherein we find no entry for Johan or Alice. Its likely they were born in the late 1540's to early 1550's, after which date Marie would probably have been beyond child-bearing age.

1574: We find the burial record for Mary wife of John Hutchings in Wiveliscombe on 15 October 1574. If our estimated birth year of about 1510/1515 is realistic, she would have been in her early- to mid-60's at death, hence credible.

Notes for John Hutchings her second husband

About 1510: We have no birth record for John Hutchins, though we have his approximate job from a hearing in Wells in the Wells City Government records :

Depositions taken at Wells 12 Jan 1574/5, before Thomas Lord Poulet, Sir Moryce Barkeley. Sir George Rogers, Sir Henry Portman, Sir John Clyfton, kts and Hugh Smythe, Esq. by H M Commission out of Chancery in cause of Gilbert Bishop of Bath and Wells, complainant, and William Bowreman and the mayor, masters and other burgesses of Wells, defendants, by names of William Smythe, John Godwyn, Thomas Leighe and others: as to whether the Bishops of Bath and Wells are taken to be lords and owners of the city and of the waste, and what powers of rule and government the defendants have taken on.

Evidence from From: 1. John Lane, vicar of Othery, aged 57 approximately. 2. John Quarre of Banwell, yeoman, aged 64 approximately. 3. Thomas Lamley of Wyllscombe [Wiveliscombe] gent., aged 59 approximately. 4. John Hutchins of Wiveliscombe, yeoman, aged 65 approximately. 5. Robert Storye of Wiveliscombe, yeoman, aged 38 approximately. Note Lamley, Hutchins and Storye all have some connection with the Yea family. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS/C795/SE/5)

1545: In a court case of 1559, Marie's sonm by her first marriage John Yeo stated that his mother had re-married to John Hutchins "about 14 years last past" - ie 1545. (Please refer also personal notes for John Yea). John Hutchins was bout 35 then, and it is possible she was his second wife.

1581: In the Somerset Lay Subsidy Rolls for the tithing of Wiveliscombe and Fytzhead in Kingsbury West Hundred, "John Hutchines" was assessed for 7 shillions on good of £7 - around the average level of those assessed

1589; John Hutchines wrote his will on 10 Dec 1589. He bequeathed part of his lands in Croford Hills to Robert Story and John Yea as trustees to distribute the revenues therefrom to the poor of Wiveliscombe. He also left bequests to the poor of Cheddar and Glastonbury, suggesting he may have originated from one of those

Generation 2 (cont.)

places rather than Wiveliscombe.

The principal beneficiaries of his will were Johane and Alice, his two daughters by his wife Marie, the widow of Robert Yea. He bequeathed to Alice his leases on property in Croford and Glastonbury. He appointed them as joint residuary legatees and Executrices.

In appointing Robert Story & John Yea as Trustees of his charitable bequest and of his will, Hutchines referred to them as his “sons-in-law”. Robert was Hutchines’ son-in-law as we would currently understand the term, having married (as his second wife) his daughter Johan. John Yea was what today we would term his step-son, the son of Hutchines’ wife Marie by her first marriage, which in medieval times was usually referred to as “in-law” also. Note Hutchines’ daughter Alice - “half-sister” to John and David Yea through their mother - was at this time still single. She married Henry Story, the son of Robert Story from his first marriage, in 1592.

A transcript of this will can be found Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

1589: John died just one week after drafting his will. We find the record of the burial of John Hutchinges in Wiveliscombe on 17 December. Probate on his will was granted on 11 February 1590.

Robert Yea and Marie had the following children:

4. i. JOHN³ YEA was born about 1537 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 10 Dec 1614 in Wiveliscombe. He married Mary Marshe on 22 Nov 1574 in Wiveliscombe. She died after 1628.
- ii. DAVID YEA was born about 1538 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 17 Apr 1619 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Yea:

David son of Robert Yea personal notes

1544/1548: The earliest reference to David is in a deed of 1544 executed by Richard Yea for the lease of Oakhampton, in which David is referred to as “filio junior” ie younger son of Robert Yea deceased. David is noted as the successor to the lease of Oakhampton after the deaths of David & Alice Slocombe - but before John, “filio senior” or elder son of the said Robert.

It is noteworthy that the younger son David was to succeed to the lease

Generation 2 (cont.)

before the elder son. While it has been documented that it was custom and practice in the Manor of Taunton Deane for the younger son to inherit first, it was not general practice throughout Somerset. It may be that Richard executed the deed in this manner in the knowledge that John was first in line to inherit another property from his deceased father, and wished to ensure both had a legacy.

David is next referred to in Richard's will of 1548, in which he left legacies to David, his brother John and sister Radigon, who were entrusted to the guardianship of David & Alice Slocombe for their up-bringing. From a subsequent court case brought by John Yea, we can conclude that Robert was the son of Richard Yea, and married to a Marie who survived him, and hence John, David & Radigon were Richard's grand-children. (refer notes for John Yea).

Based on an estimated date of Robert & Marie's marriage in the mid-1530's, we have estimated a notional yob for David in 1538 and John in 1537 in order to establish David as the younger of the two.

1580: A sub- lease was granted to John Goldsmith of Exton for Oakhampton Farm for 21 years by the Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral. John Goldsmith was jailed in 1581 and it is likely that he then forfeited the lease

1581: In the Somerset Lay Subsidy of 1581 for the tithing of Wiveliscombe and Fitzhead, there is no mention of David being assessed either for land or goods. Although by then well into his majority, he may then have been living with David Slocombe and his wife. Slocombe was assessed for £20 in the same subsidy, probably an indication he was then in possession of Oakhampton. It is also possible David was living elsewhere - in a later court case, he was described as a "servant" of Sir George Sydenham, so was perhaps not living in Oakhampton then.

1589/91: Between 1589 and 1591, David Yea became involved in a protracted legal case in which he was one of the Defendants in an alleged case of assault brought by James Cappes. This was no light matter as Cappes was a prominent local personality and the owner or occupier of Jewes Farm, a property a few miles to the north west of Wiveliscombe, a similar distance as Oakhampton is to the north-east. The National Archives holds several records concerning the case which arises from two alleged assaults which took place in the market place of Wiveliscombe in October 1589. The case was instituted under the jurisdiction of the Star Chamber, a court in London so called for the stars

Generation 2 (cont.)

... painted on the ceiling. It is unclear how much of the case was heard in the court itself as some hearings for taking of evidence were held in Wiveliscombe and Taunton. In the formal style of the time, the records set out the Plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and the Defendants' answers thereto, with associated lists of questions for the examination of witnesses and their evidence. The present authors have transcribed a large part of these documents, which besides the pleadings in the case, reveal a remarkable degree of detail as well as of the local personalities. That detail need not detain us here. An abstract of the case with a catalogue of the NA records is included in the Transcription of Court Cases section of this volume.

Suffice to include in this entry some key points about David which emerge from these documents. There seems to have been "bad blood" between the Cappes & Yea families for reasons unknown, which at this point turned to violence. Given the alleged offences occurred in 1589, David must have been aged in his early to mid-50's. While that might be thought to be "old" for someone to be involved in an assault, as will be seen in the abstract, the most serious part of the assault was carried out by others allegedly procured thereto by David. Secondly, another co-defendant was **John Yea**, who in several places is clearly referred to as **David's brother**. There can thus be no doubt these are the brothers and presumed grandchildren referred to in Richard Yea's will of 1548. Cappes clearly held David in no high regard, citing in his evidence that David had previously been before the Court of the "Ordinary" (ie the local court) of Wiveliscombe accused of having lived "incontinently" (ie unmarried) with and fathered a child by a woman who was a servant in the household of his brother John" - a charge David utterly denied. Cappes subsequently commented that David was "but a husbandman and a day labourer in husbandry for any man that would hire him to do work but now by happ a certain farm is come unto him for term of his life only". We might presume from Cappes remarks that David Yea had recently succeeded to the lease of Oakhampton Farm, as provided for in Richard Yea's lease of 1544 referred to in his personal notes - which would be consistent with David Slocombe's death in 1587 and the apparent earlier death of the latter's wife Alice.

The ill-feeling between the men was evidently mutual as David's response to the latter remark was that he would "**rather be the first gentleman of his kyndred than the last, and an honest quiet subject than an unquiet troublesome gentleman**".

In evidence given by Humphrey Wyndham a Justice of the Peace, he noted that in refusing to contribute to the local rate for relief of the poor

Generation 2 (cont.)

according to his income, David “**having neither wife nor child lawfully begotten**” - nevertheless had “**a living worth yearly one hundred pounds or more**”. From the former comment that David was unmarried aged in his 50’s we might presume he remained a lifelong bachelor - we found neither marriage record nor burial of a wife. The latter part of that comment is perhaps an allusion to the same event mentioned by Capps. The statement about his income perhaps also suggests David had by then come into Oakhampton.

From his History of the Yea Family, Monday had evidently reviewed at least one of the case records. He notes (Appendix Z to his book) that “Mr David Yea overthrew a formidable opponent”. That is perhaps an over-simplification, as reference to the abstract in the “Transactions of Court Cases will make clear. And as will be seen hostilities between the Capps and Yea families were to resume a few years later.

1597: David was shown to be living at Oakhampton in a lease he executed with John Yea of Yea and others concerning Yea Farm in Wiveliscombe and East Pitt Farm in Sampford Peverell, Devon. (Please see transcript in Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume)

1598. A sub lease of Oakhampton Farm was granted by the Dean & Chapter of Wells on 12 October to John Jones of Gloucester for 21 years held on the lives of David Yea and John Yea. The lives noted are those of David and John mentioned in Richard Yea’s deed of 1544 and his will of 1548, indicating an almost continuous lease of Oakhampton to the Yea family with one or two gaps.

1600/1601: The Jones lease was surrendered on 16 January 1600/1601. A sub-lease was granted the following day, 17 January 1600/1601 by the Dean & Chapter of Wells to Henry Story of Wiveliscombe, formerly held on the lives of David Yea of Wiveliscombe, gent. and John Yea his brother, The lease was now to be held for the lives of the said David Yea and of David and Thomas Yea, sons of the said John Yea, ie the sons of John Yea Junior and his wife Mary Marsh - see notes for John Yea). It appears the main lease on the manor house was for lives and the farm was sub-let, first to Jones and then to Henry Story who had married Alice Hutchines in 1592 - see also comments for year 1605 below. (Wells Cathedral Archives, ref. Ledger F, f. 180-181)

1601: The Act for the Relief of the Poor 1601, popularly known as the Elizabethan Poor Law, was passed in 1601 and created a poor law

Generation 2 (cont.)

system for England and Wales. The system's administrative unit was the parish. It was not a centralised government policy but a law which made individual parishes responsible for Poor Law legislation. The 1601 act saw a move away from the more obvious forms of punishing paupers under the Tudor system towards methods of "correction". A document for the parish of Sampford Peverell which *may* date from this period lists 15 families or properties who or which were to provide Overseers of the Poor, presumably on an annual rota basis. The 12th year in the list cites "Esq Yea's for Pit & Mitchells". We can't be certain whether this refers to this David Yea "of Oakhampton" or to Thomas Yea, son of John Yea of Yea, both of whom were granted an interest in East Pitt Farm in the deed of 1597 referred to immediately above. (Source: un-catalogued document courtesy of Sampford Peverell Society)

1602: The Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor valued the lands of every landholder in the parish of Wiveliscombe, For Oakhampton, David Yea was assessed for £80 and William Chicke for £40. The value on David's estate was the highest in the parish - greater even than that of his erstwhile antagonist James Capps Gent, who land in Westwhitefield was valued at £64. (Monday, History of the Yea Family, Appendix I)

1604/5: When David Slocombe died in 1587, he left an extensive estate with property in Heathfield, Stogumber, Wiveliscombe, Woolavington and Brompton Ralph. He bequeathed his estate in the latter three locations to his son Richard Slocombe. In a deed of 7 January 1604/5, Richard Slocombe mortgaged the lands in Brompton Ralph to David Yea. The deed was executed between Richard Slocombe of Bishops Nympton, Devon, gent, David Slocombe of Netherbury, Dorset, gent, son and heir apparent of the said Richard, and John Slocombe, one other of the sons of the said Richard of the one part, and David Yea of Wiveliscombe, Somerset of the other part. (For further details please refer to the Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume)

This deed referred to a tripartite indenture made between the said Richard Slocombe and Helen his wife, the said David Slocombe and John Land of Woodbeare, Devon, gent of the first part; the said David Yea and Ethelred Slocombe & Alice Slocombe, daughters of the said Richard Slocombe of the second part; and Henry Storey, Henry Shepcott, John Shepcott and John Story of the third part and dated 20th May 1602, in which all those messuages, lands, tenements etc whatsoever called or commonly known by the name of Wintersland, otherwise Winters Ground, Moore Park and Moore Mill with the

Generation 2 (cont.)

appurtenances scituate lying and in Brompton Ralph, Somerset. And all those lands attached to Winters Land in Brompton Ralph (lists numerous cottages, tenements etc) are by good and sufficient conveyance and assurance in the law lawfully conveyed and assured to the said David Yea and his assigns or otherwise to the use and behoof of the said David Yea and of his assigns for and during the term of five years next ensuing the date of the said indenture.

Under the deed of 1604/5 and in consideration of "divers great sum of money" paid to them by David Yea, Richard Slocombe and his sons were to pay David Yea £300 within five years or forfeit all of the properties. It is unclear whether the lands were indeed forfeited for non-payment or subsequently purchased, but Yea's have been identified subsequently in all of the above areas and as late as 1863 when some of these properties were included in the auction of the estate of Sir William Walter Yea, late deceased.

1605: David was one of the plaintiffs in another case brought in the Court of Star Chamber by "David Yea of Wiveliscombe, yeoman, Henrie Storie his brother of the same Yeoman, and John Yea their cosen" against James Cappes the Younger, Richard, James and William Cappes, sons of James Cappes the Elder. David must have been in his late 60's at the time of these events. The case relates to a series of assaults on David, Henrie and John by William Cappes and others in what appears to be the continuation of a feud between the Cappes & Yea families and the subject of a case in the Court of Star Chamber of 1592 and referred to above.

A note of explanation as to the plaintiffs is necessary. David referred to here is the grand-son of Richard Yea, a defendant in the case of 1591. After the death of David's father Robert, his mother Marie re-married to one John Hutchins, by whom she bore two daughters Johan and Alice. They were thus half-sisters to David and to his brother John. Henry Storie married Alice Hutchins in 1592. Henry was this in effect David's brother-in-law, though in contemporary records we often find this relationship simply referred to as "brother". Their fellow Plaintiff John Yea is referred to as their "cosen" - a term then commonly used for what we would today refer to as "nephew". He was the son of David's elder (full) brother John, and the text of the case includes reference to an attempted assault on John and his father John, confirming the latter was still living at this time..

The Bill of Complaint is dated 16 Oct 1605. David Yea alleged that after

Generation 2 (cont.)

he and Henry Story had been assaulted by James and Richard Cappes and others at the urging of their father, they were further assaulted by their brother Willam Cappes who they allege had been called from London for that very purpose. They also alleged that William Cappes had assaulted their nephew John in Wiveliscombe churchyard and again in the highway, and sought to assault him again with his father (ie David's elder brother John) at the house of one John Hobbs. David further alleged that supporters of James Cappes the Elder had also assaulted Joseph Yeo, a tithingman appointed for Wiveliscombe. It should be noted here that Joseph was the son and heir of John Yea of Yea with whom David executed a deed in 1597 referred to earlier.

The Defendant William Cappes was interrogated under some 15 points in the Star Chamber on 30 Nov 1605. His defence was that Henry Storie had earlier assaulted his brother John Cappes, and that he had sought retribution against Henry and David. William admitted that he and John Yeo (ie David's nephew, not brother) had later become involved in an affray too. On both counts, his defence was basically provocation and self-defence.

A fuller abstract of the Bill of Complaint and the Interrogation of William Cappes is included in the Transcripts of Court Cases section of this volume. As frequently occurs, no outcome of the case is documented. (National Archives doc ref STAC 8/311/15)

1608 A lease on Oakhampton was granted to David Yea, gent, David Yea - his nephew, son of his brother John - and Jane Allen. The lease specifically states it was made in consideration of the surrender of the previous one, with no further details although there is a brief entry in the Chapter Act book of that date. It seems probable that Jane Allen has been substituted for Thomas owing to her forthcoming marriage to the nephew David, and possibly indicating that by then Thomas had died as no further records were found for him.

1614-1618: At about this time, a David Yea was assessed in a Lay Subsidy for £7 for lands in Wiveliscombe. We can't be certain whether this was David or his nephew of same name, son of his brother John. Nor can we be certain about the date. The National Archives gives a date range for the relevant record of 1559-1621. However, another of those assessed in this subsidy was Marie Yea widow for 40 shillings in goods. This was almost certainly Marie nee Marshe, whose husband John - David's elder brother - died in 1614 and with David himself dying in

Generation 2 (cont.)

1619, this allows us to narrow the range of dates. (NA doc ref E197/171/336 part 12)

1619: The Wiveliscombe parish records have the burial of David Yea Gent Senior on 17 April. Based on our estimated yob, he would have been in his early 80's at death.

We have numerous deeds on file whereby it is evident that David was the first Yea to have become really wealthy, though unfortunately no will appears to have survived. He had mortgages out on numerous properties to several people including the Slocombes. However, on none of these deeds do we ever find mention of a wife or children, nor do we find any entry of a marriage or baptisms of children of David in parish records of Wiveliscombe or elsewhere. Humphrey Wyndham's evidence of May 1591 in the Capps v Yea court case referred to earlier confirmed David was unmarried at that time and in the absence of any subsequent record to the contrary it appears he remained a life-long bachelor.

1620: As his brother John had pre-deceased him dying in 1614, the succession to the lease of Oakhampton as set out in Richard Yea's lease of 1544 apparently fell to John's son and heir David. Following David's death, the lease remained in the Yea family, held on the three lives to David Yea his nephew, Jane Yea his wife and their son David Yea the younger, born in 1619.

iii. RADIGOND YEA was born about 1540 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Radigond Yea:

Radigon, daughter of Robert Yea

We first identified Radigon in the will of her grandfather Richard Yea written in 1548 in which she is one of three children - with her brothers John & David - to whom Richard leaves detailed bequests and directs should be brought up by David and Alice Slocombe. From this and other documents it is certain she was one of the three children of Robert Yea deceased (he died in 1543) and his wife Marie, and hence one of Richard's three grand-children.

David Slocombe's wife Alice was Richard Yea's daughter - sister to the deceased Robert - and hence Richard's direction meant Radigon and her brothers were to be brought up by their aunt, and not by their natural mother Marie, who was still alive then but re-married to John Hutchins. (Please refer also to personal notes for Richard Yea, Robert and Marie).

Generation 2 (cont.)

However, it is also possible she was married before the records commenced. Her forename is uncommon and we find relatively few potential matches in the Wiveliscombe parish register. One possibility is Radigon Bowering who was buried in Wiveliscombe in 1592. If this indeed was Radigon nee Yea she would have been about 60 at death, hence credible. Moreover, a John Bowering was buried there in 1565, and was described as "of Whitfield", which lies north of Wiveliscombe near Oakhampton and is from where Radigon's grand-mother Alice originated. Might John have been Radigon's father-in-law or husband ?? Coincidentally, a Bowrings Farm lies just to the south west of Wiveliscombe, close to Yea farm, and later became part of the Yea family estate.

Another possibility may lie in the marriage record in Wiveliscombe of "**Phillip** Goodman and his wife **Radigonne**" on 22 April 1560 - no bride surname given, which occurs in a few other cases too. This might have been Phillip's second marriage, because we find the burial of his daughter Christian in 1562, but no corresponding baptism for her - suggesting he had this and perhaps other children before records began in 1558.

We identified elsewhere the marriage of Mary Yea to Lawrence Toogood in 1604. He was probably the Lawrence baptised in 1585, son of **Lawrence** Toogood and **Grace** Goodman who married in 1581. If Grace was of full age, she was probably born in the late 1550's - could she have been the daughter of Phillip and his first wife ??

We also find a Robert Goodman of Wiveliscombe marrying Agnes Comer in Clatworthy in 1585-6. If of full age he was probably born late 1550's/early 1560's too, though we find no baptism for him. Their marriage is followed by a series of baptisms of their children in Wiveliscombe including **Grace** 1589/90, **Phillip** 1591, **Radigon & Rachel** (twins) 1592, and **Lawrence** 1595/6, with credible later matches for burials too.

We can't be certain whether Radigon Bowering or Radigon Goodman is a match for Radigon Yea's marriage - or indeed neither of them. We capture these possibilities here simply for reference if and when new sources become available.

3. **JOHANE² YEA** (Richard¹) was born in Wiveliscombe. She married **UNKNOWN COLLARD**.

Notes for Johane Yea:

Generation 2 (cont.)

Johane is identified in the will of her father Richard Yea of July 1548. She was not a beneficiary herself, but Richard left a bequest of 20 shillings to “Richard Collard son of my daughter Johane Collard”. In his History of the Yea Family, Monday states (p 9) that Johane was Richard’s daughter “evidently by a former marriage”. The present authors have found no evidence to support that, and we propose that Johane was simply married to a Collard (not named in Richard’s will) by whom she bore a son Richard. The will makes no other mention of Johane’s husband, of her being a widow, or of Richard being a minor.

The Wiveliscombe parish records are extant from 1558, and generally readily legible except for the period 1645/6 when the plague struck Wiveliscombe. In those years, burials rose from say three or four per month to three or four per day, and the names are largely illegible.

Johane Yea was born well before the commencement of the parish records. Based on our estimates of her brother Robert’s life events (please refer to his personal notes), we might infer Johan was born in the first decade or so of the 1500’s and that her son Richard was born in the 1530’s - a similar time to Robert’s sons John & David. We find no burial record for Johane Collard in the Wiveliscombe parish register, from which we might infer she died before the commencement of register in 1558. But we should note here that in Wyfela’s Combe, Hancock cites (p 93) a court roll of grants by Bishop Gilbert Berkely, Bishop of Bath & Wells which includes the surrender by Joan Collarde widow of “a messuage and a fardel of land of old aster” at Fitzhead in the Manor of Wiveliscombe. The date thereof is uncertain, but Hancock states another surrender from the same roll is from 1580.

A brief note on the Collard family:

Family trees in the public domain state the Collard family has lived in Wiveliscombe since the 1400’s. In his book Wifela’s Combe, Hancock (Appendix 1) lists those assessed in the Lay Subsidy Rolls in the reign of Henry VIII. The Collard’s in the assessment of 1522/3 include John, Richard, John jun, Thomas, Richard, and Henry. The assessment of 1542/3 includes Richard, Thomas, Cristofer (listed as Calard), William, James, Richard, Robert, Alis and William. The will of Christopher Collard proved in 1556 (see below) shows four daughters and four sons then living. From the legacies of Christopher’s will, we may infer the family were engaged in the weaving and cloth trade.

In researching the relationship between the Yea and Collard families, the authors have reviewed almost 150 individual entries in the Wiveliscombe parish records of baptisms, marriages and burials between 1558 and 1650 of the Collard’s, often rendered as Collerd. The Collard’s were certainly present from the very start of the parish records in 1558. The Collard’s are also recorded in some leases of land from

Generation 2 (cont.)

Gilbert Berkeley, Bishop of Bath & Wells. In Wifela's Combe referenced above, Hancock cites (p 94-107) the surrender of Roger Collard of "one messuage and a fardel of land of olde aster"; the surrender of Elizabeth Mariat, Richard Collard & Ursula his wife, and Roger Collard of a messuage and five acre tenement; and two surrenders of Robert Collard of a messuage and one fardell of land in Langley - the sureties for one of which were provided by John Yea and William Hoyle. As in Johan's notes above, these leases may also date from 1580.

We find no records of other property transactions in the archives at Kew or Taunton, though in 1589 a Richard Collard brought a case in Chancery against Thomas Hill alias Chubberie for non-payment of a debt. (National Archives doc ref C2/Eliz/C11/24) In a list of land-holders in Wiveliscombe in 1602 cited in Monday's History of the Yea Family, we find only a Symone Collarde of Nonington mentioned, rated at 30 shillings, one of the lowest in the listing - though we find no record of any life event for a Simon Collard in the parish register. The earliest Victorian Ordnance Survey maps of Wiveliscombe show no obvious farms or other landholdings with the Collard name.

Notes for Unknown Collard:

As noted earlier, in his will of 1548 Richard Yea appointed a Thomas Collard as one of four Overseers, and he was also a witness to the will. As an Overseer who the Testator entrusted to ensure that the directions of his will were adhered to, we might expect Richard to have chosen Thomas because the latter was some years younger. We should also note that a Thomas Collard was a witness with David Slocombe to the will of "John Eddnye dwelling in Wyvelyscombe" dated 14 Nov 1558. (Archdeaconry of Taunton, Book 2 folio 107 cited in Somerset Record Society Vol 94, Somerset Wills II). Furthermore, the Wiveliscombe parish register records the burial of Thomas Collard on 27 May 1561. While the witnessing and burial could be a credible sequence of events, we cannot be certain these refer to one and the same Thomas - nor do we find any reference to suggest Thomas may have been Johane's husband.

We also find an abstract of the will of Christopher Collard dated 23 February 1550 (date uncertain):

To he buried in churchyard of Wyvescombe. Daughter Mary towards marriage £6. 13s. 4d and 2 silver spoons. Daughter Joan £5 and 2 silver spoons. Daughter Margaret £4 and 2 silver spoons. Daughter Govet £4 and 2 silver spoons. Son John Collard pair of token shears and the copy of Burton Bargain. Son Roger pair of lomes and one sleye and copy of Roger Stevens bargain. To son Richard pair of

Generation 2 (cont.)

token shears and dosenrake and copy of Rogers bargain. Son William pair of token shears and one rake. Residue to wife Elizabeth executrix. Executors David Slocombe, Thomas Chard, John Prist. Witnesses: William Polslande, clerk, John Blakeford, John Pearse. Proved 18 May 1556 (Bishops Court Wells Book 9 folio 126 cited in Somerset Record Society Vol 94, Somerset Wills II)

We may speculate whether one of Christopher's sons was married to Johane, especially since he appointed as one of his executors David Slocombe - who was Johane's brother-in-law, husband of her sister Alice. At this period Testator's typically listed bequests to their children in order of seniority. Daughter Mary was clearly unmarried at the time, and given the reducing legacies to her sisters, we might reasonably infer they were her juniors and unmarried too and quite likely all still in their minority, hence born post 1530. Given the nature of his bequests to his four sons, apparently implements from the weaving and cloth trade, they may have been older. Referring to the Wiveliscombe parish register, we find the marriages of Margaret in Nov 1569; Roger in July 1570; and Gannett in October 1571. These could be credible matches for three of Christopher's children - particularly if Govet in Christopher's will abstract was a mis-transcription of Gannet. If these are indeed matches for Christopher's children, it seems unlikely that the age gap between them was such that any of his sons could have married Johane Yea at least 20 year before 1569/71 and fathered her son Richard.

In the absence of any other credible candidate, we are therefore recording Johane's husband as "Unknown" Collard.

Unknown Collard and Johane Yea had the following child:

- i. RICHARD³ COLLARD.

Notes for Richard Collard:

We find no marriage record for Richard Collard in the early years of the Wiveliscombe parish register.

However, we find a series of baptisms for children of Richard Collard, no mother's forename mentioned, as follows; Johane bapt 1566; Gannett bapt Feb 1567/8, buried Mar 1567/8; John bapt April 1569, buried Aug 1569; Richard bapt Aug 1570; Thomas bapt Mar 1572/3; ffrancis & John (twins ??) bapt May 1576; Chrispian bapt Apr 1583. We also find the burial of Ursula, wife of Richard Collard in August 1597, and of Richard Collard in March 1617/8. Again we can't be certain all these events relate to one and the same family - though the sequence of births, marriages and deaths in the parish register does not suggest there is more than one family with a Richard Collard as head.

Generation 2 (cont.)

Neither can we be certain whether the sequence of baptisms between 1566 and 1583 are those of the children of Richard, son of Johane and an unknown Collard, or of Richard, the son of Christopher Collard and his wife Elizabeth. Hence we have not entered them as children of Richard, son of Johane.

Footnote:

A John Collard married Tampsin Yea in Wiveliscombe on 22 Sept 1597. John was probably descended from this same Collard family. Tampsin bapt 14 July 1568 was the daughter of Phillip Yea and his wife Agnes nee Hoyell. Phillip was descended from another branch of the Yea family, that of Thomas Yea of Yea referenced elsewhere in this volume, to which the reader is referred for further information.

Generation 3

4. **JOHN³ YEA** (Robert², Richard¹) was born about 1537 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 10 Dec 1614 in Wiveliscombe. He married Mary Marshe on 22 Nov 1574 in Wiveliscombe. She died after 1628.

Notes for John Yea:

John son of Robert Yea personal notes

1544/1548: The earliest reference to John is in a deed of 1544 executed by Richard Yea for the lease of Oakhampton in which John is referred to as “filio senior” or elder son of Robert Yea deceased. John is noted the successor to the lease of Oakhampton after the deaths of David & Alice Slocombe and David, “filio junior” or younger son of the said Robert. John is next referred to in Richard’s will of 1548, in which he left legacies to John, his brother David and sister Radigon, who were entrusted to the guardianship of David & Alice Slocombe for their up-bringing.

1558/1560: At some point between these dates, John Yeo of Wiveliscombe, Yeoman brought a Bill of Complaint in the Court of Chancery against John Hutchins and Mary Hutchins his wife.

From the text of the case, it transpires that John’s father was Robert Yea deceased, after whose death his mother Marie/Mary re-married to John Hutchins. The text of the case is consistent with our conclusions drawn above that Robert was the son of Richard Yea, and that John, David & Radigon were Richard’s grand-children.

John’s Bill of Complaint cites a deed for a property of 10 acres in the Manor of Wiveliscombe executed between the Bishop of Bath & Wells and his father Robert

Generation 3 (cont.)

on the three lives of Robert, Marie and John. The date of the deed is not stated and the Bishop's name is left blank in the original of John's Bill, but he must have been either John Clerk or William Knight, who served 1523/1541 and 1541/1547 respectively. This deed perhaps remains to be found in the Wells Cathedral archives. John's complaint is that John Hutchins and Marie were denying him his inheritance of a share in the property.

The original Bill is un-dated, but is addressed to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who served in that role 1558-1579. In his pleading, John states his father had died 16 years previously and his mother had re-married 14 years previously. John's Bill can only have been lodged between 1558 and 1560 - it could not be earlier, otherwise it would have been addressed to the previous Lord Keeper Nicholas Heath, and could not be later because Robert was already deceased by 1544, as is confirmed in a deed for Oakhampton executed in that year by Richard Yea. We can therefore conclude Robert died between 1542 and 1544, and that Marie remarried between 1544 and 1546.

Moreover, assuming John must have been in his majority to be able to bring a legal case, he must have been born before the range 1537-1539. Based on an estimated date of Robert & Marie's marriage in the mid-1530's, we have estimated a notional job for John in 1537 and David in 1538 in order to establish John as the elder of the two in the Oakhampton deed of 1544.

A transcript of the case is included in the Transcripts of Court Cases section of this volume. As is frequently found in contemporary cases in Chancery, there is no record of the decision in the case, which may have been settled out of court. (National Archives doc ref C3/201/21)

1574: John married Mary Marshe on 22 Nov 1574 when based on our estimated job, John would have been in his late 30's. John & Mary had nine children between 1574 and 1587. At the baptisms of some of their children, John was referred to as "John Yea the Younger" - we conclude this was to distinguish him from John Yea of Yea - referred to as "John Yea of Yea ... the Elder" who in 1597 executed a deed with David Yea, the other son of the deceased Robert Yea. (John Yea of Yea was the son of Thomas Yea)

1581: In the Somerset Lay Subsidy of that year for Wiveliscombe & Fitzhead tithing, John Yea Junior was assessed for 16 pence tax on land valued at 20 shillings. John's was the lowest in value for all those assessed in the tithing, whether for land or goods, suggesting perhaps that he held only a relatively small parcel of land - which he had apparently by then recovered from John & Mary Hutchins. (Extracted from Two Tudor Subsidy Assessments 1558 and 1581/2 by A J Webb)

Generation 3 (cont.)

1591: John Yea was cited as co-defendant in a case brought in the Court of Star Chamber by James Cappes in which Cappes alleged that he had been assaulted by John's brother David Yea at the market in Wiveliscombe on 7 October 1591 and again on 14 October. Cappes alleged that John was a "furtherer" of the breaches of the peace which arose on the said days. In evidence given to a subsequent court of inquiry into the affair, witness James Stydman of Wiveliscombe stated that John Yea was a husbandman, and David Yea a Yeoman. Another witness William Howell stated that he knew John Yea was afflicted with gout in the foot or leg and often went about with a staff, confirmed by the evidence of one Robert Meare - which staff he Cappes accused him of using as a weapon. (An abstract of the court pleadings taken from the 7 documents in the National Archives STAC 5 series is included in the Transcripts of Court Cases section of this volume.)

1602: The Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor valued the property of every land-holder in the parish of Wiveliscombe. John Yea jun was assessed at £24 in Croford - to where David Slocombe had moved to a house called "Rivers" after he left Oakhampton. This was around the middle of the values assessed for the parish which ranged from £3 to £80 - the latter being that of his brother David. (Monday, History of the Yea Family, Appendix I)

1605: John Yea is mentioned in a subsequent case in the Court of Star Chamber brought by "David Yea of Wiveliscombe, yeoman, Henrie Storie his brother of the same Yeoman, and John Yea their "cosen" against William Cappes, son of James Cappes. The case relates to a series of assaults on David, Henrie and John by William Cappes and others in what appears to be the continuation of a feud between the Cappes & Yea families referred to in the Star Chamber case of 1591/2 referred to above.

In that earlier case, the Co-defendants David and John Yea were brothers, the grand-children of Richard Yea. In this later case, the John Yea who was a joint Plaintiff was **NOT** David's brother John, but the latter's son also called John - hence him being referred to as David's "cosen", a contemporary term for what we would now refer to as "nephew". Although he was not a plaintiff, John "the father" was mentioned in the case when William Cappes allegedly tried to attack him through the window of the house of one John Hobbs. John must have been in his late 60's at the time of these events.

A fuller abstract of the Bill of Complaint and the Interrogation of William Cappes is included in the Transcripts of Court Cases section of this volume. As frequently occurs, no outcome of the case is documented. (National Archives doc ref STAC 8/311/15)

1614: The Wiveliscombe parish records have John's burial noted as John Yea Junior

Generation 3 (cont.)

on 10 December - that is consistent with the burial of John Yea of Yea noted as “senior” when he was buried on 4 Sept 1619. It seems by that time John Yea junior had assets to pass on, though unfortunately no will appears to have survived.

A John Yea had a second marriage to Chrispian Vinnecombe in Wiveliscombe on 10 May 1589. In the original history of the Yea family published on the Yeo Society website in 2008 and revised in 2015, this marriage was taken to be that of John, son of Robert & Marie. This has now been amended and taken to be that of John, son of Phillip Yea. This branch can now be found at <https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

Notes for Mary Marshe:

We find the record of Mary’s marriage in the Wiveliscombe parish records on 22 Nov 1574. Assuming she was of full age, she was born pre-1553, and hence just before the commencement of those parish records in 1558.

There was - and still is - a Marshe Farm near the hamlet of Waterow, about two miles south-west of Wiveliscombe and immediately adjacent to Yea farm. We might speculate whether Mary may have come from there.

A Thomas Marshe was buried in Wiveliscombe on 12 Jan 1571/2. There is no listing of a Marsh(e) in the 1581 Lay Subsidy roll for Wiveliscombe and Fitzhead tithing. A Thomas Marshe was one of the witnesses to the deed of 1597 between John Yea of Yea and David Yea of Oakhampton for Yea and East Pitt farms, referred to elsewhere. And a Thomas Marshe was also assessed for £16 and taxed at 16 pence in the Wiveliscombe land evaluation of 1602. It may be that Thomas and Mary were related, perhaps brother and sister, children of Thomas Marshe who died in 1571/2. In a Lay Subsidy after her husband’s death, Marie Yea widow was assessed for goods of 40 shillings and taxed at 2shillings 8 pence. The National Archive gives a range of dates for this record of 1559-1621. Since her husband died in 1614, we can narrow that range to 1614-1621. (NA doc ref E179/171/336 part 11)

Mary Yea, widow, was listed in the tax records of 1628, so she apparently died after this date. We find no record of her burial in Wiveliscombe, so she may have moved to live with a family member elsewhere.

John Yea and Mary Marshe had the following children:

- i. MARY⁴ YEA was born on 21 Sep 1575 in Wiveliscombe. She died in 1641 in Wiveliscombe. She married Lawrence Toogood in 1604 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Mary Yea:

Generation 3 (cont.)

The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of Mary, daughter of "John Yea ye younger" on 21 Sept 1575, and her marriage to Laurence Toogood in Wiveliscombe on 22 Oct 1604 when she would have been about 29. We find no baptisms of any children.

On 3 July 1632, the jury of the four western tithings in Kingsbury Hundred presented Mary Togood widow, Robert Story and Thomas Story as recusants, ie retaining the catholic faith. The hundred of Kingsbury West encompassed Wellington, Bishops Lydeard, Wiveliscombe and Ashpriors. This record probably refers to Mary, widow of Lawrence Toogood, and the two Storey's are probably from the family of Robert and Henry Story, the latter having also been presented for recusancy earlier - see his personal notes (SWHT doc ref Q/SR/67/155)

We find a credible record for her burial in Wiveliscombe as the relict of Lawrence Toogood on 1 September 1641 when she would have been aged about 66

Notes for Lawrence Toogood:

Lawrence was probably the son of Lawrence Toogood and bapt 25 July 1585 in Wiveliscombe. We find a credible match for the marriage of his parents Lawrence and Grace Goodman on 9 Oct 1581. His grandparents may have been Lawrence and Agnes, whose burials we find on 5 May 1588 and 26 April 1581 respectively. We also find credible burials for Lawrence on 23 Feb 1605/6 and Grace on 26 Feb 1606/7 respectively - all these events in Wiveliscombe.

A Lawrence Toogood was a witness to a deed dated 7 Jan 1604/5 executed between Richard, David & John Slocombe and David Yea concerning properties in Brompton Ralph. As Lawrence was on the cusp of his majority then, the witness may have been his father.

We also find a family of Lawrence and Edith Toogood in Milverton in the 1620's, but have been unable to connect them with Lawrence & Mary. He may be the Lawrence in a lease for lives by Henry Ayshford of Ayshford, Devon Esq to Laurence Toogood of Milverton, husbandman of Toogood's tenement Milverton for 11s 6d rent and suit of court to the Manor of Milverton Houndsmoor dated 10 Oct 1634. (SWHT doc ref DD\SF/2/39/480)

Generation 3 (cont.)

We find no burial record for Lawrence, but from the reference to his widow Mary it is clear he died pre-1632,

- ii. JUDITH YEA was born on 21 Mar 1577 in Wiveliscombe. She married John Hill alias Hillinge on 21 Jan 1603 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Judith Yea:

The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of Judith, daughter of John Yea (note - no mention of "the younger") on 21 Mar 1577/8. Judith married John Hillinge on 23 Jan 1603/4 when she was about 26. We find no burial for Judith - though we know she died after 1645 as her husband John pre-deceased her (see John's personal notes). The plague struck Wiveliscombe in the mid-1640's and the parish burial records are congested and in poor condition, so Judith's burial may lie therein.

Notes for John Hill alias Hillinge:

We have a potential match and baptism for John s/o William Hillinge in Wiveliscombe on 16 Mar 1571/2. There is a farm called Hellinge farm just to the south-west of Wiveliscombe, and it is possible that John came from there.

We also find the marriage of Phillip Yea - a relative of John Yea of Yea - to Mary Hill alias Hillinge in 1564, possibly from the same family. For further information refer to the history of Thomas Yea of Yea at <https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

Moreover, and possibly also related to this family, we find two deeds for land at Withiel Florey both dated 15 Nov 1613, one executed between Henry Wike of Drempton, Dorset and John Hill alias Hillinge and John Hill alias Hillinge the Younger both of Wiveliscombe; and the other also by Henry Wike to John Yea of Chipstable. Given the proximity of these locations and the commonality of surname, it seems likely there is some family connection between these Yea's, though we have yet to determine what those relationships might be.

The Wiveliscombe parish records have the burial of John husband of Judith Hillinge on 25 Apr 1645.

- 5. iii. DAVID YEA was born on 18 Oct 1579 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 05 May 1658 in Wiveliscombe. He married Jane Allen, daughter of John

Generation 3 (cont.)

Allen and Susannah Chute, on 08 Nov 1608 in Wembdon. She was born between 1582-1587. She died before 1649.

6. iv. JOHN YEA was born on 26 Sep 1581 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 22 Oct 1637 in Wiveliscombe. He married Agnes Chorley on 26 Jan 1608 in Wiveliscombe. She was born on 01 Jan 1585 in Wiveliscombe.
7. v. ROBERT YEA was born on 12 Jun 1585 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 01 Jan 1636 in Wiveliscombe. He married Christian Chorley on 10 Aug 1616 in Wiveliscombe. She was born on 03 Oct 1590 in Wiveliscombe.
- vi. THOMAS YEA was born on 19 Jan 1587/88 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Thomas Yea:

Thomas s/o John Yea (no mention of “the younger”) was baptised on 19 Jan 1587/8.

Thomas may have been the subject of a court judgement in a bastardy case. We can't be certain the case involves Thomas s/o John & Mary nee Marshe, as there are other Thomas' of similar age in Wiveliscombe at this time. The court gave the following judgement: Order for Thomas Yea of Wiveliscombe to maintain his child by Elizabeth Upham who has abandoned her child. When apprehended she is to be imprisoned and whipped. JP's John Frauncis & Humphrey Wyndham. Date 8 June 1610". (SWHT doc ref Q/SR/1/76-7)

The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of John, son of Elizabeth Upham on 13 May 1610, who may have been the child in question. The parish records also have the burial of Elizabeth Upham on 20 June 1610. We find no further record for the child, but we find the baptism of an Elizabeth, apparently the base daughter of Mary Upham bapt Wiveliscombe on 1 March 1588/9.

Note in a deed of 1597 executed between John Yea of Yea and David Yea of Oakhampton and others, reference is made to a marriage between the said John Yea and Cicelie, daughter of John Upham, and a John and Roger Upham were witnesses to the deed. We find the baptisms of “Sisely” on 8 June 1565, Mary on 30 Nov 1567 and Roger on 12 July 1579, all children of John Upham.

There was a property known as Upham's House in Langley on the northern outskirts of Wiveliscombe, around one mile from Oakhampton, and it seems possible Elizabeth, Sisely”, Mary & Roger were descended from John and were from that place.

Later we find the marriage of Thomas Yea and Alice Horsey on 9 Aug

Generation 3 (cont.)

1628. We find no records for the baptism of any children, though we find the burials of Alice wife of Thomas 6 April 1632 and of Thomas himself on 20 Dec 1635, all in Wiveliscombe - though as with the bastardy case, we can't be certain of the identity of this Thomas.

Generation 4

5. **DAVID⁴ YEA** (John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 18 Oct 1579 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 05 May 1658 in Wiveliscombe. He married Jane Allen, daughter of John Allen and Susannah Chute, on 08 Nov 1608 in Wembdon. She was born between 1582-1587. She died before 1649.

Notes for David Yea:

1579: The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of David, son of "John Yea the Younger" on 18 Oct 1579. We conclude that the comment "the Younger" was to distinguish between his father - son of Robert Yea and his wife Marie - and John Yea of Yea also known as "the Elder", the son of Thomas Yea. Further details of the latter can be found at <https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

1601/2: On 17th January, on the surrender of a lease on Oakhampton surrendered by John Jones, the Dean and Chapter of Wells granted a new lease to Henry Story, formerly held on the lives of David Yea and his brother John (ie David's uncle and father respectively) and now to be held on the lives of David (ie David's uncle) and of David & Thomas, sons of John Yea (ie David himself and his younger brother Thomas). Henry Story was brother-in-law to David and John having married their (half-) sister Alice Hutchins.

1608: Notes found in a Chapter Act Book at Wells Cathedral Archives and cited by Alfred Monday show that on 1 October 1608, the Dean & Chapter issued a further lease on Oakhampton to David Yea Gent (ie David's uncle) and to David and Jane Allen. As David and Jane were shortly to marry, we might conclude that was the reason for Jane being substituted for David's brother Thomas in this lease. We have been unable to discover the original document in the archives.

1608: The Bishops Transcripts for Wembdon show the marriage of David Yea and (Ms = Mistress ??) Jane Allen on 8 November. The record cites that Jane was "ye daughter of Susanna Allen widow", confirmation that Jane's father had died. As will be seen elsewhere in this document, Jane was the daughter of John Allen and his wife Susanna nee Chute. (For further details see the Descendants of Nicholas Chute etc section of this volume)

David's marriage record does not appear to have been found by Monday, who makes no reference to it in his History of the Yea Family. It also pre-dates the earliest entry

Generation 4 (cont.)

in the Yea family pedigree sworn by William Yea at the public record office in 1759, and included by Monday in his history. Jane was to bear David six children between 1610 and 1618, the second of whom apparently died in infancy.

1616: We find the record of a lease dated 20 May 1616 of the capital messuage of Hatch Beauchamp (about 5 miles south-east of Taunton) for the term of 99 years between the following parties: (i) John Dodington of Dodington, gent and John Kelson of Huntspill, yeoman; (ii) Edward Hobbes of Stogursey, gent, David Yawe the younger of Wiveliscombe, gent, Bartholomew Allen of Wembdon and John Mansell of Huntspill, yeoman; and (iii) John Parsons of Charlinch, clerk (ie curate) (SWHT Taunton doc ref A\CZA/1/8).

This document shows some interesting relationships of the Yea family. Edward Hobbes was a wealthy land-owner in Brompton Ralph whose grand-daughter Mary was to marry David's son, also David in 1655. (see the latter's personal notes). Circumstantial evidence suggests Bartholomew Allen was Jane's brother (see his personal notes in the Descendants of Nicholas Chute section of this volume). British History Online confirms a John Parsons was Curate of Charlinch about this time, though the early parish records have not survived. In her will of 1619, Jane's mother Susanna left a bequest to her "cozen" (probably her niece) Anne Parsons - the latter was perhaps John's wife or daughter, implying he may have married a sister of Susanna.

1620: David's Uncle David Yea Senior died in April 1619 - Jane's mother Susanna dying a few months later in December. On 2 October 1620 on surrender of the previous lease on Oakhampton, a new lease was granted on 3 lives to David Yea, Jane Yea his wife and David Yea the younger their son who was born in May 1618. Presumably David was here ensuring an enduring presence of the Yea family as well as securing an inheritance for his only son. (Copy of lease on file)

1623: Although David's father had (at least latterly) been styling himself as "Gent", the Somerset Visitation of 1623 refers to David himself as "David Yea ignoblis" ie without a coat of arms, though he does not figure in the list of persons "disclaimed" for having usurped the title of "Gentleman"

1628: In the Somerset Lay Subsidy of this year, David Yea Gent of Wiveliscombe - one of the "Fower Western Tithings of the Hundred of Kingsbury" - was assessed for lands at £6 and taxed at 24 shillings - the second highest assessment behind John Bowring Esq. (National Archives doc ref E179/172/390)

1631: Upon Charles I accession in 1626, he inherited a kingdom in financial crisis. A detailed commentary thereon is beyond the scope of this volume. Suffice to note here that the King fell back on a raft of hereditary customs in order to increase his revenues. One of these was that all freeholders worth more than £40 were required to

Generation 4 (cont.)

become Knights. It might be thought that such an honour would be much sought-after, but in fact many people of modest means sought to avoid the expense associated with maintaining this status. In 1631, the King appointed two commissions in Somerset under John Lord Poulet to bring to book “such as did not appear at his Majesties coronation to receive the order of Knighthood” - effectively to fine them.

David Yawe Gent of Kingsbury (ie Kingsbury West Hundred) was one of 3 freeholders listed as resident in the Four Western Tithing of the Hundred, and compounded for a sum of £21. This was a fairly average fine, which ranged between £10 and £77.

We might note here that others mentioned elsewhere in this volume and who were similarly fined include John Burland, John Turberville and Edmund Kenn. (S&DN&Q Vol 4 pp 107-115)

1635/6: In his will of 2 Jan 1635/6, John Fry of Combe St Nicholas left bequests to his “kinsman Robert Chute and wife Julyan”, and appointed his “cozen David Yea” as overseer or trustee. Julyan was probably Fry’s sister and she was married to Robert Chute, son of Robert Chute. Robert Chute “senior” and Jane’s mother Susanna nee Chute were brother & sister. Robert “junior” & Jane were thus first cousins. By virtue thereof, Fry is referring to David as his “cozen” also. (See also the Descendants of Nicholas Chute etc section of this volume)

1639: A lease on Oakhampton was granted on 2 April 1639 to David Yea, his son David and daughter Mary. Since David’s wife Jane is not mentioned, she may have died by this time, though we find no burial record for, her. We have not discovered the original document in the Wells archives, but it is referred to in a later survey ordered by parliament - see notes for 1649 below

1647: In 1597, David’s uncle David (b ca 1538, died April 1619) was a party to a deed with John Yea of Yea (died Sept 1619) and others concerning Yea farm in Wiveliscombe and East Pitt farm in Sampford Peverell, Devon. In 1647, David took steps to secure for himself and his heirs an interest in East Pitt. On 29 April 1647 Charles I (ie 1647) David executed two further deeds on East Pitt with John Yea of Wiveliscombe, who was the grandson of John Yea of Yea through the latter's son Joseph. The deed was sealed and delivered in the presence of David Yea Junr, son of David Yea Sen'r of Wiveliscombe, party to the deed. David Yea of Sampford Peverell, another grandson of John Yea of Yea through the latter's son Thomas, acknowledged the deed in becoming tenant. The texts of the deeds are set out below (Please see also personal notes for his Uncle David born c 1538).

John Yea of Wiveliscombe by his deed did grant unto David Yea, sen of Wiveliscombe and his heirs all that the messuages farmes and demesnes of Eastpitt lying in Sanford Peverell for £220 15s when there were three lives then upon it

Generation 4 (cont.)

which three lives are still living and in that deed is a covenant made by the said John Yea that he the said John Yea shall make or doe any further for the better offering & which was sealed and delivered in the presence of John Turberville Esq, David Yea jun'r son of David Yea sen'r, and John Manley whose names are endorsed as witnesses on the back of the said deed. And that also David Yea of Sampford Peverell having then in his possession the said estate in Eastpitt did attorn Tenant unto the said David Yea the elder of Wiveliscombe and gave him six pence for an acknowledgement as appears upon the back of the deed whereon the said David Yea of Samford hath subscribed his name 2nd May 1647 and that William Kerswell hath subscribed his name on the back as a witness to the attornment in the said deed. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/48)

The said John Yea of Wiveliscombe for the better assuring of the said farm of Eastpitt unto the said David Yea the elder of Oakhampton made him a lease of the farm of Yea in the parish of Wiveliscombe aforesaid for 99 years absolute with this promise that if the said messuage and tenement with appurtenances called by the name of Eastpitt at the time of the sealing and delivery hereof be freed and discharged of and free of mortgages, leases, joyntures, dowers, statutes, judgements, rents, arrears of rents, titles, charges and encumbrances whatsoever and no lawful challenge, title or claim be layd or made to the same or to any part of the same, or to any thing issuing or going out of the same or of any part of the same by the space of 7 years ensuing by the date of these presents. And that this deed was made after the grant of the reversion of the estate in Eastpitt unto David sen and his heires as appears upon the back of the deed by the names of John Tuberville, David Yea jun and John Manley who endorsed their names as witnesses thereunto. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/48)

1649: In the book, Wifela's Combe, Hancock notes that in 1649 a Parliamentary Survey showed Oakhampton was leased in 1639 to David Yea and his children David and Mary paying rent of £5 1 shilling and worth £10 per annum. Hancock notes that David was a "Royalist". Many of the King's supporters were penalised financially by the Parliament of the day, though Hancock makes no mention of whether David Yea suffered in this way.

1656: 16th August David executed two further deeds with John Yea, another descendant of John Yea of Yea on East Pitt farm, the text of which is set out below:

A deed between John Yea of the one part and the said William Kerswell and Francis Hill of the other part wherein and whereby the said John Yea doth grant unto the said William Kerswell and Francis Hill and their heires the farme of Eastpitt to this intent to make them be tenants of the freehold of the premises so that a recovery may be had and suffered to and for the use of such person or persons as the said David Yea sen'r of Wiveliscombe by his deed alone or with some person or persons joined

Generation 4 (cont.)

with him therein which shall be parties to the intended recovery shall limit and declare and for default of such declaration to the use of the said David Yea his heirs and assigns forever. And that the said John Yea did in his own person give livery and seisin of the premises unto the said Francis Hill according to the contents of the said deed by the consent of David Yea tenant thereof. In the presence of John Langdon, David Yea and Eliza Yea who were witnesses thereto.
16th December, 1656 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/48)

There was a common recovery suffered by John Yea of Wiveliscombe of the farm of Eastpitt of which recovery or by a deed bearing date 26th ? 1656 made between the said John Yea, Henry White, William Kerswell and Francis Hill of their part. And the said David Yea, sen of the other part writing therein the said recovery that it shall be constituted and adjudged to be and more for the use of the said David Yea sen and his heirs for evermore. And that John Michell, David Hilling and Christopher Stevens have endorsed their names as witnesses thereunto. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/48)

note these deeds are referred to in evidence in a court case Yea vs Yea of 1675 - (for further details see Thomas Yea of Yea at <https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

1657: Will of David Yea of Wiveliscombe, Somerset

In the name of God Amen, the 2nd day of December 1657, I, David Yea the elder of Wiveliscombe, Somerset being well of bodie perfect minde of good remembrance do make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following. First I give my soule into the hands of Almighty God, my maker and my body to Christian burial hoping of a joyful resurrection. I give to the poore of Wiveliscombe £4. I give to my daughter Susanna Sealey 10s. I give to my daughter Judith Eveleigh one piece of golde of 10s. I give to my daughter Mary Yea 10s. I give to my daughter in law Mary Yea one piece of golde of 10s. I give to my grandchild Mary Yea one piece of golde of 10s. I give to all my godchildren that are living at my decease 12d apiece. I give to all my servants which shall be with me at the time of my decease 5s. All the rest of my goods, chattels, silver plate household stuffe and all my lands, tenements and hereditaments to my son David Yea, his heirs and assigns whome I make my sole and whole executor of this my will. Richard Meridith of Bagborrowe, gent, Edward Hobbs of Stogursey, gent and William Carswell of Ashpriars, gent to be overseers and for their paines I do give them 10s. Signed sealed and published by David Yea in the presence of John Meredith, John Hodder (his mark). Proved on the 25th November, 1658 and admon granted to David Yea, the sonne and sole executor. (National Archives doc ref PROB11/284/356).

1658: David was buried in Wiveliscombe on 5 October 1658, listed in the parish records as “David Yea the Yelder of Ockenten Hows” ie Oakhampton House, so it

Generation 4 (cont.)

appears he was living there at this time. He had acquired many other lands and probably the money came from the slate which was being mined on his estates.

Notes for Jane Allen:

After extensive research, we conclude that Jane Allen was the daughter of John Allen and his wife Susanna nee Chute, from a prominent family in the Bridgwater area. Though we find no baptism record for her, she was probably born 1582/1587 in Wembdon, though the early parish records there have not survived. We do have the Bishop's Transcript record of her marriage to David Yea in Wembdon on 8 Nov 1608, when she was noted as the daughter of Mrs Susanna Allen widow - confirmation her father had by then died. She was to bear David five daughters and a son, also named David. We find no burial for her, but she probably died before 1647. (For further details of Jane, the Chute and Allen families, please see the Descendants of Nicholas Chute etc section of this volume)

David Yea and Jane Allen had the following children:

- i. SUSANNA⁵ YEA was born on 17 Dec 1610 in Wiveliscombe. She married Richard Sealie on 28 Sep 1631 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Susanna Yea:

The marriage register records her as YAE

- ii. MARGARET YEA was born on 12 Nov 1611 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Margaret Yea:

We find no marriage for Margaret. She may have died in infancy, though we find no burial record for her.

- iii. JUDITH YEA was born on 25 Feb 1613 in Wiveliscombe. She married William Eveleigh on 29 Jan 1636 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Judith Yea:

We find two marriages for Judith Yea in Wiveliscombe - to William Evelley on 29 January 1634/5 and to John Govier on 10 April 1646. Given their respective ages, it seems likely that Judith b 1612/3 d/o David and Jane married William Evelley (later written as Eveleigh ??), and Judith b 1619 d/o Maximillian Yea and Johan nee Fursie alias Taylor married John Govier

Notes for William Eveleigh:

William Eveleigh acted as one of the Executors for Francis Yea of Stoodleigh. In his will of 1698, Francis Yea of Stoodleigh, Devon

Generation 4 (cont.)

Yeoman, appointed William Eveleigh of Okeford and Robert Yea of Morebath as rulers in trust ie Trustees. We have been unable to determine what, if any, the family relationship between Francis, William & Judith, and Robert might be.

- iv. JANE YEA was born on 20 Nov 1614 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 13 Jun 1638 in Wiveliscombe.
- v. MARY YEA was born in 1616 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 11 Dec 1690 in Pitminster. She married Emanuel Drake in 1672. He was born in Pitminster. He died on 27 Mar 1683 in Pitminster.

Notes for Mary Yea:

A Book "Wiveliscombe" in the SWHT archives in Taunton records that Mary, daughter of David Yea, married Emmanuel Drake of Pitminster in 1672 - though we find no match for that marriage in either Wiveliscombe or Pitminster parish records. We should note Mary would have been about 56 at marriage.

We cannot be certain this is the correct match for Mary, d/o David & Jane. But Mary apparently left a will - though we have not discovered the text - from which we find two references to bequests:

- (i) acknowledgement by Elizabeth Yea of Wiveliscombe of receipt of money of goods granted her under the will of Mary Drake of Pitminster 1693. Elizabeth may have been her niece born 1661, the d/o David Yea and Mary Hobbs. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\DR/70)
- (ii) acknowledgement of legacy under will of Mary Drake bequeathed to Ann Haddon of North Curry 1691 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\DR/49/9)

We find credible matches for the deaths of Emmanuel and Mary in Pitminster. In his will of 1690 one Immanuel Drake, fishmonger of London, refers to an estate he inherited from his uncle Immanuel Drake of Pitminster deceased, which documents the presence of Emmanuel in the parish of Pitminster.

Notes for Emanuel Drake:

Mary was described as daughter of David Yea at Emanuel's marriage in 1672 in a book "Wiveliscombe" in the Somerset Record Office.

We cannot be sure it is this Mary but the evidence of her will in 1690 when she left a legacy to Elizabeth Yea leads us to conclude that it will be her. We think that Elizabeth will be her niece, daughter of David and

Generation 4 (cont.)

Mary.

8. vi. DAVID YEA was born on 17 May 1618 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 07 Jan 1686/87 in Wiveliscombe. He married Mary Hobbes, daughter of Thomas Hobbes and Mary Battyn, on 17 Jul 1655 in Wiveliscombe. She was born in Stogursey. She died on 07 Sep 1724 in Wiveliscombe.
6. JOHN⁴ YEA (John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 26 Sep 1581 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 22 Oct 1637 in Wiveliscombe. He married Agnes Chorley on 26 Jan 1608 in Wiveliscombe. She was born on 01 Jan 1585 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for John Yea:

The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of John son of John Yea on 26 Sept 1581 - note no mention of the father being John Yea the Younger. They also have the record of John's marriage to Agnes Chorley on 27 Jan 1608/9.

We find a reference to a case brought in 1605 in the court of Star Chamber by the Plaintiffs David Yea of Wiveliscombe, yeoman; Henrie Storie his brother; and John Yea, their "cozen" against Defendants Richard Cappes, son of James Cappes and others. The David referred to here is John's uncle; Henrie Storie was married to David's (half-) sister Alice Hutchins and was hence David's brother-in-law; and as son of David's brother John, the plaintiff John was their nephew, or "cozen" using the common terminology of the day. The case involves alleged assaults and attempted assaults by Richard Cappes, his brothers and accomplices on the plaintiffs in and around the weekly market held at Wiveliscombe. This was an apparent continuation of a feud between the Cappes and Yea families which was the subject of an earlier Star Chamber from 1591. It was alleged that John Yea had been assaulted by Cappes and his accomplices in the market and subsequently in the highway, and that Cappes had also sought to assault John and his father (ie David's brother John) at the house of John Hobbs in Wiveliscombe. A fuller abstract of the Bill of Complaint and the Interrogation of William Cappes is included in the Transcripts of Court Cases section of this volume. As frequently occurs, no outcome of the case is documented. (National Archives doc ref STAC 8/311/15)

We find his burial in Wiveliscombe recorded as John Yea, the husband of Agnes on 22 Oct 1637, when he would have been about 56.

Notes for Agnes Chorley:

We find the baptism of Agnes daughter of John Chorly in Wiveliscombe on 1 January 1585/6. Maps show a house or farm called Chorley's in Whitefield about one mile due west of Oakhampton, and it may be that Agnes originated from there. Agnes bore John two daughters between 1609-1611.

Generation 4 (cont.)

From her husband's burial record we know Agnes outlived John. We find no record of her burial in Wiveliscombe between 1637 and 1646. The plague struck the town about the latter date, reflected in the sudden increase in the number of burials thereafter. The records are illegible in parts and it is possible Agnes died in this period.

John Yea and Agnes Chorley had the following children:

- i. MARY⁵ YEA was born on 29 Oct 1609 in Wiveliscombe.
 - ii. JOHAN YEA was born on 07 Nov 1611 in Wiveliscombe.
7. ROBERT⁴ YEA (John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 12 Jun 1585 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 01 Jan 1636 in Wiveliscombe. He married Christian Chorley on 10 Aug 1616 in Wiveliscombe. She was born on 03 Oct 1590 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Robert Yea:

The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of Robert s/o John Yea (no mention of "the younger") on 12 June 1585.

We find the marriage of Robert Yea and Christian Chorley on 10 Aug 1616. We can't be certain if this is the marriage of Robert son of John and Mary nee Marshe, or to Robert s/o John bapt 28 Feb 1593/4, a descendant of John Yea of Yea. There is a property called Chorley's less than one mile to the west of Oakhampton. Given that John, son of John and Mary nee Marshe married Christian's elder sister Agnes (see his personal notes), it seems likely that these might have been marriages between the same families - two brothers marrying two sisters - and for these purposes we will assume this is the case.

Notes for Christian Chorley:

The Wiveliscombe parish register has the baptism on 3 October 1590 of Christian Chorley the daughter of John Chorley. We find no burial record for her, and it is possible she died in the mid 1640's/50's when the plague struck Wiveliscombe

Robert Yea and Christian Chorley had the following children:

- i. ELISABETH⁵ YEA was born on 04 Dec 1616 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Elisabeth Yea:

We find no marriage or burial record for her. It is possible she died during the 1640's when the plague struck Wiveliscombe and the parish records are in poor condition and partly illegible.

- ii. JOHN YEA was born on 18 Jan 1620/21 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 03

Generation 4 (cont.)

Dec 1621 in Wiveliscombe.

- iii. CHRISTIAN YEA was born on 04 Dec 1624 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 04 Aug 1698 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Christian Yea:

We find no marriage record for Christian. If she did indeed remain a spinster, we find a possible match for her burial in Wiveliscombe on 4 Aug 1698 described as a “woman of relief”, ie a pauper. She would have been about 76 at death.

- iv. MARIE YEA was born on 22 Nov 1628 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Marie Yea:

We find no marriage or burial record for her. It is possible she died during the 1640's when the plague struck Wiveliscombe and the parish records are in poor condition and partly illegible.

- v. JOHAN YEA was born on 21 Aug 1631 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Johan Yea:

We find no marriage or burial record for her. It is possible she died during the 1640's when the plague struck Wiveliscombe and the parish records are in poor condition and partly illegible.

Generation 5

8. **DAVID⁵ YEA** (David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 17 May 1618 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 07 Jan 1686/87 in Wiveliscombe. He married Mary Hobbes, daughter of Thomas Hobbes and Mary Battyn, on 17 Jul 1655 in Wiveliscombe. She was born in Stogursey. She died on 07 Sep 1724 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Yea:

1618: The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of David son of David Yea in Wiveliscombe on 17 May 1618. He was the last of David & Jane's children, and was born the year before the death of his grand-mother Susanna Allen nee Chute, who left him a bequest in her will.

David is the first of Richard Yea's descendants to appear in the pedigree of the Yea family signed by William Yea in 1759 and included in Alfred Monday's History of the Yea family. However, William appears to have made two important errors in the pedigree. Firstly, he refers to David as of Sturminster Marshall and names as his wife Ursula daughter of Edward Hobbes of Brompton Ralph & Stogursey. Although

Generation 5 (cont.)

we have not firmly identified when an estate in Sturminster Marshall came into the Yea family, it seems likely it was well after David's birth or marriage. Edward Hobbs did indeed have a daughter Ursula as well as a son Thomas, as is confirmed in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623. It appears that this aspect of William's pedigree is adrift by one generation, as we have identified conclusively Ursula's marriage in Stogursey in 1610 to John Hoop alias Hooper as well as the marriage of David Yea to Mary, daughter of Thomas in 1655.

1639: David was one of three lives along with his father and sister Mary in a lease on Oakhampton - presumably his father taking steps to ensure continuity in the lease for the Yea family and his son's inheritance

1655: David Yawe married Mary Hobbs on 17 July 1655. The banns of their marriage were read in the bride's home parish of Stogursey as well as in Wiveliscombe, and the marriage itself is recorded in both parishes too in the style of the Parlimanetary inter-regnum as follows :

Stogursey Parish Registers

1655 Mr David Yawe of Wiveliscombe & Mrs Mary Hobbs of Stogursey daughter of Mr Thomas Hobbs of Stogursey had ther banns published three lords dayes according to the Act of the 10th of June, the 17th June and the 24th June of the same month.

Mr David Yawe of Wiveliscombe and Mrs Mary Hobbes of Stogursey were married the 17th day of July by Mr Turberfield of Tollen. (Tolland)

Wiveliscombe Parish Registers

Be it remembered that on ye 10th, 17th and 24th June 1655 being three lordes dayes following an agreement of marriage between Mr David Yea, our parish, yeoman and Mrs Mary Hobbs of Stogursey in the county of Somerset, spinster, was published in our church of Wiviliscombe according to the act of parliament in that behalfe provided by me. William Wood, Regester of the same parish.

Be it remembered that on the 17th day of July 1655 Mr David Yea and Mrs Mary Hobbes were lawfully married before John Turberville, esq, one of the Justices of the peace for the county of Somerset according to the act of Parliament that he hath produced.

Note the minor inconsistencies in the spelling of David's surname in the two parishes, further compounded by Boyds marriage index records which record him as YAW. The reference in both records to Mrs Mary Hobbs is to confirm her standing in the local community as "Mistress", and does not imply she was a widow

Generation 5 (cont.)

It is appropriate here to include some comments on the Turberville family as we come across them in other interactions with the Yea family. In 1615, a John Turberville from Sampford Peverell near Tiverton purchased Gaulden Manor in Tolland. Thomas Yea, son of John Yea of Yea resided at East Pitt Farm, Sampford Peverell at this period. Gaulden Manor lies only a mile or so to the north-east of Oakhampton where David Yea, descendant of Richard Yea then resided. The said John Turberville must surely have known - was perhaps friendly with as a neighbour - both Thomas and David from their respective branches of the Yea family.

Party to the purchase of Gaulden was Turberville's son John, apparently then still a child. The latter graduated from Wadham College Oxford in 1629 and joined Inner Temple in 1638. He married Bridget Willoughby the following year, and they occupied Gaulden Manor from about 1646. John was an active Justice of the Peace for Somerset, and the SWHT Taunton archives record several cases at the Somerset Quarter Sessions where he sat as JP. He also served as Registrar at marriages during the parliamentary inter-regnum, including that of David Yea and Mary Hobbes as has been noted immediately above. John Turberville died in 1681.

John & Bridget's sons John and George both graduated from Balliol College Oxford the same day 24 May 1661 and joined Inner Temple in 1666. Son John married Elizabeth Fortescue in the late 1660's. Their son Fortescue Turberville followed in his father's and grandfather's footsteps, graduating from Balliol in 1684. He joined the Inner Temple in 1692.

1656: Following their marriage, David & Mary were probably living in Stogursey where their first-born child, daughter Mary was baptised on 27 June - the surname recorded as YAWE in the parish register. Between 1656 and 1675, she was to bear David three further daughters and one son - another David.

1658 David probably acceded to the lease on Oakhampton on the death of his father, and it appears he and Mary moved to Oakhampton at this time as their other children were baptised in Wiveliscombe.

1673/4: On 2nd April 13 Charles II (1673) a lease of Oakhampton was signed on the lives of David, his son David and daughter Mary, followed by a further lease on 1st October 14 Charles II (1674) signed on the lives of David, his wife Mary and daughter Mary. An endorsement on the latter deed confirmed that seisen had been given, and was witnessed by Edward Hobbs, Mary's brother. Note Alfred Monday cited the dates of these leases as **1661 and 1662**, which must be an error as David & Mary's son David was not born until 1663/4. This discrepancy may have arisen because some reckonings compute the regnal years of Charles II from the execution of Charles I in 1649, while others reckon it from his restoration after the parliamentary inter-regnum, a difference of about 12 years.

Generation 5 (cont.)

1676: Described as “David Yea the Younger of Wiveliscombe” David was a co-defendant in a case brought in the Court of Chancery by Thomas Yea of Taunton St James. Another co-defendant was “David Yea the Elder of Sampford Peverell”. It is important to note here that the terms “younger” and “elder” were merely to distinguish between the two co-defendants and **NOT** to signify a father & son relationship as might be supposed

In his Bill of Complaint, Thomas disputed the inheritance of Yea and East Pitt Farms, the two properties which were the subject of an Indenture of Feoffment executed in 1597 between John Yea of Yea, David Yea of Oakhampton and Joseph Yea, son and heir of John Yea of Yea. It transpires John Yea of Yea and Joseph Yea were Thomas's great grand-father and grand-father respectively. David Yea of Oakhampton in the deed of 1597 was one of the grandsons of Richard Yea, the other grandson John Yea being the grandfather of David Yea “the Younger” in the case of 1676.

It appears from evidence given in the case that the inheritance of East Pitt farm had been conveyed to David, the father of David Yea the Younger, together with a charge on Yea farm as security for such conveyance. As frequently occurs, the case papers reveal no verdict, but from a deed in the Somerset archives from 1678, it appears that somehow Thomas did inherit an interest in Yea Farm.

We should note here that in the case of 1676, the original record of the defence statement of David Yea the Younger of Oakhampton (ie Richard’s descendant) bears the name “John Turberville”, who David had apparently appointed as his attorney - though we can’t be certain if the signatory here was John the JP or his son, both of whom had legal qualifications.

A transcript of the Indenture of 1597 is included in the Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume. An abstract of the case in Chancery is included in the Transcripts of Court cases section of this volume.

1684: David Yea the Elder brought a Bill of Complaint in a court case against John Turberville of Tolland in a dispute over money. Yea’s Bill states that Turberville “having occasion for a sum of money” borrowed the sum of £50 from him. No date is given for when the loan was made, but it was probably around 1676 at which time Turberville acted as attorney for Yea when the latter was a co-defendant in a separate court case brought by Thomas Yea of Taunton. (see David’s notes above). As security, John Turberville the Elder gave Yea a bond for £100 (ie double the amount of the debt), issued jointly with his son John Turberville the Younger, who Yea contended had the benefit of part of the money so loaned.

The Bill states that Turberville paid off £40 of the loan, in consideration of which

Generation 5 (cont.)

Yea returned the bond, after which the Turberville's father & son executed a second bond dated 1677 for £20 as security for the outstanding debt of £10. The Bill further states that shortly afterwards John Turberville the Elder died intestate (he died in 1681), and that as his eldest son John Turberville the Younger inherited his father's valuable estate. When Yea sought to recover the outstanding debt, Turberville the Younger asked for some time to allow him to realise money from his father's assets, to which Yea agreed. But when the delay became extended, Yea threatened to prosecute Turberville to recover the debt. At this point, Turbeville's younger brother George intervened, asking Yea to be patient further and promising to ensure the outstanding debt would be settled.

George himself then died. In his will nuncupative, he named his elder brother John as his Executor, who proved the will in London on 18 March 1679/80. But despite John inheriting George's estate too, he still refused to settle Yea's outstanding debt. Unable to seek relief in any other court of law, Yea therefore raised his Bill of Complaint in the Court of Chancery, then headed by Francis, Lord Guildford Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

The case record includes Yea's Bill of Complaint, but no Answer from Turberville. As happens with many cases of the period, we have no record of the verdict in the case, which may have been settled out of court. A transcript of Yea's Bill is included in the Transcripts of Court Cases section of this volume (National Archives doc ref C7/581/93)

1685: David wrote his will on 10 October, text as follows

:

David Yea the elder of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Gent

To my daughter Mary Yea £300. To my daughter Jane Yea £400, to my daughter Elizabeth Yea £400, to my daughter Dorothy Yea £400 when she shall attain the age of 21 years, If my now wife Mrs Mary Yea shall die within the space of two years next after my death then I give to my three daughters Jane, Elizabeth and Dorothy £100 a piece more, To the said Mary my now wife the best gilded horse or mare which I shall have at the time of my death and the use of all the rest of household stuffe except such as my sonne David Yea shall have occasion for his then present use to gratify my said wife till my said son shall be intermarried or have occasion to use it himself. And considering that she my said wife is assured of the greatest part of my estate for her joynture I hope she will preserve my daughters and enlarge their portions as occasions shall offer and that she will give my sd sonne his dyett and afford him such house room in this my farm house as shall be convenient for him until he be provided with a house. All the rest of my goods and all my lands, tenements, estates etc I give to my said son David Yea. And it is my will that if he my said sonne shall happen to die unmarried then all my lands etc., real and personal which I have bequeathed to him shall after his death be equally divided between my

Generation 5 (cont.)

said daughters or the survivor or survivors of them. I make him my said sonne David Yea whole exor, Edward Hobbs of Stogursey Esq, **John Burland of Stogursey, gent**, Robert Chute of Coombe St Nicholas, gent, overseers and I desire them together with my wife to assist my said son and exor. And to take all convenient opportunity to purchase a further estate in this my farm called Oakhampton so that the same may continue to my successors. Witnesses, Robert Norman, Thomas Russell, Simeon Saunders. Proved in London, 7th February 1686/7 by David Yea, the son and executor.(National Archives doc PROB11/386/186)

Two particular points from David's will require comment. Firstly, we can identify his children, viz Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Dorothy and David. In the pedigree included with Alfred Monday's history, William Yea appears to have confused David & Mary's children with those of their son David and his wife Dorothy Lacy (see later notes). Secondly, his Overseers or trustees were his brothers-in-law - Edward Hobbs was wife Mary's brother; John Burland married Mary's sister Dorothy in 1663/4; Robert Chute married Mary's sister Elizabeth in 1661. For further details of the Hobbes, Burland and Chute families, please see their respective spousal family sections in this volume.

1686/7: David died and the Wiveliscombe parish register records that "David Yea the Elder lately deceased was buried on the 7th January and affid. was made the 11th day of January according to a late act of Parliament". Note that in his "History of the Yea family", Alfred Monday refers to the marriage of David Yea and Mary Hobbes (pp 57-59). Noting that there is a gap in the Wiveliscombe parish register between 1687 and 1695, he writes that "it is no matter for surprise that the burial of ... David Yea is not recorded". In this he is incorrect, for David's burial is indeed clearly recorded.

Moreover, in the same text Monday quotes from Mary's will at some length and notes her death in 1724, but states no entry of her burial is found in the Wiveliscombe parish register. That is also an oversight on his part, as her burial is recorded on 7 September 1724. As a footnote to David's life, we should remark here that he would have been about 37 at his marriage to Mary. He was in his late 30's to mid-40's when he fathered most of their children - but was in his late 50's when he fathered Dorothy born 1675 some 12 years after their fourth child David born 1663. David was about 71 at his death in 1687. Mary was probably significantly younger than David - we have no birth or baptism record for her - as it is unlikely she was above 40 when she gave birth to Dorothy. At her death in 1724, Mary was probably about 90 - having outlived her husband by some 37 years.

Notes for Mary Hobbes:

Generation 5 (cont.)

Mary Hobbes was one of three daughters of Thomas Hobbes and his wife Mary nee Battyn, the latter being the daughter of a wealthy Bristol merchant, making their daughters with large dowries desirable matches in marriage.

For further details of the Hobbes family, please refer to the Descendants of Thomas Hobbes section of this volume and of Mary herself to Generation 3 therein.

David Yea and Mary Hobbes had the following children:

9. i. MARY⁶ YEA was born on 23 Jun 1656 in Stogursey. She died on 15 Jan 1735 in Langford Budville. She married William Granger, son of William Granger and Joane Blake(widow), in 1689 in Fitzhead. He was born on 13 Jan 1663 in Milverton. He died on 10 Jul 1697 in Halse.
- ii. JANE YEA was born on 03 Mar 1659 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 03 Jul 1718 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Jane Yea:

1659: The Wiveliscombe parish register has the record for Jane d/o David & Mary Yea born 3 May and baptised 5 May 1659. We find no marriage record for Jane, and it appears she remained a spinster.

1704. Jane was a party to Articles of Agreement for the distribution of her sister Elizabeth's estate - please see Elizabeth's personal notes

1711: The Taunton archives have the document for the Assignment of Lease for 99 years and lives (Mortgage) Jane Yea of Wiveliscombe, spinster, to Robt. {Robert?} Bowering of Milverton, yeoman: tenmt. called Smythenhay in manor of Sydenham Kitsford. (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS\C/795/HV/7/4)

1715: Jane and her sister Dorothy were appointed as joint Executrices to their mother Mary's will dated 29 March 1715. Mary's will was superseded by a later will dated 5 Nov 1723, in which only daughter Dorothy was appointed Executrix.

1718: We find the record of the Jane's burial on 3rd July 1718 in Wiveliscombe. The parish record entry refers to her as "Mrs Jane Yea",

Generation 5 (cont.)

but that is likely to be a form for “Mistress” reflecting the relative prominent local status of the Yea family at this time.

- iii. ELIZABETH YEA was born on 03 Feb 1661 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 03 Jun 1697 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Elizabeth Yea:

1661/2: The Wiveliscombe parish register records that Elizabeth was born on 3 Feb 1661/2, and baptised just over a week later on 11 February.

1693: The Taunton archives have the record of the acknowledgement in 1693 by Eliz. Yea of Wiveliscombe of receipt of money of goods granted her under the Will of Mary Drake (nee Yea) of Pitminster. The Testator was most probably Elizabeth’s aunt, ie her father’s sister Mary who married Emmanuel Drake of Pitminster (SWHT doc ref DD\DR/70, date: 1583-1726)

1697: Elizabeth was buried in Wiveliscombe on 3 June 1697, the parish register referring to her as “Elizabeth daughter of Madam Yea”, Elizabeth’s mother Mary being already widowed at this time.

1704: Under his will of 1685, her father David Yea left monetary bequests to each of his daughters, with £400 to Elizabeth, payable three years after his death. David died in January 1686/7, and hence the payment became due in 1690. The Somerset archives hold a copy of Articles of Agreement dated 29 September 1704 which confirms Elizabeth had “lately died unmarried and intestate”, the term “lately” seeming an odd comment given that Elizabeth had died seven years previously in 1697.

The document sets out an agreement for the distribution of Elizabeth’s inheritance between (1) Mary Yea of Oakhampton, widow and David Yea Gent of the same place; (2) Mary Granger the Elder of Halse widow, one of the sisters of David Yea; and (3) Richard Bicknell of Milverton, yeoman, Administrator with the will annexed of William Granger Gent late of Halse and only acting trustee for and on behalf of Mary Granger an infant daughter of Mary Granger by William Granger her late deceased husband, Jane Yea and Dorothy Yea other sisters of David Yea and daughters of Mary Yea.

The parties agreed that David Yea should take upon himself the

Generation 5 (cont.)

application for Letters of Administration of Elizabeth's estate which amounted to £400, of which £200 was in the hands of their mother Mary Yea. The parties further agreed that the estate should be divided between them in equal shares of £100 to David; Richard Bicknell in trust for the infant Mary Granger, and sisters Jane and Dorothy Yea. It appears from this distribution that the share of Elizabeth's estate accruing to her sister Mary became part not of Mary's own estate but that of her husband William Granger. After his death, it passed to their only surviving child, the infant Mary, their other child William having died in 1696 and thus pre-deceasing his aunt Elizabeth.

The agreement was signed and sealed by all parties and witnessed by Robert Hemborough and Susanna Prous. There is no indication in the document as to why the distribution of Elizabeth's seemingly straightforward estate was only made seven years after her death. (SWHT doc ref DD/DR/57/15)

10. iv. DAVID YEA was born on 21 Jan 1663/64 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 25 Mar 1730 in Wiveliscombe. He married Dorothy Lacy on 18 Dec 1690 in Elworthy. She was born on 10 Mar 1662/63 in Stogumber. She died on 22 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe.
11. v. DOROTHY YEA was born on 18 Nov 1675 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 25 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe. She married (1) JOHN CHUTE, son of Robert Chute and Elizabeth Hobbes, on 17 Nov 1713 in Halse. He was born about 1670. He died on 17 Aug 1722 in Wiveliscombe. She married (2) FRANCIS COLLINS, son of Henry Collins and Abigail Mullines, on 08 Feb 1724/25 in Wiveliscombe. He was born on 03 Oct 1677 in Milverton. He died on 04 Aug 1757 in Wiveliscombe.

Generation 6

9. **MARY⁶ YEA** (David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 23 Jun 1656 in Stogursey. She died on 15 Jan 1735 in Langford Budville. She married William Granger, son of William Granger and Joane Blake(widow), in 1689 in Fitzhead. He was born on 13 Jan 1663 in Milverton. He died on 10 Jul 1697 in Halse.

Notes for Mary Yea:

1656 Mary Yawe was baptised in Stogursey on the 27th May, daughter of David Yawe, Gent and his wife Mary, implying her parents were living there immediately after their marriage, before moving to Wiveliscombe where Mary's younger siblings were baptised from 1659 onwards.

Generation 6 (cont.)

1674: Mary was a counter-signatory witness as “Mary Yea Junior” to a bond for £40 dated 7 December by Richard White of Ashpriors and William Evans of “Quantoxhead”. Note Mary was aged about 18 at the time, and although below the age of majority apparently able to witness a legal document following the death of her mother in September of that year. Copy of deed in our files

1689: The Halse parish register has the record of the marriage of Mr William Granger and Mrs (= Mistress) Mary Yea in 1689, the day and month being illegible. She bore William a son who died in early childhood and a daughter.

1690/91: Mary and her husband William Granger of Halse, Gent were the Plaintiffs in a Bill of Complaint brought on 14 February against her uncle Edward Hobbes. Mary was referred to as the “daughter of David Yea and his wife Mary and grand-daughter of Thomas Hobbs and his wife Mary deceased”. They referred to the will of Thomas Hobbes, who was “possessed of a great personal estate to the value of £5000 and upwards”, in which he bequeathed £10 to his grand-daughter to buy a gold chain when she should attain the age of 15. The Plaintiff’s also cited the will from 1668 of Thomas’ relict Mary, also said to be “possessed of a very considerable personal estate”, in which she bequeathed £150 to her grand-daughter Mary to be paid when she reached 21. Edward Hobbs was appointed Executor to both wills, and allegedly appropriated to himself the assets of his deceased parents.

The Plaintiffs stated that Mary attained the ages of 15 on 27 June 1671 and 21 on 27 June 1677, at which times the said legacies became payable. While still single, Mary approached her Uncle Edward for the payment thereof, and after her marriage to William in May 1678, she and William again requested Edward to account for and make settlement of the legacies. They alleged that Edward had refused to settle the legacies on the grounds that he had maintained his niece for several years, thereby incurring expense which he sought to recover from her legacies.

In interesting insights into the Hobbs and Yea families, Edward was recorded as being “a person of great estate and reputation in the County”, having served as High Sheriff of Somerset and a Justice of the Peace for the county. Edward also had “a wife that was very informed” and a daughter - and yet engaged no servant to wait upon them “as is usual with people of their quality”.

Mary claimed she had been prevailed upon to live with Edward and his family, acting as companion if not servant to his wife and daughter, and was required to dress fashionably to reflect the society with which the Hobbs family engaged. The Plaintiffs stated that Mary’s father David was a man of “competent estate” and from “a great family”. Mary also claimed that in his will, her father David Yea left his other daughters £500 apiece - but left her “no more than £300”, reflecting the legacies she was to receive from Thomas & Mary Hobbs but also the fact that she

Generation 6 (cont.)

was not living with her father when the latter had need of her assistance.

In his defence, Edward Hobbs acknowledged that he was the Executor of the wills of Thomas & Mary Hobbs, his mother & father. He confirmed he had realised the assets of the former, but stated that his mother had no assets other than her wearing apparel - she being a "jointress". He claimed that the Plaintiffs first requested settlement of the legacies in January 1689. Thereafter he provided William Granger with an account of the legacies due, and he the said Granger came to Hobbs' house and adjusted and agreed the account. The sum due amounted to £358 of which Hobbs settled £58 and provided a bond for the balance of £300, of which he had subsequently settled £240 and stated he stood ready to pay the outstanding amount on return of the bond, together with the Plaintiff's costs in lodging this Bill - which offer William Granger had refused. Edward also denied that he had prevailed upon Mary to come to live with his family - in fact quite the opposite, that it was at Mary's request, Hobbs suggesting that her father was less well disposed towards Mary than to his other daughters.

As frequently occurs, no resolution of the case is documented and it may be it was settled out of court. (NA Kew doc ref C8/411/36)

1735/6: Mary is referred to as a widow in her mother Mary's draft and final wills of 1715 and 1723 respectively, receiving £100 in the latter, which confirms her husband pre-deceased her. She was also mentioned in her nephew David's will of 1730, who bequeathed her £5 for mourning, confirming she was then still living. We find a credible match for her burial in Langford Budville on 15 Jan 1735/6, where she was probably living with her daughter Mary and son-in-law Mathew Haviland. She was about 80 at death.

Notes for William Granger:

1663/4: The Milverton parish records have the baptism of William, son of Mr William and Mrs Joane Granger, in Milverton on 13 Jan 1663/4, a credible match for Mary's future husband. The same records have the marriage of Mr William Granger, Minister of Milverton, and Mrs Joan Blake of Wiveliscombe widow in Milverton on 31 Jan 1658/9

1674/5: It appears that William's father was one of the Defendants with others in a case brought in Chancery by John Poulet, Lord Poulett (ie Pawlett) concerning a property in Milverton, Somerset (NA doc refs C5/536/42 & /43).

1688: The Taunton archives have a record of a "Settlement previous to the marriage of Wm. Granger, jun., of Milverton, gent., and Mary, sister of David Yea of Oakhampton in Wiveliscombe, gent." The settlement concerns the Manor of Halse

Generation 6 (cont.)

and property formerly held by copy of court roll of the manor, all of which came at varying dates in the 17th century into the possession of the Westcombe family of Halse and were ultimately sold to Wm. Granger in 1688. There is little descriptive detail of properties involved other than the names of occupiers or former occupiers. (SWHT Taunton, HALSE deeds doc ref. DD\DV/1: date 1619-1688)

1690/91: William was a Plaintiff with his wife Mary against her uncle Edward Hobbs in a case concerning the wills of Edward's parents, and Mary's grand-parents, Thomas & Edward Hobbs - see Mary's personal notes for further details,

1697: Mr William Granger was buried in Halse on 10 July 1697. He was only in his mid-30's at death

1715: A deed from 1715 concerning "properties in Halse including the marriage settlement of Mathew Haviland and Mary, daughter of William Granger of Halse gent deceased" confirms that William Granger had indeed died by this time. Mary was noted as widowed in her mother Mary's and nephew David's wills of 1723 and 1730 respectively. She outlived William by almost 40 years. (SWHT doc ref DD/SAS/C795/HV/24)

William Granger and Mary Yea had the following children:

12. i. MARY⁷ GRANGER was born on 14 Mar 1689 in Halse. She died on 09 Mar 1732/33 in Langford Budville. She married Mathew Haviland on 14 Jul 1715 in Halse. He was born on 22 Jun 1685 in Langford Budville. He died on 24 Feb 1737/38 in Langford Budville.
- ii. WILLIAM GRANGER was born on 01 Dec 1692 in Halse. He died on 21 Oct 1696 in Halse.

Notes for William Granger:

William Granger was baptised in Halse on 1 December 1692. He was buried as "Mr (ie "Master") William, son of Mr William & Mary Granger in Halse on 21 October 1696

10. DAVID⁶ YEA (David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 21 Jan 1663/64 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 25 Mar 1730 in Wiveliscombe. He married Dorothy Lacy on 18 Dec 1690 in Elworthy. She was born on 10 Mar 1662/63 in Stogumber. She died on 22 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Yea:

1663/4: The Wiveliscombe parish register records the baptism of David, son of David Yea on 21 Jan 1663/4, the surname transcribed on Ancestry as Yaw.

Generation 6 (cont.)

1685: David's father "David Yea the Elder" wrote his will on 10 October from which it is explicit that David was at that time unmarried. His father bequeathed his property to his wife Mary (nee Hobbs) for her jointure, with the request that she give his son David "his dyett and afford him such houseroome in this my farmhouse as shall be convenient for him until he shall be provided with a house fitt for his habitation". From this we might infer that immediately after his father's death, David continued to live with his mother at Oakhampton. David was then just into his majority, and his father appointed him residuary legatee and sole Executor.

1690: The Elworthy parish register records the marriage of David Yea and Dorothy Lacy on 18 Dec 1690, mis-transcribed on Ancestry as Janes Yaw and Dorothy Cary. The marriage took place about 9 months after the death of Dorothy's father William Lacy. Bride and groom were both about 27 at marriage

1690/1699: Although we have found no baptism for him, at some point after their marriage, David and Dorothy had a son David. His existence is confirmed by the will of Dorothy's widowed mother Sarah Lacy January 1698/9, in which she left a bequest to grandson David then a minor, and in the event of his premature death then to Dorothy. The parish registers for Elworthy and Stogumber are both extant for this period, but careful inspection reveals no record for David's baptism. The register for Wiveliscombe has a gap between 1687 and 1695, and it possible David was born there in the early 1690's.

In the absence of any confirmed baptism record in these Somerset parishes, we initially speculated that immediately after their marriage David & Dorothy may have lived in Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, part of the estate of Dorothy's father, and that their son may have been born there. That parish register has a gap between 1646 and 1695. Moreover, David was recorded as "of Oakhampton" when executing a deed in 1694 and their possession of Sturminster Marshall was probably only **after 1699** (please see personal notes for William Lacy in the Descendants of William lacy section of this volume). While we can't be certain of either, Wiveliscombe is perhaps the more likely birthplace. We find no record for any other children.

We note here that in the pedigree chart registered by William Yea in 1759 and included in Alfred Monday's History of the Yea Family, David Yea and Dorothy Lacy are shown as having four children, son David, and daughters Mary, Jenny and Dorothy, the latter noted as having married first to John Chute and then Francis Collins. These three daughters are documented to be those of David Yea and Mary nee Hobbs from the previous generation, and are consequently incorrectly placed in the said chart. In another error, David & Mary's fourth daughter Elizabeth has been omitted.

Generation 6 (cont.)

1691/9: In 1691 the Turbervilles placed their lands in a conditional trust with Sir John Trevillian of Nettlecombe (William Yea would later marry his descendant Julia Trevelyan); William Lacy of Stogumber, (ie David Yea's father-in-law); Daniel Elliott of St. Garmanse, Cornwall; Edward Elliott, and William Savery for repayment of their debts. The document cited the marriage settlement made by John Turberville to his son, John and his wife Elizabeth Fortescue, granting them lands at Gaulden in the parishes of Tolland and Lydeard St. Lawrence. John and Elizabeth and their son Fortesque had recently mortgaged this property to Smart Goodenough, a London merchant, to secure a loan of £4,200. Some of their land was also pledged to secure a loan with a current balance of £800 due to Katherine, widow of John Carew.

To settle these debts, John and Elizabeth placed in trust all their 300 acres of land at Gaulden and in Tolland and in the manors of Hoccombe, Pyleigh, Tarr and Milverton. The property at Hoccombe included a house and tucking mill, dyehouse and two plots of ground in the possession of Margaret Brewer, and a house and 14 acres in the possession of Joan Woolcott. If John and Elizabeth Turberville died before the debts were repaid, the trustees would sell the land to pay off the debts. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SF/2/67/26; University of Houston, Anglo-American Legal Tradition, Document C78/1468, no. 2 and authors' private correspondence)

John Turberville died in 1682 apparently without the debt having been repaid. A later indenture from 1699 states Edward Galhampton had paid £1800 to Goodenough leaving a balance of £2800 to be paid by his lawyers, in which David Yea and John Periam are named, the latter reportedly having provided most of the finance. (Note one of Edward's descendants Charles Winter would later marry Dorothy, daughter of David Yea & his wife Joan nee Brewer - see notes for Charles later in this section).

In about 1709, Fortescue Galhampton received a commission as Deputy Governor of the Carolinas Company, and died in South Carolina in 1710.

When the Galhampton heirs finally sold Gaulden in 1720, part of the proceeds went to paying off a mortgage of £1700 to David Yea. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/MY/42 and authors' private correspondence)

1693: On 14 August, there was an assignment of mortgage by Edward Clarke of Chipley, Esq. to David Yea of Wiveliscombe, gent, of Upcott Tenement in Wiveliscombe. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SF/16/29/1)

1694: David was apparently living in Oakhampton, when he was involved in a deed in Huish Champflower, for a tenement called **Higher Shutt** on south side of the road from the church to Winters in the possession of **Robert Gale** and his son John of Huish Champflower in 1694 with mortgages to William Webber of Bathealton:

Generation 6 (cont.)

1694, **David Yea of Oakhampton in Wiveliscombe, 1694**; Alicia Wallop of Farleigh Wallop, Hampshire, 1699; and sale to William Whitlock of Crowcombe, 1702; (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/CH/127/6)

Note: Jane Gale, spinster of Taunton St James, Robert's sister, left 20s to her kinswoman Jane Yeaw in her will of 1668. There were many Lowe's mentioned in this will. Jane Lowe married a Thomas Yawe in 1666 in Taunton St James. In 1676, Thomas contested the deeds of Eastpitt Farm in Sampford Peverel with David's father, David Yea. Thomas was a descendant of the John Yea of Yea branch in Wiveliscombe

1695-6: In the reign of William III, an Act was passed for granting to His Majesty an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound for carrying on the War against France. David Yea was named amongst others for Somerset.

1699: In 1688, Dorothy Lacy's father William had by conveyance of lease and release (full 22 page copy on file) held Manors in Somerset (including Hartrow), Gloucestershire and Dorset (including Sturminster Marshall) to be held in trust for his male heirs William, then Nicholas, then Arthur, for 500 years, with the proviso that they be mortgaged to provide his three youngest daughters with a dowry - including £600 for Dorothy. A Private Act of Parliament was passed in 1699/1700 and was raised for the sale of several western manors and lands, the estate of Arthur Lacy Esquire, for discharging a mortgage thereupon, and for laying out the surplus monies in the purchase of demesne lands, to be settled to the same uses. The money was raised from several prominent individuals, including David Yaw (Yea) of Oakhampton. It may have been from this time that the Manor of Sturminster Marshall came into the Yea family, perhaps as a belated dowry of Dorothy or by David being in an advantageous position to purchase the same. Please see also notes for William Lacy in the Descendants of William Lacy section of this volume

1700: David Yea was co-defendant in a case in the Court of Chancery concerning a property in Stogumber. Among the joint plaintiffs were Valentine Brewer and John Brewer, although we have not been able to establish any relationship between them and Nathaniel Brewer whose daughter Joan in 1721 would marry David's son David.

Short title: Thorne v Sully.

Plaintiffs: William Thorne, William Periam, John Cheeke, Valentine Brewer, James Brewer, [unknown] Hancocke and others.

Defendants: Rebecca Sully, widow, Rebecca Sully, Sarah Sully, William Sully, Elizabeth Sully his wife, William Sully, David Yea, John Reevall and others.

Subject: property in Stogumber, Somerset. (National Archives doc ref C8/579/39)

1702/1718: A parish charity school was opened at Crowcombe in 1718 and was

Generation 6 (cont.)

founded by the will of Dr Revd Henry James. The master of the school received rent from lands in Bishops Lydeard that were purchased with Dr Revd James's bequest of £100. The charity was succeeded by the Carew and James Educational Charity for the instruction of children at Crowcombe Church of England School. David Yea of Oakhampton Gent was party to property transactions on lands related to the charity on 5 April 1707 and 2 Feb 1717/8. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/C/132A)

1704: In his will of 7 September, Hugh Galhampton of Lydeard St Lawrence gent appointed Edmund Bowyer of Beere and David Yea of Oakhampton gent as Trustees for the disposal of his estate which included property in Bristol, late the lands of his deceased grandmother Martha Trebarefoot.

It is appropriate to include here some comments on the Galhampton family. It transpires that Martha Trebarefoot was one of the daughters of Edward & Mary Battyn of Bristol. As recorded elsewhere in this volume, her sister Mary Battyn was married to Thomas Hobbes, whose daughter Mary married David Yea in 1655. Martha was first married to William Galhampton, by whom she bore a son Edward. William pre-deceased her, whereafter Martha re-married to William Trebarefoot who also pre-deceased her. Martha's will of 9 Oct 1678 has survived which yields further details of the family - including the appointment as Trustee of her will of her nephew Edward Hobbes, son of Thomas Hobbs and her sister Mary

William & Martha's son Edward Galhampton married in 1665/6 Ann Treble who bore him two sons, Hugh - the Testator of 1704 - and Edward, and two daughters Margaret & Ann. Edward the father died in 1673. Under the trusts established in his will, Hugh left a lifetime interest in properties to his mother Ann Galhampton. After her death, he left bequests to his three nieces and a nephew, children of his sister Ann Upton; to his sister Margaret Galhampton, apparently at this time un-married; to his nieces Ann, Joane, Mary & Margaret Galhampton all minors, and his nephew John Galhampton. The latter five children were those of his brother Edward and his wife Joan nee Wolcott. Edward died in 1703, thus pre-deceasing Hugh. It appears Hugh remained un-married as he left no bequests to a wife or children of his own.

Hugh's niece Joan married John Winter, and their son Charles born 1718 was to marry Dorothy, daughter of David Yea & his wife Joan nee Brewer in 1755. (See personal notes for Dorothy in this section)

1704: John Periam Gent of Milverton made his will on 18 December 1704. From charitable bequests, it seems probable his roots lay in Butleigh or Wootton near Glastonbury. He left generous bequests of £2000 to each of his three daughters Mary, Sarah and Betty, all minors. He left his extensive landed estate including properties in Milverton, Clatworthy, Bishops Lydeard and elsewhere to his sons John & Zachariah, also minors, whom he appointed joint executors with his wife

Generation 6 (cont.)

Sarah. He appointed as Trustees his “trusty and well-beloved friends” **David Yea of Oakhampton Gent**, John Southey of Fitzhead and John Wyatt of Comitrow (??)

John Periam died and was buried in Milverton on 30 Sept 1711. His widow and relict Sarah proved his will 5 Oct 1711 with powers reserved to their sons as joint executors. As will be seen, David Yea’s trusteeship was to result in his involvement in a protracted legal dispute with Periam’s heirs.

We should note here that **Mary Periam alias Yea** was a co-defendant with David Yea of Oakhampton in a case in Chancery bought by Thomas Yea sergeweaver of Taunton St James. We don’t know Mary’s maiden name, but she was the widow of John Yea of Yea - uncle of the plaintiff Thomas - who died in 1659. In 1669 she re-married to John Periam in Wiveliscombe who also pre-deceased her. Mary herself died and was buried in Wiveliscombe in 1684. Just as we have been unable to demonstrate any family relationship between John & Thomas Yea and the descendants of Richard & Alice Yea, we have similarly been unable to establish any relationship between Sarah and John Periam who wrote his will in 1704.

1704. David Yea of Oakhampton was a party to Articles of Agreement for the distribution of his sister Elizabeth’s estate - please see Elizabeth’s personal notes

1707: On 6 June, mortgage by William Wood of Withill [Withiel Florey], yeoman, John Hiles of Withycombe, yeoman and David Yea of Oakehampton, gent and John Periam of Milverton, gent, of three closes of ground called the Three Closes, containing twelve acres, two closes known Rack Meadow and the Little Meadow, being seven acres, and six closes of pasture or wood ground called Cliddons, being forty acres, all in the parish of Old Cleeve. Consideration: 5s. and £450. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/L/2/22/123)

1710: David Yea of Oakhampton Gent executed a mortgage with J Pym of Litton Cheney Dorset for messuages called Wardhay in Clayhanger, Devon for £760 3 shillings (SWHT Exeter doc ref 1589M/T/46)

1712: The Sampford Peverell Society holds a record which reads “The account of John Putsum In the behalf of Mr John Michael and Henry Hill on the Behalf of Mr David Yaw Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Sampford Peverell for the year last past 1712 of such sums of money by them collected and received of the Parishioners of the sd Parish and to what use the money was employed”. The sum collected amounted to approximately £140. The record includes a detailed list of to whom and how much disbursements were made, varying from a few shillings to £4 or £5 for items such as shoes, clothing and funeral expenses. We can’t be totally certain which Mr David Yaw is referred to here. However, it seems likely this was David of Oakhampton b 1663/4, son of the David who apparently secured outright

Generation 6 (cont.)

ownership of East Pitt in the 1650's, and not David son of Thomas Yeaw born Sampford Peverell in 1680. (Source: un-catalogued document courtesy of Sampford Peverell Society)

1712/1724: The Somerset archives hold a bundle of 39 deeds for property in Langford Budville which include the Yea family, probably concerning David Yea.

Deeds re. properties in Langford Budville, including properties also in Thorne St Margaret, 1711/12: affecting mainly families of Williams (of Herringstone, Dorset), Haviland, Granger, Yea, Webber, Clarke, Manley and Ritherdon. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SAS/C795/HV/14)

1714/1719: David Yea was a co-defendant with his joint trustees in a series of court cases brought by Zachariah and other heirs of John Periam concerning their trusteeship of the latter's will:

Date of Bill: 1714

Short title: Periam v Periam.

Plaintiffs: Zachariah Periam, Mary Periam, Sarah Periam and Betty Periam (children of John Periam, gent deceased, late of Milverton, Somerset) infants (by Thomas Edwards, gent of Milverton).

Defendants: John Periam, an infant (by John Wyatt, gent) Sarah Periam, widow, David Yea, John Southey and John Wyatt. (National Archives doc ref C11/743/2)

Date of bill: 1715

Short title: Periam v Yea.

Plaintiffs: Zachariah Periam, Mary Periam, Sarah Periam and Betty Periam, infants (by Thomas Edwards, gent).

Defendants: David Yea, gent, John Southey, gent, John Wyatt, Sarah Periam, widow and others. (National Archives doc ref C11/744/29)

Date of bill: 1716

Short title: Periam v Periam.

Plaintiffs: Zachariah Periam, Mary Periam, Sarah Periam and Betty Periam (son and daughters of John Periam, gent deceased), infants (by Thomas Edwards).

Defendants: John Periam (eldest son and heir of said John Periam) infant (by John Wyatt, gent his guardian), Sarah Periam (widow of John Periam, deceased), David Yea, esq, John Southey, gent and John Wyatt, gent.

Depositions taken at Wilverton [Milverton], Somerset. (National Archives doc ref C11/896/3)

Date of bill: 1718

Short title: Periam v Periam.

Generation 6 (cont.)

Plaintiffs: Zachariah Periam, Mary Periam, Christopher Letheridge of Westaway, Pilton, Devon and Mary Letheridge his wife (late Mary Perriam) and Betty Periam infant (by Thomas Edward, gent).

Defendants: John Periam, Sarah Periam widow, David Yea, esq, John Sowthey, esq and John Wyatt, gent.(National Archives doc ref C11/853/69)

Date of bill: 1719

Short title: Periam v Periam.

Plaintiffs: Zachariah Periam, Thomas Lethbridge, gent of New Inn, Middlesex and Sarah Lethbridge his wife (late Sarah Periam), Christopher Lethbridge and Mary Lethbridge his wife (late Mary Periam), Betty Periam an infant (by Thomas Edwards, gent).

Defendants: John Periam, Sarah Periam, widow, David Yea, esq, John Southey, esq and John Wyatt, gent.(National Archives doc ref C11/853/5)

1715: On 5 & 6 June, lease and release by David Yea of Oakehampton, gent to John Hiles of Withycombe, yeoman, John Whitlock of Binham, Old Cleeve, gent and Sarah Periam of Milverton, widow, of parcels of land known as Long Close, The Platt Meadow, The Four Acres Meadow, The Moore Meadow, two other closes all in the parish of Withycombe. Consideration: £36.17s.6d. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/L/2/20/115)

1716: Deed date: 28 September 1716. Counterpart of a release from James Courtenay of Molland gent. at the request of John Courtenay of West Molland, esq., George Tarr of Oakford, yeoman and another to Francis Collins of Wiveliscombe gent. in trust for David Yea of Wiveliscombe gent. of property (SWHT Taunton doc ref DR5/740 - see also /739.)

1716/1718: David Yea of Okington (ie Oakhampton) was a joint plaintiff in a case in the Court of Chancery in which Sarah Periam, the widow of John Periam who had appointed David Yea as trustee of his will, was a co-defendant - having been a co-defendant with David Yea in a series of court cases brought by her son Zachariah Periam. (see notes for David Yea above). Another co-defendant was Sir John Trevelyan whose grand-daughter Julia would later marry David's descendant William Yea.

Date of bill : 1716

Short title: Williams alias Score v Trevelyan.

Plaintiffs: John Williams alias John Score, gent of Wellington, Somerset, Edward Williams alias Edward Score, gent of Fiddington, Somerset, Robert Williams alias Robert Score, gent of Fiddington, David Yea, gent of Okington, Jane Gande, spinster of Hartrow, Somerset, Thomas Seward, merchant of Dorchester, Dorset, John Brewer of Crowcombe, somerset and Elizabeth Brewer his wife, Rupert Clarke, gent

Generation 6 (cont.)

of Lyons Inn, Middlesex and James Taylor of Stogumber, Somerset.

Defendants: Sir John Trevelyan bart, John Hunt, Thomas Dyke, esq, Thomas Camplyn junior, clerk, Thomas Rich, Susanna Lacy, widow, Sarah Periam, widow, Robert Liddon senior, Nicolas Liddon and Robert Liddon junior. (National Archives doc ref C11/761/35)

Date of bill: 1718

Short title: Williams alias Score v Trevelyan.

Plaintiffs: John Williams alias John Score, Robert Williams alias Robert Score, David Yea, gent, Jane Gander, Edward Williams alias Edward Score, Thomas Seward, merchant, John Beevor and Elizabeth Beevor his wife, Rupert Clarke, gent and James Taylor.

Defendants: Sir John Trevelyan bart, John Hunt, esq, Thomas Dyke, esq, Thomas Camplin, clerk, Alexander Glasse, gent, Thomas Rich infant, Susannah Lacy, widow, Sarah Periam, widow, Robert Lindon senior, Nicholas Lindon and Robert Lindon junior.

Depositions taken at Milverton, Somerset. (National Archives doc ref C11/903/23)

1717: A deed for a 99 year lease by William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham: to **David Yea of Oakhampton** in Wiveliscombe of messuage and 50a land called Rixton Tenement near Rixton with common of pasture in Rixton Girths. [1 of 3 deeds] (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/CH/133/1)

1721: David Yea Gent of Wiveliscombe executed a mortgage with George Tarr of Oakford for premises of Overwoodbourne for a consideration of £480. (SWHT Exeter doc ref 1186M/1/5/10)

1724: David's mother Mary nee Hobbes died and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 7 May. In her will, she bequeathed to David and his wife Dorothy nee Lacy only a mourning ring each. She perhaps considered that David was adequately provided for through inheriting his father's lands in the latter's will proved in 1686, including Oakhampton which place is cited as David's residence in several documents after that date. It is unclear whether at the time of her death, Mary was living with her son David in Oakhampton, or with one of her then surviving daughters, Mary the widow of William Granger or Dorothy, then the widow of John Chute and who was to marry Francis Collins the following year

1726: Deed dated 10 Aug 1726. Copy assignment of mortgage Edward Thomson of Fremington, esq.; William Docton of Northam, merchant; Thomas Hawkins of Fremington, gent. and John Cooper of Fremington, blacksmith to **David Yea (sic) of Wiveliscombe**, co. Somerset, gent. Messuage in Horseacott, p. Fremington; messuage and 12a. in Bickington, p. Fremington and messuage and 14a., with claypits in Combrew, p. Fremington; Brinsworthy; Buckingham's Tenement and

Generation 6 (cont.)

Rookabear. (SWHT doc ref B153/2/1)

1726 Alfred Monday in his History of the Yea Family (p 59) states that “David Yea Esq husband of Dorothy Lacy filled the Office of High Sheriff of the County of Somerset in the year 1726”. Monday is mistaken here - it was David Yea Junior, ie the son of David & Dorothy who held that post. (Please see the latter’s personal notes below)

1730: David Yea Gent was buried in Wiveliscombe on 25 March 1730. He was aged about 67 at death. David had extensive assets and it seems unusual that we find no will or IPM for him. In his History of the Yea family, Alfred Monday (pp 59 & 60) also noting he found no death or burial record, states that “his death is well established in consequence of Letters of Administration having been granted by the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on 30 June 1730 to David Yea, son of the deceased, and Dorothy Yea, widow”. However, the online records of PCC wills have no such entry for David’s will on that date nor any other. His only son David presumably inherited any such assets.

Notes for Dorothy Lacy:

Dorothy was one of eleven children of William Lacy of Hartrow, Somerset and his wife Sarah nee Hole. Please see also notes for William Lacy in the Descendants of William Lacy section of this volume

David Yea and Dorothy Lacy had the following child:

13. i. DAVID⁷ YEA was born between 1690-1698. He died on 25 Oct 1751 in Wiveliscombe. He married Joan Brewer, daughter of Nathaniel Brewer and Mary Bult, on 19 Jan 1720/21 in Brompton Ralph. She was born on 13 Feb 1699/00 in Kingston St Mary. She died on 26 Oct 1781 in Wiveliscombe.
11. DOROTHY⁶ YEA (David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 18 Nov 1675 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 25 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe. She married (1) JOHN CHUTE, son of Robert Chute and Elizabeth Hobbes, on 17 Nov 1713 in Halse. He was born about 1670. He died on 17 Aug 1722 in Wiveliscombe. She married (2) FRANCIS COLLINS, son of Henry Collins and Abigail Mullines, on 08 Feb 1724/25 in Wiveliscombe. He was born on 03 Oct 1677 in Milverton. He died on 04 Aug 1757 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Dorothy Yea:

1675: Dorothy was the fifth and youngest child of David Yea and Mary nee Hobbs, and was baptised in Wiveliscombe on 18 Nov 1675 - almost 20 years after the birth of their first-born child. We had previously incorrectly recorded Dorothy’s baptism

Generation 6 (cont.)

as a burial. Dorothy was only about 10 years old when her father died. In his will of 1685, he left her the large sum of £400 to be paid to her on reaching the age of 21, plus £12 a year for her maintenance until she reached that age.

1704. Dorothy's elder sister Elizabeth was also a beneficiary of £400 under their father's will. Elizabeth died unmarried in 1697. In 1704, Dorothy was a party to Articles of Agreement for the distribution of her late sister's estate under which she received £100. (Please see Elizabeth's personal notes)

1713: Dorothy married John Chute on 17 November in Halse, a village a few miles to the east of Wiveliscombe and Oakhampton. The parish register is silent about the residence of both bride and groom. She was left a bequest of a gold mourning ring in her mother Mary's initial will of 1715, of which she and her sister Jane were made joint residuary legatees and Executrices. Later that year, she bore John a daughter Dorothy baptised in Wiveliscombe on 23 Dec 1715, when Dorothy was in her early 40's. Her husband John died in 1722 leaving Dorothy with a young daughter to bring up. In her final will of 1723, Mary left a bequest of £1000 to Dorothy - referred to as a widow - in trust for her grand-daughter Dorothy on reaching the age of 21. She also appointed her daughter Dorothy as sole Executrix, her sister Jane having died.

1724/5: A few months after her mother's death, Dorothy re-married to Francis Collins, the Wiveliscombe parish register referring to Francis as "Mr" and Dorothy as "Mrs", presumably a reflection of their social standing in the local community. While this provided Dorothy with parental support in raising her daughter, she again suffered untimely bereavement - her daughter died and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 31 Oct 1735 aged only about 22.

1735 In Hancock's description of the plate and bells in Wiveliscombe church, he notes a silver Alms Dish bearing the Exeter hall mark and inscribed "The gift of Dorothea Chute 1735" (Wifela's Combe, F Hancock, p 142)

1741: Dorothy was buried on 4 August in Wiveliscombe, the parish register recording her as the "wife of Mr Francis Collins", again a reference to their social standing.

Will of Dorothy Collins

Although she had received significant bequests from her father and mother, we find no will for Dorothy - but see notes for Francis Collins as she did leave a will, we just haven't found it.

Generation 6 (cont.)

Notes for John Chute:

1713: John Chute and Dorothy Yea were married in Halse, a hamlet about 5 miles east of Wiveliscombe, on 17 Nov 1713. The Halse parish register has no series of life events for the Chute surname, so it seems likely John was from elsewhere. Assuming he was of full age at marriage, he would have been born pre-1692, and probably nearer to Dorothy's birth year around 1675. We find two potential matches for John.

As noted in the Descendants of Nicholas Chute section of this volume a Robert Chute of Combe St Nicholas married Elizabeth Hobbs in Stogursey in 1661. Although he was married in Stogursey, we have established that there were at least two generations of Chute's in Combe St Nicholas, and traced Robert's ancestors to Bridgewater in the 1570's. The Haviland papers in the Somerset Archives hold a short pedigree for Robert & Elizabeth, which shows they had a son Robert noted as born 1663, followed by sons Thomas & John and a daughter Mary. The Combe St Nicholas parish records pre-1678 have not survived, so we are unable to confirm John's birth, though we might reasonably infer he was born late 1660's. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\C795/HV/66, page 103)

The Stogursey parish register has a baptism on 29 July 1687 of John, son of Robert Shute and his wife Ann nee Dodd - the parish register also having the record of Robert & Ann's marriage on 21 April 1686 when Robert's surname was recorded as Shutt. Moreover, there is a series of BMD's of Shute and similar surnames in Stogursey going back at least 50 years.

Based on birth year alone, either of these would be a credible match for Dorothy's husband. What makes the former the more likely candidate is that Dorothy's mother Mary married to David Yea was the sister of Elizabeth married to Robert Chute. It thus seems likely that this was an "arranged" marriage, even though it was between first cousins.

1720: In a deed dated 8 November, and citing two indentured dated 7 November 1709, Robert Chute the Elder and his brother John Chute surrendered to Francis Brailsford, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells two parcels of land in Combe St Nicholas held on the three lives of the said Robert the Elder and John, and Robert the son of Robert Chute the Elder. This would be consistent with Robert the Elder and his brother John being the sons of Robert Chute & Elizabeth nee Hobbes - Robert the Elder dying in Exeter in April 1727 and leaving a son Robert. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\C/795/SE/124)

1722: John died and was buried as "Mr John Chute" in Wiveliscombe on 17 Aug 1722 when he was probably only in his late 40's or early 50's.

Generation 6 (cont.)

Footnote: Despite the minor variations in spellings of the uncommon surname, it seems possible the branches of the Chute/Shute in Combe St Nicholas and Stogursey may come from a common root, though we have been unable to document a firm link between them.

John Chute and Dorothy Yea had the following child:

- i. DOROTHY⁷ CHUTE was born on 23 Dec 1715 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 31 Oct 1735.

Notes for Dorothy Chute:

The Wiveliscombe parish register has the baptism of Dorothy, “daughter of Mr John Chute and Dorothy his wife” on 23 Dec 1715, the reference to “Mr” suggesting some social standing. The register also has the burial of Dorothy Chute on 31 Oct 1735. There is no reference to daughter or wife of, spinster, widow etc. This is a credible match for Dorothy, daughter of John & Dorothy, who would have been on the brink of her majority.

Notes for Francis Collins:

1677: Details cited in Francis’ will (see below) enable us to identify his immediate family. Francis, the son of Henry Collins and his wife Abigail nee Mullines was baptised on 3 October 1677 in Milverton, where his parents were married on 3 Feb 1675/6. This was apparently Henry’s third marriage.

The Stoke St Gregory parish register has the burial on 13 Feb 1666/7 of **Dorothy, wife of Henry Collins**, though we find no record for what was apparently Henry’s first marriage there or elsewhere, nor of the baptisms of any children of the couple. The same register records the baptisms on 12 Nov 1668 of Henry; on 12 Jan 1670/71 of Joane; on 12 Dec 1672 of Ann; and then on 11 September 1674 of John, children of **Henry & Ann Collins** with the burial the very same day of Ann, wife of Henry Collins, who apparently died in or from the effects of childbirth, which must have been a tragic day for Henry. Again we find no match for a marriage of Henry & Ann.

After Francis’ birth, **Henry & Abigail** apparently moved from Milverton back to Stoke St Gregory just to the north-west of Taunton, where the parish register records the baptisms of further children namely Jane (1680); Thomas (1683); Hannah (1685); Elizabeth (1688) and Grace (1693).

1708: At some point Francis moved to Wiveliscombe, where he established himself as a “Gentleman”. In this year, along with others he was party to a deed with

Generation 6 (cont.)

Alexander Luttrell of Dunster and Sir John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe for five cottages and lands in Nettlecombe. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\WO/9/2/16).

1724/5: Francis married Dorothy Chute nee Yea, the widow of John Chute in Wiveliscombe on 8 Feb 1724/5. He would have been about 50 years old, and given his age we might expect there to have been a previous marriage for Francis too. However, the Wiveliscombe parish register makes no reference to him being a widower - nor to Dorothy as a widow - and we find no match for an earlier marriage. Francis & Dorothy had no children.

1754: Francis Collins of Wiveliscombe, Gent, wrote his will on 14 September, summary as follows :

To the poor of Wiveliscombe and Gregory Stoke (ie Stoke St Gregory) £5 to each parish. To sister Grace Derham £20. To nephew Francis Wright tenement called Bussells in Gregory Stoke; 10 acres in Pawlett; other land and property in North Curry and Gregory Stoke; and £300. To nephew Thomas Wright un-named tenements in Somerset & Devon. To niece Elizabeth Derham £1000 to include £50 left to her in will of testator's late deceased wife (ie Dorothy's will, which we have not found); gold watch and other personal effects. To nephews Francis & Thomas mortgage and bond for lands in Taunton Deane of John Musgrave, tallow chandler deceased and £400 to be placed at interest in trust for Jane, d/o John Musgrave, testator's niece, a minor. To nephew Thomas Wright messuage and land in Manor of Wiveliscombe at Langley called Chilcotts bought of William Earl of Coventry and five acre tenement formerly Brayne's where testator now dwells, the former held on lives of Thomas Wright, William Derham & Francis Wright, the latter on the lives of wife Dorothy late deceased, William Derham & Francis Wright. Residuary legatee and sole Executor Thomas Wright. Lastly, to be buried in Wiveliscombe next to deceased wife in private with few mourners in the evening or early night. Witnesses Robert Lutley, James Thorne, John Harvey Jr.

1757: Francis Collins Gent was buried in Wiveliscombe on 4 August 1757. He was aged about 80 at death

1757/61: Francis' will was proved at London by his Executor Thomas Wright on 16 August 1757. A note on Francis' will states that "On the 17th day of July 1761 administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and codicils of Francis Collins late of Wiveliscombe in the County of Somerset deceased, left unadministered by Thomas Wright deceased whilst living the Nephew of the said deceased Sole Executor and Residuary Legatee in the said will was granted to Elizabeth Wright widow the Relict and Administratrix of the goods of the said Thomas Wright deceased who having been first sworn duly to administer"

Footnote:

Generation 6 (cont.)

We can identify many of the people referred to in Francis' will. His sister Grace married Francis Derham in Staple Fitzpaine in 1713/4, and by him had a daughter Elizabeth baptised in North Curry in 1716, hence Francis' niece. Francis' sister Hannah married John Wright in Staple Fitzpaine in 1710. Their sons - Francis' nephews - Thomas & Francis Wright were born there in 1712 and 1716 respectively. John Musgrave married Abigail Collins in North Petherton in 1732 - almost certainly Francis' sister. Thomas Wright Gent married Elizabeth Derham spinster by licence in Wiveliscombe on 7 Mar 1759. These were almost certainly Francis' nephew and niece - the licence perhaps necessary because they were first cousins. Thomas was buried in Wiveliscombe of 5 June 1761 leaving Elizabeth widowed. Francis was apparently a trusted confidant of the Yea family, as he was a witness to the initial and final wills of Mary Yea in 1715 and 1723 respectively and to that of David Yea in 1730. Dorothy was appointed joint Executrix to her mother Mary's initial will of 1715 and sole Executrix to Mary's final will of 1723. However when Dorothy died in 1741, she had not completed the execution of her mother's will. That was not achieved until 14 Mar 1760, when administration was granted to Elizabeth Wright widow.

We saw above that Elizabeth was the Executrix of her husband Thomas's will, and after his death was granted administration of Francis' will as successor to her late husband, who died before completing the executorship. It seems probable that a similar situation arose with Mary's will. Although we have not discovered it, we know Dorothy wrote a will - Francis explicitly refers to it in his own will. It seems possible that Dorothy appointed Elizabeth as her Executrix - and when Dorothy died having failed to complete the Execution, it passed to Elizabeth as her successor, and hence the note referring to the grant of administration on 14 Mar 1760 to "Elizabeth Wright widow" on the probate of Mary's will - almost 40 years after Mary's death.

Generation 7

12. **MARY⁷ GRANGER** (Mary⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 14 Mar 1689 in Halse. She died on 09 Mar 1732/33 in Langford Budville. She married Mathew Haviland on 14 Jul 1715 in Halse. He was born on 22 Jun 1685 in Langford Budville. He died on 24 Feb 1737/38 in Langford Budville.

Notes for Mary Granger:

1689/90: The Halse parish register records the baptism of Mary daughter of William Granger and Mary his wife on 14 March 1689/90.

1704: While still in her early teens, Mary was represented by Richard Bicknell of Milverton, Administrator of her deceased father's estate, as a party to Articles of Agreement for the distribution of the personal estate of her aunt Elizabeth Yea also

Generation 7 (cont.)

deceased - please see the latter's personal notes.

1715: In the draft will of 29 March 1715, her grandmother Mary Yea, widow, made the following bequest to Mary:

“I give and forgive unto my granddaughter Mrs (=Mistress) Mary Granger all such debts sum and sums of money which I formerly lent to and were due and owing unto me from William Granger Gent her late deceased father either on bonds bills mortgages or otherwise and which now are and at the time of my decease shall be due unto me from my said granddaughter as Executrix to her father; together with the securities which I have for the same; and I do hereby remit into release and discharge her from all such sum and sums of money”.

This will was superseded (see 1724 below)

1715: The Somerset archives holds two records with bundles of documents concerning the Manor of Halse, including deeds executed immediately prior to the marriage of Mary Granger and Mathew Haviland:

Deeds re properties in Halse, including Settlement on marriage of Matthew Haviland of Langford Budville, gent., and Mary, daughter of William Granger of Halse, gent., deceased, 1715: affecting mainly families of Wescombe, Granger, Haviland and Bond; 1685-8 (2); 1715-47 (2). (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SAS/C795/HV/24)

Manor of Halse and messuages and lands [named], including messuage or 'tached' house next to the well adjg, the cross and land called Halsen(d)s and Halsen(d)s Orchard (50a). There are two settlements previous to the marriage of Matthew Haviland of Langford Budville and Mary Granger, the younger, of Halse, 1715, and one previous to the marriage of Mary Haviland of Wellesford in Langford Budville, spinster, and William Webber of the Inner Temple, 1755. Abstract of title from 1688. Letters of administration of John Hancock of Halse, 1696/7. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DV/2)

1715: The Halse parish register records the marriage of Mathew Haviland and Mary Granger on 14 July. Mary was to bear him nine children, though it appears only three survived into adulthood

1723: By the time Mary Yea wrote her final will of 5 November 1723 her grand-daughter had married. The testator left “to my granddaughter Mrs Mary Haviland wife of Mathew Haviland Gent I give the sum of £50 and to William Haviland and Mary Haviland son and daughter of Mathew Haviland I give the sum of £100 apiece”

Generation 7 (cont.)

1732/3: The Langford Budville parish register records the burial of Mary the wife of Mathew Haviland gent on 9 Mar 1732/3. The entry includes the note “aff” denoting that an affidavit was made. Mary was only about 42 at death

Notes for Mathew Haviland:

1685: We find a credible match in the Langford Budville parish register for the baptism of Mathew son of John & Joan Haviland on 22 June 1685.

1715: Mathew and Mary Granger were married in Halse. The Somerset archives holds a copy of their marriage settlement:

Under the Granger papers. Halse Creation dates: 1685-1747 Extent and Form: 4 docs Scope and Content

Deeds re properties in Halse including settlement on marriage of Mathew Haviland of Langford Budville Gent and Mary daughter of Wm Granger of Halse Gent dec'd 1715; affecting mainly families of Wescombe, Granger, Haviland and Bond: 1685-8 (2); 1715-47 (2) (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\C/795/HV/24)

1737/38: We have confirmation that Mathew died before 1751. He had been appointed as one of the Executors in Trust in David Yea's will of 1730. Administration of the will was granted to David's son William on 13 Dec 1751, the Executors having died in the testator's lifetime. We find a credible match for Mathew's burial in Langford Budville on 24 Feb 1737/8. Mathew was only about 53 at death.

In Langford Budville church are a number of monumental inscriptions for the burials of members of the Haviland family. A floorstone commemorates two of Mathew & Mary's children thus: “In memory of Matthew Havilland, of Wellisford esq; who died Nov 11, 1753, aged 34. Also of Mary, wife of William Webber esq; and sister of Matthew Havilland esq; who died on Oct 15, 1766, aged 50.”

A marble wall monument commemorates the death of William Webber who died Oct 2 1777 aged 50. The monument also refers to his (first) wife Mary citing the same date of death as the floor panel but giving her age at death as 51, (Collinson, History of Somerset vol 3, p 20)

Mathew Haviland and Mary Granger had the following children:

- i. MARY⁸ HAVILAND was born in Apr 1716 in Langford Budville. She died on 15 Oct 1766 in Langford Budville. She married William Webber on 01 Oct 1755 in Langford Budville.

Notes for Mary Haviland:

Generation 7 (cont.)

Left £100 in her great grandmother Mary's will 1724

William Webber esq of the Inner Temple and Mary Havilland gentlewoman otp were married by licence at Langford Budville on 1 Oct 1755. She died in Langford Budville on 15 Oct 1766.

- ii. ELISABETH HAVILAND was born on 07 Aug 1717 in Langford Budville. She died on 07 Apr 1722 in Langford Budville.
- iii. MATHEW HAVILAND was born on 11 Jul 1719 in Langford Budville. He died on 11 Nov 1753 in Langford Budville.
- iv. WILLIAM HAVILAND was born in May 1721 in Langford Budville.

Notes for William Haviland:

Left £100 in his great grandmother Mary's will 1724

- v. ELISABETH HAVILAND was born on 06 May 1722 in Langford Budville. She died on 04 Jan 1722/23 in Langford Budville.
- vi. ROBERT HAVILAND was born on 06 Jun 1723 in Langford Budville. He died on 24 Oct 1723 in Langford Budville.
- vii. DOROTHY HAVILAND was born on 04 Jul 1724 in Langford Budville. She died on 26 May 1727 in Langford Budville.
- viii JANE HAVILAND was born on 17 Nov 1725 in Langford Budville.
- .
- ix. THOMAS HAVILAND was born on 30 Apr 1727 in Langford Budville. He died on 26 May 1727 in Langford Budville.

13. **DAVID⁷ YEA** (David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born between 1690-1698. He died on 25 Oct 1751 in Wiveliscombe. He married Joan Brewer, daughter of Nathaniel Brewer and Mary Bult, on 19 Jan 1720/21 in Brompton Ralph. She was born on 13 Feb 1699/00 in Kingston St Mary. She died on 26 Oct 1781 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Yea:

1690/98: David was born between the marriage of his parents in December 1690 and January 1698/9 when he was left a bequest in the will of his grandmother Sarah Lacy. However we find no baptism of David in Elworthy where his parents were married, nor elsewhere. However, the Wiveliscombe parish register has a gap in the records between 1687/1695, and it is possible he was born there in the early 1690's.

1720: The Somerset Archives hold a manuscript abstract of the marriage settlement of David Yea Jun'r and Joan Brewer in the form of quadri-partite Articles of Agreement between (1) David Yea Sr and David Yea Jun'r; (2) Nathaniel Brewer &

Generation 7 (cont.)

Joan Brewer, his daughter; (3) Matthew Haviland & Thomas Cole; (4) John Webber & John Blake.

The Agreement called for David Yea Sr to raise £2000 and Nathaniel Brewer to raise £1500, the combined sum to be held by Haviland and Cole as Trustees for the eventual purchase of lands to the benefit of David Yea Junior and Joan and any children, and in the meantime to put the money out at interest. Nathaniel Brewer was also to convey the moiety or half of a Manor and lands, the subject of a 5-partite release of even date with the Articles mentioned but not recited in full nor specifically identified in the latter.

The Articles made detailed provision for the application by the Trustees of the money so raised, of the lands so to be purchased and of the interest on the principal sum meantime under various scenarios of Joan surviving David and vice versa; of the couple having none, one or more male and/or female children and provisions for the inheritance of the same for those surviving to attain 21 years; and of David re-marrying and having children by a second wife should Joan pre-decease him.

Under the penultimate clause of the Articles, David Yea Sen'r covenanted with Nathaniel Brewer that should David Jun'r have any son or sons by Joan, that within 12 months after the deaths of Mary Yea widow (ie the mother then still living of David Yea Sen'r) or David Yea Jun'r, which ever first should happen, and if David Yea Sr and the son or sons of the marriage were both living at that first death, then David Yea Sen'r at his own cost would purchase for the said eldest or only son of the marriage a lifetime interest in Oakhampton Farm.

In the event, David & Joan had their first son David bapt December 1721, followed by sons Thomas bapt April 1723 and William bapt May 1727 and Robert bapt Oct 1735. Mary Yea (nee Hobbs), mother of David Yea Sen'r in these Articles, died in September 1724. From this sequence of events, we might presume David Sen'r would have purchased a lifetime interest in Oakhampton for David bapt 1723, though we find no document to confirm this provision was indeed effected.

Under the final clause of the Articles, David Yea Jun'r covenanted with Nathaniel Brewer that ten years after the celebration of his marriage to Joan, he David would pay to Nathaniel Brewer, son of Nathaniel Brewer party to the Articles, the sum of £500. This clause confirms that Nathaniel had another child besides Joan - see also his personal notes.

We should note here that Mathew Haviland was the husband of Mary Granger, niece of David Yea Sen'r whose sister Mary had married William Granger. Thomas Cole was probably the nephew of Nathaniel Brewer, the son of his sister Christian Brewer who married Thomas Cole - see also notes for Nathaniel Brewer.

Generation 7 (cont.)

A fuller transcript of the articles of the marriage settlement is included in the Transcripts of Land and Property Deeds section of this volume (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\DR/57/2)

1720/21: The Brompton Ralph parish register records the marriage of Mr David Yea and Mrs (=Mistress) Joan Brewer on 19 January. The couple were to have four sons and five daughters, with three dying in infancy or childhood.

1726: David Yea served as High Sheriff for Somerset. The Somerset Archives hold the Quietus Roll for his appointment, and in correspondence with the authors of this volume, have confirmed that the holder was David Yea Jun'r. Bearing in mind David was then only in his 30's, this seems an important responsibility and step-up in the family standing in the county, perhaps furthered by the increased wealth brought by the marriage into the Lacy & Brewer families. (SWHT doc ref DD/DR/50/2)

1727/28: The Brewers of Brompton Ralph and Yea families were engaged in a legal case. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/54/3)

1730: David Yea of Wiveliscombe Esq made his will on 6th July 1730 just a few months after his father's death. We don't know what prompted him to make his will then, but it may have been in order to give effect to the provisions of his marriage settlement of 1720 above. The text of his will is as follows:

To Matthew Haviland of Wellesford Parish of Langford Budville, Somerset, gentleman and John Webber of Badiarton, Somerset, gentleman all my messuages, farms, lands etc situate within the several counties of Somerset, Devon and Dorset to the uses hereinafter mentioned namely to the uses of my eldest son David Yea and to his male heirs for ever and for want of such issue male to proceed from the body of my said son David Yea then as concerning all my lands etc being in the Parish of Brompton Ralph, Somerset to the use of Thomas Yea my second son and his heirs male for ever and for want of such issue to proceed from the body of my said son Thomas Yea, Then as well for my lands etc in Brompton Ralph after the decease of my said sons David Yea and Thomas Yea without issue male as also for the fee and inheritance of all other my lands etc. from my own decease and the decease of my said son David Yea with no issue male of his body to the use and behoof of William Yea my third son and his heire male forever and in default of such issue to the use of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and every other son and sons by me begotten and their heirs male according to seniority of age and priority of birth for want of such issue male then to the use of all and every daughter and daughters by me begotten and their heirs forever for want of such issue then to the use of my right heirs, To my honoured mother Dorothy Yea widow £10

Generation 7 (cont.)

To my Aunts, Mary Granger, widow and Dorothy Collins £5 to each of them. Residue of my goods to my said Mother and the said Matthew Haviland and John Webber upon trusts and for the uses hereinafter mentioned. To my said son William Yea £6,000 when he shall attain the age of 21 years, To my daughter Mary Yea £3,000 at the age of 21 years, To my daughter Dorothy Yea £3,000 at 21 years of age and to every younger child or children which shall be born and living at the time of my decease or afterwards born, son or daughter £3,000 when they shall attain 21 years. The said Dorothy Yea, my mother, Matthew Haviland and John Webber exors in trust, My body to be interred in a decent and handsome manner in the churchyard of Wiveliscombe as near my late deceased father as possible. Witnesses, Francis Collins, Humphrey Hancock, John Crudge, (National Archives doc ref PROB11/791/418)

We should note here that he made NO bequest to his wife Joan, nor appointed her as Executrix or even witness.

1731: The Somerset archives in Taunton hold the record of a mortgage on Yeaw Farm in the parish of Nettlecombe by Richard Smith to David Yea of Wiveliscombe.

A brief note on Yeaw Farm is merited here. This property, which still stands today though not in its original form, appears on early OS maps as Yea Farm. It lies in the hamlet of Lower Roadwater, situated about one mile equi-distant from Beggearn Huish to the north-east; Rodhuish to the north-west; and Roadwater to the south. Nettlecombe lies about 2 miles away to the south-east. The Taunton archives holds the record of deeds related to this farm, the earliest dating from 1690 when it was included in the marriage settlement of “Johan Hawton of Yea in Nettlecombe”. The property was mortgaged to David Yea of Wiveliscombe in 1731, and that is the earliest documented date of a direct link between this property and the Yea family

However, references to the name Yea in Nettlecombe appear in records as early as the mid-1500’s. The Nettlecombe parish records have survived from a very early date, with one register covering the period 1540-1598, and another for the period 1559-1645, perhaps partly a copy of the first. There are typically only a handful of baptisms per year and one or two marriages and burials, and in some years none, an indication of the small scale of the parish. As an aside, we should note here that the locally prominent Trevelyan family, into which a descendant of David Yea would later marry, features frequently in these registers.

A record of the accounts for Nettlecombe church for the period 1506-1559 refers to “John to Yea” and “John Yea” serving as churchwarden in the year 1544-5. The entry for the following year has another reference to John Yea and states he will make a payment to “John Baker” - perhaps a hand-over to the following year’s wardens. The earlier of the two parish registers is badly mutilated at this period, and

Generation 7 (cont.)

no correlation with the record of the accounts is possible.

A detailed analysis of the Nettlecombe parish registers is beyond the scope of this narrative. Suffice to note that we find an entry for the marriage of John Baker and Joan Hurfford in June 1563. This is followed by the baptisms of “Johanes filius Baker apud Yea” in March 1564 and of “Johanes filius John Churchey alias Baker” in July 1568. While over the next 70 years, we find not a single entry for the Yea or Yaw surname recorded “alone”, we find the surnames, Baker, Churchey, Churchey alias Baker and vice versa, sometimes combined with at, to, “apud” (at in Latin) or alias Yea or Yaw. In previous examples of this type, we have found the “alias” refers to a surname from a previous marriage. However, the registers offer no evidence for such an explanation in this case. It may be that the alias simply refers to the individual’s connection to the place known as Yea or Yaw and which was established by someone of that name before the commencement of these record sources - though whether that person was from this branch of the Yea family would be pure conjecture.

In conclusion, we should note the archive record states the farm was further mortgaged in 1752 and 1761 to David’s daughter Jenny Yea of Wiveliscombe and later of Brompton Ralph - the latter village lying less than 10 miles to the south of Yea Farm, and Wiveliscombe a further five miles away.

1731/1740: Alfred Monday in his history of the Yea Family (Appendix H thereof) cites a number of references made to David Yea in the Wiveliscombe Parish Churchwardens Accounts including for the sale of 9000 tile stones (1731); church rate for Bowerings in Oakhampton tything and the farm (1733); sale of 8000 tile stones (1734/5); and as Churchwarden (1739/40)

1732: David was involved in the Assignment of a mortgage

1. David Yea

2. Wm. Carder, Bideford, merchant

Principal: £850 Premises: Huxtable's tenement at Combrew, and tenements (SWHT Taunton doc refs 1142B/T22/111 and /112)

1732: Nicholas Stephens of Hockworthy and Alice Crosse of Cullompton furnished a bond for £400 to David Yea of Wiveliscombe in respect of a house in Wiveliscombe. (SWHT Exeter doc ref 1168M/LEG/A/18)

1733: London Metropolitan Archives have a record of listed electors outside of London with David Yea living in Brompton Ralph.(Freeholders Book for Somerset in UK Poll Books & Electoral Registers 1538-1893 accessed via Ancestry)

1734: Oakhampton Manor House was built, or more likely re-built, by David Yea c

Generation 7 (cont.)

1734, the date found on water pipes which also bear the crest of the family, a Talbot Passant. It may have been the dowry brought by his wife Joan which provided the finance for this re-construction.

1734: David Yea was involved in three cases in the Court of Chancery. In two of those, he was a co-defendant with John Periam and others. John Periam was probably the son of the John Periam of Milverton who in 1704 appointed David's father, also David Yea, Trustee of his will. In the other case, David was plaintiff in a case which may have involved his late father's will

Short title: Smith v Gill

Plaintiffs: James Smith, esq and others.

Defendants: William Gill, gent, Joseph Ellis, Theophila Selleck, widow, Edward Dyke, John Periam, Cannon Southey, David Yea, esq, William Heathfield, John Parsons, Phillippa Frances, spinster and Attorney General.

Depositions taken at Taunton, Somerset.(National Archives doc ref C11/915/6)

Short title: Smyth v Dyke.

Plaintiffs: James Smyth, esq of Canonsleigh, Devon, Henry Cruwys, gent of New Inn and Nathaniel Thorne, esq of Tiverton, Devon (creditors of William Sellecke, gent deceased late of Cullompton, Devon).

Defendants: Edward Dyke, esq, David Yea, esq, Theophila Selleck, widow, William Heathfield, gent, John Parsons, gent, William Gill, Joseph Ellis, John Periam, esq, Cannon Southey, esq, Philippa Fraunceis, spinster and the Attorney General.(National Archives doc ref C11/516/51)

Short title: Yea v Narramore

Plaintiffs: David Yea, esq of Wiveliscombe, Somerset (son and administrator of David Yea, gent deceased late of Wivesliscombe, Somerset).

Defendants: John Narramore, gent.(National Archives doc ref C11/2445/43)

1735: In this year, David was involved in a further two cases in Chancery, in one as joint plaintiff and the other as co-defendant.

Short title: Yea v Corbyn.

Plaintiffs: David Yea, esq of Wiveliscombe, Somerset (son and administrator of David Yea, gent deceased of Wiveliscombe) and Elizabeth Hunt, widow of Compton Pouncefoot, Somerset (administratrix with will annexed of Elizabeth Willoughby, widow deceased late of Sandford Orcas, Somerset).

Defendant: Charles Corbyn. National Archive doc ref C11/2182/43)

Short title: Helmore v Periam.

Document type: Bill and answer.

Plaintiffs: Timothy Helmore, yeoman of Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devon and Jane Helmore his wife.

Generation 7 (cont.)

Defendants: Robert Periam, Abraham Payne, David Yea, Mary Periam, John How, Thomas How and William Cox. National Archive doc ref C11/2447/31

1744: In a land tax granted to the King for this year at four shillings in the pound, David Yaw Esq was assessed for an un-named property but probably East Pitt in the sum of £5 4 shillings, implying a value of £21. This was towards the upper end of assessments for the parish, most of which were below £1, but with a few rising to £7 or £8. In a second entry, a Mr Stephens or occupier was assessed for Yaw's Houses in the sum of £5. (Source: un-catalogued document courtesy of Sampford Peverell Society)

1751: The Wiveliscombe parish register records the burial of Mr David Yea Snr on 25 October 1751.

1751: On 13th Dec Admon with will annexed of the Goods of David Yea granted to William Yea, son and principal legatee named in said will, Dorothy Yea, widow, the mother, Matthew Haviland and John Webber the executors dying in the testators life time and David Yea the eldest son, son of the said deceased and residuary legatee renouncing. (National Archives doc ref PROB11/791/418)

Notes for Joan Brewer:

1699/1700: Joane d/o Nathaniel Brewer and his wife Mary was baptised on 13 February in Kingston St Mary

1714: Joane was the beneficiary of a legacy of £300 from the will of her grandfather, Nathaniel Brewer the Elder of Brompton Ralph. (Please see also notes for Joane's father Nathaniel Brewer below)

1720/21: Mr David Yea & Mrs (=Mistress) Joan Brewer married in Brompton Ralph on 19 January, following a detailed marriage settlement made on 20 Dec 1720, (see notes for David Yea)

1772: On 10 July, Joan executed a deed with her two daughters

:

1. Joan Yea of Brompton Ralph, widow of David Yea of Wiveliscombe.
 2. Jenny Yea of Brompton Ralph and Betty Yea of Bishop's Hull, her daughters.
- Lease for lives reversion of Padcombe (36a), Brompton Ralph. Rent 8s.
(SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/2)

1778: Joan was party to a tri-partite deed with her son-in-law and daughter:

1. Joan Yea of Brompton Ralph, widow of David Yea of Wiveliscombe;

Generation 7 (cont.)

2. Charles Winter of Bishop's Lydeard;
3. Dorothy, wife of Charles Winter.

Lease for lives reversion in trust of Padcombe (36a), Brompton Ralph. Rent 8s.
Date 10 Jul 1778 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\PM/15/8/1)

1781: Joan Yea of Brompton Ralph, Somerset, widow made her will on 20 June as follows:

I give unto Charles Winter, my son in law, of Bishops Lydeard, Somerset £1,500 upon trust that Charles Winter shall put the same out for interest and from time to time pay and apply this towards the clothing and maintenance of my daughter Jenny Yea during her life separate apart from any husband and after her death the same to amongst all and every the child and children of my said daughter, Jenny Yea, incase no children then the residue to sink into my residuary estate. I give unto my two grandsons William Yea and George Yea £200, and to my grandson Lacy Yea £1,000. I give to my goddaughter, Miss Sarah Complin £10, to Ann Lerway who now lives with me an annuity yearly sum of £40. To Jenny Yea, my daughter all my household goods and furniture, plate, china, cloaths and wearing apparel for her life provided she lives and resides with my daughter Mrs Dorothy Winter or elsewhere with her consent and approbation. All the rest of my goods, chattels etc I have any disposing power either under and by virtue of the last will of my late deceased father Nathaniel Brewer I give to Charles Winter, his executors and assigns and shall turn the same into money and put such monies out on interest for the benefit of my daughter, Dorothy now wife of the said Charles, after her decease to any child or children of the said Dorothy (National Archives doc ref PROB 11/1085/237

1781: The Wiveliscombe parish register records the burial of Joan Yea the relict of David Yea gent (aged 84) on 26 October.

Notes for Nathaniel Brewer her father

1630/31: From the Brompton Ralph parish records which have survived, it appears that the Brewer family was established there from before 1600. The parish register records the baptism of Joan's father Nathaniel, son of William Brewer on 9 March 1630/31;

We can identify Nathaniel's descendants from a published collection of Somerset wills which includes the following abstracts:

Thomas Brewer of Brompton Ralph, yeoman made on 10 Feb 1670/71:
Body to Christian Buriall - unto Barbara my now wife £140 - John the son of

Generation 7 (cont.)

Nathaniel Brewer my brother - William Brewer my brother's son - Rebecca & Mary Martin - wife Barbara Executrix and Residue. Proved 1675 (SWHT doc ref DD/SAS/RF/3/3/3)

Barbara Brewer widow of Brompton Ralph written on 7 Sept 1675:
My body to Christian burial. Christian Moore the wief of Henry Moore 30s. - John Moore James Moore Thomas Moore and Elizabeth Moore sons and daughter so Henry Moore and Christian Moore his wief £10 apiece - Agees (??) Connibear my sister 20s. - Margaret Brewer my sister 20s - Johan Brewer the son of Nathaniel Brewer £20 Barbara Brewer my goddaughter 20s - Joane Brewer Nathaniell Brewer Thamsin Brewer Christian Brewer James Brewer the sons and daughter of Nathaniell Brewer 12d apiece - John Hoyell my uncle three pounds - Margaret Teanye 5s - Residue unto David Henbrow my brother Executor - Thomas Tyell & Richard Hoyell Overseers. Proved 1675 (SWHT doc ref DD/SAS/RF/3/3/3)

From these we can discern that two Brewer brothers, Thomas & Nathaniel, married two Henbrow sisters Barbara and Margaret respectively, the family surname in the parish register also spelled with variants of Hembrow. Indeed, we find the marriage of Nathaniel and Margaret in the Brompton Ralph register on 23 June 1659, followed by the baptisms of their children John on 9 Dec 1660; Joane 14 April 1662; Barbara 24 March 1663/4; Nathaniel 26 Jan 1665/6; Tamzon (ie Thamzin) 11 May 1668; daughter Christian 27 May 1670; and James on 6 June 1672. As these baptisms correspond exactly to the beneficiaries of Barbara Brewer's will above, we can be confident we have identified the correct family relationship - though note we find no baptisms for children of Thomas & Barbara, nor are any of their own children mentioned in their wills, so it appears they had no offspring

1665/6: The Brompton Ralph parish register records that Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Brewer was born on 3 January 1665/6 and baptised 26 January 1665/6.

1666: It appears that Nathaniel Brewer was in the cloth making business. In 1666, John Turberville leased a tucking mill at Gaulden to Nathaniel Brewer (1631-1717) of Brompton Ralph, clothier. The property was described as "one tucking mill with dwelling house adjoining in the parish of Tolland and one piece of ground in a close called Combe Park adjoining the said tucking mill, one hundred feet in length and fifty feet in breth as is now bounded and set out for a garden, to be used with the mill, with a horse way to and from the tucking mill and a foot path and watercourses belonging to the tucking mill, with liberty to let out land for drying wool cloth which is now a garden with racks called Shaltorers Park".

It was to be held for 99 years or the lives of Nathaniel and his son, Nathaniel Brewer (1666-1729), commencing after the deaths of the current holders, Henry Stephens of Cullompton, fuller, and John Saunders of Milverton. A fee of £10 and yearly rent of

Generation 7 (cont.)

20 shillings was the cost, with 20 shillings as a heriot. There was also a proviso that the Galhampton's could use water coming to the mill-run to water two meadows called Tucking Mill Meadows, then in the possession of John Saunders, husbandman, and that Brewer would construct a dying house adjoining the tucking mill and leave it there when his lease ended.(Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre doc ref 754/100.)

1695: The Brompton Ralph parish register records the marriage of Thomas Coles of Kingston and Christian Brewer on 10 October 1695. This is almost certainly the marriage of Nathaniel's sister - see also note for Nathaniel's will of 1727 below

1698: The Kingston St Mary parish register records the marriage of Nathaniel - his surname rendered as Bruer - and Mary Bult on 15 December 1698. Nathaniel was thus in his mid-30's at his marriage. Their daughter Joane was baptised in Kingston in 1699/1700.

1710/1711: We find a credible match for the burial of Joan's grand-mother Margaret Brewer (nee Hembrow) in Brompton Ralph on 16 February 1710/11.

1711: Nathaniel Brewer purchased from one John Hobbes, son of Edward Hobbes, an estate in one half of the Manor of Brompton Ralph The purchaser here was probably Nathaniel the younger, Joan's father. (Brompton Ralph parish in British History online. Please see also notes in the Descendants of Thomas Hobbes section of this volume)

1714/1716: Nathaniel's father - Joan's grandfather - Nathaniel Brewer the Elder of Brompton Ralph Yeoman wrote his will on 15 April. The original will has not survived, but the collection of Somerset Wills summarises the main points viz; My body to the earth. Unto the poor of Brompton Ralph £10 to be put out at interest etc and the interest shall be paid unto the said poor in one of the Christmas Holydayes for ever. Unto my daughter-in-law Hannah Brewer £100. Unto Joan Brewer my grand-daughter £300. Unto my grandsone Nathaniell Brewer and the heirs of his body &c my tenement called Sedgeburyes in the parish of Chipstable &c and for want of such Issue and &c unto my son Nathaniell Brewer his heirs &c for ever - unto my said Sone Nathaniel Brewer & his heirs all other my Lands and Tenements in Tolland West Bagborough and other places in the County of Somerset to hold &c for ever - unto my man servant and maide servant that shall be living with me at the time of my death 20s apeece All the rest of my good &c unto my said son Nathaniell Brewer &c so Executor.

(Signed) Nathaniell Brewer - seal three masted ship

Witnesses Robert Chillcott Alexander Glasse John Glasse

Proved 1716 (SWHT doc ref DD/SAS/RF/3/3/2)

Generation 7 (cont.)

We should comment here on four points of note in Nathaniel's will. Firstly, he makes no provision for his wife, and that would be consistent with Margaret pre-deceasing him in 1710/11. Secondly, he refers to his daughter-in-law Hannah Brewer - presumably the wife of his son Nathaniel as he makes no reference to any other son. It appears that Nathaniel's wife Mary nee Bult may have died shortly after giving birth to Joan. We find a credible record for the burial of Mary Brewer in Kingston St Mary on 17 April 1700, the parish register there at this period making no reference to marital status of the deceased. Moreover she was buried the same day as Ann Bult widow - might this have been Mary's mother ??

We also find the record of the marriage of Nathaniel Brewer of Brompton Ralph Yeoman and Hannah Blake widow in Cheddon Fitzpaine on 22 Dec 1705. Thirdly, he refers to his grand-daughter Joane - consistent with her birth in 1699/1700 - and also refers to his grand-son Nathaniel. Given Mary Brewer's burial date, this grand-son would have to be the son of Nathaniel and Hannah, yet we find no baptism record for him though his existence is confirmed in the marriage settlement of Joan - please see her personal notes. Fourthly he refers to his property Sedgeburye's in Chipstable, a surname also found in the family tree of John Yeaw the Elder of Chipstable who died in 1621. However, we have been unable to discover any lease or conveyance to trace how this property came into Nathaniel's hands.

1716: Joan's grandfather, Nathaniel Brewer was buried in Brompton Ralph on 7 February 1716.

1727/1728: The Somerset archives hold a copy of the will of Nathaniel Brewer of Brompton Ralph Gent made on **16 October 1727**. He appointed as Trustees Thomas Cole the Elder and his son Thomas Cole the Younger both of Kingston and John Brewer of Toulton. He bequeathed to his Trustees £1000 in trust for daughter Joane Yea, to be laid out and the interest thereon to be paid to Joane half-yearly, for her sole use and without any involvement of husband David Yea. The £1000 principal to be distributed by any deed or last will of Joane, and in default thereof, the trustees to distribute equally among her children. The Trustees were empowered to let and demise Nathaniel's property called **Halsdon in Chipstable** at the most improved rack rent and for some term until grandson David Yea shall reach age of 21 when Halsdon was to be assigned to him, his heirs etc for ever, the interest in the meantime to be paid to the Testator's estate. To grand-children Mary Yea and William Yea and any future grandchildren of daughter Joan, £1000 each at age of 21. In the event of David dying before 21, then Halsdon to grandson Thomas upon the latter reaching age of 21. Trustees to let out other leasehold estates, interest to Testator's estate and property to grandson Thomas upon reaching age of 21, and if dying beforehand then to grandson William. In event of Thomas & William both dying, then to grand-daughter Mary at 21. Residuary estate to same trustees in trust

Generation 7 (cont.)

for grandson Thomas and in event of his death before 21 to grandson William, and if both dying before 21 then to grand-daughter Mary The will was witnessed by Richard Cridland, John Miles, John Day.

Nathaniel made a codicil to his will on **23 October 1728**. He bequeathed £500 to grandson William Yea at age of 25, and if dying after age of 21 but before age of 25, then to any child or children of William. Thomas Cole the Elder had died since Nathaniel made his will, and he appointed his son-in-law David Yea with an honorarium of £50 to replace him as Trustee and Executor. Witnesses were Richard Cridland & John Day

Nathaniel's will was proved on 11 Oct 1729 by David Yea, son-in-law, one of the Executors in the Archdeaconry of Taunton. The authors of this volume hold a full copy of the 10 page will on file. (SWHT doc ref DD/CPL/73)

Some points from Nathaniel's will merit comment too. Of his trustees Thomas Coles the Elder was almost certainly the husband of Nathaniel's sister Christian, and Thomas Coles the Younger their son. Nathaniel left no legacy to a son Nathaniel whose existence is inferred from his father's will of 1714 and confirmed in Joan's marriage settlement of 1720, nor to any other children. Nor did he make any provision for a wife, implying Hannah (assuming this is the correct match) pre-deceased him, although we find no burial record for her. His refers to his property at Halsdon in Chipstable which must be one and the same as that bequeathed in the will of John Yeaw the Elder of Chipstable from 1621.. However, we have been unable to identify a direct link between the descendants of John Yea of Chipstable and Nathaniel Brewer or his ancestors through the changing ownership of this property

1729: Joan's father, Nathaniel Brewer Gent was buried in Brompton Ralph on 1 August 1729.

David Yea and Joan Brewer had the following children:

- i. DAVID⁸ YEA was born on 06 Dec 1721 in Brompton Ralph. He died about 1758 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Yea:

1721: The Brompton Ralph parish register records the baptism of David s/o Mr David Yea & Joan his wife on 6 Dec 1721.

1724: A detailed marriage settlement had been drawn up in 1720 prior to the marriage of David's parents (refer personal notes for his father David Yea). Under the penultimate clause of the Articles of the settlement, his

Generation 7 (cont.)

paternal grandfather David Yea Sen'r covenanted with his maternal grandfather Nathaniel Brewer that should David Jun'r have any son or sons by Joan, that within 12 months after the deaths of Mary Yea widow (ie his great grand-mother, the mother nee Hobbs and then still living of David Yea Sen'r) or David Yea Jun'r, which ever first should happen, and if David Yea Sr and the son or sons of the marriage were both living at that first death, then David Yea Sen'r at his own cost would purchase for the said eldest or only son of the marriage a lifetime interest in Oakhampton Farm.

The birth of David & Joan's first son David bapt December **1721** (they had three further sons between 1723 and 1735- see below) was followed by the death of Mary Yea widow nee Hobbs in September **1724**. Since in **1724**, David Yea Sen'r and David b **1721** were both still alive, we might presume that David Sen'r would have purchased a lifetime interest in Oakhampton for his grandson in fulfilment of that provision of the latter's parents' marriage settlement. However we have found no document to confirm that David Sen'r did indeed give effect to that provision, nor that his grandson was ever possessed of Oakhampton.

1727: In his will of 16 October, his maternal grandfather Nathaniel Brewer left in trust for David at age 21 (ie in 1742) his property called Halsdon (referred to elsewhere as Halsdown) in Chipstable. A property of this name - and in such a small parish almost certainly the same one - was the subject of a bequest in the will from 1619 proved 1621 of John Yea the Elder of Chipstable to his son. The British History Online entry for the parish of Chipstable details the successive ownership of the freehold of Halsdown Farm between 1448 and 1741. However, the entry makes no mention of either John Yea or Nathaniel Brewer, and it thus seems likely they held the property under some form of leasehold tenure. (History of Somerset Vol 5, pp 26-31, published by Victoria County History London 1985)

We have been unable to demonstrate any family relationship between this John Yea and the descendants of Richard & Alice, nor trace any link between the lease apparently held by John and that by Nathaniel. Nor have we found any document to confirm Nathaniel's bequest to his grand-son David Yea was fulfilled

1751: Under the will of his father David Yea written in 1730, David as eldest son stood to inherit his father's estate which the Testator had placed in trust with Matthew Havilland and John Webber. David was also appointed residuary legatee and Executor. However, as the

Generation 7 (cont.)

transcript of the will in the National Archives confirms, David subsequently renounced the Executorship and the will was proved by his brother William on 13th December 1751, ie about two months after their father's death. It is unclear why David renounced the Executorship, but it may have been because he was unmarried and with no direct heirs, and therefore did so in favour of his brother who did have heirs. We have found no document to suggest David was in any way a beneficiary of his father's will.

1754: Stithminster Marshall (ie Sturminster Marshall.) On 1 July, at a court baron of David Yea, esq., lord, Thomas West took quarter of two cottages on lives, rent 9d., fine £3 13s. 6d. Yea seals with his crest of a Talbot passant. (Dorset County Archives, deed 4061 from series presented by Wiltshire Archaeological Society, 1920). Following his father's death and from this cited reference, David apparently inherited the title of Lord of the Manor of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset which was formerly in the possession of the Lacy family and was probably brought to the Yea family by his mother at her marriage. The fact that he was Lord of the Manor does not necessarily mean he ever resided there. Of further interest is the mention of his seal with his crest of a Talbot Passant which is the device that his younger brother William presented as his Coat of Arms when registering his pedigree in 1759

1758: Alfred Monday in his History of the Yea Family (p 66) states that David died in Dec 1758, though he cites no place or source. There is **NO** record of David's burial in Wiveliscombe or in Sturminster Marshall then or in any other year, nor do we find a burial record for him elsewhere in Somerset, Devon or Dorset or indeed anywhere in England. We do not find a will or IPM for David, which is presumably a reflection that he had no significant assets to bequeath (eg to nieces or nephews) after he renounced the executorship of - and was not otherwise a beneficiary of - his father's will. David apparently died unmarried, and since his brothers Thomas and Robert pre-deceased him, the inheritance of their father's estate passed to the sole surviving brother William. (see their personal notes)

1794: As noted above, we have **NOT** found any will or IPM for David, who may have died intestate. However, Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels and credits of David were the subject of a court case brought by his sister Dorothy Winter against their brother Sir William Yea Baronet. Dorothy sought to have set aside administration of David's estate previously granted to Sir William, and for the same to be granted to her instead. Sir William produced an inventory of David's goods and

Generation 7 (cont.)

chattels which appear to have been relatively few, namely wearing apparel worth £8, a fowling piece (ie a gun) worth one guinea, and a one fifth share in £600 bequeathed by David's aunt Dorothy, wife of Francis Collins deceased. We might infer from the case documents that David was living at Pyrland when he died. For further details please see the case pleadings in the Yea Family Wills & Probates section of this volume. (NA doc ref PROB 31/848/289)

- ii. THOMAS YEA was born on 19 Apr 1723 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 28 Apr 1738 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Thomas Yea:

1723: Thomas, s/o Mr David Yea & Joan his wife was baptised in Brompton Ralph 19 April 1723.

1727: Under his will of 16 October, his grandfather Nathaniel Brewer left to Thomas at age 21 his property except Halsden in Chipstable

1738: Thomas died aged about 15 and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 28 Apr 1738, recorded as s/o Mr David Yea and Joan, mis-transcribed on Ancestry as "Year"

- iii. MARY YEA was born on 19 Mar 1724/25 in Brompton Ralph. She died on 21 Jul 1748 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Mary Yea:

1724/5: The Brompton Ralph parish register records the baptism of Mary, d/o Mr David Yea and Joan his wife on 19 March 1724/5.

1727: Under his will of 16 October, her grandfather Nathaniel Brewer left £1000 to Mary

1748: Mary died just into her majority and un-married and was buried as d/o Mr David Yea & wife Joan in Wiveliscombe on 21 July 1748.

14. iv. WILLIAM YEA was born on 26 May 1727 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 28 Nov 1806 in Pyrland, Taunton. He married Julia Trevelyan, daughter of George Trevelyan and Julia Calverley, on 01 Jan 1756 in Nettlecombe Som. She was born on 19 Feb 1733/34 in Calverley, Yorkshire. She died on 31 Mar 1791 in St. Mary Swansea, Wales.
- v. DOROTHY YEA was born on 09 Apr 1729 in Brompton Ralph. She died

Generation 7 (cont.)

on 06 Dec 1813 in Bishops Lydeard. She married Charles Winter on 05 Sep 1755 in Bishops Lydeard. He was born on 03 Nov 1718 in Ash Priors. He died on 15 Apr 1795 in Ash Priors.

Notes for Dorothy Yea:

1729: Dorothy, daughter of David Yea Esq & Joan was baptised in Brompton Ralph on 9 April

1755: Mr Charles Winter & Miss Dorothy Yea were married in Bishops Lydeard on 5 Sept 1755. No reference was made to their parish of residence.

1756/1764: Charles and Dorothy had four sons; Charles bapt 12 Sept 1756 and John 19 Mar 1761, both in Wiveliscombe; Thomas bapt 21 Aug 1763 and Robert bapt 30 Dec 1764, both in Ashpriors.

1798: Dorothy was listed as a proprietor of two parcels of land in tax returns for Brompton Ralph, one occupied by a David Winter, the other by John Blackmore. William Yea, William Walter Yea and Lacy Yea are also listed as proprietors or occupiers of land there in the same return

1804: Dorothy Winter, widow of Bishops Lydeard, made her will on 8 Nov 1804 as follows:

To my sister Jenny interest on £700 for life, to be applied by Executor for her support & maintenance, and after her death to Testator's residuary estate. To sons John and Thomas Winter £5 each. To son Charles Winter her messuages etc in Fitzhead, and after his decease to his children then living, and in default thereof to son Robert Winter. To son Charles Winter interest on £700 and after his decease to children, and in default to residuary estate. Remainder of property and personal estate to son Robert Winter, also sole Executor. Proved at London 7 Feb 1814 by Robert Winter, son & Executor. (NA ref PROB11/1552/128

1813: Alfred Monday in his History of the Yea Family (p 67) notes the Taunton Courier edition of 2 December recorded the death "on Sunday last (ie on 28 November) after a few days' illness in the 85th year of her age of Mrs Dorothy Winter, relict of Charles Winter esq", and incorrectly referring to her as the daughter of Sir William Yea, when she was in fact his sister. The Wiveliscombe parish register records her burial aged 85 on 6 December, her residence given as Bishops Lydeard.

Generation 7 (cont.)

Notes for Charles Winter:

1718: We find two candidates for Charles' baptism, as Charles s/o John & Joan Winter bapt 3 Nov 1718 in Ashpriors and Charles s/o Richard & Joan Winter bapt 20 March 1723/4 in Stogumber. We have another reference that he was born in The Court House, Bishops Lydeard so it is likely he was born in The Courthouse Ash Priors which is only a couple of miles away from Bishops Lydeard.

1750: We find further confirmation the baptism of 1718 is the correct match in the (very detailed) will from 1750 of John Winter Esquire of Bishops Lydeard. The Testator left his extensive landed estate in trust to his sons namely (and presumably in order of seniority) Edmund; Thomas; Charles; Robert; Phillip; Galhampton; and John. The Testator also had daughters Betty, Mary, Joan & Phillippa. He noted in his will that his wife Joan should have the use of part of his residence, and that she had received income of some £113 from the sale of certain livestock, which he specifically reserved for her own use. He appointed his son Charles as residuary legatee and sole Executor. John was buried in Bishops Lydeard 11 June 1762. Son Charles proved the will in London on 15 June 1763.

A brief clarification is appropriate here. From the forename of one of Charles' brothers, we can be confident his father John married Joan Galhampton, daughter of Edward Galhampton and his wife Joan nee Wolcott, probably around 1710-1715, although we been unable to discover a marriage record. We can trace Joan's ancestry through her father Edward, grandfather also Edward to her great grandfather William Galhampton, who married Martha Battyn.

Dorothy's parents were David Yea and Joan Brewer. David's ancestry leads via his father David, to his grandmother Mary Hobbes to his great grandmother Mary Battyn who married Thomas Hobbes.

Charles and Dorothy were thus distant cousins as their respective great, great grandmothers were sisters, the daughters of Edward Battyn of Bristol.

1793: Charles Winter of Bishops Lydeard made an extremely detailed will (the transcript running to 16 pages) on 25 October 1793. Naming individual propertires in great detail, he bequeathed to John White and William Mullins gents of Bishops Lydeard all his real estate in Bishops

Generation 7 (cont.)

Lydeard and Lydeard St Lawrence as Trustees for and to be distributed between his sons Thomas, Robert, Charles and John and their heirs. The will was proved by his relict Dorothy Winter, sole Executrix, on 20 Sept 1796. (NA ref PROB11/1279/192)

1795: The Ashpriors parish register records the burial on 15 April of Charles Winter of Bishops Lydeard.

1825/1951: Probates of wills of John Winter of Court House, Esq. 1825, proved 1830, (reference to specified lands in Bishops Lydeard, and Priory Farm and the Weavers' Arms, within the Manor of Taunton, late Priory, Taunton St James; Lambrook Farm (92a.), West Monkton, Murrige Farm (45a.), Spaxton and other lands in Combe Florey, Huntspill, Kingston St Mary and Chapel Leigh in Lydeard St Lawrence) with inventory and estate duty papers to 1874; Charles Winter of Court House, Esq., 1830, proved 1831; Charles Winter of Watts House, Esq., 1835, proved 1836 (references to specified lands in Tintinhull, Ashbrittle, Tolland, Halse, Brompton Ralph, Lydeard St Lawrence (including the manor of Hoccombe and Pyleigh and Pyleigh Court farm) and Ash Priors, with inventory and estate duty papers; Charles Winter of Watts House, Esq. 1848, proved 1864 with account.

John Winter, same place, Esq., dated and proved 1873 with printed sale catalogue of furniture, books and paintings, 1873; Frances Arundel Winter of the same place, widow, 1876, proved 1877; Frances Winter, same, spinster, 1878, proved 1883 (reference to specified land in Bishops Lydeard) with account; John Arundel Winter of Hampton Wick [Middlesex] dated and proved 1914; Rosa Winter of Taunton (St Andrew), widow, 1927, proved 1935; Rosa D Yea Winter of Johannesburg, South Africa 1951; copy will of John Winter of the Priory, Ash Priors, Esq., 1861; copy of will of Fanny Doidge Winter of Eastbourne [Sussex] widow, 1906. (SWHT DDLP/3)

- vi. JENNY YEA was born on 17 Feb 1730/31 in Brompton Ralph. She died on 26 Jan 1809 in Bishops Lydeard.

Notes for Jenny Yea:

1730/31: The Brompton Ralph parish register records the baptism of Jinny daughter of David Yea Esq & Joan on 7 Feb 1730/31. She remained a spinster, although her mother in her will of 1781 included a caveat in case of Jenny's marriage. Another clause in her mother's will apparently made provision for Jenny's care. From references in the archives, it appears Jenny lived successively in Brompton Ralph and Bishops Lydeard, but was buried in Wiveliscombe. It seems possible

Generation 7 (cont.)

that Jenny may have suffered from some infirmity, not sufficient to preclude the possibility of marriage, nor to own assets and to make her own will, but enough for her to move to be cared for by family members. (refer entries below)

1752: Although not named in person in her late father's will - she was born in February 1730/31 about 7 months after he wrote it - she became a beneficiary under the provision he made for any children born after he made his will to receive £3000 at the age of 21. Jenny reached her maturity in 1752, when she benefitted from a transfer of mortgage documents as security to pay legacy of £3,000 by William Yea to Jenny Yea his sister, both of Wiveliscombe, (children of David Yea), property not specified but possibly Higher Shutt in Huish Champflower. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/CH/127/6)

1752/1761: Following her father David's death, a mortgage he held on Yeaw Farm in Lower Roadwater in the parish of Nettlecombe was re-mortgaged to Jenny, firstly in 1752 and again in 1761, as recorded in a deed in the Somerset archives. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/S/WT/16 - please see also notes for Jenny's father David Yea for 1731)

1763: Jenny made a will and may have had an interest in a property in Tancred Street, Taunton. She also made two deeds of gifts in trust. The will was superseded in 1790 (see below) (SWHT doc ref DD/DR/50/8)

1772: Joan Yea of Brompton Ralph, widow of David Yea of Wiveliscombe made a lease for lives for the reversion of Padcombe (36a), Brompton Ralph at a rental of 8 shillings to Jenny Yea of Brompton Ralph and Betty Yea of Bishop's Hull, her daughters. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/2)

1772: On 1 September, Mortgage by John Copp of Timberscombe, yeoman to Jenny Yea of Stone, Brompton Ralph, spinster, of a moiety of the capital messuage known as Lower Hapcott, in the parishes of Minehead and Dunster. Consideration: £200. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/L/1/17/94)

1781: In her will of 1781, Joan Yea left £1500 to her son-in-law Charles Winter in trust for the "clothing and maintenance" of her daughter Jenny "separate distinct and apart from any husband", and after Jenny's death to any children and for default thereof to sink into the testator's residual estate. This seems an unusual provision given that Jenny was then aged about 50 and unmarried. Furthermore, Joan bequeathed to Jenny her

Generation 7 (cont.)

household effects, on condition that Jenny resided with Joan's other daughter Dorothy (Winter) or elsewhere with the latter's approval.

1784: Bishops Hull: Covenant to surrender land near the Water Gate of the Castle by Jenny Yea in favour of her sister, Dorothy Winter, both of Bishops Lydeard. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SP/319/168)

1790: Jenny stated she was of Bishops Lydeard when she made her will on 1 September as follows:

I give to my sister, Dorothy Winter wife of Charles Winter, Esquire all my messuages, tenements, lands and hereditaments and all my goods, chattels, monies and securities and for moneys, mortgages in fee and the lands so in mortgage to hold unto my said sister, her heirs and assigns forever and in case my sister shall happen to die in my lifetime then I give the same to her three children, Charles Winter, Thomas Winter and Robert Winter their heirs and assigns etc as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and I do hereby make and appoint my said sister whole and sole executrix of this my last will and testament and in case of her death in my life time then I make the said Charles, Thomas and Robert her children, executors. Signed Jenny Yea in the presence of Joseph Balstone, Mary Bowlett, Henry Spurway. Proved on the 8th April, 1809 and admon granted to Dorothy Winter, the sister and sole executrix. (PCC) (NA ref PROB11/1496/58)

1809: The Wiveliscombe parish register records her burial as "Mrs (= Mistress) Jenny Yea" on 3 February. She was aged about 79 at death.

1809: It appears Jenny's will became the subject of a court case *Yea v Winter*. (SWHT doc ref DD/DR/54/1 and /2)

- vii. BETTY (ELIZABETH) YEA was born on 21 Sep 1733 in Brompton Ralph. She died on 24 Sep 1777 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Betty (Elizabeth) Yea:

1733: Baptised 21 Sept 1733 in Brompton Ralph as Betty, daughter of David Yea esq and Joan his wife

1754: Betty would have achieved her majority and would presumably have been entitled to £3000 under the provisions of her late father's will of 1730 for any children born subsequently. We have found no document to confirm she benefitted, such as her sister Jenny did - see the latter's notes for 1752.

Generation 7 (cont.)

1757: Betty was a party to a deed dated 2 October 1757 for the assignment of a mortgage of 12 July 1745 to secure a payment of £670 between: 1. Thomas Burton, gent. and Edward Burton of Yeovil, surgeon (administrators of goods of Edward Burton, deceased). 2. William Edwards of Milverton and Thomas his son. 3. Betty Yea of Stone, Brompton Ralph, Spinster. TREVELYAN PAPERS Box 8 Bundle 2 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\WO/8/2/11)

1772: Joan Yea of Brompton Ralph, widow of David Yea of Wiveliscombe made a lease for lives for the reversion of Padcombe (36a), Brompton Ralph at a rental of 8 shillings to Jenny Yea of Brompton Ralph and Betty Yea of Bishop's Hull, her daughters. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/2)

1777: Betty remained a spinster. She was buried in Wiveliscombe recorded as Elizabeth, the sister of Sir William Yea. She presumably inherited assets from her father, but we find no will for her.

- viii ROBERT YEA was born on 22 Oct 1735 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 29 Apr 1743 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Robert Yea:

1735: Robert was born in Brompton Ralph, son of David Yea Esq & Joan his wife

1743: Robert died aged 7 years old and was buried in Wiveliscombe with his younger sister Sarah

- ix. SARAH AKA SALLY YEA was born on 17 Dec 1736 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 29 Apr 1743 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Sarah aka Sally Yea:

1736: In her baptism record, Sarah is noted as the daughter of Mr David Yea & Joan his wife.

1743: Sarah and her brother Robert were both buried on 29 April 1743, when she was only about 7 years old. In the pedigree chart included in Monday's History of the Yea Family, she appears as the last of David & Joan's children, her forename recorded as Sally and it noted that she died unmarried

Generation 8

Generation 8 (cont.)

14. **WILLIAM⁸ YEA** (David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 26 May 1727 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 28 Nov 1806 in Pyrland, Taunton. He married Julia Trevelyan, daughter of George Trevelyan and Julia Calverley, on 01 Jan 1756 in Nettlecombe Som. She was born on 19 Feb 1733/34 in Calverley, Yorkshire. She died on 31 Mar 1791 in St. Mary Swansea, Wales.

Notes for William Yea:

1727: The Brompton Ralph parish register records the baptism of “William Yea s/o David Yea Esq & Joan his wife” on 26 May 1727.

1730: In his will made on 6 July, his father bequeathed to William the very large sum of £6000 to be paid when he reached 21 years of age. He also left him his lands in Brompton Ralph and elsewhere after the death of his eldest son David and second son Thomas. William’s two elder brothers did indeed pre-decease him, so he did inherit their father’s lands.

1752: Mortgage by William Grant of Huish Champflower to Thomas Knight of Kingston of a barn and 50a land belonging to Higher Shutt, 1738. Transfer of mortgage documents as security to pay legacy of £3,000 by William Yea to Jenny Yea his sister, both of Wiveliscombe (children of David Yea), property not specified. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/CH/127/6)

1755: On 29 December, The Hon’ble Sir George Trevelyan Bart of Nettlecombe and William Yea Esq of Wiveliscombe obtained a licence from Edward, Bishop of Bath & Wells for William aged over 21 to marry Julia Trevelyan also over 21 in the parish church of Nettlecombe.

1755: On 30 Dec, William Yea executed a deed with Sir George Trevelyan and others: 1. William Yea, Esq., of Oakhampton, Wiveliscombe 2. Sir George Trevelyan, Bt; Henry Fownes Luttrell of Dunster Castle, Esq.; Robert Balch of Stowey, Esq.; and William Webber of Langford Budfield, Esq. Lease for a year (release missing) of Yea farm, Wiveliscombe; Cordins farm, Wiveliscombe; Eastown, Horne and Stapleders farms in Tolland; 100a in Stockland and Huntspill; East alias Great alias Priors Down in Broomfield; and Chipstable farm in Chipstable. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/WO/11/3/6)

The Yea farm in Wiveliscombe referred to here was the subject of a deed in 1597 between John Yea of Yea & his sons Joseph and Thomas of one part, and of the other part David Yea of Oakhampton, a direct descendant of Richard & Alice. We have been unable to discover any document to establish firmly a family relationship between the two parties to this deed. However, given the common surname and the close proximity of their respective residences, the authors contend there is

Generation 8 (cont.)

circumstantial evidence to suppose that John Yea of Yea's father Thomas, was somehow related to Richard Yea, and/or Walter Yea both of whom are recorded as being present in Wiveliscombe in the 1530's. Another potential relative of one or both parties to this deed was Phillip Yea who also had a son John, and who in the deed of 1597 was referred to by John Yea of Yea as his "friend in Christ". It is unclear if and how Yea Farm remained part of the estate of Richard & Alice's descendants, but Yea Farm as well as Cordings Farm - a property just a few miles distant also in Wiveliscombe - were included in the disposal at auction in 1863 of the estate of the late Sir William Yea baronet, a descendant of William & Julia.

Regarding the properties in Tolland, Eastown was probably Burts Farm, which has had a number of name changes and today is still known as Burts; Horne may be Thorn Close which later in 1839 was part of Burts; and Stapledon was occupied by John Stapledon who married at Tolland in 1709, raised a family there, and in 1761 was also a tenant of William at Buckland Brewer. However, none of these properties was included in the inventory of the property of Lacy Yea taken ca 1807, nor in the auction of the Yea estate in 1863. List of Lacy Yea's estate. (Please refer to Disposal of the Estate of Sir William Walter Yea section of this volume)

1755: On 31 December, pursuant to the deed executed the previous day, a tri-partite marriage settlement was executed as the next step in the sequence of documents establishing the legal framework prior to the marriage of William & Julia as provided for in the licence of 29 December. A copy of the settlement is held in the Somerset Archives (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\WO/16/9/4) The authors have transcribed the settlement, copy held on file, the main points of which are summarised below.

The parties to the settlement were:

1. Sir George Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, Baronet.
2. Julia Trevelyan, his eldest daughter.
3. William Yea of Oakhampton, Wiveliscombe, Esq.

The settlement recites extracts from earlier Indentures of Lease & Release on un-specified properties dated 16 & 17 January 1732, being a sexpartite agreement prior to the marriage of the then George (later Sir George) Trevelyan and Julia Calverley. The parties to this settlement merit mention here, as they include several prominent personalities some of whom served as Members of Parliament. They give an indication of the status of the social circle into which William Yea was marrying and whose connections may have been helpful later in securing William's elevation to the baronetcy. They were:

1. Sir John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe

Generation 8 (cont.)

2. Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley York and his daughter Julia by his wife Dame Julia Calverley
3. John Bampfylde of Hestercombe Somerset & Alexander Luttrell of Dunster Castle
4. George Southcott of Dowleshays Devon and Thomas Southcott of Ottery St Mary
5. Richard Richardson of Northbyerly York
6. Sir Walter Hawksworthy of Hawksworth, York; Walter (later Sir Walter) Blackett of Wallington, Northumberland; Cavendish (Nevill ??) of Chevit (??), York; Sir William Windham of Orchard Windham, Somerset; Raymond Pitt of Combe, Devon; Edward Prideaux Gwyn of Ford Abby, Devon.

(Note the Somerset Archives have several records relating to these Indentures under their collection of the Trevelyan Papers)

Under the settlement, Sir John & Sir George Trevelyan appointed those listed in the sixth party above as Trustees over properties (un-specified in the tripartite recital) for a term of 300 years. The Indentures of 1723 provided for the trustees to raise sums of money for the daughters and younger sons Sir George and his intended wife Julia might have under different cases - £10,000 if one daughter or younger son; £10,000 if more than one or less than three; and £12,000 if four or more. The Indentures expressly provided for any child “in ventris sa mere” (ie in the womb of the mother) at Sir George’s death to have a legal right to a share. Any daughters were to benefit at the earlier of the age of 18 or day of marriage, any sons at the age of 21. The share of any child dying prematurely was to be shared among the survivor(s). The Indentures empowered Sir George to direct the allocation of such sums by deed or by his last will and testament, and in default of such direction, then Dame Julia to be so empowered.

In the event, Sir George and his wife Dame Julia had six children - his eldest son and heir John Trevelyan, and five younger children viz Julia, Susanna, Charlotte, Frances and Walter. By virtue of the powers given to him under the Indentures of Lease and Release of 1732 and as confirmed in the tri-partite marriage settlement of his daughter, Sir George granted Julia the sum of £4000 as her portion or share of the said £10,000 and £12,000. The sum was to be paid to her “as soon as conveniently may be next after the death of the said Sir George Trevelyan”. Furthermore, in case Sir George’s wife Dame Julia should pre-decease him, then Sir George would pay to William Yea interest at 4% on the £4000 until the death of the daughter Julia or until the full sum became payable. The provisions of the tri-partite settlement were conditional upon the marriage taking effect within one month after it was signed and sealed, otherwise it was to become null and void.

The original of the tri-partite settlement bears the signatures and seals of George

Generation 8 (cont.)

Trevelyan, Julia Trevelyan and William Yea.

1756: On 1 January 1756, William and Julia were married in Nettlecombe by licence with the consent of parents, as is recorded in the parish register there. The witnesses were William (Man ??) and William Jennings. As the marriage was solemnised the day after the tri-partite deed was executed, thereby its provisions became effective. However, it is unclear when Julia's settlement was paid to her. Julia's father died in 1768 - see her personal notes.

1756: William Yea was party to a lease and release of property at Bishops Nympton and North Molton:

- 1) Humphrey Aram of Chawleigh gentleman
- 2) James Hillow of Bideford, gentleman and James Langdon of Bishops Nympton, gentleman
- 3) William Yea of Wivelscombe in Somerset
- 4) William Allen of Bishops Nympton, yeoman
- 5) George Deane of South Molton, maltster

Premises: farm called North Pilleven, situated in Bishops Nympton and North Molton. Consideration: £189 10s 10d and 3110 9s 2d. (SWHT Exeter doc ref 1567B/T/5-6) Note the SWHT summary of original shows the second value as 3110 9s 2d. It should most probably read £110 9s 2d.

1756 & 1757: In a land tax for 1756 at the previous rate of four shillings in the pound, William Yaw esq was assessed at £5 4 shillings. This was towards the upper end of the assessments for the parish, most of which were less than £1, with a few rising to £7 or £8, and the highest being £23 for the estate of the Earl Paulett. The property was not named, but was probably East Pitt which William apparently inherited after the death of his father David in 1751, when his oldest brother David renounced the executorship of their father's will and elder brother Thomas having died prematurely. In the tax collection for 1757, William is not mentioned, but there is an entry for "Malachi Wright for Esq Yaws" also assessed at £5 4 shillings, and who was presumably the occupier of the same property. (Source: un-catalogued document courtesy of Sampford Peverell Society)

1758: There may have been a question over William's adherence to the Anglican faith. On 26 March a certificate was signed by J Minifie, Minister of Norton Fitzwarren, and R Farthing, Churchwarden of Norton Fitzwarren, that William Yea Esquire received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, witnessed by Michael Moore of Taunton St James, Yeoman, and John [Furnial?] of Taunton St James, Gentleman. Similar certificates were signed in 1760, 1761 and 1762. (SWHT Taunton doc ref Q/SR/326/2/50 & Q/SR/328/2/26)

Generation 8 (cont.)

1759: On 16 June, the London Gazette reported that :

“The King (ie George II) has been pleased to grant unto William Yea of Pyrland in the parish of Taunton St James, Somersetshire Esq and his heirs male the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain”. William was only aged 32 when he received this honour.

1759: Sir William served as Justice of the Peace and the Somerset Archives have numerous records of cases he heard over the ensuing years. (See eg SWHT Taunton doc ref Q/SR/327/4/8 and similar)

1760: A complaint was lodged by William Knott of assault by Sir William Yea and others. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/57/12)

1760: The list of High Sheriffs of Somerset includes Sir William Yea 1st Baronet of Pyrland, as holder of that post for 1760. Sir William appointed John Furnival of Taunton St James as Under-Sheriff. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DP/73/4). He also appointed Joseph Scadding as gaol-keeper of Ilchester Gaol. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/50/5)

1761: On 23 & 24 March 1761, Sir William executed a lease and release for an extensive portfolio of property in Devon:
Alwington: Bradworthy: Buckland Brewer: Cullompton: Exbourne: Harberton:
Highampton: Okehampton: Parkham: Sampford Courtenay: Sheepwash: Great
Torrington: Little Torrington: Welcombe: Woolfardisowrthy

(1) Sir William Yea of Pyrland in Somerset, bart., heir at law and administrator of David Yea of Wiveliscombe, esq., his deceased father, and also of David Yea, his deceased grandfather, John Fortescue of Exeter, gent., James Awse of Great Torrington, gent., William Tonken of Frithelstock, esq., and Charles Corbyn of Ilsington, yeoman

(2) Edward Collins of Parkerswell, Devon, esq., Joseph Nicholls of the Six Clerks Office, Middlesex, esq., and John Trehawke of Liskeard, esq.

The detailed description of the properties concerned is included in the Transcripts of Land and Property Deeds section of this volume (SWHT Exeter doc ref Z16/1/5/31a-b)

1762: Sir William was in correspondence with one Peter Simonds about war with Spain. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/WO/58/4/6)

1763: An order was issued to the Sheriff of Devon to recover debt owed to Sir William Yea from Christopher Warren of Devon. (SWHT Taunton doc ref

Generation 8 (cont.)

DD/DR/50/3)

1763/1771: The Somerset Archives hold a series of letters between Tobias Frere at Shute, Bath and Barbados to Sir William Yea, about family affairs, including the behaviour of Sir George Trevelyan; and to Mr Alexander, attorney, in a dispute which arose between the two men on financial matters. Frere and Sir William were brothers-in-law, married respectively to Charlotte and Julia, daughters of Sir George Trevelyan. (SWHT Taunton DD/WO/58/10/1)

1768/1773: The Somerset Archives holds papers concerning the legal proceedings of William Alexander against Sir William Yea. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/VN/1/1)

1772: On 8 February, Sir William & Lady Julia executed a quitclaim:

1. Sir William Yea, bt and Julia his wife (née Trevelyan).
2. Sir John Trevelyan, bt.
3. Sir Walter Blackett, bt.

Quitclaim of rights to her father's estates. Consideration £4,520 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/WO/16/14/5)

1772: It appears that Sir William and Lady Julia were legally separated. In her will of 1791, Lady Julia refers to a tri-partite deed executed on 9 April 1772 between (1) Sir William; (2) herself; (3) Sir John Trevelyan Baronet (ie her brother) and Francis Luttrell, which deed granted her powers to dispose of a certain (un-identified) estate. However, they were NOT formally divorced, as is clear from the probate of Lady Julia's will granted to her son Lacy Yea on 6 July 1791, with the comment in the transcript "Sir William Yea Baronet, the lawful husband of the deceased, first consenting".

1772/1804: The Somerset archives hold a record with four documents concerning litigation between Tobias Frere and his brother-in-law Sir William Yea

:

Deeds and litigation documents concerning estates in the Island of Barbados in the West Indies, including: copy of Will of Tobias Frere late of the parish of Christ Church in Barbados but now of Saint Dennis in Angers in Anjou, France, mentioning effects in Somerset and Devon, 16 June 1778; particulars of the freehold estates of the late Tobias Freer, Esq., situated in the Island of Barbados to be sold on Saturday the 28 Nov 1801; a draft of a settlement made 1 May 1804 concerning the creation of a rent charge of £200 charged on Sandy Lane Plantation in the parish of Saint James, Island of Barbados, to commence from the death of Haynes Gibbes Alleyne of Westbury College, Westbury on Trym, Gloucestershire; notes and accounts concerning a case in the Court of the Exchequer, (Tobias Frere, plaintiff, and Sir William Yea, defendant), 1772. (SWHT Taunton doc ref

Generation 8 (cont.)

DD/SAS/C795/FA/17)

Haynes Gibbs Alleyne was born in Barbados in 1783, so the draft concerning him would have been dated later rather than earlier in this range. He would marry William's daughter Georgiana in 1804. (See Georgiana's personal notes)

1780: In a land tax for 1780, still at the earlier rate of four shillings in the pound, "Sir William Yaw's Pitt" was again assessed at £5 4 shillings - the reference to Sir William reflecting his elevation to the baronetcy since the previously cited tax record of 1756/7. Sir William's was one of three adjacent entries for Pitt, that of "John Curlin's Pitt" assessed at £7 9 shillings and of "John Clarke's Pitt" valued at £8 12 shillings - perhaps an early reflection of the three farms East, Middle & West Pitt which we find today. (Source: un-catalogued document courtesy of Sampford Peverell Society)

1781: William's mother Joan nee Brewer made her will on 20 June. She left bequests to William's children William, George, Lacy & Jenny - but not even a token bequest to William himself.

1781: On 21 & 22 November, Sir William executed a deed for half the Manor of Brompton Ralph:

1. Sir William Yea, bt of Pyrland House, son and heir of David Yea and Joan Brewer deceased and brother and heir of David Yea deceased.
2. William Walter Yea, son and heir of Sir William.
3. John Williams of Holborn, London and Abraham Stevens of Nether Stowey.

Lease and release to suffer a recovery and levy a fine on half the manor of Brompton Ralph. Pair of fines Hilary 1782. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/3-6)

1782: On 12 February, a recovery was had for half the Manor of Brompton Ralph for the Yea Family. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/7)

1788: On 4 April, the Times reported the sentence of a court case following a burglary at Sir William's family seat at Pyrland:

"At Taunton Assizes, Samuel Yendall for burglariously entering the Mansion House of Sir William Yea, Bart in company with another and violently assaulting Sir William and George Yea Esq, his son.....received sentence of death and was ordered to be executed next Wednesday opposite Sir William Yea's House".

In his History of the Yea Family, Alfred Monday (p92) comments that Sir William "was present on horseback, and perhaps mindful of the indignity which he had

Generation 8 (cont.)

suffered, made some not very complimentary remarks to the hangman respecting the culprit.”

1791 Lord of the Manor of Brompton Ralph.

1793/4: The legal case of 1772 between Sir William and Mr Frere appears to have been protracted, as some 20 years later, there was correspondence between Sir William and his Attorney Phillip Hancock

1798: In the Quarter Sessions Records for Somerset, a notice was issued on 7 April that Sir William Yea would attend the next sessions to answer charges of assault brought by Sarah Ansty. (SWHT Taunton doc ref Q/SR/366/2/27) We find no record that the case was heard or of a verdict

1798: On 7 July, Sir William executed a deed with John Southey, reciting several previous deeds, and whereby following a decree pursuant to a case brought by Sir William in the Court of Chancery, Southey conveyed to Sir William a mortgage drawn on the Manor of Chiswick, Middlesex. (Wilts & Swindon Archives doc ref 754/178)

1799: On 1 August, Richard Cross Esq. of Exeter, lately of Wiveliscombe, conveyed (un-named) premises in Wiveliscombe to Sir William Yea of Taunton St James as security for £700., dated 1 August 1799. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/LC/12/2)

1805: Sir William Yea, Baronet of Pyrland House, Taunton made his will on 16 May:

This is the last will and testament of me Sir William Yea of Pyrland House, Taunton St Johns, Somerset, Baronet. I give and devise to my son Lacy Yea my manor of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset and also all other manors and also all my freehold, messuages, lands and hereditis whatsoever and wheresoever with all and singular the rights, members and appurt thereunto respectively belonging to the Manors of Taunton Dean, Somerset (except as hereafter mentioned) with the appurt thereunto respectively belonging to hold the said Manor of Sturminster Marshal and all my said other manors and freehold messuages, lands etc with their appurt. Unto my said son Lacy Yea, his heirs and assigns for ever. I also give to my son Lacy Yea all and singular my leasehold and copyhold messuages, lands etc to hold the same unto my said son Lacy Yea, his exors, admors and assigns during all my estate right and interest therein. I also give Lacy all my money and securities for money and all my goods, chattels and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever (subject to the annuity or yearly sum of £31 10s hereinafter mentioned). I give to my servant Jane Rowsoll the customary dwelling house and land (Parrot of the Manor of Taunton Dean aforesaid) situate in the parish of Taunton Saint James aforesaid which I

Generation 8 (cont.)

purchased of Elizabeth Cross, widow now in the possession of James Rowsell, taylor to hold the same with appurt. Unto the said Jane Rowsell, her heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my said servant Jane Rowsell and her assigns during her natural life one annuity a yearly sum of £31 10s free from all deductions to be paid quarterly by my said son Lacy. Lastly I nominate Lacy Yea executor of this my last will. Signed in the presence of Phil Hancock, James Janes and William Westcott. Proved on the 14th May, 1807 and probate granted to Lacy Yea, the sole executor. (PCC) (NA doc ref PROB11/1462/51)

1806: Sir William Yea Baronet was buried in Wiveliscombe on 28 Nov 1806. He was almost 80 at death.

Notes for Julia Trevelyan:

1734/5: Julia, one of three daughters of George Trevelyan and his wife Julia Calverley, was baptised at Calverley, Yorkshire on 19 February. Her father later succeeded to the title as third baronet Trevelyan of Nettlecombe on the death in 1755 of his father Sir John Trevelyan, second baronet. Her mother Julia nee Calverley was the daughter of Sir Walter Calverley, first baronet, and his wife Julia Blackett.

1755: The Somerset Archives hold a copy of the marriage settlement dated 31 Dec between Julia and William Yea. The couple were married 1 January 1756 in Nettlecombe (please see personal notes for William)

1768: Julia's father Sir George Trevelyan made his will on 12 June 1768. Therein he made reference to the Indentures of Lease and Release executed on 15 & 16 January 1732, confirming the names of the Trustees he appointed thereunder (see notes for William Yea of 1756). In referring to his six children, he cites the sums appointed to each which he states "shall be raised" by his Trustees - implying the said sums were then still unpaid - viz to Julia, wife of Sir William Yea £4000; to Susanna, wife of John Hudson of Bessingby, Yorks £2400; to Charlotte, wife of Tobias Frere of Shute, Devon £2400; to Frances, wife of James Field of Hindon, Wilts £1000; to son Walter, then at the University of Cambridge, £2200. The Testator had presumably made provision elsewhere for his eldest son and heir John, though he left him plate which was an heirloom of the Testator's father. In an interesting insight, he left an annuity of £5 to Elizabeth Vicary, widow of Sampford Brett who he states had been his suckling nurse in his infancy. He appointed his younger son Walter as residuary legatee and executor, who proved the will in London on 27 October 1768 (NA doc ref PROB11/943/136)

1772: It appears (Sir) William and Julia were legally separated. In her will of 1791 (see below) Dame Julia cites "a certain Indenture and articles of separation dated 7 April 1772" under which powers over many manors were reserved to her. They were NOT divorced - in the opening recital to her will she describes herself as "wife of Sir

Generation 8 (cont.)

William Yea”.

1777: Although they were legally separated, Lady Julia wrote to Sir William on 1 April regarding the theft of his horses by Robert Summers. The letter states that Robert Summers will return the horses if Sir William pays him a guinea in hand and five guineas later. With copy information against Robert Summers. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/X/SWBB/710)

1782: Dame Julia Yea of Pyrland, Somerset wrote her will on 8 April as follows

This is the last will and testament of me Julia, Lady Yea wife of Sir William Yea of Pyreland, Baronet, for and convening all such wordly estate whereof I now am or shall or may at any time be possessed of as also what I have power to dispose of by virtue of a certain power and authority to and reserved and given in and by a certain Indenture or articles of separation bearing date on or about the 9th day of April, 1772 and made or mentioned to be now between the said Sir William Yea of the first part me the said Julia Lady Yea of the second part and Sir John Trevelyan, Baronet and Henry Fownes Luttrell, esquire of the third part and by virtue of all and every power authority to me many manors reserved and given I give the same and every part and parcel thereof and all my monies, towels, plate leasehold goods implements of household wearing apparel and all other my personal and testamentary estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever (my just debts and funeral expenses being first paid and satisfied) unto my dear son Lacy Yea, his heirs and executors etc forever and I do hereby make and appoint the said Lacy Yea to be sole executor of this my will, to which I set my hand and seal this 8th day of April, 1782, signed Julia Yea in the presence of Margaret Beete, Sophia Shephard, Charles Shepherd, Cary Street. It is my request that my son Lacy Yea will dispose of my clothes by sale or in such manner as may be most advantageous to himself. (National Archives doc ref PROB 11/1207/48)

1787/1791: We have been unable to discover what became of Julia Trevelyan nee Yea in the period following her separation from Sir William. By 1787, she was apparently living in Swansea, South Wales, when she was noted as one of the subscribers to the publishing of a volume entitled “Twenty One Lectures on Divinity” by the Reverend William Digby AM, Dean of Clonfert and printed for William Watson of Capel Street, Dublin.

In a later record of a lease of a house and garden in Wind Street and a stable in Fisher Street adjoining the garden, both in Swansea, the properties were noted as being “formerly in the occupation of Julia Yea or her under-tenants”. (St Helen’s Estate records on archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk)

The Nettlecombe parish register records the burial of “Lady Trevelyan” on 8 January

Generation 8 (cont.)

1788. This is almost certainly the burial of Julia's mother Julia nee Calverley who died on 28 Dec 1787. Julia survived her mother by only four years and pre-deceased her husband Sir William by 15 years. We find the burial of Julia Lady Yea at St Mary's, Swansea on 31 March 1791. We have found no records to indicate why she was laid to rest there, and not taken to the Trevelyan family crypt at Nettlecombe.

1791 Her will was proved on the 6th July, 1791 and probate granted to Lacy Yea, Esq the son and sole executor. Sir William Yea, Baronet, the lawful husband of the deceased first consenting. (PCC) (NA doc ref (PROB11/1207/48)

William Yea and Julia Trevelyan had the following children:

15. i. WILLIAM WALTER⁹ YEA was born on 08 Oct 1756 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 27 Dec 1804 in Bishops Hull, Taunton. He married Jane Newman, daughter of Francis Newman, on 01 May 1783 in North Cadbury. She was born on 23 May 1756 in Cerne Abbas, Dorset. She died on 31 Jan 1829 in Pyrland, Taunton.
- ii. LACY YEA was born on 14 Dec 1757 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 10 Jun 1758 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Lacy Yea:

1757: In his History of the Yea Family, Alfred Monday states (p 80) that Lacy was born on 14 December, though he doesn't state where. There is no baptism record for Lacy in Wiveliscombe at this time

1758: The Somerset Archives hold a brief pedigree apparently written by Sir William Yea which states Lacy died "Saturday morning at ½ after 5 on 10 June. The Wiveliscombe parish register records his burial on 12 June.

- iii. LACY YEA was born on 21 Jan 1759 in Pyrland, Taunton. He died on 17 Jan 1811 in Wiveliscombe. He married Margaret Duff on 28 Sep 1808 in Wiveliscombe. She was born about 1753 in Elgin, Scotland. She died in 1828 in Hackney, Middlesex.

Notes for Lacy Yea:

1759: An entry in the Taunton St James parish register noted as made at the request of Sir William Yea Bar't and John Trevellian Esq records that Lacy "was born Jan 21st 1759 at Pyrland and baptised January 24th 1759 at Wasing, Berkshire". A pedigree in the Somerset archives apparently written by Sir William Yea shows that John and Walter Trevelyan and Lady Trevelyan were godparents - these were Julia's

Generation 8 (cont.)

brothers and mother.

1791: Lacy proved the will of his mother Julia nee Trevelyan on 6 July. His mother had left to him all her estate which had come to her in her separation from her husband, though her will makes no reference by name to any of the properties.

1803: The Somerset Archives hold a copy of a recruiting poster for the Wiveliscombe Infantry issued by Captain Lacy Yea (SWHT Taunton doc ref A/CZV/1/6)

1803: The Somerset Archives also hold sundry records concerning the Wiveliscombe Volunteer Infantry including the appointment by Captain Lacy Yea of Lt Phillip Hancock as Paymaster with a bond of £500 from Hancock. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/RI/1/2) It is unclear if this was a full-time or part-time appointment, but may well be the latter and relate to William's Attorney Phillip Hancock

1807: Lacy proved his father's will on 14 May, under which he inherited his father's freehold, leasehold and copyhold property in Sturminster Marshall, Dorset and Taunton Deane, Somerset

1807: In the Dorset Poll Book for that year (page 63), Lacy Yea of Oakhampton House was listed as the freeholder of premises occupied by a John Barnes in Sturminster Marshall, one of the manors Lacy had inherited under his father's will.

1808: The Wiveliscombe Marriage Register records the marriage of Lacy Yea bachelor and Margaret Duff spinster both otp by licence on 28 Sept 1808. The witnesses were W W Yea, major in the Somerset Regiment (Lacy's elder brother William Walter) and Archibald Duff of (Pravie's ??) Inn, London, probably Margaret's brother and presumably a lawyer. Lacy was aged 49 at his marriage. The couple were to have no children.

1811: Lacy Yea died at Oakhampton House and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 25 January. He left a widow Margaret, but no heirs. She soon moved to live in London where she died in 1828. Lacy's death brought to an end some 300 years of the Yea family's tenancies of Oakhampton.

Generation 8 (cont.)

Notes for Margaret Duff:

Abt 1753: At her death in 1828, Margaret's age was given as 75, hence a calculated yob around 1753. Duff is a fairly common surname in Scotland. We find two potential matches for her birth, as d/o John Duff and Janet Gordon bapt Sept 1750/51 in Elgin, Moray and as d/o Alexander Duff bapt Monymusk, Aberdeen on 3 Feb 1752/3. Note that later, the Grant family from Monymusk also married into the Yea family.

1808: Margaret married Lacy Yea in Wiveliscombe on 28 Sept. (See Lacy's personal notes). In noting their marriage, the Monthly Magazine recorded that **Margaret was of Elgin, Scotland** (Monthly Magazine, vol XXVI, Part II for 1808, p 393) Based on her estimated birth year, she was aged about 55 at her marriage.

1824: It appears that Margaret inherited from her late husband who in turn had probably inherited from his father Sir William (see his notes for 1798), a mortgage drawn on the Manor of Chiswick, Middlesex which on 29 May she assigned to her niece Jane Newman Yea, spinster of Pyrland Hall. (Jane was her niece, daughter of William Walter Yea) (Wilts & Swindon Archives doc ref 754/114)

1828: Sometime after her husband's death, she moved to London, where we find that Margaret Yea, Widow of Saint John Hackney, Middlesex made her will on 28 Feb 1828 as follows:

I Margaret Yea of St John, Hackney do make this my last will. First I desire that all my debts and Testamentary charges and expenses be in the first place paid and discharged by my executors hereinafter named. I give the children of my deceased brother William Duff £1 1s each, to my brother John Duff and his children £1 1s each, to the children of my brother Archibald Duff, £1 1s. I give to the children of my deceased brother Daniel Duff as followeth, to Harriet Duff £500, to her sister Caroline Duff to her sister Matilda Duff £300, to her sister Margaret Duff £300, to her sister Manet Duff £300, to her brother Daniel George Duff at present in Bombay £2,000. I give to the children of my brother Simon Duff, deceased as follows, his son Robert Duff £500, to his son William Duff £300, to his son Archibald Duff £200, to his son John Duff £500 to his daughter Mary Duff now in America £300, to his daughter Elizabeth Duff £300, to his son Daniel Duff now in Madras £300, to my niece Catherine Buffor £300, to my niece Odina Buffor £300, to Otta Trevalyan my late husbands godson £500, to Mrs Julia Rogers formerly

Generation 8 (cont.)

Julia Yea youngest daughter of Sir Walter Yea £500, to my companion and friend Primrose Noss £500 should she be with me at the time of my decease, together with my wearing apparel I give to my executors £1000 to be invested in their names in the funds of interest to be applied by them towards the maintenance and support of my niece Ann Buffor who is now confined in a Lunatic Asylum for life, at her decease to the residue of my estate. To Mrs Julia Rogers, my topaz brooch ear rings and ring and a ring and give my garnet ear rings and ring to Mrs Walter Trevalyan, my miniature and plate to my nephew Daniel George Duff, my miniatures of Sir William Yea and my late husband I give to Lady Yea. To each of my servants £10 and mourning at the discretion of my executors. To my nephew Daniel George Duff and my friends Charles Williams, of Stoke Newington, Gent, Rev Thomas Gregory of Stamford Hill, Newman Rogers of Woburn Place Middx, Esq and John Gregson of Angel Court, London, Gent, who I appoint my executors the sum of £100 each and the residue of my estate I give to my nephew and executor David George Duff. Signed sealed and delivered by testatrix Margaret Yea, 21st February, 1828, in the presence of Willm Aberdeen & Eleanor Cook. Proved 2nd June, 1828 and probate granted to Charles David Williams, Rev Thomas Gregory, Francis Newman Rogers & John Gregson, four of the executors.(PCC) (NA doc ref PROB11/1742/16)

1828: The London C of E Deaths & Burials register records the burial of Margaret Yea of Stamford Hill on 1 March aged 75, calculated yob 1753. The parish register for St Thomas states she died on 22 February, the widow of Lacey Yea.

- iv. GEORGE YEA was born on 01 Apr 1760 in Pyrland, Taunton. He died on 02 Oct 1811 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for George Yea:

1760: The entry in the Taunton St James parish register referred to above records that George “was born April 1st at Pyrland and baptised April 29th 1760”. A pedigree in the Somerset archives apparently written by Sir William Yea shows that Sir George (surname illegible - but this was probably Sir George Trevelyan, Julia’s father) John Trevelyan Esq and Lady Trevelyan were godparents. John was Julia’s brother and Lady Trevelyan their mother - John had not then succeeded to the Baronetcy, so Lady Trevelyan must have been the wife of their father Sir George who died in 1768

Generation 8 (cont.)

1811: The Somerset Archives hold a copy of the will of George Yea “late of Liverpool but now of Wiveliscombe”, dated 10 September 1811. The document makes no reference to what George may have been doing in Liverpool, nor what may have prompted him to return to Wiveliscombe. (SWHT doc ref DD/DR/57/5)

He left £1000 to Elizabeth Beaumont of Burnley, Lancashire, spinster. He left £500 each to John Rooks, Robert Rooks the younger, Charles Rooks and Mary Ann Rooks, the children of Robert Rooks of Heavitree, Devon, a horse-dealer to be paid at their respective ages of 21. He also left £100 each to John & William Rooks, both of Heavitree, horse-dealers and to Charles, Silvester and Thomas Rooks all of Broadclyst, yeomen, brothers of Robert Rooks. George appointed Robert Rooks his residuary legatee, charged with settling his debts, funeral expenses and legacies and sole Executor. The will was witnessed by Jno Trenchard and W Prichard of Taunton, solicitors, and Wm Howard, their clerk.

With the copy of the will is a copy of a bond for £5000 (sic) executed by George to Robert Rooks, having received “great attention and kindness” from him and his family, including advancing to George various sums of money without any security “for which I am desirous of making some return”. George’s stated intention was that the bond should form an extra security in making the bequests in his will irrevocable. The obligation was to become null and void should George’s executors settle the legacies made in his will within one month after his death.

However, for some reason, George modified his will. With the copy is a letter postmarked Ford (a hamlet near near Wiveliscombe) 4 October 1811 from (Wm ??) Hancock addressed to Sir William Walter Yea Bart, Kingston Russell, Dorset which reads:

Dear Sir,

I yesterday sent you a copy of your late uncle's will. Mr Rooks and Mr Prichard were at my brothers yesterday and left with him copy of a will made so lately as the 10th of last month (ie 10 Sept) and of a bond given the same day, as is copied on the other half sheet. By this you will see where the property wd have gone if your uncle had not made the will of which I sent you a copy in my last. I am this moment going to (Minehead ??) and intend to go to Pyrland tomorrow if possible.

I am dear Sir your most (obliged and obedient servant ??)

(Wm ??) Hancock (Jr ??)

Generation 8 (cont.)

The writer adds in a note "My (Bro ??) intends to bury your uncle in the vault next Wednesday morning. Ollery Farm and the lands at Clayhanger are advertised to be sold the latter end of this month - the day is not fixed. (*Note these two properties were part of Sir Wm Walter's estate auctioned in 1862 - see his personal notes*)

While George confirmed the legacies to the Rooks family of his earlier will - and even increased to £2000 the bequest to Elizabeth Beaumont - in his last will he also made bequests to members of the Hancock family of Wiveliscombe. The text of this final will follows:

This is the last will and testament of me George Yea now of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Esq whereby I mean to dispose of all my estate. I give to Elizabeth Beaumont of Club Street, Paddham, Lancs my late servant £2000. I give unto the children of my friend William Hancock of Wiveliscombe, public brewer namely Mary Ann Hancock, Lavinia Hancock and William Hancock, the younger the sum of £400 apiece to be paid to William Hancock their father for their use. I give unto Philip Hancock the younger son of of my friend Philip Hancock, of Wiveliscombe £400 to be paid to Philip Hancock, the father for his said sons use. I give unto the five brothers of Mr Robert Rookes of Exeter, horse dealer the sum of £100 each making together £500. Mr Rookes holds a deed in his possession made moveable for £2,000 for the benefit of his children which deed it is my will and desire hereby to confirm, establish as far as relates to the said £2,000 for the benefit of his children I also give to my nephew Sir William Walter Yea, Bart £20 to be paid him within three months. All the rest and residue, remainder of all my personal estate after my debts, funeral expenses, legacies have been paid I devise and bequeath to my said friend William Hancock the father, my whole and sole executor to this my last will and testament thereby revoking all former wills by me made and declaring this to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of October in the year of Our Lord 1811 George Yea Signed sealed published and declared by the said George Yea the Testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto L D Hill, Jane Fry, Willm Temletty. This will was proved at London on 20 Dec 1811 by William Hancock sole Executor. (PCC) (NA doc ref PROB11/1528/320)

In his History of the Yea Family (p 81), Alfred Monday notes that George was a lifelong bachelor who resided in the parishes of Chipstable and Wiveliscombe. He also comments that George “must have been a

Generation 8 (cont.)

very sincere friend, for we find that two of the Messrs Hancock of Wiveliscombe were very handsomely remembered by him in his will". The Hancock family was long-established in Wiveliscombe, and in 1807 William Hancock established a brewery there. George was evidently wealthy in his own right, although he was NOT listed as a beneficiary in his father's or mother's wills

1811: The Wiveliscombe parish register records the burial of George Yea Gent on 9 October - about 9 months after the burial there of his brother Lacy. George reportedly died after a few days illness, and was aged only about 51 at death.

- v. THOMAS FRERE YEA was born on 12 May 1766 in Pyrland, Taunton. He died on 14 Oct 1777 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Thomas Frere Yea:

1766: The entry in the Taunton St James parish register noted earlier records that Thomas Frere "was born May 12th 1766 at Pyrland and was baptised June 20th 1766". A pedigree in the Somerset archives apparently written by Sir William shows that Mr & Mrs Frere and Mr Hudson (surname illegible) were godparents. Thomas' middle name reflects the family connection of his godparents - his mother's sister Charlotte married Tobias Frere on 16 May 1757 at Bath Abbey.

1777: Thomas died aged only about 11 and was buried at Wiveliscombe on 14 October 1777 as "son of Sir William Yea".

- vi. ROBERT YEA was born on 28 May 1770 in Pyrland, Taunton. He died on 13 Jun 1770 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Robert Yea:

1770: The Kingston St Mary parish register records his baptism as "Robert son of Sir William Yea Bar't and Julia his wife privately 28 May". He was probably born at Pyrland Hall. Sadly, he died just two weeks later and was buried in Wiveliscombe where the parish register records his burial. It is unclear why he was buried in Wiveliscombe rather than in Kingston - possibly he was interred in a family plot or tomb in the former. Later, members of the Yea family would be interred at Taunton St James.

Generation 9

15. WILLIAM WALTER⁹ YEA (William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 08 Oct 1756 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 27 Dec 1804 in

Generation 9 (cont.)

Bishops Hull, Taunton. He married Jane Newman, daughter of Francis Newman, on 01 May 1783 in North Cadbury. She was born on 23 May 1756 in Cerne Abbas, Dorset. She died on 31 Jan 1829 in Pyrland, Taunton.

Notes for William Walter Yea:

1756: A pedigree in the Somerset archives apparently written by Sir William Yea shows that William Walter was born on 8 October 1756 and baptised at “Wilscombe” (ie Wiveliscombe) church, and that Thomas Carew and Cannon Southey represented Sir Walter Blackett, Sir George Trevelyan and Lady Trevelyan as godparents - the latter were the child’s maternal grandparents.(Note - Cannon was Southey’s forename, NOT an ecclesiastical title). A note entered in the Taunton St James parish register states he was baptised on 22 June 1757, but the baptism itself was performed at Wiveliscombe where it is recorded in the parish register.

1781: William Walter Yea executed with his father and others a deed for lease and release of half the Manor of Brompton Ralph:

1. Sir William Yea, bt of Pyrland House, son and heir of David Yea and Joan Brewer deceased and brother and heir of David Yea deceased.
2. William Walter Yea, son and heir of Sir William.
3. John Williams of Holborn, London and Abraham Stevens of Nether Stowey.

Lease and release to suffer a recovery and levy a fine on half the manor of Brompton Ralph. Pair of fines Hilary 1782. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/3-6

1783: On 21 & 22 April, in anticipation of and by way of settlement for their forthcoming marriage, William Walter and Jane Newman executed two leases and releases on properties forming part of their respective family estates as a dowry for Jane and security for her in case she should survive her intended husband, and to establish the inheritance for the child or children of their marriage. That of the Yea family was from Brompton Ralph, and that of the Newman family from Northleaze Park, Cadbury and Sparkford:

1. William Walter Yea of Pyrland House, son and heir of Sir William.
2. Jane Newman of North Cadbury, daughter of Francis Newman.
3. Anthony Chapman of Holnest Lodge, Dorset, John Wyndham of Corton Denham and the Rev. Henry Sampson of Croscombe.

Lease and release to settle half the manor of Brompton Ralph and entirety of capital messuage of Stone and lands, Uphams tenement Padcombe, Bier Cross tenement, Old Peter's tenement, Middle Stone, Lower Stone, Webbers, Stevens's, Dyers, Moor Mill and Winters Land Mead in Brompton Ralph on the marriage of William and Jane. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/15/9/8-9. Note the current authors have **NOT**

Generation 9 (cont.)

made a transcript of these two lengthy documents. For readers who wish to have further details, the originals can be inspected at the Somerset Heritage Centre in Taunton)

1. Francis Newman of North Cadbury.
2. Jane Newman, daughter of Francis.
3. William Walter Yea of Pyrland House.
4. Anthony Chapman of Holnest lodge, Dorset, John Wyndham of Corton Denham and the Rev. Henry Sampson of Croscombe.

Lease and release by way of marriage settlement of William Walter Yea and Jane Newman comprising Northleaze Park estate (180a) in North Cadbury and Sparkford manors. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/PM/16/1/1-2. Note the current authors have made a full transcription of these documents as an exemplar of contemporary marriage settlements. It is included in the Transcripts of Marriage Settlements section of this volume).

The Wiltshire & Swindon Archives also hold a copy of these deeds as part of the (Newman) Rogers family collection. (Wiltshire & Swindon Archives doc ref 754/122)

The SWHT Taunton archives hold a comprehensive series of documents relating to the Yea family estate under references DD/PM/15/9 and DD/PM/16/1. The Wiltshire & Swindon archives holds a similarly comprehensive catalogue of documents relating to the (Newman) Rogers estate in Somerset & Wiltshire under reference 754/ series.

1783: The North Cadbury parish register records William's marriage as follows:

“William Walter Yea Esq of the parish of St James in Taunton and Jane Newman spinster of this parish were married in this church by licence granted 9th April this first day of May 1783 by me H Sampson. This marriage was solemnized between us (signatures of) William Walter Yea and Jane Newman in the presence of us (signatures of) J Payne (?) Thos Master, Richard Pitman”.

Note, H Sampson was presumably the Rev Henry Sampson of Croscombe referred to in the deed above, and was NOT the curate of North Cadbury. He was mentioned in Jane's will (see below) as her uncle, who apparently came especially to officiate as a family member. Note also, Ancestry completely mis-transcribes the groom's name as James Saunton - confusing William Walter's name with his residence of St James Taunton !!

1789: From a Poor Law settlement case heard in January 1805 against Joseph Allen of Blandford Forum, the examinant claimed that in about 1789 he hired himself for eleven months to William Walter Yea Esq of Furston, Charminster at the wages of two shillings per week. (Dorset Poor Law Settlement & Removal Records

Generation 9 (cont.)

1682/1862)

1789: On 16 May, William Walter Yea was one of the signatories to an examination for the subdivision of Wareham held at the Kings Arms Inn, Dorchester of the fitness or otherwise of four men to serve in the Dorset Militia. One of the other signatories was D R Michel, whose daughter Ann Heckstetter Michel would later marry William Walter's son William Walter (see the latter's personal notes)

1789: On 10 July, the Dorset Quarter Sessions empowered William Walter Yea of Furston to hunt and kill game (Dorset Quarter Sessions Order Book 1625-1905)

1790: It appears that following their marriage, William Walter & Jane initially made their home in North Cadbury, where their first two children were baptised, before moving to Furston House, Charminster in which parish their other children were baptised. British History Online states Furston House was originally built in 1670, with later modifications and extensions to create "a graceful specimen of early 18th century domestic architecture". They later moved to Bishops Hull, Taunton.

William Walter Yea was one of the parties involved in the assignment of a mortgage dated 29 September 1790:

1. William Walter Yea of Forston House, Charminster Esq
2. Peter Capper of Sherborne Gent
3. James Jukes the Younger of Mere Wilts.

Recites a mortgage dated 4 Feb 1788 between Peter Capper and Jane Burton his wife and William Walter Yea in which (1) mortgaged the properties described below to (2) for £1,000. It states that William Yea required repayment of the principal sum following the interest payment (3) to (1) £1,000 With a proviso for repurchase by (1) for £1,000 plus interest at a rate of 4% by 29 Mar next (2) to (3): a messuage known as the Black Lion, Wincanton, Wilts situated on the north side of the Market Square then in the possession of William Day, shopkeeper as tenant of Peter Capper; a close of meadow known as Aldermead, Wincanton late in the possession of Mr Blandford as tenant of Peter Capper; two closes of meadow called Prancefields, Wincanton in the possession of Robert Cross as tenant to Peter Capper; a messuage situated in Long Street Sherborne, formerly in the possession of Elias Hosey then of John Wickham and then of James Hoddinott auctioneer as tenant to Peter Capper, which was sometime since in the tenure of Robert Leach and Elizabeth Burton spinster Term: assigned for 1,000 years at a peppercorn rent (Dorset Archives doc ref D-1177/4/1)

1791: William Walter, residence given as Dorchester but probably referring to Furston House, was apparently involved in some legal dispute. The Somerset

Generation 9 (cont.)

Archives holds a letter to him from John Lethbridge of Sandhill Park offering to act as arbiter. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/X/LV/2)

1793: The Dorset Archives hold a document dated 1793 from which it appears William Walter was a trustee of monies under the marriage settlement of 1792 prior to the marriage of Edward Turton and Marcia Pleydell. (Dorset Archives doc ref D-PLR/T/25)

1794: The Dorset archives hold a letter dated 11 April 1794 to Mr Hancock at Wiveliscombe, Somerset, from William Walter Yea at Forston, regarding a mortgage of Lord Rivers' estate. The letter mentions Mr Salisbury of Fordington. Postmarked "Dorchester Ap 12" ie date of arrival. (Dorset Archives doc ref D1-OX/5)

1804: William Walter Yea, Esquire of Bishops Hull, Somerset made his will on 4 November 1804 He bequeathed to his wife Jane a lifetime interest in his leasehold and copyhold lands, except those in Taunton Deane. The latter he bequeathed in a legacy to Edward Berkely Portman, William Morton Pitt, The Rev George Trevelyan and Giles Templeman in trust for his eldest son William Walter Yea and his heirs and in default to his second son Henry Lacy Yea and his heirs. He also left £4000 to son Henry Lacy, and £1500 to each of his four daughters, Jane Newman Yea, Julia Elinore Yea, Louisa Yea and Charlotte Yea, the total of £10,000 to be raised by his Trustees from sale of part of his landholdings. He confirmed a bequest already settled on his fifth daughter Georgiana. He directed that he should be buried at Taunton St James Church in a lead coffin and at midnight. His will was proved on 19 March 1805 by his widow Jane Yea. (NA doc ref PROB11/1423/71)

Note that later his widow Jane in her will would also direct that she be buried at midnight. His Trustee Edward Berkeley Portman is descended from the same family as Laetitia Portman who married into the Burland family, as recorded in the Burland Spousal family section of this volume. The Rev George Trevelyan was from the same family as Julia Trevelyan, married to Sir William Yea.

1804/5: William Walter Yea died and was interred at Taunton St James, where a memorial inscription inside the church reads:

“In the vault beneath rests the body of William Walter Yea Esq, Eldest son and heir of Sir William Yea, Baronet, of Pyrland House, in this Parish. This monument is erected by his most affectionate wife, Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Newman, esq. of Cadbury House, in this county, as a tribute of true love and respect. To the memory of the best of husbands and the best of fathers. He died 27th of December 1804 aged 48”

Generation 9 (cont.)

The Taunton St James parish register records he was interred on 8 January 1805. He pre-deceased his father by almost two years. He thus never inherited the baronetcy, which on his father's death passed to William Walter's son, also a William Walter. (See the latter's personal notes)

Notes for Jane Newman:

1756: Documents related to her marriage settlement confirm Jane was the daughter of Francis Newman of Cadbury House, North Cadbury. From her reported age at death (see below), her estimated yob is around 1757. We find a credible match for her baptism at Cerne Abbas, Dorset on 23 May 1756, d/o Francis Newman, no mother name given.

From apparently well-researched and -documented family trees in the public domain, her father Francis Newman of Cadbury was baptised in Sherborne Dorset in 1717. He married Jane Sampson, daughter of Henry Sampson of Wells in 1752, and in 1758 inherited the Cadbury estates from his uncle also Francis Newman who had died without issue. Jane's father Francis was buried in Piddletrenthide, Dorset in 1796. The said family pedigree states Jane had a sister Frances and we find a baptism for Frances d/o Francis Newman on 19 Jan 1755 also in Cerne Abbas. Since Cerne Abbas lies about 10 miles south of Sherborne and less than a mile from Piddeltrenthide, it seems a reasonable assumption that this is indeed a firm match for Jane's baptism. Moreover, we also find a baptism in Piddletrenthide for Catherine, daughter of Francis & Jane Newman - a sister to Jane, and who we will meet again later as Jane's daughter Julia Eleanora Yea and Catherine's son Francis James Newman Rogers were to marry. (see their personal notes in Generation 10 later)

1783: Jane Newman and William Walter Yea were married in North Cadbury Parish Church on 1 May by licence granted 9th April . (see personal notes for William Walter). She was to bear William Walter four sons, two of whom died in infancy and six daughters, one of whom also died in infancy.

1828: Jane made her will on 28 July 1828, and a codicil thereto dated 24 January 1829, Her will opens with legacies of her personal jewelry to her daughters Jane Newman Yea; Julia Eleanora Rogers, then wife of Francis James Newman Rogers; Louisa Yea; and Charlotte Grant, then wife of Robert Grant. Referring to her marriage settlement under which she became entitled to an interest in her husband's estate of the moiety of the Manor of Brompton Ralph, she cited two deeds she executed in 1820 and 1822 under which the said estate became chargeable with £3000 to be paid to each of Charlotte and Julia Eleanora respectively within 6 months after the Testator's death. Her will provided for the said estate to become further chargeable with the sums of £3000 each to daughters Jane Newman Yea; Georgiana Alleyne, the widow of Haynes Gibbs Alleyne; and Louisa Yea; and

Generation 9 (cont.)

£1000 to son Henry Lacy Yea. (NA doc ref PROB11/1757/377)

She left her property in Taunton and monetary bequests to her sons-in-law in trust for her grandchildren Raleigh Henry Yea; Lacy Walter Giles Yea; and Julia Eliza Yea, children of her son Sir William Walter Yea, Baronet.

In making provision for her son Sir William Walter Yea, Jane refers to his “present unfortunate malady” with the implicit hope that “it should please Almighty God to restore him”. Unfortunately her son suffered from some mental illness and from 1825 was a patient at an asylum in Ticehurst, Sussex. It appears from comments in her will that Sir William was perhaps a ward of court and/or under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor, who apparently had the discretion to decide whether Sir William should reside at Pyrland or elsewhere with Pyrland being let. Sadly Sir William did not recover and remained a patient at Ticehurst for the rest of his life, dying there in 1862. Jane may thus have been the last member of the Yea family to reside at Pyrland, which at some time after her death was disposed of. In the final directive in her will, Jane directed that she should be buried beside her late husband, in a lead coffin and at midnight “according to the custom of my family”.

Jane’s will with a codicil was proved at London on 18 June 1829 by Francis James Newman Rogers Esq and Robert Grant Esq, her sons-in-law and executors named in her will. (PCC) This will can be found in the Yea Family Wills section of this volume (NA doc ref PROB11/1757/377)

1829: In his History of the Yea Family, Alfred Monday states (pp 95-96) that Jane died on 31 January 1829 aged 72 (calculated yob 1757) and was interred in the family vault in St James Taunton, though we find no burial record for her. It appears that the funeral directions in her will were complied with, as Monday states “the ceremony took place at night, and the torchlight procession from Pyrland Hall to the church, a distance of nearly two miles, was witnessed by hundreds of spectators”. According to Monday, this was the last ever torchlight funeral in the borough of Taunton.

William Walter Yea and Jane Newman had the following children:

16. i. WILLIAM WALTER¹⁰ YEA was born on 19 Apr 1784 in North Cadbury. He died on 20 May 1862 in Ticehurst. He married Anne Heckstetter Michel, daughter of David Robert Michel and Grace Harrison Ayscough, on 24 Jun 1806 in Melcombe Regis, Dorset. She was born on 22 Dec 1773 in Dewlish, Dorset. She died on 09 Sep 1846 in Dorchester.
- ii. JANE NEWMAN YEA was born on 25 Aug 1785 in North Cadbury. She died on 31 May 1869 in Bristol. She married George William Matson on 07 Oct 1835 in Bristol. He was born on 10 Aug 1794. He died in 1857 in Brighton.

Generation 9 (cont.)

Notes for Jane Newman Yea:

1785: Jane Newman Yea was privately baptised in North Cadbury on 28 Aug 1785 and received into the church on 6 October 1785.

1835: George William Matson Esq and Jane Newman Yea were married in Clifton on 7 Oct 1835.

1841 census: Not found

1861 census: Jane N Matson aged 76 born Cadbury, widow of a naval officer was a lodger with the family of Jane Pavey in Sion Street, Clifton.

1869: The will of Jane Newman Matson late of the Mall Clifton in the County of Gloucester deceased who died 31 May 1869 at the Mall was proved at the Principal Registry by the oath of Walter Lacy Rogers of 32 Onslow Square, Middlesex Esquire, nephew, the sole Executor, effects under £8,000. Jane's age was recorded as 83 at death. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for George William Matson:

1794: An index of Royal Navy officers states George William Matson was born 10 Aug 1794. In a later census, George gave his birthplace as Bredgar, Kent. We find a credible match for him as son of John & Mary Matson, baptised on 5 May 1796 at Rodmersham, Kent. Bredgar is about 3 miles west of Rodmersham. Both places are only 10 miles or so from Chatham, where the Royal Navy had a major establishment.

1812: We find a possible match for George Matson, listed as a "Boy" among 320 British subjects taken prisoner on 29 Dec 1812 from His Britannic Majesty's Ship Java, Captain Lambert by the United States Ship Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, and delivered up as prisoners of war on condition they be returned to England and there to remain and not serve against the United States. This was during the Napoleonic Wars when the United States was an ally of France. (National Archives, ADM 103/465 (Part 1))

1820: George was posted as Lieutenant in HM Sloop Sophia on 22 Dec 1820. (Wiltshire & Swindon Archives doc ref 754/211)

Generation 9 (cont.)

1830: The same index of Royal Navy officers states he was promoted Commander on 22 Oct 1830.

1851 census: George W Matson aged 56, born Kent, Commander Royal Navy on half pay and wife Jane N Matson aged 62 born Cadbury were living in Clifton, Bristol (see notes for wife Jane above)

1857: We find a credible burial record for George William Matson in Brighton in 1857 Q3 aged 63 - a good match with his job.

17. iii. GEORGIANA YEA was born on 04 Sep 1786 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 03 Feb 1860 in Paris. She married Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, son of John Forster Alleyne and Elisabeth Gibbes Willing, on 21 May 1804 in Bishops Hull, Taunton. He was born on 21 May 1783 in Porters, Barbados. He died on 23 Jul 1813 in At Sea.
- iv. LACY YEA was born on 26 Jun 1788 in Charminster, Dorset. He died on 01 Jul 1788 in Charminster, Dorset.
- v. JULIA YEA was born on 15 Dec 1789 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 05 May 1790 in Charminster, Dorset.

Notes for Julia Yea:

Julia was baptised in Charminster on 15 Dec 1789. She died in infancy was buried in Charminster on 5 May 1790.

- vi. LACY YEA was born on 21 Jun 1791 in Charminster, Dorset. He died on 03 Feb 1792 in Charminster, Dorset.

Notes for Lacy Yea:

Lacy Yea was privately baptised in Charminster on 21 Jun 1791 and admitted to the church on 12 November 1791. He died in infancy and was buried in Charminster on 3 Feb 1792.

18. vii. JULIA ELEANOR YEA was born on 14 Nov 1792 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 31 Dec 1871 in London. She married Francis James Newman Rogers, son of James Rogers and Catherine Newman, on 29 Jun 1822 in Taunton. He was born in 1791 in Sherborne, Dorset. He died on 19 Jul 1851 in London.
- viii LOUISA YEA was born on 15 Jan 1794 in Taunton. She died on 10 Jul . 1872 in Brighton.

Notes for Louisa Yea:

Generation 9 (cont.)

1794: Louisa was baptised in Charminster on 18 Jan 1794. This was probably a private baptism as the Charminster parish register has the record of her public baptism with sisters Julia Eleanora and Charlotte in Charminster on 10 Sept 1795.

1841 & 1851 censuses: Not found

1861 census: Louisa Yea aged 65 unmarried, landed proprietor born Ormford, Dorset was living at Regency Square, Brighton. Living with her was her lady's maid Sophia Teed and six other lodgers.

1871 census: Louisa Yea aged 77 unmarried landowner born Fausdon (ie Furston) Dorset was living at Hedington House, The West, Brighton. Living with her was Francis Grant, her nephew aged 43 unmarried landowner born Scotland. Also living with **her** were a family of four visiting; Sophy Teed her housekeeper; a nurse; cook; housemaid and footman.

1872: In his History of the Yea Family, Alfred Monday notes (pp 119-121) that Louisa Yea died on 10 July 1872 in Brighton. Louisa's body was taken to Taunton St James where she was interred presumably in the family vault on 16 July.

He notes that she left instructions to her Executors to erect a memorial window in St James Church, Taunton to her memory and that of her sister Charlotte, who was married to Robert Grant. A new tower at St James Church was completed in July 1872, where the window was duly installed filling a large part of the west elevation. It still stands today. The inscription beneath the window reads "In memory of Louisa Yea who died 10 July 1872; and of her dear sister Charlotte Grant who died 28 November 1847".

Louisa remained a spinster and died a wealthy lady in her own right. We don't have a copy of the document, but the will with four codicils of Louisa Yea formerly of Upper Grosvenor Street, Middlesex, afterwards of Queen Square, Bath, but late of Brighton, Sussex, spinster with effects less than £14,000 was proved at Lewes on 20 August 1872 by Walter Lacy Rogers of 32 Onslow Square, Middlesex Esq and Francis William Grant of 19 Ryder Street, St James, Middlesex, the nephews, the Executors. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills and Administrations)

ix. HENRY LACY YEA was born on 18 Nov 1798 in Charminster, Dorset. He

Generation 9 (cont.)

died on 31 Aug 1864 in Taunton.

Notes for Henry Lacy Yea:

1798: Henry Lacy Yea was born on 18 Nov 1798 in Charminster, Dorset and was baptised there privately on 20 November 1798. A later census gives his birthplace as Furston House. He was publicly baptised in Bishops Hull, Taunton on 18 November 1803.

1830: Henry Lacy's mother Jane was living at Pyrland Hall when she wrote her will in 1828. In "The History of the Hundred of Carhampton" by James Savage published in 1830, Henry Lacy Yea of Pyrland Hall was listed as one of the subscribers. He may have been living with his mother before her death and/or succeeded her as the occupant. Henry Lacy was the last of the Yea family to live at Pyrland Hall. As will be seen from the census returns below, Henry Lacy had left there by 1841 when he was living in Walcot, Bath and Pyrland Hall was apparently only occupied by household servants. The property was leased for the next 20 years or so, and eventually sold following his death.

1841 census: We find a credible match for Henry Yea aged 40 living with the family of William Hancock, Farmer, at Kensington Place, Walcot, Bath. Henry was recorded as "Ind" ie of independent means and born outside the county, which would fit with his birthplace in Dorset. We find Pyrland Hall in the 1841 census, occupied by James Shattock, apparently a manservant with two other male and three female servants, but no-one resident - at least on the night of the census - for them to wait upon. We might speculate that after their mother's death, ownership of Pyrland passed to William Walter as eldest son and not to Henry Lacy, but given the former was in effect confined at Ticehurst mental hospital in Sussex, it appears that the property was let. (see also note ref Pyrland below)

1851 census: Henry Lacy Yea aged 52, unmarried born Furston House, Dorset was a lodger living with William W Fry bookseller and his family at Carvers Building, Monmouth Street, Bridgwater. Henry was noted as receiving an annuity from the Lord Chancellor. This annuity was probably paid from the assets of his brother which were reportedly subject to some control by the Lord Chancellor (see also notes for Jane Newman)

1861 census: Henry Lacy Yea aged 62, unmarried born Furston, Dorset was a boarder living with William W Fry bookseller and his family at

Generation 9 (cont.)

Upper High Street, St Mary Magdalen, Taunton. Henry was noted as an Annuitant.

1862: On the death of his father on 20 May, Henry acceded to the title as Third Baronet, although he was to enjoy that honour for only about two years.

1864: The will of Sir Henry Lacy Yea late of Taunton St Magdalen, Somerset deceased who died 31 August 1864 at Taunton St Mary Magdalen was proved at the Principal Registry by the oath of William Wakely Fry of Taunton St Mary Magdalen, Bookseller, the sole executor with effects under £1500. This was re-sworn at the Stamp Office in March 1867 under £3000 and again in February 1874 at under £4000. We find no copy of the document, so have no details of the beneficiaries. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

1864: Sir Henry Lacy Yea Bart of Upper Crescent Taunton St James was buried at St James Church, Taunton on 6 Sept 1864 aged 66. Upon his death with no issue - the 1851 and 1861 censuses confirm he was unmarried - and no surviving male relatives, the Yea baronetcy was extinguished.

In his History of the Yea Family, Monday states (p 123) that Pyrland Hall had been let to Richard Meade King. We duly find him and his family with eight servants, profession Magistrate for Somerset, in the 1851 and 1861 censuses aged respectively 75 and 85. Monday further states that shortly after the death of Henry Lacy Yea as the last baronet, Pyrland Hall was sold to Arthur Malet Esq. The sale of Pyrland appears to have been a separate transaction, as it was NOT included among the properties in Sir William Walter's estate auction in 1863 following his death. (please refer to the Disposal of the Estate of Sir William Walter Yea Bart section of this volume)

We duly find Malet recorded at Pyrland Hall in the 1871 census aged 64, occupation Magistrate in the India Civil Service and landowner of farm of 132 acres employing a bailiff, seven labourers, two women and three boys. Living with him were his wife, five daughters two sons and eight servants. Thus ended the Yea family's ownership of Pyrland after about 110 years.

Generation 9 (cont.)

19. x. CHARLOTTE MARY POORE YEA was born on 02 May 1795 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 28 Nov 1847 in St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex. She married Robert Grant, son of Archibald Grant, on 14 Mar 1820 in Taunton. He was born on 12 Feb 1797 in Tilliefour, Scotland. He died on 15 Mar 1857 in Staindrop Hall, County Durham.

Generation 10

16. **WILLIAM WALTER**¹⁰ **YEA** (William Walter⁹, William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 19 Apr 1784 in North Cadbury. He died on 20 May 1862 in Ticehurst. He married Anne Heckstetter Michel, daughter of David Robert Michel and Grace Harrison Ayscough, on 24 Jun 1806 in Melcombe Regis, Dorset. She was born on 22 Dec 1773 in Dewlish, Dorset. She died on 09 Sep 1846 in Dorchester.

Notes for William Walter Yea:

1784: William Walter Yea was baptised at North Cadbury on 19 April 1784 and received into the church on 18 May - his surname mis-transcribed on Ancestry as Zea.

1802: William Walter Yea was educated at Eton and subsequently at Brasenose College, Oxford where he matriculated on 6 November aged 18. (Oxford University Alumni 1715-1886, Vol IV)

1806: The Melcombe Regis, Dorset parish register records the marriage of William Walter Yea of the 1st Regiment of the Somerset Militia, bachelor and Ann Michel, spinster otp on 24 June 1806. The bride signed with her full name Anne Heckstetter Michel. Witnesses were (C W ??) Michel and Nich.Ingram. The first witness was probably Charles William Michel, Anne's brother.

1806: On the death of his grandfather Sir William Yea, baronet on 28 Nov 1806, William Walter Yea acceded to the title as Second Baronet Yea of Pyrland, his father William Walter having died on 27 Dec 1804 to pre-decease Sir William. (www.thepeerage.com person page #474417)

1813: On 10 April, Sir William Walter Yea Bart received a commission from the Lord Lieutenant as Major in the Eastern battalion of the Dorsetshire Local Militia. On the 24 April, Sir William Walter swore a declaration that he was qualified to hold such a post by virtue of being possessed of an estate within the County of Dorset, namely at Sturminster Marshall.

1813: Dated 29 September, Counterpart of lease for 99 years from George Courtenay of Weston Underwood, Bucks. esq. to Sir William Walter Yea of Kingston Russell, Dorset, bart. of property called Wilcock's Tenement, Devon.

Generation 10 (cont.)

(Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, doc ref DR5/191)

1814: The Dorset Archives holds a letter dated 10 Jan 1814 to Mr Philip Hancock at Ford, near Wiveliscombe, Somerset, from Sir W.W. Yea at 13 Gloucester Row, Weymouth, acknowledging receipt of money and announcing birth of a son. Phillip Hancock served as Attorney for the Yea family. The letter mentions Mr Phelps. Postmarked "Weymouth 131" ie miles from London. (Dorset Archive ref D-OX/4)

1814/1815: The Dorset Archives hold the record of a dispute Thomas Brown v Yea involving a recovery of property, in which Brown complained that he was turned off farm land at Sturminster Marshall. This probably refers to Sir William Walter Yea, who at this time had inherited the Manor of Sturminster Marshall. (Dorset Archives doc ref D-FFO/12/167)

1817: On 1-2 Aug 1817 Sir William Walter Yea of Kingston Russell, Dorset, bart. conveyed by lease and appointment and release to John Gimblett of Watchet, merchant (and William James as trustee) for the consideration of £220, two limekilns with warehouse, dwelling house, garden and stables situate in the town of Watchet. The bundle also includes a declaration by John Gimblett regarding his ownership of the premises, 2 Nov 1858; abstract of title of John Gimblett to the premises 1817-1858; abstract of title of Sir William Walter Yea to certain premises in Watchet 1719-1811. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/WY/2/56/285)

1819: William Walter Yea received a commission on 2 August from the Lord Lieutenant as Major in the Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia. (Dorset, England Militia Lists, 1757-1860)

1821: In the Dorset Quarter Sessions Order Book for 1821, William Walter Yea, Major in the Dorset Militia, is listed in a table of those officers and men who have completed training

1822/4: The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre have a duplicate copy of the will with codicil of Sir William Walter Yea baronet, made on 15 April 1822. We don't know what might have prompted him to do so at this time, when he had not then reached his 40th birthday. As will be seen, just three years after he wrote his will he was confined to a mental hospital. We might speculate that the catalyst might have been early signs of his illness. It is unclear whether part of Sturminster Marshall was sold, as in 1844 it still appeared to be owned by Sir William Walter Yea (Please see his personal notes below)

He gave his residence as previously Kingston Russell in Dorset, but now of Portman Square, London. He left to his "dear wife" Dame Anne Heckstetter Yea £600, in addition to the provision which had been made for her in their marriage settlement of

Generation 10 (cont.)

1817. He made bequests to daughters Eleanora Ann Heckstetter £300, Charlotte Mary £1000 and Julia Eliza £200, and to son Raleigh Henry £3000. He appointed three Trustees Giles Templeman of the Temple, London, Francis Newman Rogers of the same and James John Farquarson of Langton Dorset, and empowered them to dispose of some or all of his freehold and leasehold estates in Sturminster Marshall, Dorset and other un-named lands in order to settle his debts and raise money to settle his legacies.

He also empowered his Trustees to raise money for the education and maintenance of his children, with the express wish that his son Raleigh Henry should complete his education at Eton. In case either or both his sons should wish to follow their father into the army - at the time he made his will, Sir William Walter was listed with the rank of Major in the Dorsetshire Militia - he also empowered the Trustees to raise money for the purchase of a commission and/or promotion. The practice of paying for advancement in the army was still common practice at this period.

Sir William Walter made a codicil to his will on 24 April 1824 in which he reduced the legacies to Charlotte Mary to £200 and that to Raleigh Henry to £2000. (Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre doc ref 754/188)

1824: In the Dorset Quarter Sessions Order Book for 1824, Sir William Walter Yea was listed as a Major in the Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia.

1825: The records for Ticehurst House Hospital show that Sir William Walter Yea Bart became a patient there on 29 Nov 1825. Ticehurst House Hospital had a long history as an asylum and mental hospital based in the south of England. The hospital was opened as a private lunatic asylum at Ticehurst, East Sussex, in 1792. At first the hospital admitted a number of pauper patients as well as its more numerous private clients. However no pauper patients were admitted after 1838, and the clientèle became increasingly upper class as the century progressed. (Wellcome Library, List of Ticehurst House Hospital Patients 1792-1917)

1828: The National Archives hold the record of a commission and inquisition of lunacy, into his state of mind and his property of Sir William Walter Yea, bart of Kingston Hall, Dorset, now of Ticehurst, Sussex. The order for the inquiry was made by royal warrant dated 17 July, and the inquiry sat at Ticehurst on 29 July. The inquiry found that he had been incapable of managing his affairs since 29 Nov 1825, at which time he became a patient of the asylum at Ticehurst in Sussex. He remained there until his death in 1862. (NA doc ref C211/29/Y10)

1829: William Walter Yea and Anne Heckstetter Yea were defendants in a case brought in the Court of Chancery by Lacey Giles Walter Yea and others. (National Archives ref C13/932/108)

Generation 10 (cont.)

1839: The Taunton St James Tithe Apportionment for 1839 shows the land owned and farmed by John Musgrave. Copies of pages on file show a total of 73 acres owned and occupied by John with a further 71 acres owned by Sir William Walter Yea, occupied by John Musgrave. At that time a John Street was shown as occupying Old Pyrland House (called Pyrland Hall Farm on the 1914 map) and 97 acres, which also were owned by Sir Wm Walter Yea.

In the same year, Sir William Walter also owned Burts and Rocks Farms. At that time, Burts House was leased to one Elisabeth David and farmland called Burts consisting of 21 lots totalling 77 acres with two barns was leased to William Bishop who farmed Grove, Burts and East Criddles. (authors' private correspondence)

1841 census: Not found He was presumably at Ticehurst mental hospital where he had been a patient since 1825

1844: The Tithe Apportionment map for Sturminster Marshall shows property owned by Sir William Walter Yea. The said property was apparently sold sometime after this, bringing to an end over a century of the Yea family's interest in this Manor, as it did **NOT** figure in the auction of Sir William Walter Yea's estate in 1863. (see his notes below and the Disposal of the Estate of Sir William Walter Yea section of this volume)

1851 census: Sir William Walter Yea, his name rendered as Sir W Y, was listed as a patient at Ticehurst, widower aged 69, birthplace unknown and recorded as Baronet, no profession.

1861 census: Not found He was presumably at Ticehurst mental hospital where he had been a patient since 1825

1862: After a long mental illness, Sir William Walter Yea died on 20 May at Ticehurst House Hospital where he had been a patient for about 37 years. He was aged about 78 at death. However, Monday made no mention of Sir William Walter's unfortunate illness at this point or elsewhere, either because he was unaware of it which seems unlikely, or perhaps through discretion towards the family who had commissioned him to write their history. Following his death and his sons having all pre-deceased him, the baronetcy passed to his brother Henry Lacy Yea. The latter did not long survive his brother and died unmarried in Taunton in 1864, whereby the baronetcy was extinguished for want of male heirs. Please see also Henry Lacy Yea's personal notes.

1862: "Letters of Administration with the will and codicil attached of the personal estate and effects of Sir William Walter Yea late of Kingston Russel in the County of Dorset and of 68 Upper Berkeley Street Portman Square in the County of

Generation 10 (cont.)

Middlesex Baronet a widower deceased who died on 20 May 1862 at Ticehurst in the County of Sussex were granted at the Principal Registry to his daughter Eleanor Ann Heckstetter Yea of 9 York Street Portman Square Spinster the daughter and one of the next of kin of the deceased she having been first sworn". Effects were recorded as less than £6000, which seems a very modest sum in the light of the subsequent disposal of his estate. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations) A full transcript of his will is included in the Yea Family Wills section of this volume.

1863: After Sir William Walter's death, his three daughters as co-heiresses figure in documents to show title to Bullaford Farm, Bishops Nympton and succession duty forms (SWHT Exeter docs ref 2830 Z/E/21 and 2830 Z/E/2-4 respectively). Also presumably connected with the inheritance was a declaration sworn by Giles Symonds of Dorchester to the effect that Lacy Walter Giles Yea esq and Raleigh Henry Yea esq, sons of Sir William Walter, had both died without issue. (SWHT Exeter doc ref 2830 Z/E/16)

1863: Sir William Walter's extensive estate was sold by auction at the Squirrel Hotel, Wellington on 9 June 1863. The British Library holds a copy of the auction catalogue for the disposal of his extensive landholdings of almost 1000 acres in 13 lots comprising 12 farms in Somerset and Devon and one lot of two bonds for the Wiveliscombe Turnpike. Note the properties auctioned did NOT include Pyrland Hall, which after the death of Henry Lacy Yea was sold to Arthur Malet. Further details of the estate with a listing of the individual properties, their acreages and location maps are included in the Disposal of the Estate of Sir William Walter Yea section of this volume (British Library doc ref 015283351)

For some unknown reason, Burts Farm was not one of the properties disposed of in the auction of 1863. It was eventually sold in 1911 along with Ollery Farm Wiveliscombe (142 acres); 44a at Sterte, Huntspill and Stockland Bristol; Lower Marsh Farm (73a), 2 cottages and land at Dodhill and Higher Dodhill, Kingston St Mary; Rapshill Farm, Kingston St Mary; Staplegrove and Taunton St James (60a). (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SCL/40)

Notes for Anne Heckstetter Michel:

1773: The Dewlish, Dorset parish register records the baptism of Miss Anne Michel daughter of David Robert Michel Esq & his wife Grace on 22 Dec 1773. Anne's middle name was Hechstetter - Alfred Monday (p 100) states that the Michel family was descended through marriage with the daughter of Sir David Hechstetter of Southgate Middlesex, himself descended from an ancient German baronial family of that name. David Michel had married Grace Harrison Ayscough, daughter of John Ayscough of St Thomas in the East, Jamaica.

Generation 10 (cont.)

1806: Anne married William Walter Yea on 24 June in Melcomb Regis - see also his personal notes. She was to bear him four sons, two of whom died in childhood, and three daughters.

1827: In his will probate for which was granted on 15 May, Charles William Michel Esq of Northwood House near Lyndhurst left an annuity of £100 to his sister Anne, wife of Sir (William) Walter Yea. (Dorset History Centre doc ref D/RRC/D1)

1841 census: With her husband confined to the Ticehurst House Hospital (see his personal notes), Ann aged 65 of Independent Means, born in county, was living at (Luwell ??) Lodge in West Knighton, Dorset. Living with her were son Raleigh aged 20, Ellen Yea probably the wife of Raleigh though aged only 15 NOT born in county, and daughter Charlotte 25, all of independent means. The household was completed with seven domestic servants.

1846: The GRO records the death of Ann Hechstetter Yea aged 74 in 1846 Q3 in Dorchester & Cerne district. A mural on the wall of Wiveliscombe Parish Church states she died on 12 September and was buried in the Michel family vault in the Parish Church of Longbredy, Dorset. The Longbredy parish register records her burial on 15 September.

William Walter Yea and Anne Heckstetter Michel had the following children:

- i. ELEANOR ANNE HECKSTETTER¹¹ YEA was born on 20 May 1807 in Longbredy, Dorset. She died in 1883 in Bath.

Notes for Eleanor Anne Heckstetter Yea:

1807: Ancestry records the baptism of Eleanor Anne Heckstetter Yea in Longbredy, Dorset on 20 May 1807. Inspection of the online images of the parish register shows that her baptism did indeed take place on 20 May 1807, but it was held at a private dwelling at Deans Court, Wimborne and was entered in the Longbredy parish register only in 1813 at the request of her mother. See also her personal note for 1856 below.

1841 census: Eleanora recorded as Ellen aged 30 living at South St, St Peters Dorchester with her sister Julia aged 25, both born Dorset and of independent means.

1851 census: Not found

1856: Following the death of her brother Colonel Lacey Walter Giles Yea in the Crimean War in June 1855, Eleanora made an application to

Generation 10 (cont.)

the Army to be placed on the Pension List as sister of a deceased Officer. Her claim was made on the basis that she was Lacey's only un-married sister; that Lacey left no widow, legitimate child or mother; that she had no other surviving brother; that her father was a lunatic whose estate was under the care of the Court of Chancery and upon his death would pass to his younger brother; and that thereupon "her future provision is very precarious".

Among the documents provided in support of her application was a "certified true copy" of her baptismal record of 20 May 1807 - albeit with the comment that it was performed at a private house, Deans Court in the parish of Wimborne, Dorset. The comment continues "there is some doubt whether it was entered in the parish register in which the service was performed" but confusingly then states "this is a true copy of the entry ...in the Register Book of Longbredy". Another document in support of her application was a certified copy of her parents' marriage record. Eleanor's application was recommended for acceptance on 5 January 1856

1861 census: Eleanora Yea aged 54 un-married, Baronet's daughter, born near Wimborne, Dorset was living alone at 9 York Street, Marylebone.

1871 census: Not found

1881 census: Eleanor A H Yea was living in Brook St Walcot Bath, aged 73 Landowner born Wareham Dorset. Visiting her at the time were Marianna E Dering aged 28 and her daughter Beatrice Dering aged 1, both born Torquay. Marianna was the wife of Edgar Dering, grandson of Eleanora's sister Charlotte. Charlotte was married to Cholmeley Dering (see Charlotte's personal notes below).). Completing the household were four domestic servants and a nurse apparently for Beatrice. Edgar served in the army and in this census was in London (see his personal notes), so Marianna and Beatrice may have been living with Eleanora while he was away on duty

1883: The GRO records the death of Eleanora Ann Heckstetter Yea in 1883 Q2 in Bath aged 76. Despite her concern regarding her future financial security expressed in her application to the Army (see her personal notes for 1856), Eleanora was a wealthy lady when she died, perhaps from assets bequeathed to her by her brother Lacy Walter Giles Yea. The will of Eleanora Anne Heckstetter Yea late of 16 Brock Street, Bath, spinster, who died 27 April at Brook Street was proved at the

Generation 10 (cont.)

Principal Registry on 30 May by Hebert Bulkley Praed and William Mackworth Bulkley Praed both of Fleet Street, London, Bankers and Giles Symonds of Dorchester, Dorset Esq. the Executors. Personal estate £26400 8sh 5d (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

- ii. LACY WALTER GILES YEA was born on 20 May 1808 in Bristol. He died on 18 Jun 1855 in Sebastopol Crimea.

Notes for Lacy Walter Giles Yea:

1808: The National Dictionary of Biography states Lacy Walter Giles Yea was born on 20 May 1808 in Park Row, Bristol. He was eldest son of Sir William Walter Yea, second baronet, of Pyrland, Somerset and his wife Anne Heckstetter. The Henbury, Gloucestershire parish register records Lacy's baptism on 18 Nov 1808.

1820: Lacy Yea was educated at Eton and appears in the Eton School Lists for 1820 & 1823.

1825: Lacy Yea was commissioned as ensign in the 37th Regiment of Foot on 6 October 1825. He purchased the rank of Lieutenant on 19 December 1826 and was appointed to the 5th foot on 13 March 1827. He exchanged to the 7th Royal Fusiliers on 13 March 1828. He served with the regiment in the Mediterranean and America, becoming Captain 30 December 1836. He was promoted to Major on 3 June 1842 and then to Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 August 1850. He never married.

1840: Harts Army List: Lacy Yea was listed as a Captain in the 7th Regiment of Foot (or Royal Fusiliers) with 15 years of service, progressing as Ensign 6 October 1825; Lieutenant 19 Dec 1826; and Captain 30 Dec 1836

1841 census; Not found - probably because that year he was listed as posted as Captain in the 7th Foot in Gibraltar in the British Army Worldwide Index. (National Archives ref WO12/2503)

1851 census: Lacy Walter Yea aged 42 unmarried, Lieutenant Colonel born Bristol, Gloucestershire was living with his regiment at the Clarence & Forehouse barracks, Portsmouth.

1854: In 1854 he went out to Turkey and the Crimea in command of the 7th Regiment of Foot. At the Battle of the Alma his regiment was on the

Generation 10 (cont.)

right of the Light Division. The fusiliers held their own against a column of about 1500 Russians after the rest of Codrington's brigade had retired and eventually forced it back, largely through Yea's personal exertions. The regiment lost twelve officers and more than two hundred men. Yea received a letter of congratulation from Sir Edward Blakeney, the Regiment's colonel.

At Inkerman the fusiliers were not seriously engaged. Yea was mentioned in despatches of 28 September and 11 November; he was made Brevet-Colonel on 28 November. During the hardships of the winter his care of his men was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts and Yea never missed a turn of duty in the trenches.

In the summer he had command of a brigade of the Light Division, and in the assault of the Redan on 18 June 1855 he led the column directed against the left face. It comprised a covering party of a hundred riflemen, a ladder party of about two hundred, a storming party of four hundred men of the 34th, and a reserve of eight hundred men of the 7th and 33rd. Leaving his reserve under cover for the time, he went forward with the rest, reached the abattis after covering about a quarter of a mile across open land and was shot dead. His body was brought in next day, and he was buried on the 20th.

Lord Raglan, in his despatch of the 19th June said: Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the royal fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affection of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which personal exertions could secure for them'. Yea was buried in the cemetery at Sebastopol. For his service in this campaign, Colonel Yea was awarded the Crimea medal with Clasps for the Battles of the Alma on 20 September 1854 and Inkerman on 5 November 1854. (UK Military Campaign Medal & Award Rolls, 1793-1949)

1855: Lacy Walter Giles Yea, Colonel, 7th Royal Fusiliers made his will on 26 February 1855

This is the last will and testament of me Lacy Walter Giles Yea Colonel in the 7th Royal Fusilers. I give to my eldest sister Eleanora Ann Hecksetter Yea my whole property whether it be real or personal on the sole condition that she see my just debts paid my real estate will have to be converted into money to meet these but I doubt not but that there will be sufficient I wish her to undertake the trust in the same manner as it

Generation 10 (cont.)

was left to my brother to do prior to his untimely end if anything should be left it is to be the whole and sole property of my aforesaid sister. Signed by me at the camp before Sevastopol, this 26th day of February, 1855 and witnessed by T E Appleyard, Capt, Joshua Cooper, John Brook. On the 27th August 1855 Admon granted to Eleanora Ann Hecksetter Yea, sister and sole executrix. (National Archives doc ref PROB 11/2218/359)

A monumental inscription in St James Church, Taunton reads: Lieut: Colonel, 7th Royal Fusiliers, killed during siege of Sevastopol, also present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, Crimean War. Buried in the Crimea. Eldest son of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart. of Pyrland Hall, Somerset.

- iii. DAVID RALEIGH YEA was born about 1809 in Kingston Russell, Dorset. He died on 19 Feb 1813 in Kingston Russell, Dorset.

Notes for David Raleigh Yea:

Died an infant aged 4 years buried 19 February 1813 as per a mural on the wall of Wiveliscombe Parish Church which states he was buried in the Michel family vault in the Parish Church of Longbredy in the County of Dorset. The Longbredy parish register also records the child's burial on 19 February 1813.

20. iv. CHARLOTTE MARY YEA was born about 1813 in Kingston Russell, Dorset. She died on 05 Apr 1882 in Eastry, Kent. She married Cholmeley Charles William Dering, son of Edward Dering and Anne, on 30 Jul 1846 in West Knighton, Dorset. He was born on 01 May 1785 in London. He died on 06 Feb 1858 in Thanet, Ramsgate, Kent.
- v. WILLIAM WALTER RALEIGH YEA. He died on 30 Apr 1814.

Notes for William Walter Raleigh Yea:

Died an infant buried 30/4/1814 as per a mural on the wall of Wiveliscombe Parish Church which states he was buried in the Michel family vault in the Parish Church of Longbredy in the County of Dorset. The Longbredy parish register also records the child's burial on 30 April

21. vi. JULIA ELIZA YEA was born on 05 Apr 1815. She died on 28 Oct 1885 in London. She married Henry Thompson, son of Robert Thompson and Mary Jane, on 23 Apr 1844 in West Knighton, Dorset. He was born on 14 Apr 1816 in Oakham, Rutland. He died on 03 Apr 1900 in Weston Super Mare.

Generation 10 (cont.)

- vii. RALEIGH HENRY YEA was born on 02 Jun 1817. He died on 01 Feb 1855 in Weymouth. He married Ellen Cookson, daughter of John Cookson, on 30 Apr 1841 in Chester le Street. She was born in Whitehill, Durham.

Notes for Raleigh Henry Yea:

1817: A family tree on Familysearch cites Raleigh's birth as 2 June 1817 in Park Row, Clifton, Bristol, though we have been unable to discover a birth or baptism record to validate that.

1829/1832: Raleigh Henry Yea was educated at Eton. He appears in the Eton School Lists for 1829 and 1832.

1838: The Calcutta Monthly Journal Vol XLVI for September 1838 lists Lieutenant R H Yea of the 7th Foot as aide de camp to HE Sir H Fane, Commander in Chief in India. (Sir Henry Fane GCB had commanded brigade under the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsula War in Spain & Portugal before assuming command in India)

1839 & 1840: Harts Army Lists.

In the former Raleigh Henry is listed as Lieutenant in the 4th (Kings Own) Regiment of Foot and in the latter in the same rank in the 98th Regiment of Foot, both with 5 years' service, posted Ensign on 13 March 1835 and Lieutenant on 23 Feb 1838, and both posts apparently purchased.

1841: Raleigh Henry Yea married Eleanor Cookson in 1841 Q2 in Chester le Street, Durham. The marriage was reported in the Gentleman's Magazine (Vol 139), stating that Eleanor was the second daughter of John Cookson Esq of Whitehill, though no date was given. It appears the marriage was solemnised just before the census that year, as therein she is recorded by her married name Yea.

1841 census: Raleigh aged 20 was living with his mother Anne and sister Charlotte at West Knighton. Also living with them was Ellen Yea - presumably Raleigh's wife Ellen/Eleanor NOT born in county, although her age is given as only 15. Raleigh & Ellen's ages are probably both an under-recording due to rounding ages downwards in that first national census.

1841/1855: It appears that Raleigh retained property in both Somerset and Durham as he appears several times in electoral rolls in both places.

Generation 10 (cont.)

1844: Raleigh Henry Yea was initiated into the Freemason's United Grand Lodge of England on 20 Nov 1844, his residence given as Higham Dyke.

1848: A notice in the London Gazette records the termination by mutual consent of a business partnership between Raleigh Henry Yea, formerly of Newcastle and now of Bloomsbury Square, Middlesex and Robert Fletcher as brewers & maltsters trading under the name Hannover Square Brewery, the business to be continued under Fletcher's sole name. The termination may have been due to a failure of the business as it was recorded in Perry's Bankrupt Gazette in April 1848.

1851 census: Not found.

1855: In Kelly's Directory for that year, Raleigh Yea is listed at 2 Somerset Place, Melcombe Regis, Dorset.

1855: Raleigh Henry died from an accident whilst shooting his own gun as per a mural on the wall of Wiveliscombe Parish Church which states he was buried in the Michel family vault in the Parish Church of Longbredy in the County of Dorset. The Longbredy parish register records his burial on 9 February aged just 37. His death was reported in the Newcastle Journal.

1856 12 February will bond, penal sum £2,000; Raleigh Henry YEA, esquire, formerly of no. 24 Margaret Street Hanover Square in the county of Middlesex, late of Weymouth in the county of Dorset. Died 1 February 1855, administration with the will annexed granted to Eleanor Dunbar heretofore Eleanor Yea relict, James Rutherford the sole executor and Francis Geary the residuary legatee in trust having renounced and Selina Stanley the residuary legatee named having died in the lifetime of the testator (Durham Probate Records: probate bonds 1840-1858 DPRI/3/1856/T7)

Notes for Ellen Cookson:

About 1820: We find no birth or baptism record for Eleanor - in some records her forename noted as Ellen. From subsequent records it appears she was the daughter of John & Sarah Cookson and was born in Pelaw

Generation 10 (cont.)

Durham in the early 1820's.

1841 census: Ellen Yea was living at West Knighton Dorset with her husband Raleigh Yea, his mother Anne (Heckstetter) Yea and his sister Charlotte. Ellen was shown as not born in County and aged only 15 - probably an under-recording as a result of ages being rounded downwards in that first census.

1851 census Ellen Yea aged 31, recorded as married, born Durham was living with her parents John Cookson 78 and mother Sarah 55 at Whitehill Hall, Chester le Street. Her father's occupation was given as Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Durham. There is no mention of Raleigh Henry, nor of any children.

1855 Q4: Freereg has the record of the Marriage of Ellen Yea to John Dawson or Alexander Dunbar in Chester le Street. From the bequests in the will of her father John Cookson of 1857, it is clear that Eleanor's second husband was Alexander Dunbar. Although Raleigh had made no bequest or other provision in his will for Ellen, she was specifically noted as his legal relict in the grant of Letters of Administration of Raleigh's will (see his personal notes)

1875: Administration with the will of all and singular he effects of Eleanor Dunbar (Wife of Alexander Dunbar Esquire) formerly of Craven Hill Gardens Hyde Park but late of 19 Leinster Gardens, Paddington who died 25 February at 19 Leinster Gardens was granted on 6 April at the Principal Registry to the said Alexander Dunbar of 19 Leinster Gardens, the sole Executor. Effects under £7000. (National Probate Calendar Index of Wills & Administrations)

17. **GEORGIANA**¹⁰ **YEA** (William Walter⁹, William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 04 Sep 1786 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 03 Feb 1860 in Paris. She married Haynes Gibbes Alleyne, son of John Forster Alleyne and Elisabeth Gibbes Willing, on 21 May 1804 in Bishops Hull, Taunton. He was born on 21 May 1783 in Porters, Barbados. He died on 23 Jul 1813 in At Sea.

Notes for Georgiana Yea:

1786: Georgiana was baptised privately in Charminster on 4 September 1786 and received into the church on 22 December 1786.

1804: On 1 May 1804, an Indenture of Settlement was executed between:

Generation 10 (cont.)

John Forster Alleyne of Westbury College Westbury on Trym, Gloucestershire and Haynes Gibbs Alleyne of the same place his eldest son of the 1st part

William Walter Yea of Bishops Hull, Somerset Esq and Georgiana Yea of the same place spinster and one of the daughters of WWY of the 2nd part

Edward Berkeley Portman of Bryanstone, Dorset Esq and Thomas Daniel of the City of Bristol Esq of the 3rd part.

Edward was probably the same Edward Berkeley Portman born Bryanston in 1771 and who was appointed as a Trustee of William Walter Yea's will. Edward was the great nephew of Laetitia Berkeley who in 1747 married Sir John Burland. (Please see personal notes for William Walter Yea above, and for Laetitia in the Descendants of John Burland section of this document)

The Indenture recites at some length the provisions of the marriage settlement between Georgiana's parents and in particular deeds from 1783 relating to a moiety or half of the Manor of Brompton Ralph and to North Lease Park in the Manors of Cadbury and Sparkford, properties held by the Yea and Newman families respectively. Among other things, the Indenture makes very detailed provision for the inheritance of the children of William Walter & Jane's marriage, and in particular the minor children of which Georgiana was one and who would potentially inherit a share of her parents' estate.

At the time of her marriage, there were seven children of William and Jane living, of which Georgina was the third-born and first to be married. The marriage settlement for Georgina states that it was deemed more equitable for her to have a portion in money in lieu of a share in her parents' estate. Accordingly the deed provides for her father to pay or secure the sum of £4000 within 6 month after her marriage and for Georgiana to renounce any claim on her parents' estate.

The deed provides for Haynes' father similarly to pay or secure £4000 for his son's marriage portion within six months after the marriage. In addition Haynes' father was to secure an annual rent of £200 for Georgiana as her jointure, payable after Haynes' death should she survive him. That sum was to be a charge "upon a Plantation Lands Negroes Slaves and Hereditaments of the said John Forster Alleyne situate in the parish of St James on the Island of Barbadoes".

The remainder of the indenture recites in great detail the powers and authorities of Haynes and Georgina under the settlement during their joint lifetime and of the survivor. It detailed as well of those of the two Trustees Edward Berkeley Portman and Thomas Daniel who were to hold the said sum of £4000, the manner in which they were to invest the sums and apply the proceeds and responsibilities and

Generation 10 (cont.)

liabilities thereunder. The settlement deed also provided in great detail for the inheritance of any children of the marriage, with the express proviso that this should “per stirpes” and not “per capita”, ie such that assets should be distributed equally by branch and NOT by individual child

The copy of the Indenture was noted as signed by the respective fathers and the prospective groom and bride - although both were then minors - but apparently not by the two Trustees.

(The authors have a fuller transcription of the Indenture and later related deeds on file)

1804: The marriage was duly solemnised by licence in Bishops Hull on 21 May 1804. Haynes’ will confirms he reached his majority on 14 May 1804 - the marriage thus took place exactly one week later. Georgina was then about 18, which may have been the reason for the licence. The officiating Minister was George Trevelyan, probably the Venerable George Trevelyan who was the nephew of Georgiana’s grandmother Julia Trevelyan. He was not the incumbent at Bishops Hull, but apparently there especially for this ceremony. The witnesses were John Forster Alleyne (his father and brother were both so named, so we are unable to determine which of these acted as witness) and Jane Newman Yea, Georgiana’s sister

1806/1813: Her husband Haynes came from Barbados and was living at Westbury, Gloucestershire, probably following completion of his studies in England. It appears that after the birth of their first child, Haynes took Georgiana to live in St James, Barbados as we find the records there of the baptisms of their four other children. It appears she remained there until at least 1813. Georgiana’s husband died at sea in 1813 - though we have no way of knowing if his voyage was alone or with him family, perhaps returning to England. (see personal notes for Haynes Gibbs Alleyne)

1820/1824: In 1820, Georgiana was living in Bath, Somerset. It transpires that the fathers of both bride and groom had failed to pay the sums of £4000 within the six months after the marriage was solemnised, as required by their marriage settlement of 1804, although it appears both sums were later paid. As the surviving partner of the marriage and under the powers vested in her in their marriage settlement, Georgiana executed a deed to appoint the Reverend Walter Trevelyan to replace Edward Berkeley Portman as Trustee. The latter had failed to fulfil that role for reasons not explained. The substitution was effected by an Indenture made the 13 January 1820. Georgina also appointed an additional Trustee Jeremiah Osborne of Bristol, and he accepted that role through his deed executed the following day, 14 January 1820.

The funds to satisfy Georgiana’s marriage portion of £4000 had evidently been

Generation 10 (cont.)

raised by 1824, as on 22 October the two Trustees Thomas Daniel and Walter Trevelyan acknowledged receipt of that amount from Mrs Jane Yea, Executrix to her late husband William Walter Yea. The receipt was endorsed on the deed of Osborne's deed accepting his appointment.

1825/1831: At some point following her husband's death Georgiana returned to England. She was evidently living there in 1825, when she was a witness at the marriage of her daughter Georgiana (see the latter's personal notes) Thereafter, Georgiana, the mother went to live in Italy and then France as is clear from a deed of 1831 to which she and her sisters were a party concerning a lease and release of property in Brompton Ralph:

1. Georgiana Alleyn of Paris, formerly of Florence, Jane Newman Yea of Taunton, Francis James Newman Rogers of Inner Temple and wife Julia Eleanora [Yea], Louisa Yea of Weymouth, Robert Grant of Monymusk, Scotland and wife Charlotte [Yea], Henry Lacy Yea of Taunton and Lacy Walter Giles Yea of the Royal Fusiliers.
2. Mary Stephens the elder of Williton and Mary her daughter.
3. Henry Tripp of Orchard Wyndham.

Lease and release in trust to levy a fine on half the manor of Brompton Ralph and entirety of capital messuage of Stone and lands, Bier Cross tenement, Old Peter's overland, Middle Stone and Lower Stone overland, Downway, Patcombe overland, Moor Mill farm and garden at Brompton Rocks in Brompton Ralph. Pair of fines 31 Oct 1831 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\PM/15/9/10-13)

1841/2: Georgiana is not found in the 1841 & later census. The marriage of Georgiana's daughter Maria Louisa in 1842 was solemnised in the British Embassy in Paris, and we might reasonably conclude Georgiana was still living there then.

Abt 1848: By about 1848, both sums of £4000 had been raised, and Georgiana executed a further deed to assign these two sums to her surviving daughters in full recompense of any claim they might have to the original trust monies. One sum of £4000 had increased with interest to about £4054, which she assigned absolutely to her daughter Georgiana, then married to George Fursdon. The deed of gift was explicit that it was for her sole benefit and fully independent of her husband. The other sum of £4000 was assigned - though revocably - to Elizabeth Jane, who was and remained a spinster. Georgiana's third daughter Maria Louisa had married in 1842 Captain John Fordyce, an officer in the army in Bengal, India. Maria Louisa died in India in 1845, shortly after she gave birth to their daughter Sophia Elizabeth who survived. Georgian's deed states Sophia was excluded from the present deed of gift, but was otherwise provided for.

Generation 10 (cont.)

It appears that with this deed, Georgiana was finally able to dispose of the two principal sums of £4000 provided in her marriage settlement. Given the blanks for her place of residence in this latter deed, she may have still been living in Paris.

1860: Georgiana late of Foston (ie Furston) near Dorchester died 3 February 1860 in Paris, where we have found no record for her burial. She was about 74 at death. Her will was proved on 18 April at the Principal Registry in London by Rev John Forster Alleyne of Kentisbeare near Cullompton, Devon, Clerk (he was Haynes Gibbs' brother) and Thomas Daniel Hill of Mincing Lane, London, Merchant. Effects in England were under £3000. (National Probate calendar, Index of Wills & Adminsitrations)

Notes for Haynes Gibbes Alleyne:

1783: Haynes Gibbs Alleyne was the oldest son of John Forster Alleyne and was born 14 May 1783 at Porter's and baptised 5 June 1783 at St Michael, Barbados. The Honourable John Forster Alleyne and Elisabeth Gibbes Willing his wife had 16 children - 7 daughters and 9 sons. He was a wealthy Planter, and owned Porter's Plantation (where he died) in St. James Parish, on the Island of Barbados. The Alleyne Family had been established in Barbados since the arrival there of Reynold Alleyne in 1630. His descendants prospered and rose to prominence with John Gay Alleyne appointed Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1767 and raised to a baronetcy in 1769 - about the same time as William Yea. Descendants of these early Alleyne settlers are still living in Barbados today

1801: Haynes was educated at Christ Church, Oxford University where he matriculated on Oxford 22 Oct 1801 aged 18. (Alumni Oxoniensis)

1804: Haynes and Georgiana were married on the 21st May by licence at Bishops Hull. The marriage was celebrated exactly one week after Haynes' 21st birthday. The address of Haynes & his father stated in the marriage settlement was Westbury College at Westbury on Trym. This was originally a college of priests, but by 1804 had become a private dwelling. It seems more likely Haynes was living there temporarily following completion of his academic studies in England rather than training for the priesthood. There may have been Alleyne family relatives living there at the time. In the 1851 census we find Mary Spier Alleyne spinster living in Westbury on Trym with her sister Christian Dottin Withy (nee Alleyne), both born Barbados. There are Alleyne's on the electoral rolls in the Bristol area today (2019).

1805/1813: It appears that shortly after the birth of their first child Georgiana in Henbury, Gloucestershire (see her personal notes), Haynes took Georgiana to live in Barbados as we find records of the baptism there of their second child Haynes Walter Forster Alleyne in 1806, followed by the baptisms of three more daughters in

Generation 10 (cont.)

1808, 1810 and 1812.

1813: Haynes made his will on 20 June. He doesn't mention his residence at the time, but the opening words suggest he was in Barbados when he made the will and was about to make a journey to England. We have no way of knowing if that was simply a planned visit or a permanent re-location with his family, though the latter seems more likely as his daughter Georgiana married in England in 1825, when her mother and sister were witnesses (please see Georgiana's personal notes). An abstract of his will follows

:

If I die in England I wish to be buried as near as may be to the spot where my respected and highly valued friend and father-in-law Walter Yea Esq lies interred. I give to my dear Father the Honourable John Forster Alleyne, for whom I feel the warmest filial affection and deepest sense of gratitude, and whose happiness and comfort, if it should please God to spare my life, it will be my earnest study to promote by every means in my power. (Words apparently missing) my elbow library chair and round mahogany table. My cattle on Sandy Lane plantation also ten acres of land etc. Expresses great affection for mother and leaves her his edition of Plutarch's Lives and £10 to buy a piece of plate. To brothers John Gay Alleyne, James Holder Alleyne, Henry Alleyne, £10 each to buy plate as remembrance. Brother Charles Thomas Alleyne to have English horse Eclipse. Sisters Mary Alleyne, Charlotte Emily Alleyne £10 each for plate. Sister Sarah Gibbs McGeachy widow, Margaret Salter hall wife of David Hall £5 each. Relation Thomas Harbyn Alleyne £5. Daughter Georgiana Alleyne gold watch. Youngest daughter Maria Louisa Alleyne gold watch worth 20 guineas to be bought for her. I arrived at age of 21 on 14 May 1804 and had legacy of £6000 bequeathed by "Rev Haynes Gibbs" charged on his plantation called Porters in the parish of St James, which my father did on my marriage the same year, with Miss Georgians Yea, 2nd daughter of Walter Yea of Taunton, Co Somerset Esq, agree to make and did actually make £5000, £4000 of which said money was by deed of settlement secured at marriage on wife. The other £1000 father gave to me his sealed note on interest at 5% which note I still hold, so I am fully paid and satisfied etc
Executrix and Executors: Father, Hon John Forster Alleyne, wife Georgiana.

Dated 20 June 1813. Signed Haynes Gibbs Alleyne.

Witnesses Matthew Chapman, Robert B Garrett

Entered 28 May 1814, Barbados (Barbados Records Vol 60 P44)

1813: Haynes Gibbs Alleyne died at sea on 23 July 1813, though we have no further details.

Haynes Gibbes Alleyne and Georgiana Yea had the following children:

Generation 10 (cont.)

22. i. GEORGIANA¹¹ ALLEYNE was born on 12 May 1805 in Henbury, Gloucs. She died on 26 Jul 1867 in London. She married George Fursdon, son of George Sydenham Fursdon and Harriet Rodd, on 07 Jun 1825 in Walcot, Somerset. He was born in 1802 in Cadbury, Exeter. He died on 12 Feb 1873 in Brampford Speke, Exeter.
- ii. HAYNES WALTER FORSTER ALLEYNE was born on 02 Sep 1806 in St. James, Barbados. He died on 10 Sep 1806 in St. James, Barbados.

Notes for Haynes Walter Forster Alleyne:

1806: Haynes Walter was the first of Haynes & Georgiana's children to be born after their return to Barbados. Their only son, he died just one week old, and Haynes Gibbs Alleyne would have no male heir.

- iii. ELIZABETH JANE ALLEYNE was born on 23 May 1808 in St. James, Barbados. She died on 12 Jun 1866 in London.

Notes for Elizabeth Jane Alleyne:

Elizabeth Jane was born in Barbados but sometime - probably around 1813 when her father died - she returned to England, where in 1825 she was a witness at her sister Georgiana's marriage. She did not marry. She died aged 59 and was buried in Kensal Green, Kensington & Chelsea, her address given as Cottage Road, Harrow Road. Her will was proved on 11 Sept 1866 at the Principal Registry by Rev John Forster Alleyne of Kentisbeare, Devon Clerk the Uncle (ie her father's brother) and Thomas Daniel Hill of Mincing Lane in the City of London, two of the Executors. Effects under £1000, resworn at the Stamp Office in May 1873 under £1500.

- iv. AUGUSTA LOUISA ALLEYNE was born on 31 May 1810 in St. James, Barbados. She died in 1812 in St. James, Barbados.

Notes for Augusta Louisa Alleyne:

The St James parish register has the baptism and burial records of Augusta Louisa who died in infancy, though give no day or month but only the year for her burial in 1812

23. v. MARIA LOUISA ALLEYNE was born on 18 Jun 1812 in St. James, Barbados. She died on 03 Sep 1845 in Nusseerabad, Bengal, India. She married John Fordyce on 18 Mar 1842 in Paris, France. He died on 26 Feb 1877 in Earls Colne, Essex.

18. JULIA ELEANOR¹⁰ YEA (William Walter⁹, William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 14 Nov 1792 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 31 Dec 1871 in London. She married Francis James Newman Rogers, son of

Generation 10 (cont.)

James Rogers and Catherine Newman, on 29 Jun 1822 in Taunton. He was born in 1791 in Sherborne, Dorset. He died on 19 Jul 1851 in London.

Notes for Julia Eleanor Yea:

1795: Julia Eleanora was baptised privately in Charminster on 29 Nov 1792 and publicly baptised with her sisters Louisa and Charlotte in Charminster on 10 Sept 1795.

1822: Julia Eleanora's mother executed a deed in anticipation of her daughter's marriage:

Marriage settlement, Julia Eleanor Yea of Pyrland Hall, Taunton St.James, and Francis James Newman Rogers, of North Newnton, Wilts., esq., personal estate, 1822; agreement re. conveyance of moiety of manor of Brompton Ralph, between Mrs. Jane Yea and Mrs. Mary Stephens (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\BR\vi/9)

1822: Francis James Newman Rogers and Julia Eleanora Yea were married by licence at Taunton St James on 29 June 1822. Julia Eleanora was about 30 at her marriage. The licence was probably necessary because she was marrying her first cousin - Julia Eleanora's mother Jane and Francis' mother Catherine were sisters, the daughters of Francis Newman and his wife Jane nee Sampson. The officiating minister was George Trevelyan, a descendant from the family of her grandmother Julia Trevelyan. The witnesses were Julia Eleanora's siblings Louisa Yea, Jane Newman Yea and Henry Lacy Yea

1841 census: Not found

1851 census: Francis Newman Rogers aged 59, one of Her Majesty's Counsel born Sherborne, Dorset and his wife Julia E Rogers 58 born Dorset were living at the Marina, St Mary Magdalene, St Leonard, Hastings.

1861 census: Julia E Rogers aged 68 widow fund-holder born Charminster, Dorset was living at 39 Montague Square London. Living with her were her son Walter L Rogers unmarried aged 30 landed proprietor born St Pancras, London and her daughter Eleanor A Rogers un-married aged 28 fund-holder born North Newton, Wiltshire. Four house servants were also living with them.

1871 census: Julia E Rogers widow aged 78 no occupation born Dorchester was living at 39 Montague Square, Marylebone. Living with her were three house-servants

1872: Julia Eleanora's death was registered in Marylebone District in 1872 Q1. She

Generation 10 (cont.)

died aged 79 on 31 December 1871 and was buried in North Newton on 5 January 1872, her address given as Montague Square, London.

1872: On 23 January the will of Julia Eleanora Rogers late of Rainscombe in the County of Wilts and of 39 Montague Square in the County of Middlesex widow who died 31 December 1872 at 39 Montagu Square was proved at the Principal Registry by the Reverend Edward Henry Rogers of Thames Ditton in the County of Surrey Clerk and Walter Lacy Rogers of Onslow Square in the County of Middlesex Esq, the sons, the Executors. Effects under £12,000. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for Francis James Newman Rogers:

1791: Francis James Newman Rogers was baptised on 5 Nov 1791 at Sherborne, Dorset. He was the son of the Rev. James Rogers of Rainscombe, near Marlborough, Wiltshire, by his marriage to Catherine, youngest daughter and co-heir of Francis Newman, Esquire, of Cadbury House, Somerset.

1808/1820: The following details are taken from the Dictionary of National Biography. He was educated at Eton College, matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, on 5 May 1808, graduated B.A. in 1812, and M.A. in 1815. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on 21 May 1816, and to the Inner Temple ad eundem in 1820. (Ad eundem is a term used of the honorary granting of academic standing or a degree by a university to one whose work was done elsewhere)

1822: On 29 June 1822, he married by licence Julia Eleanora Yea at Taunton St James. Francis' mother Catherine and Julia's mother Jane were sisters - hence the bride and groom were first cousins, and that may have been the reason for the marriage licence

1837/1851: He went the western circuit and practised in the common-law courts and as a special pleader. On 24 Feb. 1837 he was created a King's Counsel, and soon after was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple. From 1835 to his death he was Recorder of Exeter, and from 1842 Deputy Judge Advocate General.

1845: The Wiltshire & Swindon Archives hold a collection for the Rogers family of Rainscombe which includes several deeds and other documents relating to the Yea Family and apparently collated in 1845. Given his marriage to Julia and his legal training, it seems probable that it was Francis who created this collection which remained with the Rogers family until sold to the archives in 1965. Note, from correspondence with the archives in Swindon and the authors it appears not all the deeds in the schedule were actually included in the collection transferred.

Generation 10 (cont.)

Schedule of deeds belonging to Francis Newman Rogers and relating to the estates of Sir Walter Yea in Dorset, Devon and Somerset (1691-1836) (Wiltshire & Somerset Archives doc ref 754/139)

1851: Francis James Newman Rogers “normally signing myself Francis Newman Rogers” of Rainscombe, Wilts and of the Inner Temple made his will on 19 May though in an omission which seems peculiar for a man with deep legal training, he failed to include this date, which was later confirmed by oath of the two witnesses thereto.

Francis was evidently a wealthy man. His will refers to land and property in Rainscombe, and Pewsey, Wilts; Gravesend, Kent; a house in Bath and a share in the public rooms there; mortgage of a house in Devizes; bonds in the Bruton Turnpike; shares in the Equity & Law Assurance and the Legal & Equitable Assurance; shares in the Kennet & Avon Canal; a house at No 1 Upper Wimpole Street, London and a carriage & horses. His will states he had received £7000 under his marriage settlement, the interest of which he left to his wife for life. He received royalties from two books he had published on Ecclesiastical Law and Election Law (Rogers on Elections was the standard reference work for most of the 19th century). He made detailed provision for this property to be distributed between his children, including in trust for the lifetime of his wife. It appears that Francis was “asset rich, but cash poor” for in his will he stated he could not afford to make pecuniary bequests other than to his children, and left very modest bequests of 10 guineas and 5 guineas to his house servants.

1851 Francis died at 1 Upper Wimpole Street, London, on 19 July and was buried in the Temple Church on 25 July.

Mr Justice Coleridge said of Rogers after his death: “We went to school together, we went to college together, we joined the Western Circuit nearly at the same time... whilst in the discharge of his duty he sought to be kind and courteous to everyone he had to deal with... in all the graver and more important duties he was found to be industrious, inflexible, and impartial... at the same time tempering the administration of justice with a proper exercise of mercy”.

1851 Francis’ will with two codicils was proved in London on 9 September by Francis Newman Rogers, son and Executor with powers reserved to Julia Eleanora Rogers, widow and relict, the other executor named.

Francis & Julia had three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Walter Lacy Rogers (d 1885) and Francis Newman Rogers (d 1859), were barristers, the third son Edward Henry Rogers entering the Church.

Generation 10 (cont.)

Francis James Newman Rogers and Julia Eleanor Yea had the following children:

- i. FRANCIS NEWMAN¹¹ ROGERS was born on 06 Oct 1826 in Pyrland, Taunton. He died on 02 Sep 1859 in Rainscombe, North Newnton, Wilts.

Notes for Francis Newman Rogers:

Francis Newman Rogers was baptised at Taunton St James on 15 Oct 1826. His father's profession was given as Barrister at Law, address Woburn Place, London. He was buried at North Newnton, Wilts on 10 Sept 1859 aged just 32, his residence given as Rainscombe where he was a JP.

Schedule of deeds belonging to Francis Newman Rogers and relating to the estates of Sir Walter Yea in Dorset, Devon and Somerset (1691-1836). (Swindon & Wiltshire Heritage Doc ref 754/139 ca 1845)

- ii. EDWARD HENRY ROGERS was born on 16 Oct 1827 in Pyrland, Taunton. He died in 1910 in Worthing, Sussex.

Notes for Edward Henry Rogers:

Edward Henry Rogers was baptised at Taunton St James on 16 Oct 1827. It was apparently a private baptism, with the officiating Minister named as Francis Warren, Rector of Cheddar. He died in 1910 Q1 in East Preston district, Sussex. He was buried aged 82 on 4 Feb 1910 at Oare, Wiltshire, his address given as Foxley Lodge, Rowlands Road, Worthing.

24. iii. WALTER LACY ROGERS was born on 28 Jan 1831 in London. He died in Apr 1885 in Oare, Wilts. He married (1) HERMIONE LUCY HAMILTON on 25 Feb 1868 in London. She was born on 07 Aug 1844 in London. She died on 08 Feb 1869 in London. He married (2) SOPHIA MAY COORE PATON on 30 Apr 1873 in London. She died on 05 Nov 1935 in London.
- iv. ELEANORA AMELIA ROGERS was born on 24 Aug 1832 in Rainscombe, North Newnton, Wilts. She died in 1860 in London.

Notes for Eleanora Amelia Rogers:

Eleanora Amelia Rogers was born 24 Aug 1832 and baptised on 20 Sept at Huish, Wilts, her parents' residence given as Rainscombe, North Newnton. She did not marry. She died aged just 29 and was buried on 18

Generation 10 (cont.)

Dec 1860 at North Newnham, her address given as 39 Montague Square, Marylebone.

- v. GERTRUDE JANE ROGERS was born on 10 Nov 1833 in London. She died in 1887 in Sevenoaks, Kent.

Notes for Gertrude Jane Rogers:

Gertrude Jane Rogers was born 10 Nov 1833 in London and was baptised at St George's Bloomsbury on 18 December, her parents' residence given as Woburn Place, and her father's profession as Barrister at Law. Gertrude did not marry. She died in Sevenoaks Kent in 1887 Q4. She was buried in Oare on 8 Oct 1887 aged 53, her residence given as Sevenoaks. The officiating minister was E H Rogers - her brother.

19. **CHARLOTTE MARY POORE**¹⁰ **YEA** (William Walter⁹, William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 02 May 1795 in Charminster, Dorset. She died on 28 Nov 1847 in St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex. She married Robert Grant, son of Archibald Grant, on 14 Mar 1820 in Taunton. He was born on 12 Feb 1797 in Tilliefour, Scotland. He died on 15 Mar 1857 in Staindrop Hall, County Durham.

Notes for Charlotte Mary Poore Yea:

1795: The Charminster parish register records the baptism of Charlotte Yea on 3 May 1795. This was probably a private baptism as she was baptised publicly with her sisters Julia Eleanora and Louisa at Charminster on 10 Sept 1795

1820: On the 11 March 1820, Robert Grant, Cornet of The Queen's Own Light Dragoons and Northcliffe Northcliffe (sic) Captain in the same regiment were bound for £200 with Richard, Lord Bishop of Bath & Wells for a contract of marriage between Robert and Charlotte Yea. Bride and groom were both over the age of 21.

Robert & Charlotte were married in Taunton St James on 14 March. The witnesses were Charlotte's siblings and mother, Henry Lacy Yea, Julia Eleanora Yea, Louisa Yea & Jane Newman Yea; and Northcliffe Northcliffe & George Booth Tyndale. The officiating minister was George Trevelyan, presumably a relative of Charlotte's grandmother Julia Trevelyan.

1841 census: Charlotte Grant aged 40 NOT born in county was living with Robert 43 of independent means in St George Hanover Square born Scotland and (presumed daughter) Mary Grant aged 20 NOT born in County. Living with them was Charlotte's sister Louisa Yea aged 40 NOT born in county.

1847: Charlotte died in 1847 Q4 in Hastings district, Sussex. She was buried in

Generation 10 (cont.)

Taunton St James on 7 Dec 1847 aged only 52, her residence given as St Leonards on Sea.

Notes for Robert Grant:

1797: Robert's birthdate is given as 12 Feb 1797 on Findagrave. He was the youngest of four sons of Sir Archibald Grant, 4th Baronet and his wife Mary nee Forbes. In the 1851 census (see below), Robert gave his birthplace at Monymusk, but he was known as Robert Grant of Tillyfoure (www.monymusk.com)

1820: In his History of the Yea Family, Alfred Monday (pp 100) recounts that: "In about 1820 there was quartered with a detachment of his regiment (the 4th Light Dragoons) in Taunton a young Scotch gentleman, belonging to an ancient and illustrious family, who was introduced to Miss Charlotte Yea This young gentleman was Robert Grant Esq youngest son of Sir Archibald Grant Bart of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. The gentleman and lady having become very much attached to each other, were married on 14 March 1820m at the parish church of Taunton St James."

1841 census: Living in St George Hanover Square - see notes for wife Charlotte.

1851 census; Robert Grant widower aged 54, Convenor of the County of Aberdeen, Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, landed proprietor, born Monymusk, was living at Monymusk House, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. Living with him were his son Archibald, unmarried aged 27, Justice of the Peace, born Monymusk, and daughter Mary Jane Grant unmarried aged 30 born England.

1857: Robert Grant died in Durham and was buried in Monymusk, where a monumental inscription reads :

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Grant, youngest son of the late Sir Archibald Grant Bart of Monymusk, who died at Staindrop Hall, County Durham, the residence of his son-in-law on 15 March 1857 aged 60 He was several years in the 4th Dragoons and for upwards of 23 years Convenor of the County of Aberdeen. Beloved, Respected and Regretted by All. Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a Crown of Life (Revelations)"

Robert pre-deceased his elder brother Sir Isaac Grant, the 6th Baronet who was a life-long bachelor, so did not inherit the title himself, though it did pass to each of Robert's sons.

Robert Grant and Charlotte Mary Poore Yea had the following children:

Generation 10 (cont.)

25. i. MARY JANE FORBES¹¹ GRANT was born on 05 Jan 1821 in St Stephens Canterbury. She died on 16 Apr 1880 in Paris, France. She married John Gregson on 20 Oct 1853 in Monymusk. He was born about 1806 in Shotton Hall Durham. He died on 27 Dec 1879.
- ii. LOUISA CHARLOTTE YEA GRANT was born on 20 Jul 1822 in Pyrland, Taunton. She died on 02 Aug 1839 in Paris, France.

Notes for Louisa Charlotte Yea Grant:

Alfred Monday states that Louisa was known for her great beauty, so much so that she was known in Paris as “La belle Louise”. She died un-married in Paris on 2 Aug 1839 aged just 17.

- iii. ARCHIBALD GRANT was born on 21 Sep 1823 in Monymusk. He died on 05 Sep 1884.

Notes for Archibald Grant:

1863, On the death of Sir Isaac Grant, 6th Baronet, on 19 July Robert’s elder son inherited the title as Sir Archibald Grant, 7th Baronet of Monymusk. He died unmarried.

- iv. FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT was born on 10 Feb 1828 in Monymusk. He died on 13 Dec 1887. He married Laura Fraser, daughter of John Fraser, on 02 Dec 1886. She was born in Bunchrew, Scotland.

Notes for Francis William Grant:

1871 census: Francis William Grant un-married aged 43 landowner born Scotland was living with his (un-married) Aunt Louisa Yea in Brighton.

1881 census: Francis W Grant unmarried aged 53 occupation Magistrate born Monymusk was a lodger at No 40, Pall mall, London.

1884 Francis inherited the title on the death of his brother on 5 Sept 1884, becoming Sir Francis William Grant, 8th Baronet of Monymusk.

1884/5: At about this time, as Alfred Monday writes in the preface to his work:

“I was instructed by Sir Francis Grant of Monymusk in the County of Aberdeen, baronet, to write a history to perpetuate the memory of his maternal ancestors, the ancient and honourable Somersetshire family of Yea”

Monday’s work, in which he also treats at some length the history of the Grant family (pp 98-105), was published in 1885 by G Vincent in

Generation 10 (cont.)

Taunton.

1886: Sir Francis married Laura, daughter of John Fraser of Bunchrew at Westminster, London on 2 Dec 1886. (Refer his memorial and McKenzie, Alexander; History of the McKenzie's, Inverness, 1894, p 502)

He was to enjoy the title for only 3 years, dying in 1887 without issue, when the title passed to Arthur Henry Grant his cousin, son of Arthur Grant, who became the 9th Baronet and who held the title until his death on 1 March 1917

1887: Francis died on 13 Dec 1887 and was buried at Monymusk, where a monumental inscription reads :

“Sacred to the memory of Sir Francis William Grant, 8th Baronet, formerly captain in the 16th Lancers, younger son of the late Robert Grant of Tillyfour, born 10 Feb 1828; married 2 Dec 1886; died 13 Dec 1887.

This tablet is placed here by his sorrowing wife Laura Fraser, Lady Grant.

Truly this is a grief and I must bear it (Jeremiah X 19)

Here we have no continuing City but we seek the one to come (Hebrews XIII 14)

Also of his widow Laura 4th daughter of John Fraser of Bunchrew died 6 Feb 1933”

1888: On 9 March, Confirmation of Sir Francis William Grant of Monymusk, County of Aberdeen, Bart formerly Captain 16th Lancers and of the Army & Navy Club, and of 40 Pall Mall, London who died 13 Dec 1887 at Monymusk House, testate granted at Aberdeen to Adam Blandy of Early House Reading, late Colonel HM Army, Frederick Loftus Dashwood 13 Marlborough Hill, London late Major HM Army and Edmund Lomax Fraser 45 Portman Square London Colonel HM 60th Rifles, Executors named in will or deed dated 12 April 1887 and recorded in Court Books of Commissariat (sic) of Aberdeen 5 March 1888. Value of estate £35,585 4sh 10d (Scotland, National Probate Index, Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories)

Generation 11

20. **CHARLOTTE MARY¹¹ YEA** (William Walter¹⁰, William Walter⁹, William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born about 1813 in Kingston Russell, Dorset. She died on 05 Apr 1882 in Eastry, Kent. She married Cholmeley

Generation 11 (cont.)

Charles William Dering, son of Edward Dering and Anne, on 30 Jul 1846 in West Knighton, Dorset. He was born on 01 May 1785 in London. He died on 06 Feb 1858 in Thanet, Ramsgate, Kent.

Notes for Charlotte Mary Yea:

1813: We find no baptism record for Charlotte Mary, though from the censuses (see below) we can be reasonably confident she was born about 1813. The Longbredy parish register has no record of her baptism - though she may have been baptised privately, as was the case with her sister Eleanora of whom the Curate recorded the baptism only 6 years later !!

1841 census: Charlotte 25 was living with her mother Ann and brother Raleigh and his wife Ellen in West Knighton, Dorset.

1846: Cholmeley Charles Dering widower, son of Edward Dering Baronet, and Charlotte Mary Yea spinster, daughter of William Walter Yea Baronet, both of full age were married by licence in West Knighton on 30 July 1846. Witnesses included Eleanora Anne Heckstetter Yea.

1851 census: Cholmeley Dering 65 Landed Proprietor born Marylebone and wife Charlotte 38 born Longbredy Dorset were living at Belvedere, Melcombe Regis. Living with them were Cholmeley's daughter (from his first marriage) Emily aged 37 - just one year younger than her stepmother - and Cholmeley & Charlotte's sons Edgar aged 2 born Hants and Lionel Ashton Dering aged 4 months born London. The household had seven servants. We should remark that Charlotte's husband was almost 30 years her senior - though he fathered two sons by her when he was in his mid-60's.

1861 census: Charlotte Dering widow 45 born Dorset and her (un-named) son (probably Lionel) aged 10 born Middlesex London were visitors staying in the household of John Lewis Phipps, Justice of the Peace, and his family in Westbury, Wilts.

1871 census: Charlotte Dering widow aged 57 landed proprietor born Kingston Russell Dorset was living at St George Street, St George Hanover Square, Westminster. Living with her were four servants.

1881 census: Charlotte Dering landowner widow born Longbredy Dorset was living at Walcot, Bath. Living with her was a lady's maid.

1882: Charlotte died in 1882 Q2, the GRO record for her death in Eastry district, Kent giving her age at death as 69. On 14 June, the will of Charlotte Mary Dering

Generation 11 (cont.)

late of 12 St George's Road Eccelstone Square Middlesex widow who died on 5 April 1882 at Great Mongeham, Kent was proved at the Principal Registry by Edgar William Wallace Dering of Fermoy in Ireland the son, and Ralph Cameron of Old Castle House, Blackheath, Kent, nephew, Esquires, the Executors. Effects £15932, 7sh 9d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for Cholmeley Charles William Dering:

1785: Cholmeley Charles William Dering was the son of Sir Edward Dering, 7th baronet, and his wife Anne nee Hale, and was baptised in St Marylebone Westminster on 6 May 1785. He had an elder brother Edward who died in 1808. However, the title did not pass to Cholmeley as his brother left a son also named Edward born 1807 who later succeeded Sir Edward as 8th baronet

1803: Cholmeley Charles William Dering was educated at Christ Church, Oxford where he matriculated 3 May 1803 aged 18; BA 1807. He later served as MP for Romney 1817/18 (Alumni Oxonienses)

1809: Cholmeley Charles William Dering of Marylebone married Charlotte Bucknall Hale of St George Hanover Square by licence in St Marylebone, Westminster on 27 July 1809. Witnesses were William Hale and William Hale Jr - presumably Charlotte's father and brother. Charlotte Bucknall Hale was baptised in Welwyn Herts on 27 June 1783, the daughter of William Hale and his wife Mary.

1841 census: Cholmelly Dering 50 independent means and wife Charlotte aged 50 both born out of county were living at Chapel Street, St George Hanover Square. Living with them were daughters Emily 22 and Frances 19, also born out of county. The household also had six servants.

1843: Cholmeley's first wife Charlotte Bucknell Dering wrote her will on 26 January 1843, in which she left bequests to her son Osmond, a minor, and her two daughters Emily Charlotte and Frances. His wife Charlotte died in Hatfield, Herts in 1843 Q4. Administration of her goods was granted to Cholmeley Charles William Dering of Ayot St Lawrence Herts on 11 Oct 1843. (see also SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\DR/49/7)

1846: Cholmeley re-married to Charlotte Yea - see her personal notes

1851 census: Cholemely and Charlotte were living in Melcombe Regis, Dorset - see her personal notes

1858: The will of Cholmeley Charles William Dering late of 2 Chapel Street

Generation 11 (cont.)

Grosvenor Square Middlesex Esquire deceased who died on 6 Feb 1858 at Ramsgate, Kent was proved at the Principal Registry by the oath of Charlotte Mary Dering of 2 Chapel Street widow the Relict and sole Executrix. Effects under £3000. He was buried on 13 Feb 1858 in Pluckley, Kent where his death and that of his first wife are commemorated in a monumental inscription. (Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Dering of Surrenden-Dering in the parish of Pluckely, Kent collected by Rev Francis Haslewood AKC, p 24)

Cholmeley Charles William Dering and Charlotte Bucknall Hale had the following children:

- (i) Emily Charlotte was baptised 8 Dec 1813 in Welwyn Herts. She died in 1875 Q2 in Thanet district, Kent.
- (ii) Frances Dering (daughter) was baptised in St George Hanover Square on 12 Mar 1822

Notes for Frances:

She married William Phillip Haslewood in St Geo Hanover Square in 1844 Q3.

- (iii) Osmond Dering was baptised in Ayot St Lawrence, Herts on 29 March 1826. The Reverend Osmond Dering was buried in Kensal Green, Kensington on 23 Nov 1860 aged just 34.

Cholmeley Charles William Dering and Charlotte Mary Yea had the following children:

- 26. i. EDGAR WILLIAM WALLACE¹² DERING was born on 15 Aug 1848 in Kings Walden, Herts. He died on 02 Dec 1894. He married Marianna Emily Harding, daughter of Thomas Goldie Harding and Mary Anne Jane Wollocombe, on 22 Apr 1879. She was born on 08 Feb 1852 in Littleham, Devon. She died on 16 Aug 1926 in Instow, Devon.
 - 27. ii. LIONEL ASHTON DERING was born on 17 Sep 1850 in London. He died on 08 May 1890 in San Remo, Italy. He married Katharine Edith Archer-Burton in 1876 in London.
21. **JULIA ELIZA**¹¹ **YEA** (William Walter¹⁰, William Walter⁹, William⁸, David⁷, David⁶, David⁵, David⁴, John³, Robert², Richard¹) was born on 05 Apr 1815. She died on 28 Oct 1885 in London. She married Henry Thompson, son of Robert Thompson and Mary Jane, on 23 Apr 1844 in West Knighton, Dorset. He was born on 14 Apr 1816 in Oakham, Rutland. He died on 03 Apr 1900 in Weston Super Mare.

Notes for Julia Eliza Yea:

Generation 11 (cont.)

1841 census: Julia aged 25 was living with her sister Ellen (Eleanora) aged 30 at South Street, Dorchester, both of independent means and born in county

1844: The Somerset Archives hold a copy of the marriage settlement for Julia and the Reverend Henry Thompson involving properties in Dorset & Somerset: Chekerall, Domyster and Alton (Dorset) 1591 "Rampsham" mead 1627/8 Nettlecombe, Sampford Brett, Old Cleeve, Stogumber, St. Decumans, Treborough 1784. Date range: 1578 - 1844. (SWHT doc ref DD\DR/32)

1844: Henry Thompson, bachelor, Clerk in Holy Orders, son of Robert Thompson, Inspector of Taxes married by licence Julia Eliza Yea of Lewell Lodge, daughter of William Walter Yea Baronet on 23 April 1844 in West Knighton. Bride and groom were both of full age. Witnesses were Raleigh Henry Yea, Eleanora A H Yea, Charlotte Mary Yea and Margaret (Urquart ??)

1851 census: Henry Thompson 35 Curate of Little Chart born Rutland and wife Julia Thompson 35 born Weymouth Dorset were living in Little Chart, Kent with their children Charlotte 6 born Wilts and Jane 3 born Dorset.

1861 census: Julia Thompson aged 46 married born Weymouth (mis-transcribed on Ancestry as Plymouth), Dorset was a boarder at the boarding house of Jane Barwick in Ramsgate, Kent. Her husband Henry Thompson 44 Clerk in Orders born Oakham Rutland was listed as a boarder at the boarding house of Emma Whitehead in Paddington. We don't know why Henry and Julia were apparently living apart at this time, but Julia's presence in Ramsgate may have been linked to their daughters' attendance at Thanet St Laurence school there - see their personal notes.

1871: Henry Thompson 55 Clergyman C of E "without cure of souls" born Rutland and wife Julia Eliza 56 born Weymouth Dorset were living in Richmond Surrey. Living with them was their daughter Jane 23 born Langton Maltravers, Dorset and sadly noted as "imbecile" and Maria Haden, an attendant to Jane.

1881 census: not found

1885: Julia Eliza Thompson was buried in Camden, London on 30 Oct 1885. The GRO record for her death in Pancras district gives her age at death as 70.

1885: On 12 November 1885, administration of the personal estate of Julia Eliza Thompson (wife of the Rev Henry Thompson, clerk) late of 30 Fitzroy Square, Middlesex who died 28 October 1885 at 30 Fitzroy Square was granted at the Principal Registry to the Reverend Henry Thompson of Old Castle House, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, Kent. Her personal estate was £444 7sh 2d (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Generation 11 (cont.)

Notes for Henry Thompson:

1816: Henry was baptised on 7 April 1816 in Oakham, Rutland, the son of Robert Thompson and his wife Mary Jane.

1841 census: Not found

1851-1871 censuses: Please see notes for wife Julia Eliza.

1881 census: Henry Thompson married aged 66 BA Oxford, no occupation born Rutland was registered as a guest staying at the Charing Cross Hotel, Strand, London

1891 census: Henry Thompson 74 widower living on own means born Oakham, Rutland was a lodger with Rose Knowles at North Meols, Southport, Lancs. His daughter Jane 44 and her nurse were living with him - see Jane's personal notes.

1900: The GRO records the death of Henry Thompson aged 84 in Axbridge district which includes Weston super Mare in 1900 Q2. The Reverend Henry Thompson of 2 Princes Buildings Weston super Mare clerk died on 3 April 1900. Administration was granted on 8 May to Charlotte Cameron, wife of Ralph Abercrombie Cameron. (*ie his daughter*) . Effects £446 5sh 4d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Henry Thompson and Julia Eliza Yea had the following children:

28. i. CHARLOTTE ANN HECKSTETTER YEA¹² THOMPSON was born about 1845 in Upton Scudamore, Wilts., She died on 25 Mar 1910 in London. She married Ralph Abercrombie Cameron in 1869 in London. He was born on 20 May 1839 in Leamington, Warwicks. He died on 02 May 1927 in London.
- ii. JANE JULIA ELEANORA TREVELYAN THOMPSON was born in 1847 in Wareham, Dorset District.

Notes for Jane Julia Eleanora Trevelyan Thompson:

1847 She was baptised on 6 June at Langton Maltravers, Dorset, where her father was the Curate of the parish, which was part of Wareham district. Mrs Matson (*ie her aunt Jane*), Mrs England and Rev (Norton Kelson ???) were noted in the register as the sponsors.

1851 & 1871 censuses: Living with her parents - please see personal notes for her mother Julia.

Generation 11 (cont.)

1861 census: Jane Thompson 13 born Langton Maltravers Dorset was listed as a pupil at a (boarding ?) school for girls at Thanet St Laurence in Ramsgate, Kent. Her sister Charlotte Thompson aged 16 born Upton Scudamore Wilts was also listed as a pupil.

1881 census: Jane Thompson 34 born Langton Maltravers and sadly noted as “imbecile” and her nurse Jane Green were boarders with the family of George Smith, a farrier in Paddington. There is no obvious explanation for why Jane was lodging with her nurse. On the night of the census, her father was staying at the Charing Cross Hotel in London, and we have found no record for her mother in this census.

1891 census: Jane Thompson 44 single born Langton Dordset and noted as paralysed was living with her father Henry Thompson as boarders in the house of Rose Knowles at North Meols, Ormskirk near Southport, Lancs. Jane’s nurse Jane Green was also living with her.

1901 census: Not Found

1911 census: Not found

1922: An entry on www.deceasedonline.com states Jane was buried or cremated in Camden on 25 August 1922. However, we have no record on GRO or FreeBMD to validate this entry. If that record is correct, Jane would have been about 75 at death

22. **GEORGIANA¹¹ ALLEYNE** (Georgiana¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 12 May 1805 in Henbury, Gloucs. She died on 26 Jul 1867 in London. She married George Fursdon, son of George Sydenham Fursdon and Harriet Rodd, on 07 Jun 1825 in Walcot, Somerset. He was born in 1802 in Cadbury, Exeter. He died on 12 Feb 1873 in Brampford Speke, Exeter.

Notes for Georgiana Alleyne:

1805: The Henbury parish register records her baptism on 14 May 1805 (*2 days after her birth*), about a year after her parents’ marriage.

1825: George Fursdon of Walcot bachelor and Georgiana Alleyne of the parish of Bathwick spinster were married by licence at Walcot, Somerset on 7 June 1825. The licence may have been required because Georgiana was not quite into her majority. The witnesses were her mother Georgiana and her sister Elizabeth Jane.

Generation 11 (cont.)

1867: Georgiana Fursdon of Westbourne Park, Paddington was buried on 1 August aged 67 at Kensal Green, Kensington & Chelsea.

Notes for George Fursdon:

George Fursdon was born in 1802, the second son of George Sydenham Fursdon of Fursdon House, Cadbury, Devon, a prominent family who had been established there since the 1400's. George and Georgiana were to have eight children, four sons and four daughters. Georgiana pre-deceased her husband dying in 1867. After her death, George remarried to Isabella Victoria Vaughan in Staplegrove, Taunton on 26 Jan 1869. It was to be a short marriage - George died on 12 Feb 1873 at Brampford Speke just North of Exeter

The heirs of George & Georgiana through the fifth generation from their eldest son Charles still own and occupy Fursdon House in 2019 - thus direct descendants of the Yea family in the female line.

George Fursdon and Georgiana Alleyne had the following children:

- i. MARGARET¹² FURSDON was born in 1826.
- ii. ELLEN FURSDON was born in 1828.
- iii. CHARLES FURSDON was born in 1829.
- iv. LUCY FURSDON was born in 1831.
- v. ALICE FURSDON was born in 1832.
29. vi. WALTER FURSDON was born on 27 Dec 1833 in Wells. He died on 02 Mar 1876 in Berrynarbor, Devon. He married Sarah Anna Hole, daughter of Francis Hole and Frances Spurway, on 05 Aug 1863 in Georgeham, Devon. She was born on 02 Mar 1836 in Georgeham, Devon. She died on 07 Mar 1915 in Ilfracombe.
- vii. GEORGE EDWARD FURSDON was born in 1840.
- viii ALFRED HENRY MARCUS FURSDON was born in 1842.
- .
23. MARIA LOUISA¹¹ ALLEYNE (Georgiana¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 18 Jun 1812 in St. James, Barbados. She died on 03 Sep 1845 in Nusseerabad, Bengal, India. She married John Fordyce on 18 Mar 1842 in Paris, France. He died on 26 Feb 1877 in Earls Colne, Essex.

Notes for Maria Louisa Alleyne:

1812: Maria Louisa was born 18 June and baptised 9 August 1812 in St James, Barbados. At some point, probably at the same time that her father died at sea in 1813 and thus while she was still an infant, she returned to England with her mother

Generation 11 (cont.)

and siblings.

1841 census: Not found. She may have been living in Paris, where she married the following year.

1842: Capt John Fordyce of the Bengal Artillery and Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Haynes Gibbs Alleyne Esq of the Island of Barbados were married on 18 March 1842 at the British Embassy in Paris by the Rev Dr Halfhead. (Times of London, 21 March 1842)

1845: Maria Louisa died and was buried on 3 Sept in Nusseerabad, Bengal, India aged just 29.

John Fordyce and Maria Louisa Alleyne had the following child:

- i. SOPHIA ELIZABETH¹² FORDYCE was born on 31 May 1844 in Benares, India. She died on 16 Feb 1885 in London. She married Patrick Bellew on 15 May 1862 in London.

Notes for Sophia Elizabeth Fordyce:

1844: Sophia Elizabeth Fordyce was born 31 May 1844 and baptised 21 Aug 1844 at Benares, India. Now known as Varanasi, this city on the Ganges is one of the most important cities to both the Buddhist and Hindu faiths. Sadly, about 15 months after Sophia's birth, her mother Maria Louisa died in Nusseerabad, probably the modern Nasirabad which in the time of the British Raj was the administrative headquarters of Mymensingh district in what is now Bangladesh.

1847: Sophia's father was thus left with an infant daughter to bring up. It was probably easy enough for him to find household servants in the short term, but we find that two years later John Fordyce re-married to Phoebe Graham in Meerut, Bengal on 14 April 1847. She was to bear him four sons and a daughter in India, half-brothers and half-sister to Sophia

1861: The promotion effective 29 April 1861 of Colonel John Fordyce, Bengal Artillery to Major General was gazetted on 6 August 1861 (London Gazette, 6 Aug 1861 p 3274)

1862: The following year, though it is unclear whether in a permanent return to UK or a period of home leave, Sophia was back in England where on 15 May 1862 and aged 18 she married in Notting Hill by licence Patrick Bellew aged 29. Sophia's father John Fordyce was

Generation 11 (cont.)

recorded as Major General in the Royal Artillery. Patrick's profession was given as HM Bengal Medical Service and his father Lt Gen Walter Bellew was the Quartermaster General of the Bengal Army.

1871: We also have no record of whether Patrick & Sophia returned to India, but they are recorded in the 1871 UK census living in Kensington with Patrick's widowed sister Maria Judge 32, born Australia, and their widowed mother Anna Bellew aged 60 and born Calcutta. Patrick's birthplace is recorded as Niseerabad, surely the same town where Maria Louisa died. From these Bellew family birthplaces, we might infer Patrick's father had several important overseas postings in the army.

1877: At some point, John Fordyce was knighted. Sir John Fordyce KCB died at Colne House, Earls Colne Essex on 26 Feb 1877. His will was proved at the Principal Registry London on 13 June by Dame Phoebe Fordyce, relict and executrix, effects under £4000 (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

1885: Sophia died on 16 Feb 1885 in Bayswater, London. Administration of her estate was granted on 19 August with certain limitations to William Edward Hughes, Solicitor of Grays Inn and Alexander Dingwall Fordyce of Bayswater Lieutenant in Her majesty's Indian Army, the lawful attornies of John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce and Arthur Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, the brothers by the half blood, the surviving executors, now residing in the East Indies. John & Arthur were tow of the sons of John & Phoebe, both born in India. Effects £1406. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

24. **WALTER LACY¹¹ ROGERS** (Julia Eleanor¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 28 Jan 1831 in London. He died in Apr 1885 in Oare, Wilts. He married (1) **HERMIONE LUCY HAMILTON** on 25 Feb 1868 in London. She was born on 07 Aug 1844 in London. She died on 08 Feb 1869 in London. He married (2) **SOPHIA MAY COORE PATON** on 30 Apr 1873 in London. She died on 05 Nov 1935 in London.

Notes for Walter Lacy Rogers:

1831/2: Walter Lacy Rogers was born on 28 January 1831 and baptised on 22 March 1832 at St George's, Bloomsbury, his parents' residence given as Woburn Place.

1841 census: We find a possible match for Walter Rogers aged 10 not born in

Generation 11 (cont.)

county, living in Rottingdean Village, Sussex, where it appears he may have been at a boarding school of Gavin Smith aged 35, schoolmaster.

1851 census: Walter L Rogers aged 20 born Marylebone, London was listed as a student at Balliol College, Oxford. He matriculated there in June 1849 aged 18; BA 1853 and MA 1864. His university record also shows he was educated at Eton. (Alumni Oxonienses)

1861 census: Walter Lacy Rogers 30 Landed Proprietor born Marylebone was living with his mother Julia E Rogers 68 and sister Eleanora 28 at 39 Montague Square, London.

1861: The National Portrait Gallery has an albumen print "Probably Walter Lacy Rogers" by Camille Silvy dated 10 May 1861 and purchased 1904. (National Portrait Gallery, photographs collection, ref no Ax 53085)

1866/1869: Walter Lacy Rogers was a student of the Inner Temple 4 June 1866 then aged 35, and was called to the Bar 30 April 1869. Barrister at Law, Inner Temple (Alumni Oxonienses, and Men at the Bar per Wikisource)

1868: Walter Lacy Rogers bachelor Gentleman of 39 Montague Square s/o F J Newman Rogers Esq Queens Counsel and Hermione Lucy Hamilton spinster of 30 (Onslow ?) Gardens d/o J J E Hamilton Esq, Captain HM Army were married by licence at St Pauls, Kensington on 25 Feb 1868. Bride & groom were both of full age. The officiating minister was E H Rogers, Walter's brother. Witnesses were Favoretta Frances Hamilton, Agnes Henrietta Hamilton, Edward Archibald Hamilton and Francis Grant. Sadly, it was to be a brief marriage, as Hermione died the following year after giving birth to a son.

1871 census: W L Rogers widower aged 40, magistrate and Barrister at Law practising, born St Pancras, London was living in Onslow Square London with his son Francis E Rogers aged 2 born London. Living with them were a nurse and a footman

1873: Walter Lacy Rogers widower, Barrister at Law of Onslow Gardens s/o Francis James Newman Rogers Barrister at Law and Sophia Mary Coore Paton spinster of Queens Gardens d/o George Paton, barrister were married by licence at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Westminster on 30 April 1873. Bride and groom were both of full age. Witnesses were George Paton and Francis Grant. The officiating minister was Walter's brother E H Rogers, noted in the register as Vicar of Thames Ditton.

1881 census: Walter Lacy Rogers 50 Barrister at Law born Bloomsbury, Middlesex

Generation 11 (cont.)

and wife Sophia Mary Coore Rogers were living at Rainscombe House North Newnton. Living with them were their children Henry Paton Rogers 7, Julia Sophia Coore Rogers 5 & Violet Jenny Yea Rogers 5 all three born Kensington; Walter Lacy Yea Rogers 2 & George Ernle Rogers 6 months, both born North Newnton, Wilts. Their household also had six domestic servants

1885: Walter Lacy Rogers died on 18 April 1885 at Rainscombe House. He was buried on 24 April 1885 aged 54 at Wilcott with Oare, Wiltshire, his residence given as Rainscombe. His will was proved at the Principal Registry by Sophia Mary Coore Rogers widow, the relict and Frederick Letchmere Paton of 11 New Square, Lincolns Inn, Middlesex Esq barrister, the Executors. Effects £17,977 7sh 11d (Alumni Oxonienses; Wilcott parish register; National Probate calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for Hermione Lucy Hamilton:

1844: Hermione Lucy Hamilton was the daughter of John James Edward Hamilton Gent and his wife Favoretta nee Corbett, and was baptised at Christ Church, Albany Street Camden on 7 August 1844.

1868/9: Hermione married Walter Lacy Rogers in February 1868. Sadly, it proved a very short marriage lasting less than a year when Hermione died. She had given birth to their son Francis Edward Newman Rogers less than two months earlier, and it seems possible she died due to post-natal complications. Her death is recorded in Kensington district in 1869 Q1. A family tree in the public domain gives her death as 8 February. She was buried in Oare, Wilts on 16 February aged just 24, her residence given as Brompton. The officiating minister at her burial was E H Rogers, her husband's brother.

Walter Lacy Rogers and Hermione Lucy Hamilton had the following child:

30. i. FRANCIS EDWARD NEWMAN¹² ROGERS was born on 26 Dec 1868 in London. He died on 28 Mar 1925 in Pewsey District. He married Louisa Annie Jennings in 1893 in London. She was born in 1869 in Brecon, Wales. She died on 25 Feb 1955 in Weston Super Mare.

Notes for Sophia May Coore Paton:

1848: Sophia Mary Coore Paton daughter of George Paton, Barrister and his wife Louisa Sophia of 15 Hanover Terrace was baptised at St Marylebone, Westminster on 3 Aug 1848.

Generation 11 (cont.)

1873: Sophia married as his second wife Walter Lacy Rogers. See his personal notes. She was to bear him six children.

1935: Sophia died on 5 November, her death registered in 1935 Q4 in Kensington aged 87. Probate of the will of Sophia Mary Coore Rogers widow of Kensington was granted to Walter Lacy Yea Rogers, Colonel HM Army on 30 December 1935. Effects £38,594 15sh 6d, re-sworn £39360 5d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations).

Walter Lacy Rogers and Sophia May Coore Paton had the following children:

- ii. HENRY PATON ROGERS was born on 02 Apr 1874 in London. He died on 13 May 1900 in Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Notes for Henry Paton Rogers:

Henry Paton Rogers' birth was registered in Kensington in 1874 Q1. He was born 2 April 1874, and baptised on 16 May 1874 in Thames Ditton by his uncle E H Rogers who was Vicar there. Henry was a casualty of the Second Boer War. A memorial at Holy Trinity Church, Oare reads:

“In loving memory of Captain Henry Paton Rogers 2nd Wiltshire Regiment son of Walter Lacy Rogers Esq and Sophia his wife who died 13 May 1900 of enteric fever at Bloemfontein South Africa on active service aged 26 years”

Probate of his will was granted to Francis Edward Newman Rogers and Walter Lacy Yea Rogers Esquires (his brothers) Effects £2762 10sh 3d) (National Probate calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

- iii. JULIA SOPHIA COORE ROGERS was born on 01 Aug 1875 in London. She died on 29 Jan 1948 in London.

Notes for Julia Sophia Coore Rogers:

Julia Sophia Coore Rogers' birth was registered in 1875 Q3 in Kensington. She was born 1 August and baptised 26 August 1874 at St Peter, Cranley Gardens, Kensington. The officiating minister was her uncle E H Rogers. She did not marry. She died on 29 January 1948 at St Stephens Hospital, Chelsea., and was buried on 2 February at Kensington. Probate was granted on 29 July to Ethel Gertrude Rogers spinster (her sister). Effects £23,840 7sh 8d (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Generation 11 (cont.)

- iv. VIOLET MARY YEA ROGERS was born about 1876 in London. She died on 27 Feb 1962 in Stroud. She married (1) WILLIAM ETHELDRED JENNINGS, son of Richard Jennings, on 07 Jan 1914 in Kensington, London. He was born about 1854 in London. He died on 30 Apr 1919 in Bath. She married (2) EDWARD STRACHEY on 14 Mar 1933. He was born on 13 Jan 1882 in Gloucestershire. He died on 17 May 1973 in Chew Magna, Somerset.

Notes for Violet Mary Yea Rogers:

1876: Violet Mary Yea Rogers' birth was registered in Kensington in 1876 Q4. She was baptised on 11 Jan 1877 at St Peter, Kensington, her dob noted as 28 Nov 1876. Her parents were living at 32 Onslow Square.

1888: The Somerset Archives hold the record of the Commonplace book of Violet Mary Yea Rogers (aged 11) containing only answers to a list of questions put to relations and friends, 1888. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SH/72/5)

1914: William Ethelred Jennings 59 widower, gentleman, of the Windham Club, SW London and Violet Mary Yea Rogers, 36 spinster of Cranley Gardens, were married after banns at St Peter's Kensington on 7 January 1914. Witnesses were Sophia M C Rogers, F E N Rogers, Frederick L Paton, and Arthur C Jennings, Rector of Stanley, Glos.

1919: Violet's marriage was not a long one. Her husband William died on 30 April 1919 in Bath. Probate of the will of William Etheldred Jennings of 9 Lansdown Place Bath was granted in Bristol on 1 December to Edward Charles Jennings, retired colonel, HM Army and Herbert Jodrell Barclay, barrister, effects £23,824 18sh 9d (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

1933 Some 14 years after the death of her first husband, Violet M Y Jennings re-married to Edward Strachey at Hanover Square in 1933 Q1. Edward was the second Baron Strachie (sic), and was the son of Edward, the first Baron Strachie, a Liberal politician, a descendant of an ancient family whose seat was at Sutton Court, Somerset. The Somerset Archives hold a copy of their marriage settlement between: Violet Mary Yea Jennings of Halkin Street, Middlesex, widow and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Edward Strachey of Sutton Court, Stowe for the payment of £33 per month by the wife to the husband. Includes a list of stocks and bonds held and marriage certificate. Date 13 Mar & 14 Mar 1933. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SH/83/7 AccNo G/2595)

Generation 11 (cont.)

1939: The 1939 Register records Violet Strachie dob 25 Nov 1880 and Lord Edward Strachie dob 13 Jan 1882, both living on private means, living at Sutton Court, Clutton R D, Somerset. Lord Strachie was noted as a Senior Warden, Air Raid Protection.

1962: The death of Violet M Y Strachie aged 86 was registered in Stroud, Glos in 1962 Q1. Probate of the will of the Right Honourable Violet Mary Yea Strachie of Moor Court Hotel, Amberley, Stroud, married woman who died 27 Feb at the General Hospital Stroud, was granted at London on 20 August to Midland Bank Executor & Trust Co Ltd. Effects £104,607 9sh 8d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Her husband Edward survived her by about 10 years. Baron Edward Strachie of Sutton Court Stowey died on 17 May 1973. He is buried in Chew magna, where his grave states he was born in Gloucestershire on the 13th Jan 1882 . The house is at Stowey in the Chew Valley in an area of Somerset now part of Bath and North East Somerset, near to the village of Bishop Sutton. Probate of his will was granted on 11 Feb 1974, effects £53,545.

- v. WALTER LACY YEA ROGERS was born in 1878 in Pewsey District.

Notes for Walter Lacy Yea Rogers:

1878: The GRO records the birth of Walter Lacy Yea Rogers, mother maiden name Paton, in 1878 Q4 in Pewsey district, Wilts.

1883/1905: An apparently authoritative entry on a military history website states Walter was educated at Rugby School and then at Trinity College Oxford where he graduated with an MA probably around 1900. Evidently a keen sportsman, Walter won an Oxford Blue in 1898 and 1900. He was capped twice as a forward for the England rugby team, and played in the 1905 tests against Wales in Cardiff and Ireland in Cork - unfortunately on the losing team in both instances. He also played for the Barbarians and Blackheath, including a game against the All Blacks, and for the Officers of the Army against their Navy counterparts.

1901 census: Walter L Y Rogers aged 23, single born Wilcot, Wilts was listed as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery at their barracks in Ipswich

1900/1935: Walter had a distinguished army career. He was gazetted as Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in 1900 and to the Royal Horse

Generation 11 (cont.)

Artillery in 1901, promoted to Captain in 1908. He served in India in 1909-1914. On return to Europe he was promoted to Major in 1914 and served in WW1 as Commander of the 76th (Army) Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery in France and Italy for 18 months, engaged at 2nd Battle of Ypres, Somme, Arras, Messines and final drive. He was mentioned in dispatches three times and wounded. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order on 1 Jan 1918 in the New Years honours list, and the same year promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. Following service 1920-21 in Mesopotamia he was promoted full Lieutenant Colonel in 1929. He served as Commander Royal Artillery 51st (Highland) Division, Territorial Army 1931-2 and of the 56th (1st London) Division 1932-35. He retired in 1935. (Militarian.com Military History Forum)

1939 Register: Not found

1948: Walter died on 10 February 1948 and was buried on 13 Feb in Old Brompton Cemetery, Earls Court, his age recorded as 69 and address given as 5 Collingham Gardens, Kensington. We found no record of a marriage of Walter who was apparently a life-long bachelor. The Administration of the will of William Lacy Yea Rogers of 5 Carlyle Square Chelsea was granted on 29 April to Midland Bank Executor and Trust Company Ltd. Effects £27521 6sh 7d (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

- vi. GEORGE ERNLE ROGERS was born about 1880 in Pewsey District. He died in 1899 in London.

Notes for George Ernle Rogers:

1880: The GRO records the birth of George Ernle Rogers, mother maiden name Paton, in 1880 Q4 in Pewsey district. He was baptised at Oare, Wilts on 3 Dec 1880. The officiating minister was his uncle E H Rogers. He died in July 1899 and was buried on 14 July in Kensington.

- vii. ETHEL GERTRUDE ROGERS was born in 1882 in Pewsey District. She died on 29 Feb 1952 in London.

Notes for Ethel Gertrude Rogers:

1882: The GRO records the birth of Ethel Gertrude Rogers mother maiden name Paton in 1882 Q3 in Pewsey district. She was baptised at Oare, Wilts on 10 Aug 1882 when the officiating minister was her uncle E H Rogers, Vicar of Thames Ditton. She never married. Ethel Gertrude of 5 Carlyle Square Chelsea died on 29 Feb 1952. Probate was granted

Generation 11 (cont.)

on 7 May to the Midland Bank Executor & Trust Company. Effects £20502 9sh 7d. (National Probate calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

25. **MARY JANE FORBES¹¹ GRANT** (Charlotte Mary Poore¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 05 Jan 1821 in St Stephens Canterbury. She died on 16 Apr 1880 in Paris, France. She married John Gregson on 20 Oct 1853 in Monymusk. He was born about 1806 in Shotton Hall Durham. He died on 27 Dec 1879.

Notes for Mary Jane Forbes Grant:

1841 census: Living with parents in St George, Hanover Square - see notes for her mother Charlotte.

1851 census: Mary Jane aged 30 born England was living with her father and brother at Monymusk House, Aberdeen.

1853: Mary Jane Forbes Grant married John Gregson as his second wife. They had one child, Francis R Grant born ca 1855.

1861 census: Mary J Gregson aged 40 born Canterbury, Kent and husband John Gregson 55 Barrister not in actual practice born Durham were living at Bramham cum Oglethorpe, Yorkshire with children by John's first marriage Isabella 21, James 15, Caroline 13, Elisabeth 11, Esther 10 and John & Mary's son Francis aged 6, born Scotland. Living with them were a governess and ten servants.

1871 census: Mary J F Gregson aged 50 landowner's wife born Canterbury and her husband John Gregson aged 65 landowner, born St Oswald's, Durham were living in Bramham, Yorkshire. Living with them were John's son by his first marriage Charles 22 and a visitor William Osborne. Completing the household were ten domestic servants.

There are descendants of her children from this marriage living in Northumberland in 2010

Notes for John Gregson:

1841: John (not Francis as some have referred) Gregson age 35 Barrister born in county with (first) wife Isabella 34 born out of county and child Lancelot were living at St Oswald, Durham.

Generation 11 (cont.)

1851 census: Mary's husband John Gregson 45 landed proprietor born Durham was living at Clifford cum Boston with children Isabella, James, Caroline, Elisabeth and Esther. Mary was not listed with them as she did not marry John until 1853.

1853: It appears John's first wife Isabella died in Newcastle district in 1853 Q3. Shortly afterwards he married Mary on 20 October 1853.

1861 & 1871 censuses: see notes for Mary

1880 Q1: We find a credible match for the death of John Gregson aged 74 in Wetherby district - which includes the parish of Bramham cum Oglethorpe where John was living in the 1861 & 1871 censuses.

1880 The will with a codicil of the John Gregson late of Bramham House Tadcaster of the County of York and of Murton and Burdon ion the County of Durham Esq who died 27 Dec 1879 at Bramham House was proved at the Principal Registry London by Lancelot Allgood Gregson of Kensington in the County of Middlesex Esq, Captain in Her Majesty's 70th Regiment of Foot, the son one of the Executors. Personal Estate under £70,000. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

John Gregson and Mary Jane Forbes Grant had the following child:

- i. FRANCIS R¹² GREGSON was born about 1855 in Scotland.

Generation 12

26. **EDGAR WILLIAM WALLACE¹² DERING** (Charlotte Mary¹¹ Yea, William Walter¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 15 Aug 1848 in Kings Walden, Herts. He died on 02 Dec 1894. He married Marianna Emily Harding, daughter of Thomas Goldie Harding and Mary Anne Jane Wollocombe, on 22 Apr 1879. She was born on 08 Feb 1852 in Littleham, Devon. She died on 16 Aug 1926 in Instow, Devon.

Notes for Edgar William Wallace Dering:

1848: Edgar William Wallace Dering was born on 15 Aug 1848 and baptised on 29 Aug 1848 at Kings Walden, Herts.

1851 census: Living with parents in Melcombe Regis, Dorset - see notes for mother Charlotte Mary Yea

1861 census: Edgar W Dering aged 12 scholar born Herts was a lodger living in Ramsgate, Kent with Emily Dering, 47, un-married fundholder born Herts. (She was

Generation 12 (cont.)

probably an aunt)

1869/1871: Edgar Wm Wallace Dering was listed as officer with the 25th Foot having joined as Ensign in 1868, living in Ireland. (Thom's Directory for 1870)

1871: Edgar was listed as Ensign with the 1st Battalion of 25th (Kings Own Borderers) Regiment of Foot, attached from the 2nd Battalion.

1879: Edgar William Wallace Dering and Marianna Emily Harding were married in Plymouth in 1879 Q2. A family tree in the public domain cites the marriage date as 22 April.

1881 census: Edgar Dering 32 married Captain of Infantry born Kings Walden Herts was a lodger at the boarding house of Peter Moranville in St George Hanover Square.

1888: Edgar William Wallace Dering was listed as an officer in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, formerly the 25th (Kings Own Borderers) Regiment. The record states he enlisted as Ensign on 8 Jan 1868; Lieutenant (purchased) 28 June 1871; Captain 8 Feb 1879; Major 15 Dec 1885. (Harts Army List 1888)

1891 census: Edgar W W Dering married aged 42, Major Infantry, born Kings Walden Herts and wife Marianna E 38 born Northam Devon were living in Richmond Surrey with their children Claude L Y Dering 5 born Ireland and Anthony L Y Dering aged 10 months born Richmond.

1892: Edgar William Wallace Dering was posted Major in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers.

1894: Edgar William Wallace Dering of Eccleston Square, Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Army died on 2 Dec 1894 at Rawalpindi, India. He was buried in Rawalpindi the next day, 3 December.

Probate of his will was granted at London on 7 Feb 1895 to Marianna Emily Dering widow and Arthur George Symonds Gentleman. Effects £16,520 1sh 3d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for Marianna Emily Harding:

1845: Marianne's parents Thomas Goldie Harding and Mary Anne Jane Wollocombe were married in Bideford District in 1845 Q4. Bideford District includes the parish of Northam where the family are recorded in later censuses.

Generation 12 (cont.)

1851 census: Marianne came from a prosperous family. In this census, her parents Goldie Harding banker aged 34 born Arlington Devon and Marianne Harding 28 born Stowford with their children Florence 4 and Constance 2 both born Monkleigh and Frances 6 months born Northam Ridge were living at Halsannery, Northam Ridge. Living with them were five maid-servants.

1852: Marianne Emily Harding, d/o Thomas Goldie and Marianne Jane Harding was baptised at Littleham Devon on 8 Feb 1852 - though we find no record of her birth in FreeBMD or GRO.

1861 census: Marianna - probably recorded under her middle name which is apparently mis-spelled as Elimy M for Emily M aged 9 scholar born Northam was living with her parents, Thomas Goldie Harding aged 43 and Marianna Jane Harding 38, and her four siblings. Her father Thomas is recorded as a Magistrate, Alderman and Farmer. The family were living at Halsannery House, Northam Ridge, Bideford. The house still stands today and among other uses is a venue for weddings.

1871 census: Not found

1881 census: Marianne E Dering aged 28 married b Torquay and her daughter Beatrice aged 1 born Torquay were visitors living in Walcot, Bath with Eleanora A H Yea - the sister of the mother of Marianne's husband Edgar, ie his aunt.

1891 census: See record for her husband Edgar.

1901 census: Marianne E Dering aged 49 widow, living on own means, born Northam, Devon was living in Instow near Barnstaple, Devon with her children Beatrice 20 b Plymouth and Claude 15 naval cadet born Dublin. Living with them were Marianne's mother Marianne J Harding, widow aged 79 born Stowford and her sister Constance Harding single aged 50 born Monkleigh.

1911 census: Marianna Emily Dering 59 widow living on private means, born Northam, Devon was living at Instow, North Devon. Living with her were her son Rupert Cholmeley Yea Dering 27 single, Captain in HM Army born County Cork; her mother Marianna Jane Harding 89 widow born Stowford Devon; and her sister Constance Ellen Mary Harding 63 single born Devon. The record states Marianna had four children, all living.

1926: Marianna was buried in 1926 at Instow, Devon. Marianna of Strandfield, Instow, widow, died on 26 August 1926. Probate of her will was granted in London on 16 December to Frederick William Fane, banker; Arthur George Symonds, solicitor; and Anthony Lionel Yea Dering Esq. Effects £12,118 9s 9d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Generation 12 (cont.)

Edgar William Wallace Dering and Marianna Emily Harding had the following children:

- i. BEATRICE ADELA FRANCES¹³ DERING was born on 01 Apr 1880 in Torquay. She died in 1923 in Instow, Devon.

Notes for Beatrice Adela Frances Dering:

1881 census; Beatrice aged 1 with her mother Marianna E Dering aged 28 were recorded as visiting Eleanora A H Yea in Bath - the latter being Eleanora Ann Heckstetter Yea, sister of Edgar's mother Charlotte Mary Dering nee Yea and hence Edgar's aunt.

1923 She pre-deceased her mother and was buried in Instow, Devon .

31. ii. RUPERT CHOLMELEY YEA DERING was born on 07 Apr 1883 in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland. He died on 19 Apr 1915 in Ypres, Belgium. He married Helen Margaret Fitzgerald on 06 Aug 1914 in Fitzgerald, Dublin, Ireland. She was born in 1898 in Dublin, Ireland. She died on 19 Jun 1974 in Hindhead, Surrey.
- iii. CLAUDE LACY YEA DERING was born on 13 Oct 1885 in Dublin Ireland. He died in 1943 in Lancaster. He married Winifred Gelibrand in 1915 in Kensington, London.

Notes for Claude Lacy Yea Dering:

Identified in The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal: The Anne of Exeter Volume

1891 census: Living in Richmond with his parents. See notes for father Edgar

1901: Claude enrolled in the Royal Navy on 15 January. (National Archives ref ADM 196/127/25)

1901 census: Claude aged 15, naval cadet, born Dublin, Ireland was living in Instow Devon with his mother, elder sister and grandmother.

1911 census: Not found. Possibly at sea when the census was taken.

1914: Claude was one of four lieutenants appointed for the commissioning and later service aboard the cruiser Essex, 9800 tons,

1914: On 6 September, Claude Dering 29 Lieutenant in the Royal Navy

Generation 12 (cont.)

arrived Liverpool from Quebec aboard the White Star Dominion Line's vessel Megantic.

1917: In December, Claude was appointed Lt Commander for command of submarines.

1919: On 20 Feb, the Supplement to the London Gazette reported that Claude was awarded the honour of Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for service in submarines from 1 July 1918 to 11 Nov 1918. He was later promoted to Commander on 1 Jan 1920.

1939 register: Claude was listed as an "Inmate" at the Royal Navy Hospital, Great Yarmouth

1943: Claude of the Royal Navy Auxiliary Hospital, Lancashire, died on 31 October. His death with the rank of Commander, DSO, was recorded among the obituaries of Retired Officers in the Royal Navy Lists. Probate of his will was granted at Llandudno on 8 March 1944 to Anthony Lionel Yea Dering (*his brother. Claude's wife had pre-deceased him*). Effects: £2370 18sh 3d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills and Administrations)

- iv. ANTHONY LIONEL YEA DERING was born on 18 May 1890 in Richmond, Surrey. He died in 1953 in Deben, Suffolk. He married Gertrude Frances Cordelia Boyd in 1916 in Bideford Devon. She was born in 1890 in London. She died in 1969 in Deben, Suffolk.

Notes for Anthony Lionel Yea Dering:

Identified in The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal: The Anne of Exeter Volume

1890: Anthony was born on 18 May 1890 and baptised on 22 June 1890 in Richmond, Surrey.

1891 census: Living with parents in Richmond, Surrey. See notes for father Edgar Dering.

1901 census: Anthony 10 born Richmond, Surrey was a scholar at a boarding school in Tunstall, Kent.

1911 census: Not found

Generation 12 (cont.)

1914: Anthony served in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers. His promotion from 2nd Lieutenant to Lieutenant was effective 24 Nov 1914, but for some reason was not recorded in the Supplement to the London Gazette until 24 June 1915. We find no detailed records of his war service, but he survived the war and was awarded the 1914 Star.

1916: Anthony married Gertrude Frances Cordelia Boyd in Bideford, Devon in 1916 Q3.

1936: On 21 November, Anthony aged 46 occupation secretary (of golf club) was a first class passenger on board the Blue Star Line's vessel Almeda Star departing London, his destination Lisbon. No family members travelling with him, and purpose of voyage not stated.

1936: On 14 December, Anthony 46 was a passenger aboard the Royal Rotterdam Lloyd Line's vessel Baloeran on her voyage originating in Batavia, Indonesia arriving Southampton. It seems likely Anthony boarded at her port of call in Lisbon.

1938: On 31 March, Anthony aged 48 occupation secretary, was a (first class) passenger aboard the Hamburg South America Line's vessel Cap Arcona arriving Southampton. The vessel's voyage was out of Buenos Aires, but it seems likely Anthony boarded at one of her ports of call, Funchal or Madeira.

1939 Register: Anthony born 18 May 1890, occupation secretary of golf club was living in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, with wife Gertrude F C Dering born 10 April 1890 and daughter Joan R C Dering born 29 April 1917

1953: Anthony of Aldeburgh, Suffolk died on 29 June 1953. Probate of his will was granted at Ipswich on 17 August to Gertrude Frances Cordelia Dering, widow. Effects £6,672 0sh 1d.

Notes for Gertrude Frances Cordelia Boyd:

She was born about June 1890 in Paddington. She died in Deben, Suffolk about March 1969

27. **LIONEL ASHTON**¹² **DERING** (Charlotte Mary¹¹ Yea, William Walter¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 17 Sep 1850 in London. He died on 08 May 1890 in San Remo, Italy. He married Katharine Edith Archer-Burton in 1876 in London.

Generation 12 (cont.)

Notes for Lionel Ashton Dering:

1850: Lionel Ashton Dering was born 17 Sept 1850 (Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage of British Empire for 1881, Joseph Foster) The GRO registers his birth in 1850 Q4 in St George Hanover Square, mother maiden name Yea

1851 census; Lionel aged 6 months born London was living in Melcombe Regis with his parents, step sister Emily aged 37 and brother Edgar aged 2 born Kings Walden, Herts.

1861 census: We find a probable match for Lionel - though forename missing - but aged 10 born Middlesex with his mother Charlotte Dering 45 born Dorset, the two listed as visitors at the home of John Lewis Phipps, Justice of the Peace in Westbury, Wilts.

1871 census: Lionel 20 born London single and listed as under-graduate at Oxford was living in Ramsgate Kent with his (step-)sister Emily C Dering aged 57 unmarried born Hertfordshire.

1872: Lionel Dering matriculated at New College Oxford on 15 Oct 1869 aged 19 and in 1872 was at the Inner Temple. (Alumini Oxonienses and Foster's Baronetage)

1876: on 18 September, Lionel Ashton Dering of the parish of St George, Hanover Square obtained a licence for marriage to Katharine Edith Archer-Burton of the same parish, both in their majority. The marriage was registered in St George Hanover Square in 1876 Q3.

1881 census: Not found

1890: Lionel died on 8 May 1890 in San Remo, Italy. The document in the public domain (in Italian) confirms he was aged 39, the son of Cholmeley Charles Dering and Charlotte Mary Yea, and the husband of Katharine Archer-Burton. It states he was resident in (Binges ??), but gives no cause of death.

Lionel Ashton Dering and Katharine Edith Archer-Burton had the following child:

- i. DOROTHY¹³ DERING was born about 1880 in Newton Abbot district.
28. CHARLOTTE ANN HECKSTETTER YEA¹² THOMPSON (Julia Eliza¹¹ Yea, William Walter¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born about 1845 in

Generation 12 (cont.)

Upton Scudamore, Wilts,. She died on 25 Mar 1910 in London. She married Ralph Abercrombie Cameron in 1869 in London. He was born on 20 May 1839 in Leamington, Warwicks. He died on 02 May 1927 in London.

Notes for Charlotte Ann Heckstetter Yea Thompson:

1845: Charlotte Anne Heckstetter Yea Thompson was baptised at Upton Scudamore, Wilts on 20 April 1845. Her father Henry Thompson was Clergyman of Upton Scudamore. A note in the register states Mrs Hele Phipps, Mr Raleigh Yea and Rev E H Thompson were sponsors. Charlotte's birth is recorded on FreeBMD simply as "female" with no forenames in 1845 Q1 in Warminster district, which includes Upton Scudamore parish. The GRO similarly gives no forenames, but confirms her mother maiden name was Yea.

1851 census: see notes for her mother Julia.

1861 census: Charlotte Thompson aged 16 born Upton Scudamore Wilts was listed as a pupil at a (boarding ?) school for girls at Thanet St Laurence in Ramsgate, Kent. Her sister Jane 13 born Langton Maltravers Dorset was also listed as a pupil. The school is located in Ramsgate.

1869: Charlotte Ann H Y Thompson and Ralph Abercrombie Cameron were married in 1869 Q2 in St George Hanover Square.

1871 census: Ralph A Cameron 31 Secretary to Ceylon Company born Leamington, Warwick, his wife Charlotte A H Cameron 26 b Upton Scudamore Wilts and their son Archibald R Cameron 7 months born St George Hamover Square were visiting Louisa Yea at her home at Hedington House, Brighton

1881 census: Ralph A Cameron 44 Secretary of Company in Ceylon Trade born Leamington, Warwickshire with wife Charlotte A H Cameron 36 b Upton Scudamore were living at Shooters Hill Road, Charlton next Woolwich. Living with them were their children Archibald R 10; John E 6; Eleanora 5; Ralph 3; Christina C 1. Also living with them were four servants.

1891 census: Ralph A Cameron 57 Director Manager East India Company, wife Charlotte A Cameron 46 and daughters Eleanor G 15 and Charlotte C 11 were living in Kensington.

1901 census: Ralph A Cameron 61 Director Joint Stock Company and Charlotte A H Cameron 56 with son Ralph A 23 and daughter Christina C were living in Chelsea.

1910: Charlotte Ann Heckstetter Yea Cameron of 33 Elm Park Gardens Chelsea,

Generation 12 (cont.)

wife of Ralph Abercrombie Cameron, died on 25 March 1910. The record of her death in 1910 Q1 gives her aged at death as 65. Administration was granted to Ralph Abercrombie Cameron Gent on 27 April. Effects were £504 12sh 5d. (National Probate calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for Ralph Abercrombie Cameron:

Educated at Brighton College

1869: Ralph married Charlotte Ann Heckstetter Yea Thompson - see her personal notes.

1871-1901 censuses: see personal notes for wife Charlotte

1911 census: Ralph Abercrombie Cameron, widower, Managing Director of Public Joint Stock Company having tea and rubber estates in Ceylon was living in Chelsea. His son Ralph Abercrombie Junior 33 single clerk in the Probate Office, Somerset House and daughter Eleanora Yea Cameron 35 and Christina Charlotte Cameron 31, both single. Living with them were five servants. The census return states Ralph had seven children of whom two had died.

1927: Ralph Abercrombie Cameron of 65 Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea died on 2 May 1927. His death is recorded in 1927 Q2 aged 87. Probate on his will was granted to (his son) Archibald Rice Cameron, Major General in HM Army on 4 June. He was a very wealthy man - his estate was valued at £53857 18sh 3d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Ralph Abercrombie Cameron and Charlotte Ann Heckstetter Yea Thompson had the following children:

- i. ARCHIBALD RICE¹³ CAMERON was born in Sep 1870 in London. He died on 19 Jun 1944 in Kelso, Roxburghshire.

Notes for Archibald Rice Cameron:

- ii. RALPH CAMERON was born in 1871 in Brentford, Middlesex. He died in 1871 in Brentford, Middlesex.
- iii. EWAN CAMERON was born in 1872 in London. He died in 1873 in London.
- iv. JOHN EWEN CAMERON was born in 1874 in London. He died on 28 Jul 1939 in Greenlaw, Berwick. Scotland.

Notes for John Ewen Cameron:

Generation 12 (cont.)

John joined the navy at 13 and rose to become a naval officer and was decorated for service at the Battle of Jutland, our largest naval engagement of WW1.

- v. ELEANORA YEA CAMERON was born in 1875 in London. She died on 08 Nov 1946 in Edinburgh, Scotland.
 - vi. RALPH ABERCROMBIE CAMERON was born in 1877 in Richmond, Surrey. He died on 31 May 1952 in Grouville, Jersey.
 - vii. CHRISTINA CHARLOTTE CAMERON was born in 1880 in Blackheath, Kent. She died on 23 Nov 1936 in Cheltenham, Gloucs. She married John Murray Ballard on 30 Nov 1916 in London.
29. **WALTER**¹² **FURSDON** (Georgiana¹¹ Alleyne, Georgiana¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 27 Dec 1833 in Wells. He died on 02 Mar 1876 in Berrynarbor, Devon. He married Sarah Anna Hole, daughter of Francis Hole and Frances Spurway, on 05 Aug 1863 in Georgeham, Devon. She was born on 02 Mar 1836 in Georgeham, Devon. She died on 07 Mar 1915 in Ilfracombe.

Notes for Walter Fursdon:

Walter Fursdon joined the Church, though the Church of England Clerical database has no entry for him.

The Reverend Walter Fursdon died on 2 March 1876 in Berrynarbor, Devon

His will with effects under £8000 was proved at Exeter on 19 April 1876 by Sarah Ann Fursdon widow, the Relict and sole Executrix. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills and Administrations)

Notes for Sarah Anna Hole:

The Fursdon estate is close to Upton Pyne, the residence of Nicholas and Mercy Hole whose daughter Sarah married William Lacy, whose daughter Dorothy later married David Yea (please see his personal notes).

It might be thought that Sarah Ann and Sarah might be from the same family. However, our research shows that Sarah Ann was **NOT** a direct descendant of Nicholas & Mercy. She was a descendant from Robert Hole and Julia Browning of Zeal Monachorum, Devon in the early 1600s

Generation 12 (cont.)

Buried at Berrynarbor 7th March 1915

Walter Fursdon and Sarah Anna Hole had the following children:

- i. GEORGINA FRANCES ANNA¹³ FURSDON was born in 1865 in Barnstable Area.

Notes for Georgina Frances Anna Fursdon:

1865 J Quarter in BARNSTAPLE UNION Volume 05B Page 494

- ii. FLORENCE CAROLINE FURSDON was born in 1866 in Barnstable Area.

Notes for Florence Caroline Fursdon:

1866 S Quarter in BARNSTAPLE UNION Volume 05B Page 441

30. FRANCIS EDWARD NEWMAN¹² ROGERS (Walter Lacy¹¹, Julia Eleanor¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 26 Dec 1868 in London. He died on 28 Mar 1925 in Pewsey District. He married Louisa Annie Jennings in 1893 in London. She was born in 1869 in Brecon, Wales. She died on 25 Feb 1955 in Weston Super Mare.

Notes for Francis Edward Newman Rogers:

1868/9: The GRO records the birth of Francis Edward Newman Rogers, mother maiden name Hamilton, in 1869 Q1 in Kensington. His mother Hermione died in early February 1869 (see her personal notes). Francis was baptised on 24 April 1869 at Thames Ditton, where his uncle - his father's brother E H Rogers - was Vicar. His baptism record confirms Francis was born on 26 December (1868)

1871: Francis aged 2 was living with his father in Brompton, Chelsea. Living with them were a nurse and a footman.

1881 census; Not found, but Francis was NOT living with his father and step-mother (see personal note for his father). He was educated at Eton and it is possible he was away at school when the census was taken.

1891 census: Francis E N Rogers single, 22 student born London was listed as a visitor at the Hand Hotel, Llangollen, Wales.

1893: Francis Edward Newman Rogers and Louisa Annie Jennings were married at St George, Hanover Square in 1893 Q3. Louisa was the daughter of Edward Jennings of Gellideg, Carmarthenshire. She was to bear him a son and two daughters.

Generation 12 (cont.)

1894/1911: Francis was a member of Wiltshire County Council from 1894 to 1911, and a farmer. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Wiltshire and a Commissioner of the Board of Agriculture in 1911. (Who was Who, 1920-2008)

1900/1910: As a Liberal parliamentary candidate, Francis Rogers contested Devizes unsuccessfully in 1900 before being elected as its member of parliament for the parliament of 1906-1910. Having lost that seat to Basil Peto at the January 1910 general election, he contested Salisbury, again unsuccessfully, in December 1910. (Who was Who, 1920-2008)

1901 census: Francis E N Rogers 32 Justice of the Peace born London and Louisa A Rogers 32 born Brecon, Wales were living at Rainscombe Park with daughters Hermione 5 and Sylvia aged 1 both born Clifton, Bristol. Also in the household were four servants.

1911 census: Francis Edward Newman Rogers 42 Farmer and landowner born County of London and wife Louisa Annie Rogers 42 born Brecon were living at Rainscombe, Pewsey, Wilts with their daughter Sylvia Agnes Rogers 11 born Bristol and son Francis Henry Newman Rogers 7 born Oare, Wilts. The census return states Francis & Louisa had been married 17 years with three children, all still living. Also in the household were three domestic servants.

1925: The GRO records the death of Francis Edward Newman Rogers in Pewsey district in 1925 Q1, age at death 56. He died on 28 March. Probate of his will was granted at London on 18 June to Louisa Annie Rogers, widow. Effects £21,667 4sh 11d, re-sworn £24777 7sh 2d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills and Administrations)

Notes for Louisa Annie Jennings:

1867: Louisa Annie Jennings was born on 1 Jan 1867 and baptised 10 March 1867 at Llansanffraid-Ar-Wysg, Brecon, the daughter of Edward William Jennings Gent and his wife Louisa Annie of Newton.

1893: She married Francis Edward Newman Rogers and was to bear him a son and two daughters.

1939: In the 1939 Register, Louisa A Newman Rogers, widowed of private means, was recorded at The Old Ship Hotel, Mere & Tidsbury, Wilts. In an apparently duplicated entry her dob is given as 31 Dec 1870 and 31 Dec 1874, neither of which are a close match to her recorded birth.

1955: Louisa A N Rogers' death aged 89 was registered in Weston super Mare in

Generation 12 (cont.)

Q1. Louisa Annie Rogers of Cowdray Lodge, Clarence Road North, Weston super Mare widow died at The Crossway Nursing Home Weston super Mare. Probate was granted at Lewes on 15 May to Midland Bank Executive and Trustee Company Ltd; Francis Henry Newman-Rogers, retired Lt Colonel HM Army; and Edmond Roy Lawrence, solicitor. Effects £57,824 14sh 8d. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Francis Edward Newman Rogers and Louisa Annie Jennings had the following children:

- i. HERMIONE ANGELA¹³ ROGERS was born on 01 Nov 1895 in Rainscombe, Marlborough, Wilts. She died on 31 Dec 1917 in Alexandria (Hadra) Egypt.

Notes for Hermione Angela Rogers:

Hermione Angela Rogers, daughter of Francis Edward Newman Rogers and Louisa Annie Rogers, of Rainscombe, Marlborough, Wilts. was born on 1st November 1895. Hermione was a pupil at Grassendale School. She served in WW1 as a nurse in the Voluntary Aid Detachment. She died on 31 Dec. 1917, age 22 and is buried at Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery, **Egypt**. A memorial at her school reads:

“Hermione Angela Rogers, Oare, Wilts. A Grassendale girl who gave her life in the service of King and Country, Dec 31 1917.” (Wilcot Oare, WW1 Casualty Biographies)

- ii. SYLVIA AGNES ROGERS was born in 1899 in Bristol.

Notes for Sylvia Agnes Rogers:

Both FreeBMD and GRO have the record of her birth as “female” but with no forename cited

32. iii. FRANCIS HENRY NEWMAN ROGERS was born on 31 Dec 1903 in Pewsey District. He died in 1977 in Worthing, Sussex. He married (1) JOAN MELVILLE BALFOUR on 04 Apr 1927 in London. She was born on 05 Nov 1908. She died in 2000 in Maidstone, Kent. He married (2) GERTRUDE L BODDAM in 1938 in London. She was born on 13 Nov 1908 in New Plymouth, New Zealand. She died on 31 Jul 2007 in Worthing, Sussex.

Generation 13

31. **RUPERT CHOLMELEY YEA¹³ DERING** (Edgar William Wallace¹², Charlotte Mary¹¹ Yea, William Walter¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was

Generation 13 (cont.)

born on 07 Apr 1883 in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland. He died on 19 Apr 1915 in Ypres, Belgium. He married Helen Margaret Fitzgerald on 06 Aug 1914 in Fitzgerald, Dublin, Ireland. She was born in 1898 in Dublin, Ireland. She died on 19 Jun 1974 in Hindhead, Surrey.

Notes for Rupert Cholmeley Yea Dering:

1891 census: Rupert C Dering aged 7 born Ireland was living at Weare Gifford, Devon with his grandmother Marianne J Harding widow 69 born Stowford, Devon and his aunt Constance E M Harding 43 single born Monkleigh, Devon

1901 census: Rupert Cholmeley Yea Dering aged 17 was a student with rank of gentleman cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

1902: Rupert was posted as 2nd Lieutenant in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers.

1911 census: Rupert 27 single, Captain in HM Army born Fermoy, Ireland was living with his mother and grandmother in Instow, Devon.

1912: Rupert was posted as Captain in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers.

1915: Rupert C Y Dering, Captain 2nd Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers died of wounds received in action, in the battle for Hill 60 near Ypres in Flanders. His battalion landed at Le Havre on 15 August 1914, and saw action in several early battles including the First Battle of Ypres. The KSOB were also involved in the Second Battle of Ypres and the capture of Hill 60. A note in the public domain states he had served continuously since the retreat from Mons in August 1914 and was mentioned in Sir John French's despatches. His younger brother served during this time in the same regiment. Rupert died on 18 April 1915 and was interred at the Poperinghe Old Military Cemetery near Ieper/Ypres, plot II.M.52. He was awarded (post-humously) the 1914 Star, British War and Victory Medal with M.I.D. Oakleaf. (Ireland, Casualties of WW1, 1914-1922)

1915: Rupert Cholmely Yea Dering of Royal Barracks Dublin Captain 2nd Battalion Kings Own Scottish Borderers died 18 April 1915 at Poperinghe on active service. Probate Dublin to Helen Dering, Widow. Effects £224 15sh 6d in England. Sealed London 31 August. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

1917: Rupert had a modest financial investment in Canada, probate for which was granted to his widow Helen in 1917. See her personal notes.

Notes for Helen Margaret Fitzgerald:

Generation 13 (cont.)

1911 Ireland census: We find a credible match for Helen Fitzgerald aged 25 single born Dublin living at **3 Hatch Street Lower, Dublin** with her mother Mabel 52 widow born County Dublin. Living with them were a visitor and two domestic servants. The family appeared prosperous as the house had 11 rooms. Hatch Street is the very same address given by Helen in her application of probate for her late husband's estate in Canada, making this a very credible match for this Helen to be Rupert's wife.

1917: In May 1917, Rupert's widow Helen applied to the Eastern Judicial Court, Manitoba and received probate for a certain estate of Rupert in Canada, an investment in the Royal Trust Company of Winnipeg, not amounting to more than C\$2410.55. Among the documents supporting her claim was a sworn statement that **Helen Dering of 21 Hatch Street, Dublin widow** proved the will of her husband Rupert on 14 August 1915 in the High Court in Ireland. Helen made her application with documents sworn in and notarised in London and lodged through local solicitors and did not have to travel to Canada in person. (Manitoba Probate Records 1891-1930)

1919/1920: Helen Margaret Dering appears in the Electoral Roll for both years in Coleherne Court, Kensington.

1920: Helen M Dering married Robert B Fitzgerald in Chelsea in 1920 Q4.

1939 Register. Helen Fitzgerald born 6 July 1885 married, living on private means was living in Brompton Square, Kensington. Living with her were a parlour maid, groom and cook.

1974: Helen Margaret Fitzgerald dob 5 July 1885 died in Surrey SW in 1974 Q2. Helen Margaret Fitzgerald of Wilton Nursing Home, Hindhead Surrey died on 19 June. Probate of her will was granted on 1 August 1974 at Winchester, no administrator named. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Rupert Cholmeley Yea Dering and Helen Margaret Fitzgerald had the following child:

33. i. RUPERT ANTHONY YEA¹⁴ DERING was born on 17 Oct 1915 in Kensington, London. He died on 16 Mar 1975 in Midhurst, West Sussex. He married Betty Bridgett Druce on 17 Apr 1940 in Kensington, London. She was born on 15 May 1915 in Nottingham. She died on 12 Jan 2011 in Chichester, Sussex.
32. FRANCIS HENRY NEWMAN¹³ ROGERS (Francis Edward Newman¹², Walter Lacy¹¹, Julia Eleanor¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 31

Generation 13 (cont.)

Dec 1903 in Pewsey District. He died in 1977 in Worthing, Sussex. He married (1) **JOAN MELVILLE BALFOUR** on 04 Apr 1927 in London. She was born on 05 Nov 1908. She died in 2000 in Maidstone, Kent. He married (2) **GERTRUDE L BODDAM** in 1938 in London. She was born on 13 Nov 1908 in New Plymouth, New Zealand. She died on 31 Jul 2007 in Worthing, Sussex.

Notes for Francis Henry Newman Rogers:

1904: GRO records the birth of Francis Henry Rogers mother maiden name Jennings in 1904 Q1 in Pewsey district. His death record (see below) cites his dob as 31 Dec 1903. Francis Henry Newman Rogers was baptised at Oare on 12 March 1904. Officiating minister was E H Rogers.

1911 census: Francis Henry Newman Rogers aged 7 born Oare, Wilts was living with his parents Francis Edward Newman Rogers, landowner and farmer, and Louisa Annie Rogers both aged 42 born London and Brecon respectively, and his sister Sylvia Agnes Rogers aged 11 born Bristol at Rainscombe, Pewsey, Wiltshire. The census return shows his parents had been married for 13 years and had three children all still living. Living with them were three domestic servants.

1925: Francis Henry Newman-Rogers of Rainscombe Park, Marlborough, Wilts aged 21 is listed on the passenger manifest of the P&O vessel SS Borda on her voyage of 25 February from London bound for Australia via the Cape, his destination Cape Town. His occupation is given as tobacco grower, country of intended residence South Africa.

1927: Francis Henry Newman Rogers 23 bachelor gentleman of the Hotel Imperial, Queens Gate, London, s/o Francis Edward Newman Rogers Gent, and Joan Melville Balfour 18 spinster of Carew Road Eastbourne, d/o Claud Hamilton Melville Balfour Gent, were married at St Pauls Onslow Square, Kensington on 4 April 1927.

1935: Francis & Joan were recorded in the Electoral Register living in the Park Lane area of Westminster.

1938: It appears that Francis & Joan divorced. Francis H Newman-Rogers married Gertrude L Boddam in Marylebone in 1938 Q1

1939: In the 1939 register, Francis H Newman Rogers dob 31 Dec 1904, Regular Army, Lieutenant in the Royal Wiltshire (Regiment ??) was living at Brockwells, Uckfield, Sussex. Living at the same address were Gertrude L Rogers dob 13 Nov 1908, incorrectly shown as single because she was Francis' second wife. Also living with them was Timothy J Rogers son of Francis & Gertrude, born 14 June 1939.

Generation 13 (cont.)

1947: The Newman-Rogers family website refers to a bible which has been in the family for generations - originally a gift from Ann Countess of Exeter to Mrs Ann Newman which after her decease passed to her son Francis Holles Newman, with a date inscribed of 17 March 1685. In 1947, in a manuscript note Louisa Annie Rogers wrote “I give these books which were given to me by **my husband’s uncle the Rev E H Rogers to my son Francis Henry Rogers in trust for his son Timothy**. They belonged to Ann Newman **1685**”

1949/1950: Francis was involved in the purchase and sale of a property in Lewes, Sussex. Rose Appleby sold 19 and 21 Keere Street to Francis Henry Newman Rogers of Dale View, Keere Street, retired lieutenant-colonel, for £600 on 25 April 1949. On 18 May 1950 Col Rogers, now of Dale House, Keere Street, sold 19 Keere Street to Zita Teresa Jenner of West Drove, Swanborough, spinster, for £1850. (East Sussex Record Office ref AMS6450)

1962/1970: In Sept 1962, Lt Colonel Newman-Rogers of Steyning, Sussex first contacted the then Wiltshire County Council archives with a view to passing to them a collection of deeds for property transactions, copies of wills and other “old” documents then in his possession. The documents mainly relate to the Rogers family of Rainscombe in Oare in Wilcot near Marlborough, the Newman family of North Cadbury, Somerset and to the Yea, Matson and Johnson families related to them by marriage.

Correspondence between him and the County Archivist continued over the next three years, during which time Lt Col Newman-Rogers moved to Tangier Morocco. A sale of the collection was finally agreed in March 1965, and the funds were transferred to his bank in Gibraltar

The documents numbering some 259 individual records (some with multiple skins) are now held by the Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre in Chippenham under reference number 754,

Among the records is item ref 754/139, containing a schedule of documents belonging to Francis Newman Rogers relating to the estates of Sir (William) Walter Yea in Dorset, Devon & Somerset over the period **1691-1836**, and collated ca 1845. This was almost certainly collated by Francis James Newman Rogers who married Julia Eleanora, daughter of William Walter Yea in 1822.

This schedule lists in great detail the various deeds and wills relating to the Yea’s - but from a careful inspection of the documents in the Rogers Family records made at the archive in Chippenham in February 2019, it appears that not all of the documents related to the Yea’s as listed in the schedule now form part of the collection. It is unclear whether they were not included with the original transfer, or were perhaps

Generation 13 (cont.)

subsequently forwarded to some other archive, as occurred with certain documents transferred to Norfolk and Cambridge county archives in 1970 - though there is no correspondence with the Somerset or Dorset archives to suggest this might have been the case.

Frustratingly, among the missing documents are deeds relating to Sturminster Marshall, and wills of David Yea and a Mrs Yea which might refer to David whom died in 1730 and his wife Dorothy nee Lacy, neither of whose wills we have been able to find. Other missing deeds refer to Yea Farm, Wiveliscombe, which we have identified in a transaction in 1597 between John Yea of Yea and David Yea of Oakhampton, and which deeds might have helped to confirm if there was any family relationship between them

1977 Q1. At some point, Francis Henry Newman-Rogers returned to UK from Tangier. He died in Worthing, Sussex in 1977 Q1, his dob is given as 31 Dec 1903. Probate of the will of Francis Henry Newman-Rogers of Shoreham by Sea Sussex was granted in London on 1 June 1977 - no administrator named. Effects £36,057. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations).

Notes for Joan Melville Balfour:

1908: Joan Balfour Melville was born 5 November per her death record.

1931: On 17 June, Joan and her husband Francis were listed as the Executors of the will of her father Claud Hamilton Melville Balfour who died 15 March 1931 (London Gazette, 19 June 1931 p 4035)

1943: It appears Joan & Francis divorced, whereafter she re-married. Joan Melville Balfour d/o the late Mr C H M Balfour & Mrs Balfour of Foochow China was married at Caxton Hall Westminster to Charles Metchim, s/o the late Mr P B Mitchim & Mrs Mitchim of Richmond.

2000: Joan Melville Balfour-Metchim died in 2000 Q3 in Maidstone Kent. Her death record states she was born 5 Nov 1908.

Notes for Gertrude L Boddam:

1908: A family tree in the public domain, apparently well researched and sourced, states Gertrude was born on 13 Nov 1908 in New Plymouth, New Zealand, the daughter of Welby Tudor Balfour Boddam and his wife Lydia nee Fuller.

1945: It appears that Gertrude and son Timothy spent part of the war in Australia. Gertrude aged 36 and Timothy J aged 5 arrived in Liverpool from Sydney aboard the Union Castle's vessel MV Stirling Castle on 22 May 1945.

Generation 13 (cont.)

2007: Gertrude died aged 98 in Worthing Sussex on 31 July 2007.

Francis Henry Newman Rogers and Gertrude L Boddam had the following child:

34. i. TIMOTHY J NEWMAN¹⁴ ROGERS was born on Private in Uckfield, Sussex. He married Jill R Walker in 1964 in Lewes, Sussex.

Generation 14

33. **RUPERT ANTHONY YEA¹⁴ DERING** (Rupert Cholmeley Yea¹³, Edgar William Wallace¹², Charlotte Mary¹¹ Yea, William Walter¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on 17 Oct 1915 in Kensington, London. He died on 16 Mar 1975 in Midhurst, West Sussex. He married Betty Bridgett Druce on 17 Apr 1940 in Kensington, London. She was born on 15 May 1915 in Nottingham. She died on 12 Jan 2011 in Chichester, Sussex.

Notes for Rupert Anthony Yea Dering:

1915: Rupert Anthony Yea Dering's birth, mother maiden name Fitzgerald, was registered in Kensington in 1915 Q4. At his death record (see below), his dob was given as 17 October 1915. He was thus conceived in early 1915, presumably when his father, who was with his regiment fighting in France, had some home leave in England. He was born about six months after his father's death. Upon his father's death, he acceded to the honour of 12th Baronet.

1935-1939: In the British Army lists, Rupert is recorded as promoted 2nd Lieutenant 29 Aug 1935 and full Lieutenant on 29 Aug 1938. He served in Palestine with the 1st Battalion the Kings Own Scottish Borderers and was awarded the Palestine General Services Medal and Clasp. The 1st Battalion KSOB landed in France in September 1939 as part of the British Expeditionary Force, and took part in the Dunkirk evacuation in June 1940. The battalion returned to France in the D-Day landings and was engaged in the battle for Caen, but we have no record of whether Rupert was engaged in any of these later actions. (Note - the KOSB Regimental Museum in Berwick on Tweed holds the regimental war diaries for WW2 of several battalions including the 1st, and may yield further information on Rupert's service.)

1939 register: Not found

1939: In the British Army lists for the year, Rupert was recorded as a Lieutenant in the Kings Own Scottish Borderers.

1940: Rupert married Betty Bridgett Druce in Kensington in 1940 Q2.

Generation 14 (cont.)

1940/45: Rupert is listed as Lieutenant, Kings Own Scottish Borderers in the British Army annual lists for 1940/42 and as Captain in the same regiment in 1943/45.

1975: Rupert's death was registered in Chichester, West Sussex in 1975 Q1, aged 59 and when his dob was stated as 17 Oct 1915. He was the 12th Baronet, and with his death the title, first created in 1626, became extinct. Sir Rupert Anthony Yea Dering of Midhurst, West Sussex died on 16 March 1975. Probate of his will was granted at Winchester on 4 August - no administrator named. Effects £66479. (National Probate Calendar, Index of Wills & Administrations)

Notes for Betty Bridgett Druce:

1916: The birth of Betty B Druce, mother maiden name Bridgett, was recorded in Nottingham in 1916 Q2 . However, the 1939 register (see below) gave her dob as 15 May 1915. She was the daughter of Vere Powys Druce and his wife Mabel nee Bridgett

1938: Betty Bridgett Bruce aged 22 arrived at Southampton from Cape Town on 3 June as a passenger aboard the Union Castle Line's Athlone Castle. Her intended address was given as the Palace Court Hotel, Bournemouth.

1939 Register: Betty B Druce born 15 May 1915, independent means, British Red Cross Nursing Reservist was living with her father Lt Col (Retired) Vere P Druce and mother Mabel Druce at Rose Cottage, Dorchester.

1940: Marriage to Rupert Anthony Yea Dering.

2003/2011: Mrs Betty B Dering was listed on the Electoral Register for Midhurst, Sussex between 2003/2010. The Telegraph of 12 January 2011 reported her death at St Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

Rupert Anthony Yea Dering and Betty Bridgett Druce had the following child:

- i. SUSAN HELEN¹⁵ DERING was born on Private in Nottingham.
34. **TIMOTHY J NEWMAN¹⁴ ROGERS** (Francis Henry Newman¹³, Francis Edward Newman¹², Walter Lacy¹¹, Julia Eleanor¹⁰ Yea, William Walter⁹ Yea, William⁸ Yea, David⁷ Yea, David⁶ Yea, David⁵ Yea, David⁴ Yea, John³ Yea, Robert² Yea, Richard¹ Yea) was born on Private in Uckfield, Sussex. He married Jill R Walker in 1964 in Lewes, Sussex.

Notes for Timothy J Newman Rogers:

1939: FreeBMD records the birth of Timothy J N Rogers in Uckfield, Sussex in

Generation 14 (cont.)

1939 Q3, mother maiden name cited as Boddam. The 1939 register shows Timothy born 14 June 1939 living with his parents in Uckfield, Sussex.

1964: Timothy J Newman-Rogers married Jill R Walker in Lewes Sussex in 1964 Q3. She was to bear him two children.

Timothy J Newman Rogers and Jill R Walker had the following children:

- i. JONATHAN NEWMAN¹⁵ ROGERS was born on Private in Cuckfield, Sussex,.
- ii. ALEXANDER PETER NEWMAN ROGERS was born on Private in Cuckfield, Sussex,.

Oakhampton House and Farm and their Occupants

As is clear from the Descendant Report of Richard Yea section of this volume, the origins and early history of this branch of the Yea family are inextricably linked with Oakhampton House and Farm, upon which a short commentary is appropriate. Oakhampton House and Farm lie about 2 miles north-west of the town of Wiveliscombe on the road to the village of Brompton Ralph – with which two locations Richard’s descendants also had a long association.

Early Ordinance Survey maps show Oakhampton House, with Whitefield and Langley just to the west. Oakhampton and Tipnoller Quarries lie a few hundred yards to the west and south respectively, and we might speculate these may have been the source of roofing slates we find mentioned in records related to Oakhampton and the Yea’s.



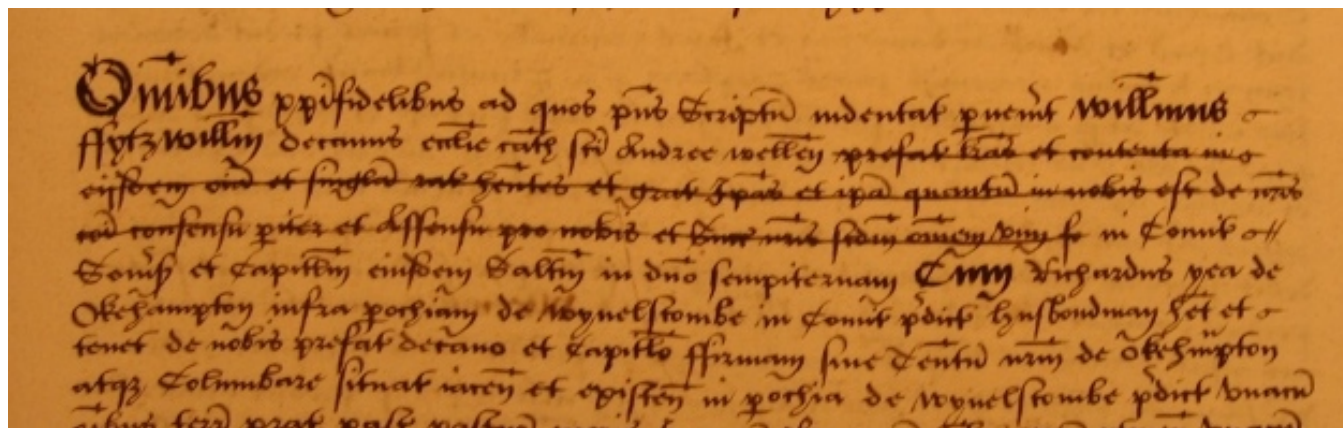
The earliest reference we have to Oakhampton appears almost 1000 years ago in 1065, immediately before the end of the reign of Edward the Confessor and just before the Norman invasion. Edward had brought to England a number of churchmen from France, including one Giso. He initially held the position of King’s Chaplain, but in 1060 or 1061, he was elected as Bishop of Wells, in which calling he served until his death in 1088. In a charter from Edward to Giso in 1065, “Acumentum” ie Oakhampton is mentioned as part of the Manor of Wiveliscombe. While Wiveliscombe is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086/7, where it is recorded as part of the lands of the Bishop of Wells who was not dis-possessed after the invasion, Oakhampton itself is not mentioned.

Probably the earliest recorded tenancy by a member of the Yea family is that in 1365 of John Atte Ya “firmarius de Oakhampton” or farmer of Oakhampton, though we cannot document that he was Richard’s direct ancestor. Further references crop up about a century later with John Yaa and John atte Yae in 1451/2 and 1465, though we can’t be certain these relate to Oakhampton or other properties in Wiveliscombe, or to Richard’s ancestors.

The earliest detailed record of a lease by the Yea family on Oakhampton is that of 19 Nov 1500 to Richard Atya and his un-named wife for their lives. The lease was to commence upon the death of one Eleanor, relict of John Sydenham late deceased, who together with their son Thomas held a lease from 1474. Richard executed another lease in 1524, content unknown but whose existence is confirmed in a third deed he executed in 1544.

In the early 1500’s, Richard’s name appears as a land-holder in the rolls for four lay subsidies issued under Henry VIII. In those where the assessment and/or tax are also enumerated, Richard appears as one of the highest so assessed and taxed, presumably a reflection of the large size and value of the Oakhampton estate.

The purpose of the deed of 1544 was to grant a sub-lease for their lives to David Slocombe and his wife Alice, who was almost certainly Richard’s daughter, and after their deaths for their lives to David & John Yea, children of Robert Yea deceased - who it transpires was Richard’s son. In effect, Richard was arranging for the Slocombe’s to act as trustees of the lease on Oakhampton for his grand-sons, a situation he reinforced in his will of 1548.



Detail Above from deed of 1544 by Richardus Yea de Okehampton (Oakhampton)

After Richard’s death, David & John probably lived with the Slocombe’s at Oakhampton, at least during their minority. The Somerset Muster Roll 1569 lists “David Slocomb gent” in Wiveliscombe but neither David nor John Yea are listed there or elsewhere, though by then both were well into their majority.

In 1580, a sub-lease was granted to John Goldsmith of Exton. He was jailed the following year on the grounds that his wife refused to abjure her catholic faith, and it is likely his sub-lease was forfeited.

David Slocombe died in 1587. A little later in 1589, David Yea was living in Oakhampton when he and his brother John were co-defendants in a court case brought by James Capps. Capps was a prominent local personality who was tenant of Jewe's farm, about one mile west of Oakhampton. In evidence, David was said to be a tithingman for Oakhampton. In other contemporary cases in 1591 a William Chick was stated to be resident at Oakhampton, though whether at the house, farm or elsewhere is unclear.

David's continued residence in Oakhampton is confirmed in 1597 in an Indenture of Feoffment, a property deed which he and others executed with John Yea of Yea and others relating to Yea Farm in Wiveliscombe and East Pitt Farm in Sampford Peverall, Devon. For further details see this history of Thomas Yea at

<https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

The following year 1598, another sub-lease on Oakhampton was granted to John Jones Gloucester for 21 years, but he surrendered it just 3 years later.

In 1601, following the surrender of the Jones lease, a lease was issued to Henry Story. Formerly held on the lives of David Yea and John Yea his brother, it was now to be on the lives of David Yea and of David & Thomas Yea, sons of John Yea. (these latter were the sons of John Yea and his wife Mary Marshe). Henry Story had married Alice Hutchins in 1592. She was Marie's daughter by her second marriage to John Hutchins, while David & John were Marie's sons by her first marriage to Robert Yea who died in 1543. Alice was thus half-sister to David and John, and Henry was in effect their brother-in-law.

In the list of local ratepayers established in 1602, David Yea in Oakhampton was assessed at the huge sum of £80 – by far the highest valuation in the parish of Wiveliscombe. Story's lease of 1601 was in turn followed by a deed in 1608 for a lease to David Yea, gent, David Yea and Jane Allen. The second-mentioned David was David's nephew, son of his brother John, who was to marry Jane shortly thereafter. The "David Gent" died in 1619, and the lease was further modified in 1620 to be on the three lives of David Yea, Jane – by now his wife – and their son David, born in 1618. By including the infant David as one of the three lives in the lease, David was probably securing the family interest in Oakhampton and ensuring his son's inheritance.

In "Wifela's Combe", Hancock suggests in Chapter 8 that at this time, Oakhampton was "no more than such as an ordinary substantial yeoman would have required". He notes that in 1649 when the tenant of the time David Yea was a Royalist, Parliament ordered that a survey be made of the estate. In his History of the Yea Family, Alfred Monday (Appendix K, p xxxiii) also refers to this survey which described the property as "all that messuage or ffarme house called Oakehamptoune consisting of a large hall, a kitchen, two larders, a buttery, five lodging chambers And a Brewhouse with chambers w'out it, a little courtyard, a Woodhouse And a fold yard conteyning in the whole by estimation 3 acres"

The 1649 survey remarks that the farm was leased on 2 April 1639 to David Yea of Wiveliscombe for his own life and those of his son and daughter David and Mary Yea, "all three then living and the youngest (*it was son David*) aged 30". We might infer that David's wife Jane, one of the three lives in the previous lease, had died by 1649,

though we find no burial for her in Wiveliscombe.

The survey concludes that the rent paid was £5 1shilling and the farm was worth £10 0s 0d per annum – implying the profit arising was almost £5. Many Royalists were penalised financially by Parliament for their support of King Charles in the Civil War, but Hancock makes no reference to David suffering in this way.

David died in 1658, his burial recorded in Wiveliscombe as “David Yea the Yelder of Ockenton Hows”. Under his will of the previous year, his lands and tenements, presumably including the lease on Oakhampton, passed to his only son David. The latter’s marriage to Mary Hobbs of Stogursey in July 1655 is recorded in both Wiveliscombe and Stogursey parish registers. She was the daughter of Thomas Hobbs, as Thomas’ will of 1657 makes clear.

David and Mary probably lived in Stogursey initially where their first child, a daughter was born in 1656. They probably moved to Oakhampton after David’s father’s death as their second daughter was born in Wiveliscombe in 1659. She was followed by another daughter in 1661; a son – also David - in 1663; and a fourth daughter in 1675.

In his will of 1685, David made monetary bequests to each of his four daughters. His wife Mary being “*assured of the greater part of my estate for her joynture*” was asked to “*give my son his dyett and afford him such houseroom in this my farmhouse ... until he be provided with a house*”. He bequeathed the remainder of his lands and tenements to their son David, who was stated to be un-married. We might thus assume the son continued to live at Oakhampton with his mother. The Testator appointed his three brothers-in-law as Overseers or Trustees to his will to assist his Executrix Mary, and “*to take all convenient opportunity to purchase a further estate in this my farm called Oakhampton that the same may continue to my successors*”. David died in January 1686. Mary outlived him by almost 40 years, dying in Wiveliscombe in 1724, It is unclear if she continued to live at Oakhampton all this time, or perhaps went to live with one of her surviving daughters

David & Mary’s son David had married in Elworthy in Dec 1690 Dorothy, also a wealthy heiress, the daughter of William Lacy. We don’t know if the couple initially lived in Elworthy, but from 1694 onwards we find several legal documents which refer to David as “of Oakhampton” – nor do we know if David’s mother Mary may have continued to live there with them. David & Dorothy had a son – another David, though we find no birth or baptism for him. It seems likely he was born and baptised in Wiveliscombe between 1690-98, when there is a gap in the parish register. We know of his existence from provisions in his grand-mother Sarah Lacy’s will of January 1698/9 and Mary’s final will of 1723. He was apparently the only child of David & Dorothy.

David died in Wiveliscombe in March 1730, survived by Dorothy who died there in May 1741. Monday specifically cites that administration of David’s will was granted in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on 30 June 1730 to David Yea, son of the deceased and Dorothy Yea widow. However, we have been unable to discover this document or indeed any will or PMI for David or Dorothy – and that seems odd since as an only child, David presumably inherited Oakhampton and other significant assets from his

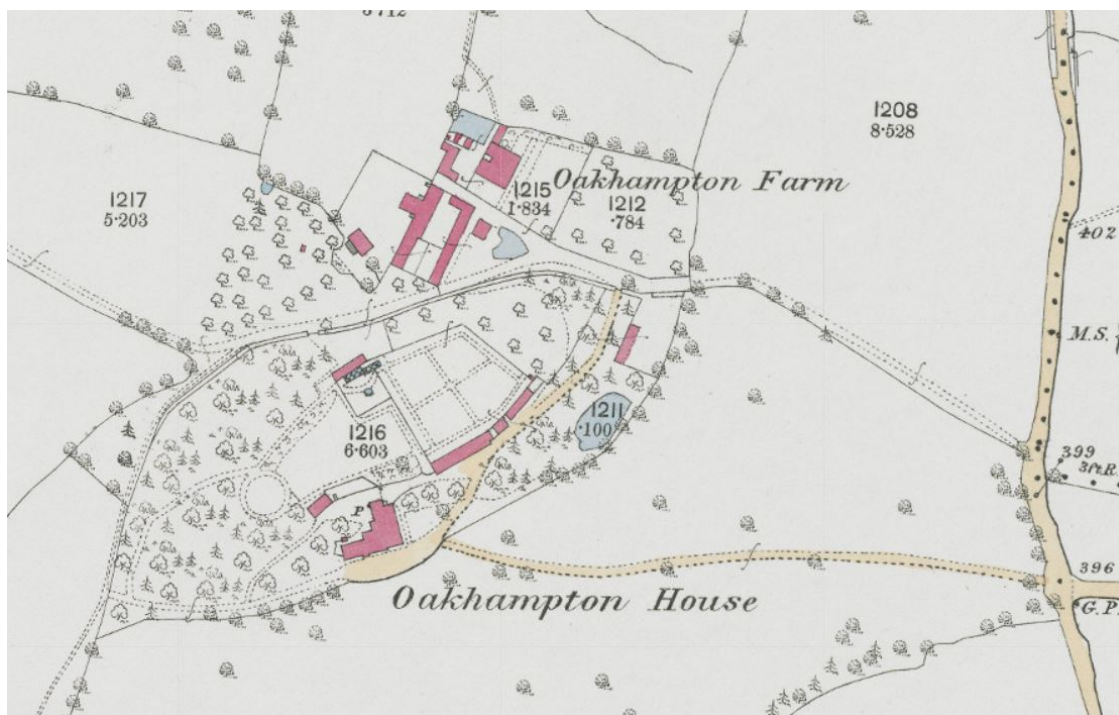
father, and some provision was probably made for Dorothy.

In January 1720/21, David & Dorothy's son David married Joan, another in the line of wealthy heiresses, who was the daughter of Nathaniel Brewer. As part of a detailed marriage settlement, the groom's father covenanted that within a year after the death of the latter's mother Mary Yea nee Hobbs, he would purchase a lifetime interest in Oakhampton for the benefit of any first-born son of David & Joan. They did indeed have a son, another David born 6 Dec 1721. He was followed by three further sons, two of whom later died in childhood leaving one other survivor William, and a number of daughters.

Mary Yea nee Hobbs died in 1724. Alfred Monday (pp 67-8) cites a lease on Oakhampton dated 6 March 1730 granted by the Dean & Chapter to David Yea the Elder on the lives of the said David Yea the Elder, David Yea the Younger and William Yea his sons. This may have been the fulfilment of the covenant in the marriage settlement noted above, although the authors have been unable to discover a copy of that lease. Dorothy's husband David died on 25 March 1730, less than three weeks after the new lease was granted

Joan's husband David wrote his own will in July 1730, while still in his 30's and just a few weeks after the death of his father. Therein he left his landed estate – presumably including Oakhampton - to the first-born son David, and in default to second son Thomas (who was to die in childhood), with a large monetary bequest to third son William

About this time, Oakhampton Manor House was re-built, perhaps facilitated by the wealth that came with Joan's dowry. It was probably following this work that the property took on the form found on later Ordnance Survey maps.



The re-construction is suggested by the date 1734 found cast on the water pipes, which also bear the crest of the family, a Talbot Passant. It is unclear when this coat of arms was granted to the Yea's, as they are not one of the families included in the Herald's Visitation of Somerset in 1623. Hancock reports that the gardens were laid out by none other than Capability Brown.

This latest lessee of Oakhampton David, husband of Joan, died in 1751. Under the provisions of his father's will of 1730 cited above, we might expect David as eldest son, apparently un-married and residuary legatee of his father's will, to have inherited the lease. But for some reason, the appointed Executors having all died, David renounced and on 13 Dec 1751 administration with the will annexed of their father's estate was granted instead to his younger and by then only surviving brother William.

Alas, the said eldest son David did not long outlive his father. Citing no source, Monday states he died without issue in 1758, though we have found no will, IPM or burial record for him. In 1794 administration of his modest assets, which did **NOT** include any estate in Oakhampton, became the subject of a legal dispute between his sister Dorothy, by then married to Charles Winter, and brother William in which the latter apparently prevailed. The case papers suggest David may have died not in Oakhampton but in Pyrland

The said William had married on 1 January 1756 Julia, another wealthy heiress who was daughter of George Trevelyan from an ancient and influential Somerset family. Immediately after their marriage, the couple probably resided at Oakhampton. Monday states their son William Walter Yea was born at Oakhampton on 8 October 1756 and baptised at Wiveliscombe on 22 June 1757. Shortly after his marriage to Julia, and perhaps aided by her dowry, William purchased a substantial property in the parish of Taunton St James known as Pyrland. About this time, William and Julia left Oakhampton for Pyrland, as their second surviving son Lacy – an earlier son Lacy having died in infancy - was born at Pyrland on 21 Jan 1759. This had evidently become the family seat, as on 16 June 1759 King George II conferred a baronetcy upon "Sir William Yea of Pyrland".

It is unclear what became of Oakhampton immediately after William & Julia moved to Taunton. It may have been unoccupied for some time, as Monday (p87) refers to an attempted burglary at the place in 1778, when it seems only a housekeeper was living there.

Sir William conveyed Oakhampton to his son Lacy in 1795. Hancock records that Lacy lived there and was known as a courteous and kindly man, active in local matters, and served as Captain of the Wiveliscombe Volunteers militia, embodied in 1796. In Sept 1808, Lacy married Margaret Duff from an ancient Scottish family. The death "after an illness of only a few days of Lacey Yea esq of Oakhampton House" was recorded in the Taunton Courier of 17 January 1811. He died without issue and was the last of the Yea's to have an estate in and residence there. His widow Margaret moved to London where she died in 1828.

Thus ended the Yea family's interest in Oakhampton, which documentary evidence shows was more or less continuous for over 300 years from Richard's first lease in 1500 – and

perhaps even earlier through possible ancestors of Richard to John atte Yea in 1365, a link of almost 450 years which Monday noted “must be a rare occurrence in English history”.

Hancock notes that later in 1811, the Dean & Chapter granted a lease on Oakhampton to George Scott of Herrington, Dorset, who in December that year transferred his interest therein to Jonathan Elford of Plymouth Dock, member of an ancient Devon family.

By the 1841 census, Oakhampton House was occupied by Lt General George Pownall Adams and family, though it is unclear whether he was then owner or tenant. In the same census, the adjacent farm is named as “Ockington” – a name found in some older records – and occupied by farmer John Tinewell and family

Oakhampton still exists today, partly re-built and much altered and extended following a fire in the 1950’s. It remains a private residence, now adapted to offer luxury accommodation for up to 30 guests – rather different to its humble beginnings

Calendar of references to Oakhampton and the Yea Family

19 Nov 1500: Lease granted to **Richard Atya (Yea)** and (blank) his wife and the survivor of them, for life, of the reversion of the Manor of Okyngton, (Oakhampton) in the parish of Wyvelescombe, after the death of Ellen relict of John Sydenham, lately deceased, so long as it shall be vacant (quandocumque vacare contigerit) for a fine of £20. Provided always that **Richard** and his wife must reside on the manor and not let it to farm; but when they are bowed with age (cum fuerint senio confracti) then they may let it for the life of the survivor of them, so that they may dwell (morham trahere) near the parish church of Wyvelescombe. --folio 83.

This lease apparently succeeds a lease made in 1473 to John Sydenham, his wife Elene and their son Thomas, and the longest liver of them. Evidently John Sydenham had recently died. We find the Inquisition Post Mortem for his relict Elena/Eleanor held in Ilchester on 7 August 1517. However while she was possessed of a large estate, her PMI make no mention of Oakhampton.

The fact that the lease of 1500 was on two lives only suggests that Richard and his un-named wife – there is a blank space for her fore-name in the original document - had no children at this time. Later documents confirm they had a son Robert, and we might thus conclude he was born after 1500.

28th May 1524: It is unclear whether **Richard** and his wife were able to occupy Oakhampton immediately after the lease of 1500 or only after Elena's death in 1517. But in 1524 **Richard Yea** executed an indenture with the Dean & Chapter. We know of its existence because it is referred to in a deed of 1544 – see below. We have been unable to discover the document in the Wells archives, hence we do not know its content or what might have prompted it. We might speculate the need for it may have arisen by a desire on **Richard's** part to add to the lease a third life – perhaps that of his son **Robert**.

8th April 1544: The Dean and Chapter granted a sub-lease, noting that **Richard Yea** held a lease from 1524, for the lives of David Slocombe and Alice his wife, and thereafter for the lives of **David and John Yea** respectively younger and elder sons of **Robert Yea** deceased. It transpires from later documents that **Robert** was the son of **Richard Yea**. Copy of the Latin document on file.

26th May 1580 A sub-lease was granted to John Goldsmith of Exton for 21 years. The following year, Goldsmith was imprisoned because his wife was “obstinate in her Poperie” and would not come to church, while he refused to enter into bonds for her conformity. While Goldsmith was sufficiently well-connected to secure his release on the grounds that “he is not hable to overrule his wiefe's peevish dispocion in that behaulfe”, it is likely he forfeited the lease.

30 Jun 1597 **David Yea** was shown to be living at Oakhampton by an “Indenture of

Feoffment” for a transaction between **John Yea of Yea** in the parish of Wiveliscombe of the one part; and **David Yea of Oakhampton** and Robert Hill of Chipstable of the second part; and **Joseph Yea**, son and heir of the said **John Yea** of the third part. The deed concerned two properties, Yea Farm in Wiveliscombe and East Pitt Farm in Sampford Peverell, Devon. On the back of the said deed livery and seisin was endorsed and the names Thomas Marshe with the marks of **Thomas Yea** and Roger Upham are endorsed as witnesses. The names of Henry Withman, Mathew Bridon, Lawrence Sanders and the marks of John Upham and Roger Upham are signed on the back of the said deed as witnesses to the sealing and delivery thereof. (For further details and details of this branch of the Yea family see the history of Thomas Yea of Yea at the web address referenced previously)

12 October 1598: Sub lease granted to John Jones of Gloucester for 21 years

16 January 1601: Above lease of John Jones surrendered

17 January 1601: Sub lease granted to Henry Story of Wiveliscombe formerly held on the lives of **David Yea** of Wiveliscombe, gent. and **John Yea** his brother. Now to be held for the lives of the said **David Yea** and of **David** and **Thomas Yea** sons of the said **John Yea** (**David** and **Thomas** were sons of **John Yea** and his wife **Mary Marsh**). Henry Story had married Alice Hutchins in 1592. She was Marie’s daughter by her second marriage to John Hutchins, while **David & John** were Marie’s sons by her first marriage to **Robert Yea** who died in 1543. Alice was thus was half-sister to **David and John**, and Henry was in effect their brother-in-law.

1 October 1608: Alfred Monday (p 13) cites a lease granted to **David Yea**, gent, **David Yea** and **Jane Allen**. The second-mentioned **David** was **David’s** nephew, son of his brother **John**, who was shortly to marry Jane. We have been unable to discover the document Monday refers to in the Wells archives.

17th April 1619: **David Yea** senior died and the lease passed to his nephew **David**, son of his brother **John** (see below). We have discovered in the Bishop’s Transcripts the record of David’s marriage to Jane Allen in Wembdon in 1609. This record does not appear to have been found by Monday, who makes no reference to it in his history. It also pre-dates the earliest entry in the Yea family pedigree sworn by William Yea at the public record office in 1759, and included by Monday in his history. (See also comment in 1658 below.

2nd October 1620: Leased on 3 lives to **David Yea**, **Jane Yea (nee Allen)** his wife and **David Yea the younger** their son, on surrender of the previous lease.

1639: A parliamentary survey of 1649 (see below) cites an earlier deed of 2 April 15 Charles I (1639) granting a lease to **David Yea**, his son **David** and daughter **Mary**.

1649: Parliamentary Survey showed the farm leased in 1639 to **David Yea** and his children **David** and **Mary** paying rent of £5 1 shilling and worth £10 per annum

5th May 1658: David Yea dies and lease passes to his son **David** who on 1 July 1655 had married **Mary**, daughter of Thomas Hobbs.

1673/1674: Alfred Monday cites two deeds, the first 2nd Apr 13 Charles II (1673) lease of Oakhampton signed on the lives of **David Yea**, his son **David** (bapt Wiveliscombe 21 Jan 1663/4) and daughter **Mary**, followed on 1 Oct 14 Charles II (1674) lease of Oakhampton signed on the lives of **David Yea**, his wife **Mary** and daughter **Mary**. Endorsement on latter deed that seisen had been given Witnessed by Edward Hobbs, Mary's brother.

Note Alfred Monday cited the dates of these leases as 1661 and 1662, which must be an error as David & Mary's son David was not born until 1663/4. This discrepancy may have arisen because some reckonings compute the regnal years of Charles II from the execution of Charles I in 1649, while others reckon it from his restoration after the parliamentary inter-regnum, a difference of about 12 years.

7th Jan 1686: David died and presumably **Mary** his widow inherited the lease

7th Sep 1724: David's widow Mary died. She may have been settled in Halse from where she originated, though she was buried in Wiveliscombe. Her daughter Mary was by this time married to William Granger. The lease passed to son **David** Yea who married Dorothy Lacy, though we have been unable to discover the deed of this lease in the records at Wells. It is possible that that **David** and Dorothy did not reside at Oakhampton.

6th Mar 1730: Alfred Monday cites a lease granted to **David Yea**, son of **David & Dorothy**, who was married to Joan Brewer and their sons **David and William**, though we do not have a copy of that lease.

25th Mar 1730: David married to Dorothy Lacy died.

1734: Oakhampton Manor House re-built by **David Yea** and wife Joan ca 1734, the date found on water pipes and they also bear the crest of the family, a Talbot Passant

25th Oct 1751: David died and his son **David** who is apparently unmarried presumably inherits the lease

Dec 1758: Alfred Monday states that **David** died, although he cites no source and we have found no burial record for him in Wiveliscombe or elsewhere. The lease on Oakhampton passed to his brother **William** married to **Julia Trevelyan**, where their son William Walter was born in October 1756. The following year William & Julia moved to Pyrland Hall, Taunton. In 1794 administration of his modest assets, which did NOT include any estate in Oakhampton, became the subject of a legal dispute between his sister Dorothy, by then married to Charles Winter, and brother William in which the latter apparently prevailed. The case papers suggest David may have died not in Oakhampton but in Pyrland

1783: William Walter Yea married **Jane Newman**. It is not clear whether the couple may

have lived at Oakhampton, but when William Walter wrote his will in 1804, he gave his residence as Bishops Hull. He died on 27 Dec 1804.

1795: Sir William conveyed Oakhampton to his son **Lacy Yea**, who married Margaret Duff at Wiveliscombe on 28 Sept 1808.

28th Nov 1806: William Yea of Pyrland husband of Julia Trevelyan died in Taunton. He was interred in a tomb in Wiveliscombe parish church

Oct 19 1810: The London Packet reported an accident at Oakhampton to John Trevelyan whereby he suffered a severe injury to his lower limb and was eventually fitted with a wooden leg. He was the grandson of Sir John Trevelyan.

1811: Lacy Yea died at Oakhampton House and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 25 January. He left a widow Margaret, but no heirs. She soon moved to live in London where she died in 1828.

Lacy's death brought to an end some 300 years of the Yea family's tenancies of Oakhampton.

The Baronetcy and Peerage of Sir William Yea Bart

William Yea was born in Brompton Ralph in 1727, the third son of David Yea and Joan Brewer. As we have noted in the Descendant Report of Richard & Alice Yea, their offspring became increasingly wealthy through successive generations, not least through fortuitous marriages to wealthy heiresses.

Some of that wealth apparently came from David's marriage to Joan. A copy of their marriage settlement of 12 Dec 1720 has survived in which the groom's and bride's fathers undertook to place with Trustees the then large sums of £2000 and £1500 respectively – and the bride's father was to convey a moiety of an un-named Manorial estate, probably that of Brompton Ralph. (A transcript is included in the Transcripts of Marriage Settlements section of this volume). These principal sums were to be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of lands to the benefit of the couple's offspring. The settlement made closely detailed provisions to ensure distribution of the said benefit should the couple have no children, one child or several. In the event, Joan was to bear David five sons and four daughters, though not all survived to maturity.

David & Joan's elder sons David b 1721 and Thomas b 1723 by reason of primogeniture could have expected to inherit the considerable wealth which the Yea family had by then amassed. In his will of 1730, their father had named David as Executor, and David and Thomas as primary and secondary beneficiaries respectively of his considerable landed estate. As third son, William's own prospects were by no means negligible, as his father bequeathed to him the then huge sum of £6000 upon reaching his maturity.

The premature deaths of his brother Thomas aged just 15 and of a younger brother Robert who died aged only 7 would have resulted in an improvement in William's financial prospects via a larger share of their father's estate. They were further enhanced when their father died in 1751. Elder son David – then unmarried - renounced not only the Executorship of their father's will, but apparently also his inheritance as principal legatee. William was granted administration of their father's assets on 13 Dec 1751. Thus at the age of just 24, William found himself in a very fortunate position, at least from a financial viewpoint.

On 1 January 1756, William was married in Nettlecombe to Julia Trevelyan, daughter of Sir George Trevelyan Baronet of Nettlecombe and his wife Julia, daughter of Sir Walter Calverley Baronet of Yorkshire. William was about 29 at his marriage and in his History of the Yea Family Alfred Monday records (p 71) that “from the high position which the Trevelyan family had taken for many centuries previously in Somerset, Devon & Cornwall, together with the antiquity and ancient fame of her mother's family, the Calverleys of Calverley in Yorkshire, he was without doubt considered at the time a very fortunate young gentleman”. William's marriage to a descendant of two titled families must have represented a significant step up in the Yea family's social standing, at least in Somerset.

Julia was to bear William six sons – William Walter b 1756; Lacy b 1757 and died in infancy; Lacy b 1759; George b 1760; Thomas Frere b 1766 and died in childhood; and

Robert b 1770 and died in infancy. Their first two children were baptised in Wiveliscombe when William & Julia presumably resided at Oakhampton.

In 1759, Sir William purchased Pyrland Hall near Taunton, to where the couple moved and their other children were born. That year, William's standing rose further when Monday records (p 79) that "the antiquity and territorial wealth of the Yea Family, together with the high character and personal qualifications of William Yea Esq, were considered sufficient inducements for George II to raise him to that position to which he and his family were in every respect entitled ...".

In rather less flowery terms, on 16 June 1759 the London Gazette reported that :

"The King (ie George II) has been pleased to grant unto William Yea of Pyrland in the parish of Taunton St James, Somersetshire Esq and his heirs male the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain".

A few weeks before his baronetcy was gazetted, on 25 May William swore an affidavit at the Public Office in London in the following terms:

"William Yea of Pyrland in the parish of Taunton St James in the County of Somerset Esquire voluntarily maketh oath that he is the only surviving son and heir of David Yea of Brompton Ralph in the same County Esq by Joan his wife daughter and heir of Nathaniel Brewer of the parish of Tolland in the same County Esq which David last mentioned was the son and heir of David Yea of Oakhampton and of the parish of Brompton Ralph in the same County Esq by Dorothy his wife the youngest daughter and co-heir of William Lacy of Hartrow and of Elworthy in the said County Esq which David Yea was son and heir of David Yea of Sturminster Marshall in the County of Dorset Esq by Ursula his wife daughter of Edward Hobbes of Brompton Ralph and Stoke Gursej of Somerset Esq. AND this Deponent further saith that he intermarried with Julia eldest daughter of Sir George Trevelyan of Nettlecombe in the County of Somerset Bar't by Julia the daughter of Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley in the Country of York Baronet and sister to Sir Walter Calverley Blackett Baronet and by whom he had issue three sons 1st William Walter, 2nd Lacy and 3rd Lacy al now living except Lacy his second son who died an infant. AND this Deponent further declareth that the arms of the family are Vert a Ram passant Argent and for the crest a Talbot passant argent and that the same items and crest are represented in the ceilings of the ancient seats of the Family and on ancient Escutcheon seals plate & c. by which it appears that the said Arms and Crest have been born and used in this Family for upwards of two hundred years past and that the above pedigree is true in every particular to the best of this Deponent's knowledge and belief

Signed W Yea, Sworn at the Public Office 25 May 1759 before J Harris

Side note: I declare that the pedigree above with this affidavit may be enter'd in the College of Arms signed Wm Yea, examined by Martin Leake, Chester and Ralph Bigland, Somerset

In fact the pedigree chart provided by William presented on the following pages and included in Monday's History of the Yea Family without further comment, can now be shown to contain a number of errors, namely :

1. The marriage of David to Ursula, daughter of Edward Hobbes. From detailed examination of the Brompton Ralph parish records and the Visitation of Somerset of 1623, we demonstrate that David married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hobbes in 1655. Ursula was the daughter of Edward Hobbes from a previous generation and married John Hoop alias Hooper in 1610.
2. In the same (incorrect) marriage of David and Ursula, William's pedigree shows that David was of Sturminster Marshall. While we cannot be certain about the date when the Sturminster Marshall estate came into the Yea family, it seems it was not until *after* the marriage of David & Mary's son to Dorothy Lacy in 1690.
3. William's pedigree shows that David & Dorothy Lacy had three daughters, Mary, Jenny (Jane) and Dorothy and one son David. In fact those three daughters – and a fourth Elizabeth totally omitted by William – were the daughters of David Yea and Mary Hobbs in the previous generation. David Yea and Dorothy Lacy had but one child – son David.

The family coat of arms cited by William in his affidavit – including a “ram passant” and in the crest a “talbot passant” are those which were found on water pipes following the re-construction of Oakhampton ca 1734. They also appear in the entry for the Yea Family in Burke's “Peerage and Baronetage” of 1850, as confirmed to the authors in correspondence from the College of Arms in April 2019.



Arms—Vert. a ram, passant, ar.
Crest—A talbot, passant, ar.
Motto—Esto semper fidelis.
Seat—Pyrland Hall, Somersetshire.

William further stated the family had used these arms for “upwards of two hundred years”, ie since the mid-1500’s, though he made no mention of by whom and to whom the arms were originally granted. Moreover, this comment seems to be at odds with the fact that in the 1623 Visitation of Somerset (p 133), David Yea was “disclaimed” as being of the gentry.

Referring to the later family heraldry, according to Monday (p 77), the coat of arms adopted by Sir William following his rise to the baronetcy, as shown below, were those of the Yea family “impaled” with those of the Trevelyan family, described in detail by Monday, together with two additional quarterings unknown according to Monday, but apparently those of the Lacy and Brewer families.



Coat of Arms of Sir William Yea Baronet 1759

Quartered with the Lacy, Brewer and Trevelyan Families

ARMS: Quarterly: 1. Vert, a Ram, passant, Argent. 2. Gules, two Rams, wavy, Ermine. 3. Gules, two bends, Wavy, Or, a Chief Vaire. 4. As the First. CREST: A Talbot, passant, Argent. MOTTO: Estor Semper Fidelis. SEATS: At Pyrland etc. in the County of Somerset. This Pedigree, Arms and Crest are certified by John Martin-Leake Esq. Chester and Ralph Bigland Esq. Somerset. Heralds, as may be seen in the Register. 5th.D.14 Fol 86 in the Heralds Office, London.

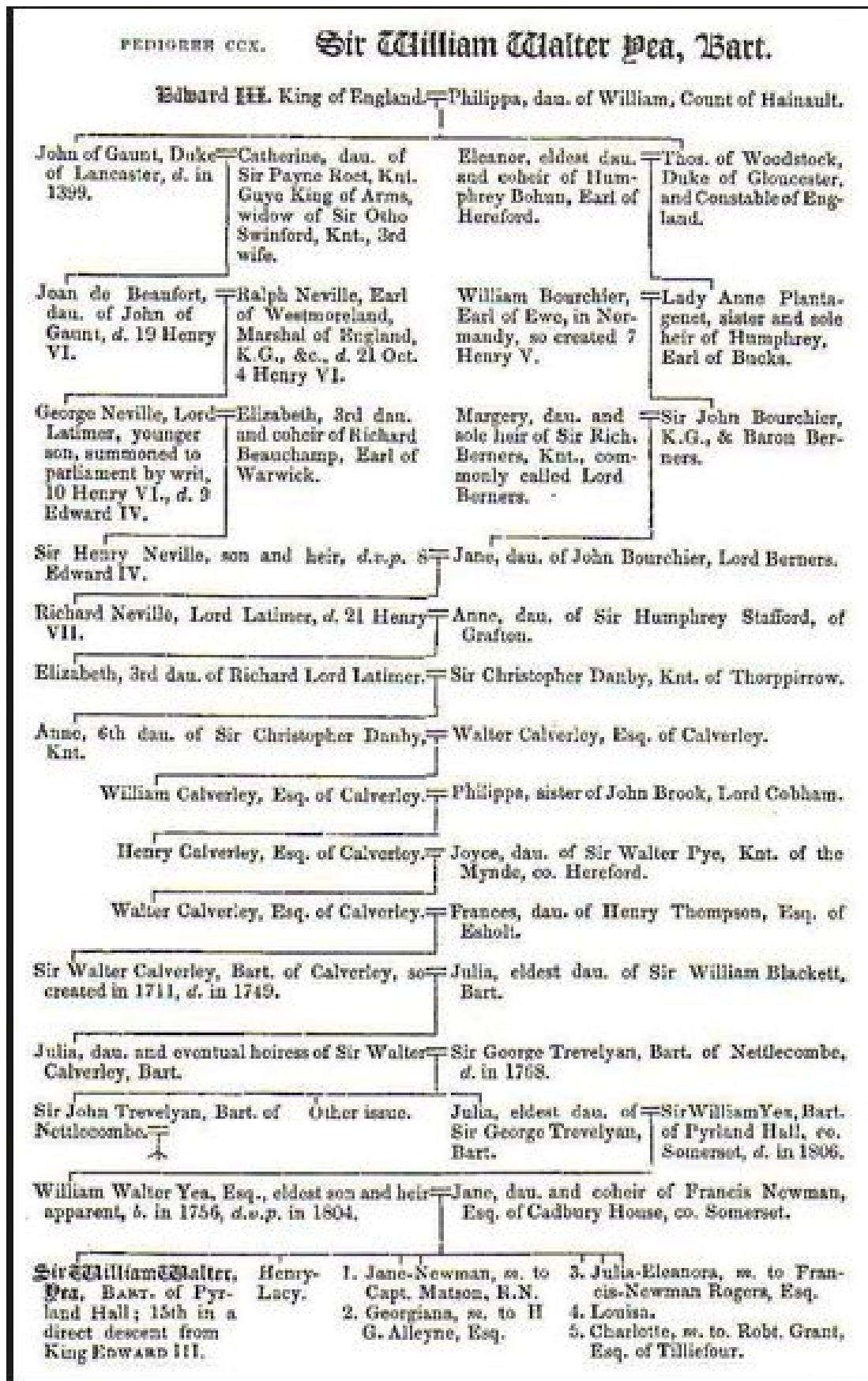
The pedigree chart drafted by William shows that Julia was the daughter of Sir George Trevelyan and his wife Julia, daughter of Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley Yorkshire. Sir George (1707-1768) was the 3rd Baronet of Nettlecombe, Somerset, and the said pedigree traces his ancestry through four generations. In fact as the chart at the end of the next page shows, the Trevelyan's trace their ancestry even further through thirteen generations and claiming descent from King Edward III. In what appears to be an uncommon step for the times, Sir William's marriage to Lady Julia did not endure. In 1772 the couple were legally separated, though not divorced, as is clear from the text of her will made some 10 years later.

Sir William, first Baronet Yea, died in November 1806. His eldest son William Walter Yea had predeceased him, dying in December 1804. Sir William was thus succeeded as second baronet by William Walter's eldest son, also William Walter Yea born 1784. The latter married Ann Heckstetter Michel in June 1806, and was thus only 22 when he assumed the title later that year. She was to bear him four sons and three daughters.

Sadly, it appears Sir William Walter Yea as he became upon inheriting the baronetcy suffered from some mental illness. In 1828, his condition was the subject of a court enquiry, which found he had been incapacitated since 1825 when he had become a patient at Ticehurst mental hospital in Sussex. He was to remain there until his death in 1862.

His three sons had all pre-deceased him and he was succeeded as third baronet by his only surviving brother Henry Lacy Yea, born 1798. Henry Lacy did not enjoy the title for long. He died a bachelor just two years later in September 1864. With Henry Lacy's death and for default of male heirs in the family, the Yea baronetcy came to an end, just over a century after it was first established.

Ancestry of Sir Wm Walter Yea, 2nd Baronet via Trevelyan & Calverley Families



Disposal of the estate of Sir William Walter Yea Baronet deceased
sold by auction at
The Squirrel Hotel, Wellington on 9 June 1863
(British Library ref no 015283351)

William Walter Yea was born the 19 April 1784 and died on 20 May 1862. At death, he was possessed of a considerable landed estate of 12 farms covering almost 1000 acres which was sold at public auction in June 1863. William Walter was the eldest son of William Walter Yea and his wife Jane nee Newman. His father was the elder of three sons who survived into adulthood of Sir William Yea, who had been created a baronet in 1759, and his wife Julia nee Trevelyan, viz William Walter, Lacy and George. William himself was born in 1727, the third son of David Yea and his wife Joan nee Brewer.

Over several generations, the Yea family had become increasingly prosperous, not least through a series of advantageous matches with heiresses from other wealthy Somerset families. The “portions” or dowries of these heiresses brought valuable land to their Yea husbands through their marriage settlements, examples of which are included in the Transcripts of Marriage Settlements section of this volume. This wealth became concentrated in William’s hands when he received not only the large sum of £6000 under the will of his father David Yea, but also inherited all his father’s landholdings when William’s elder brother David renounced the executorship and the other brother Thomas having pre-deceased their father.

William Walter Sen’r died in 1804, pre-deceasing his own father Sir William. When the latter made his will in May 1805, he bequeathed his extensive landed estate, including the Manor of Sturminster Marshall in Dorset as well as all his other (un-named) freehold and leasehold properties to his second son Lacy, then the oldest surviving son and still a bachelor. Lacy was also the sole beneficiary of his mother Dame Julia’s will of 1782.

On 24 June 1805 when he was just into his majority, William Walter married Anne Heckstetter Michel of Dulish House, Dorset. She was to bear him three sons, all of whom were to pre-decease their father - Lacy Walter Giles who was killed in action in the Crimean War in 1855; William Walter Raleigh who died in childhood in 1814; and Raleigh Henry who died in a hunting accident in 1855. Anne also bore him three daughters Eleanora Anne Heckstetter; Charlotte Mary; and Julia, all of whom were to survive him, though his wife would also pre-decease him.

The following year November 1806, Sir William died and his grandson succeeded to the title as Sir William Walter Yea, second baronet, when he was aged only 22. Two years later in September 1808, Sir William Walter’s uncle Lacy Yea married Margaret Duff, when Lacy was then aged almost 50 and Margaret probably nearer 55. There was no issue of the marriage, which was destined not to endure as Lacy died in January 1811.

The Somerset archives holds a record from of a schedule of Lacy Yea's land holdings in the Counties of Somerset, Devon & Dorset, a transcript of which is included here. It shows Lacy received an annual rent from his properties of around £1100 per year. The schedule is un-dated, but from a reference therein to a deed, we can deduce it was made between 1807 and Lacy's death in 1811.

Lands of Lacy Yea in the Counties of Somerset & Devon

Tenants	Premises	Parish	Rent 1*		Rent 2*	
			£	s	£	s
Ann Tyler	{House & Lands {Stooks Farm	Huish Champflower				
			49			
Samuel Hurley	Yea Farm	Wiveliscombe	105			
Matthew & Wm Burstons	Cordings Farm Ollery Farm	Wiveliscombe	75			
			105			
William Webber	Bowerings Farm	Wiveliscombe	84			
Richard Reed	Battens Old Ground F/hold	Knowstone			30	
Richard Reed Jun'r	Wilcocks L/hold	Knowstone			17	
James Anstey	Bullaford	Bishops Nympton	73			
Thomas Bussell	Pitt Farm	Sampford Peverell			79	
Joseph Phelps	Boxen Wood, Locks, Tarr	West Bagborough			80	
Samuel Webber	Abrahams	West Bagborough			60	
Betty Towills	Yea Lands	Halse			20	
Mary Haddon	Halviers	Fitzhead			30	10
James Thrasher	Wolston Farm o/wise Halls	Sampford Brett	60			
John Chave	E Clayhanger & Mortonland	Clayhanger	52			
Joseph Ware	Jewells @ Longwater	Hillfarance			15	
John & Betty Hews	Barrowhill L/hold	Fitzhead			64	15
John Larcombe	House, garden, orchard	Bicknoller			6	6
George Edbrooke	Close at Croford Hill Head	Fitzhead			6	
John White	House & Garden Meadow	Brompton Ralph Tolland			5 1	5 16
Mills fallen down Meadow occ'd Mr Yea	Moor Mills & Meadow	Brompton Ralph				
Lords Rent						
John Collard	Lease of 25 July 1757 Court Barn life Jno Collard	Golden Hill Wiveliscombe				9
Phillip Collard Lives P Collard Elder P Collard his son	Late Webbers Lease of 29 Sept 1790	Golden Hill Wiveliscombe				1
Cornelius Woodland Life C Woodland	Houses etc 29 Sept 1807	St Decumans			1	7
In County Dorset						
John Barns	Manor of Sturminster Marshall Chief rents & Lords rents				127	

Notes: Table transcribed from a record in SWHT Taunton in an excel spreadsheet. Properties in **Bold Typeface** were included in the auction of Sir Wm Walter Yea dec'd estate in 1863

Rents *1 are stated as being "In Settlement" and Rents *2 as "Not in Settlement". No explanation stated of which settlement is referred to.

The purpose of the schedule is unclear. It may have formed part of Lacy's marriage settlement, though we have found no other document to support that. It may simply have

been a list of his property estate at death. In the absence of any issue of his own and following the death of his brother George less than a year after Lacy's death the estate apparently passed to his nephew Sir William Walter, by then second baronet, as next male heir. In 1813 Sir William Walter executed a lease for 99 years on one of the properties listed, Wilcock's Tenement in Knowstone, Devon, when his residence then was given as Kingston Russell, Dorset. (Shakespeare Birthplace Trust doc ref DR5/191).

Sir William Walter made his will on 15 April 1822. We don't know what prompted him to do so then, as he had still not reached his 40th birthday. He left monetary bequests to his wife in addition to the provisions made for her in their marriage settlement, and to his daughters and sons, though he reduced the amount of two of those latter legacies in a codicil of 1824.

He also appointed three trustees and empowered them to dispose of as much of his estate in Sturminster Marshall, and his freehold and leasehold estates elsewhere in order to raise funds for his legacies and the maintenance and education of his children, and/or to purchase commissions for his sons should they wish to join the army.

On 17 July 1828, Sir William Walter Yea was the subject of a lunacy inquiry into his state of mind and the extent of his property. The inquiry found that he had been incapable of managing his affairs since 29 Nov 1825, at which time he became a patient of the asylum at Ticehurst in Sussex. He remained there until his death on 20 May 1862. (National Archives doc ref C211/29/Y10).

Some six months after his death, Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil attached of the personal estate and effects of Sir William Walter Yea Bart, late of Kingston Russell, Dorset and of 68 Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, Middlesex, widower were granted at the Principal Registry London to Eleanor Ann Heckstetter Yea of 9 York Street, Portman Square, Spinster, the daughter and one of the next of kin of the deceased. The effects were stated as under £6,000.

After his death, his three daughters as co-heiresses figure in documents to show title to Bullaford Farm, Bishops Nympton and succession duty forms (SWHT Exeter docs ref 2830 Z/E/21 and 2830 Z/E/2-4 respectively). Also presumably connected with the inheritance was a declaration sworn by Giles Symonds of Dorchester to the effect that Lacy Walter Giles Yea esq and Raleigh Henry Yea esq, sons of Sir William Walter, had both died without issue. (SWHT Exeter doc ref 2830 Z/E/16). These documents were presumably necessary to enable the distribution of his estate to proceed.

At death, Sir William Walter was possessed of an extensive portfolio of landholding which was to be sold by auction the following year. It appears some of the properties he inherited from his uncle Lacy Yea had been disposed of during Sir William Walter's lifetime, the Manor of Sturminster Marshall which had been in the Yea family since the early 1700's being a case in point, as it was **NOT** included in the auction. Perhaps this and other estates had been sold to provide for the maintenance and education of his children per the provisions of his will. However, the remainder still constituted a very large estate for which the value of £6,000 cited in his administration seems a modest sum.

The British Library holds a copy of the sale catalogue with the following description:

Counties of Devon and Somerset. Particulars and conditions of sale... Part of the possessions of the late Sir William Walter Yea, Baronet, deceased, in the counties of Devon and Somerset, comprising the good and compact farms... within the several parishes of Knowstone, Sampford Peverell, Clayhanger and Bishopsnympton, in the county of Devon, and Wiveliscombe, Huish-Champfflower, Brompton Ralph, Lydiard, St. Lawrence, Bicknoller and Sampford Brett, in the county of Somerset... which will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Maynard and Sons, at the Squirrel Hotel, in Wellington, Somerset, on Tuesday, the 9th June, 1863,...

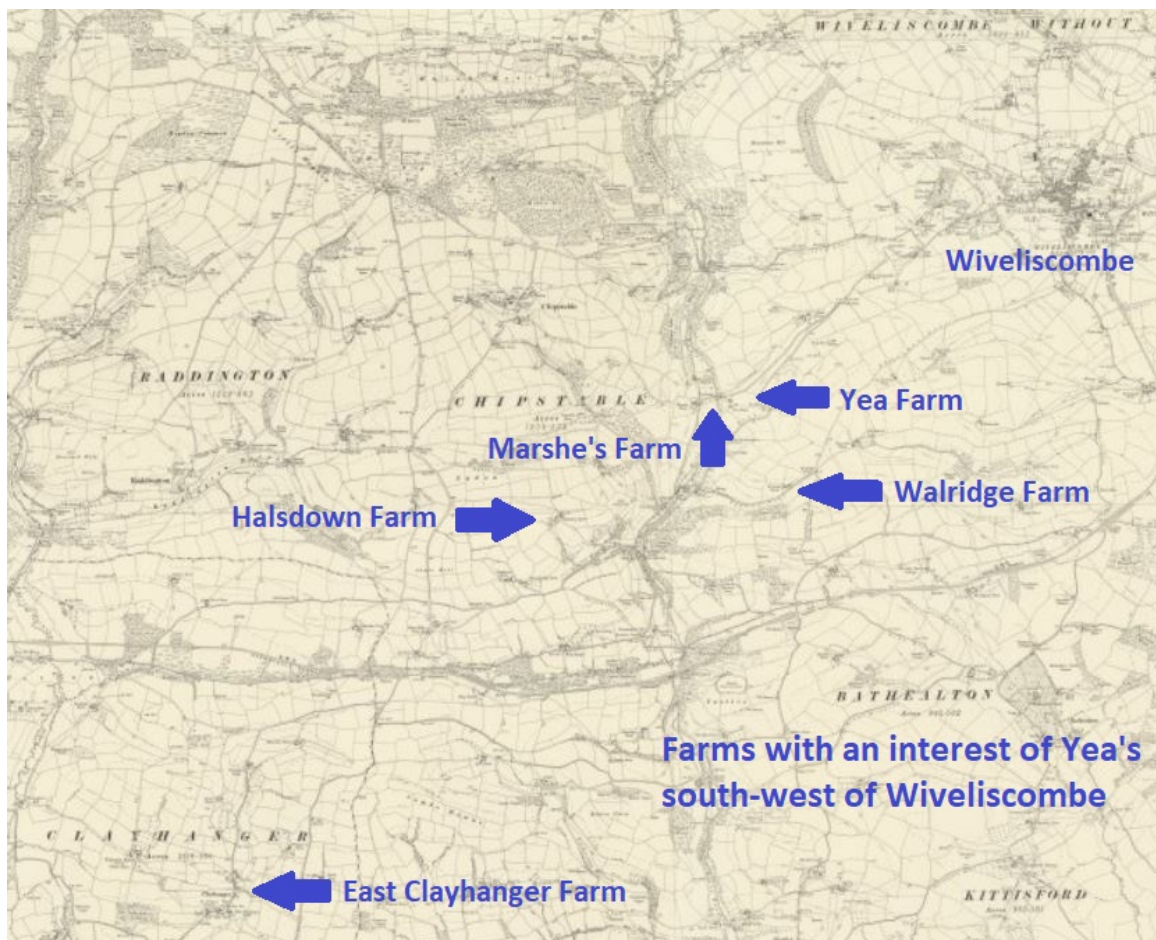
The extensive estate of almost 1000 acres was listed in 13 lots comprising 12 farms and one lot of two bonds for the Wiveliscombe Turnpike:

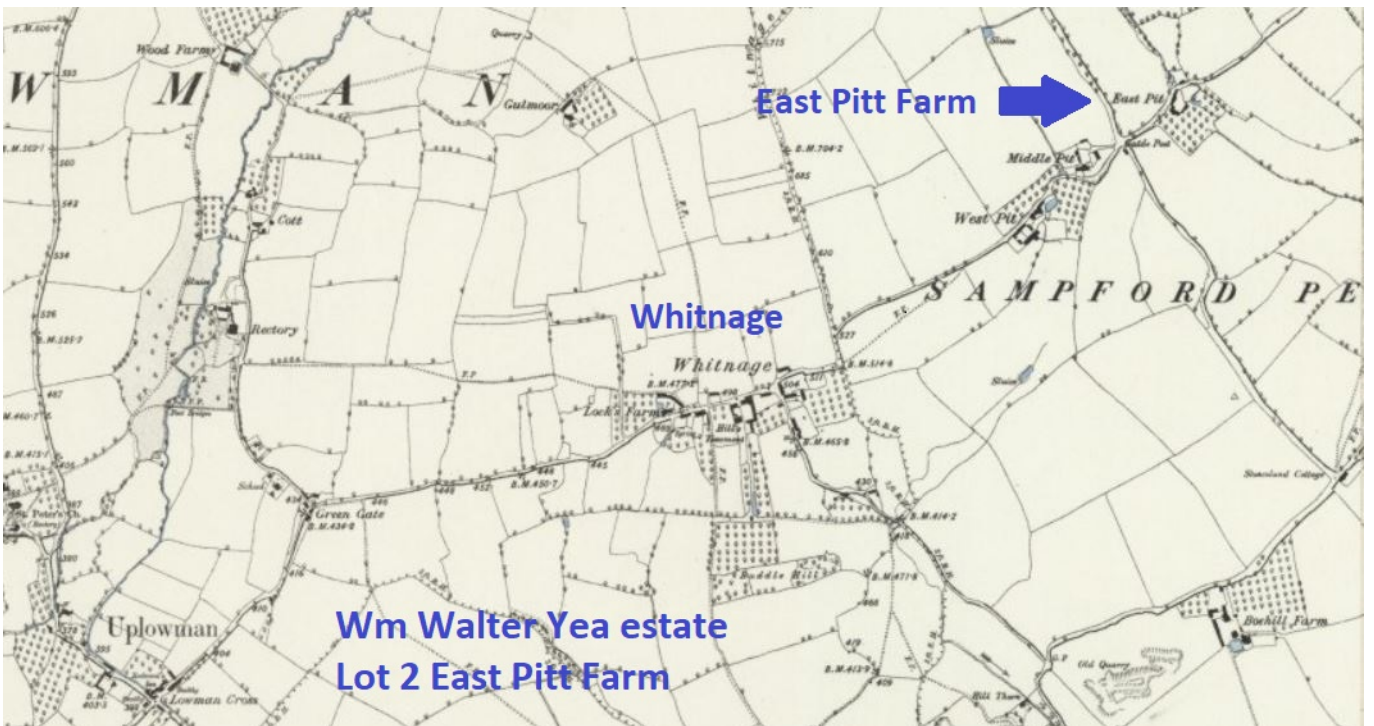
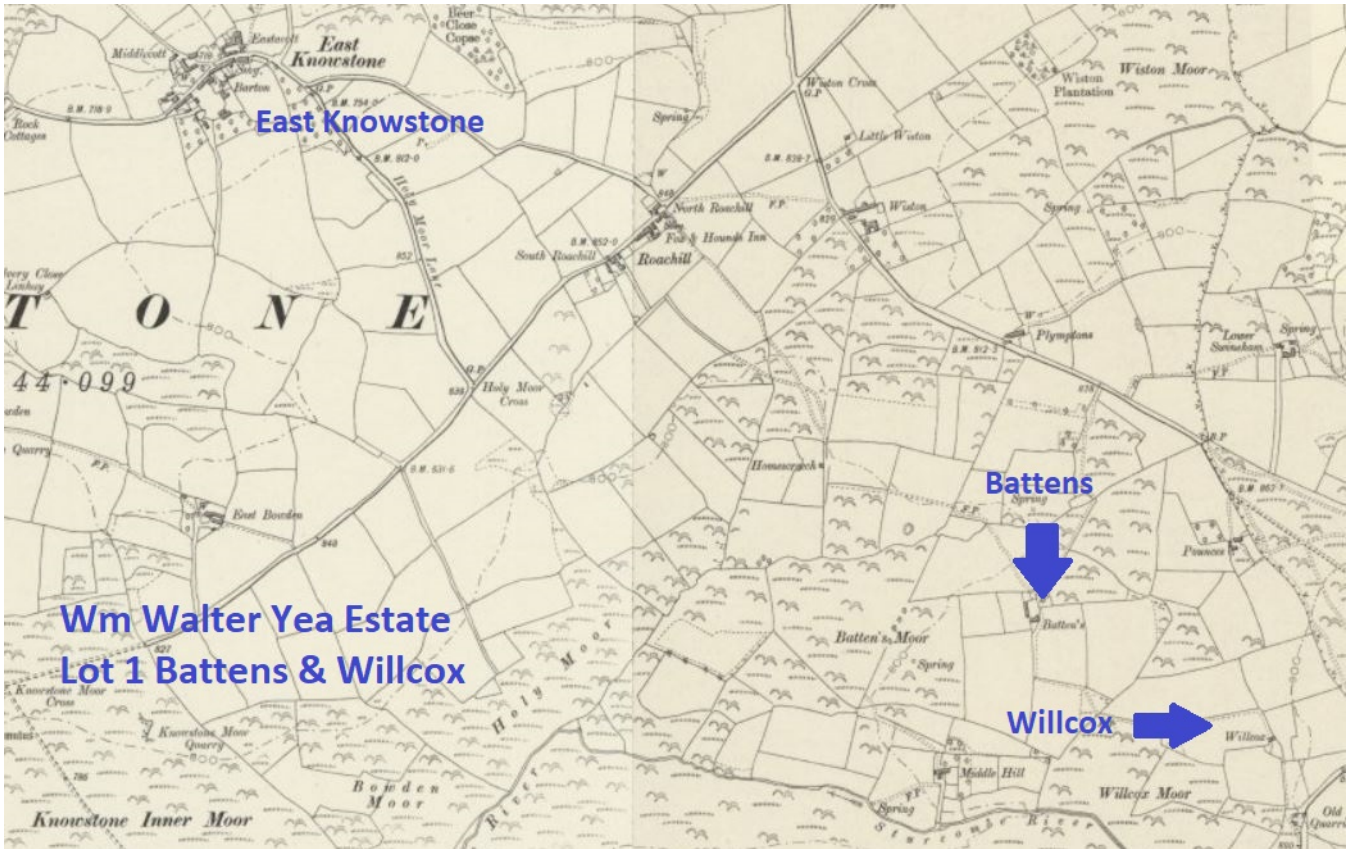
Lot	Property	Acres	Parish	County
1	Battens Estate Wilcocks's Estate	77 30	Knowstone	Devon
2	East Pitt Farm	56	Sampford Peverell	Devon
3	East Clayhanger Farm	61	Clayhanger	Devon
4	Bullaford Farm	290	Bishop's Nympton	Devon
5	Cordings Farm	98	Wiveliscombe	Somerset
6	Yea Farm	99	Wiveliscombe	Somerset
7	Bowerings Farm	40	Wiveliscombe	Somerset
8	Ollery Farm	144	Wiveliscombe, Brompton Ralph, Lydeard St Lawrence	Somerset
9	Moor Mills	< 1	Brompton Ralph	Somerset
10	Pitsford Hill shops & cottage	< 1	Brompton Ralph	Somerset
11	Stooks Farm	38	Huish Champflower	Somerset
12	Woolstone Farm	22	Bicknoller & Sampford Brett	Somerset
13	Two bonds £100, Wiveliscombe Turnpike	N/A	Wiveliscombe	Somerset
	Total	970		

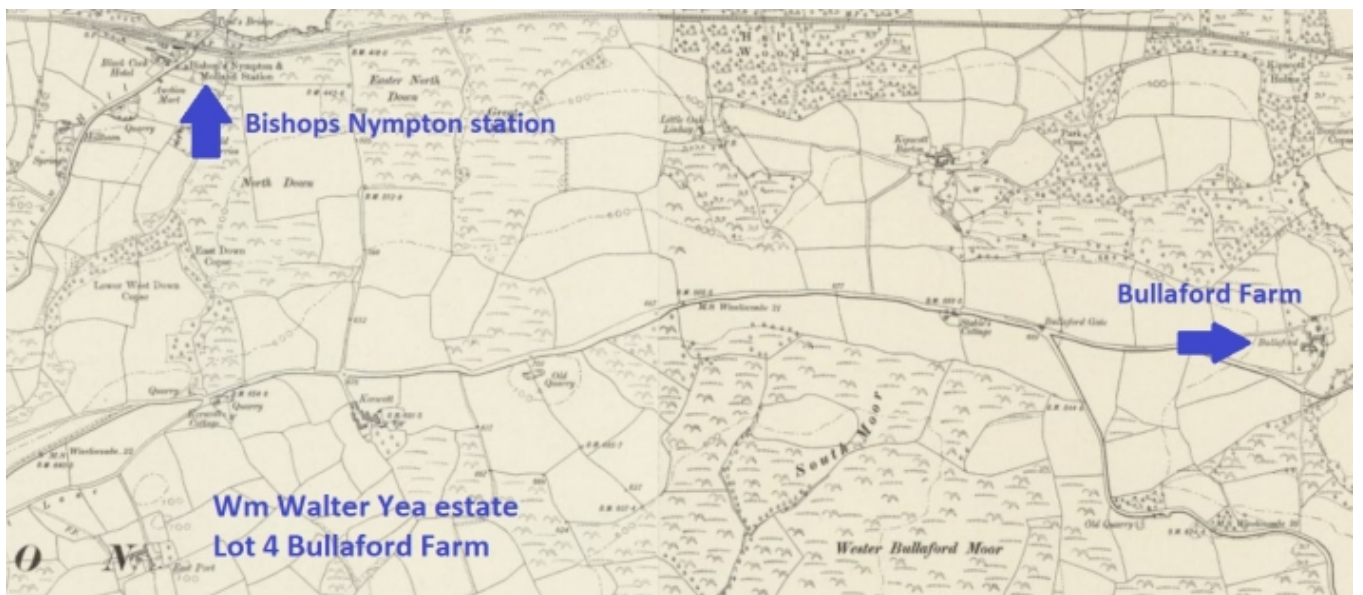
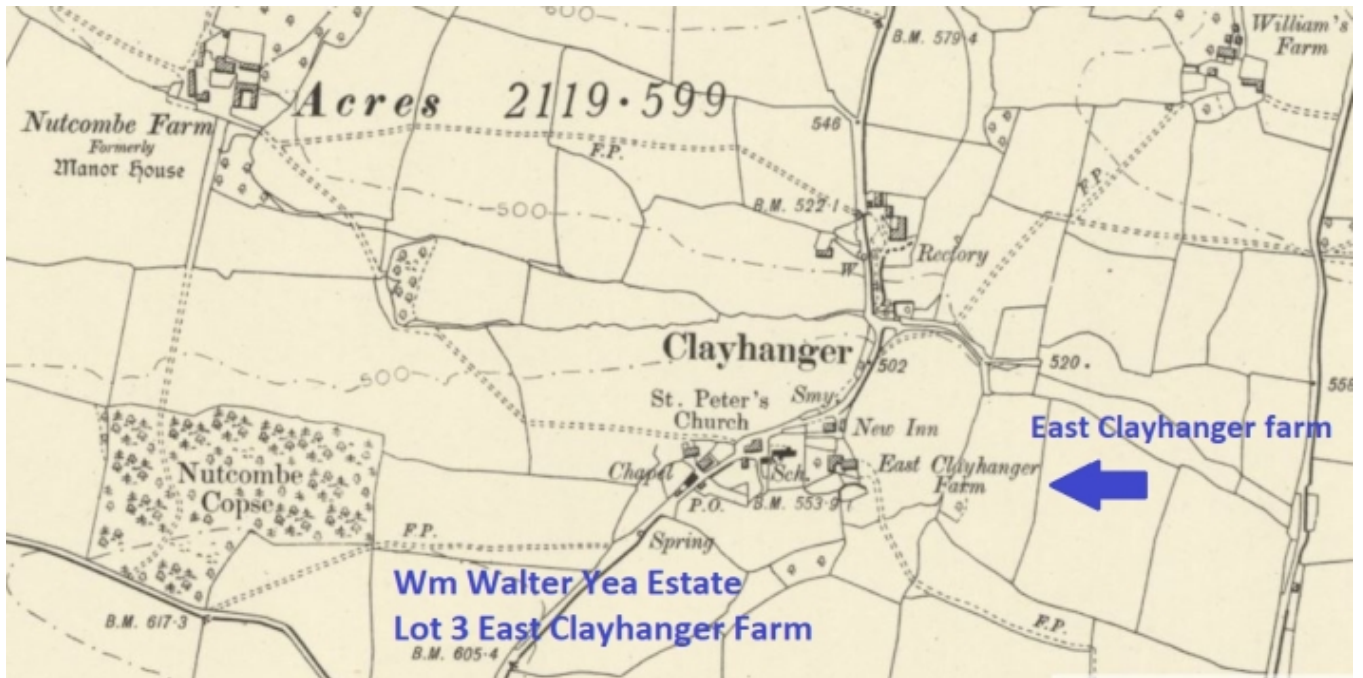
East Pitt Farm (Lot 2) and Yea Farm (Lot 6) were originally leased to Sir William Walter's ancestor David Yea of Oakhampton, Wiveliscombe by John Yea of Yea in 1597, and hence had formed part of the family estate for some 260 years. Woolstone Farm (Lot 12) is probably the "Woolston" noted as the residence of David Slocombe, a party to a deed of lease of Oakhampton dated 1544 executed by Richard Yea, grandfather of David Yea. All three properties as well as East Clayhanger, Bullaford, Cordings, Bowerings, Ollery, Moor Mills, Pitsford Hill and Stooks Farm can still be found on local maps. Other properties are not found and may have been re-named and/or absorbed into other properties. Locations are presented on the following pages.

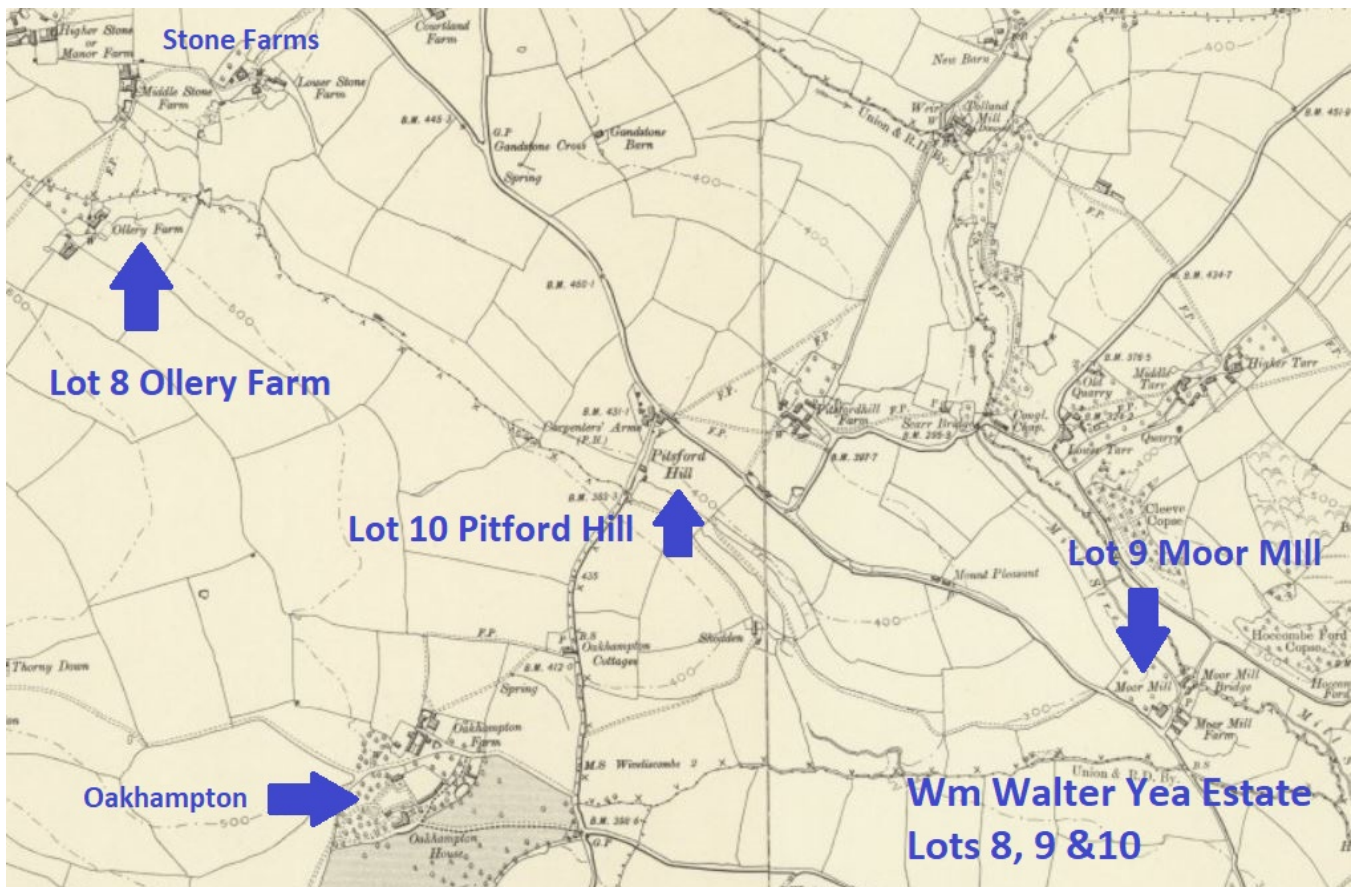
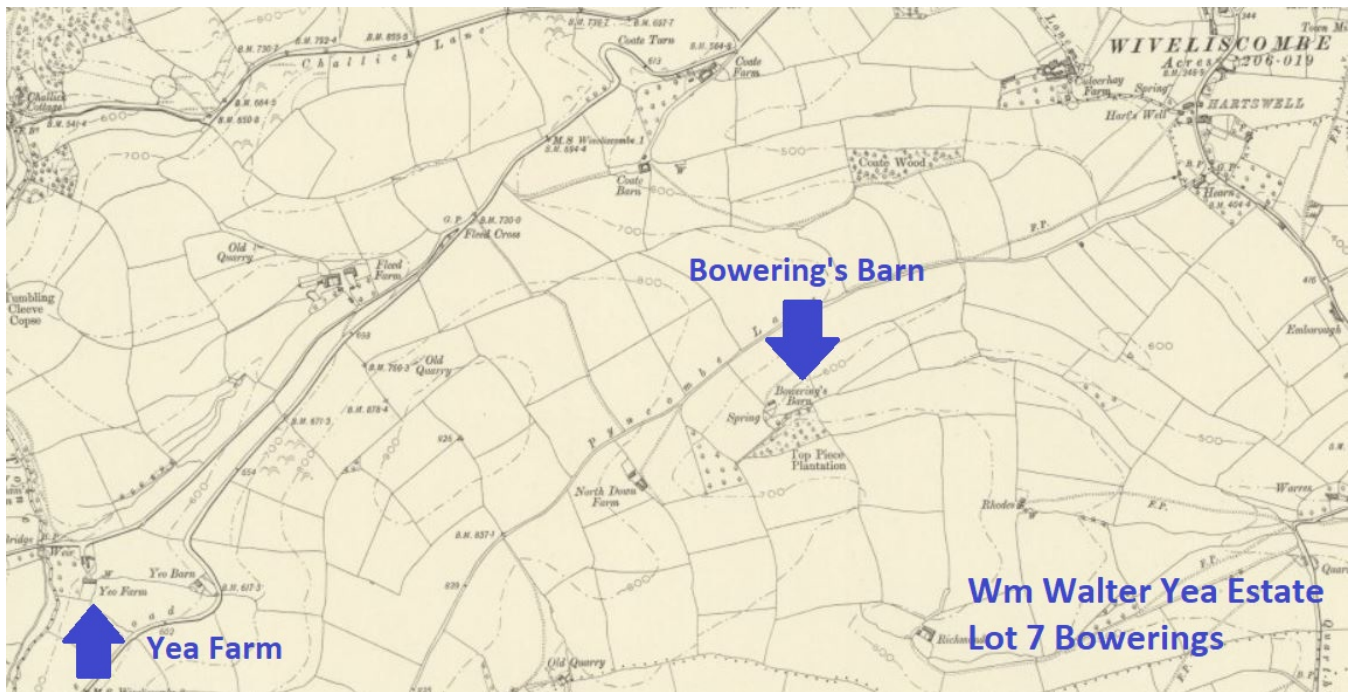
Following Sir William Walter Yea's death in 1862, and his sons having all pre-deceased him, the baronetcy passed to his brother Henry Lacy Yea. The latter did not long survive his brother and died unmarried in Taunton in 1864, whereby the baronetcy was extinguished for want of male heirs.

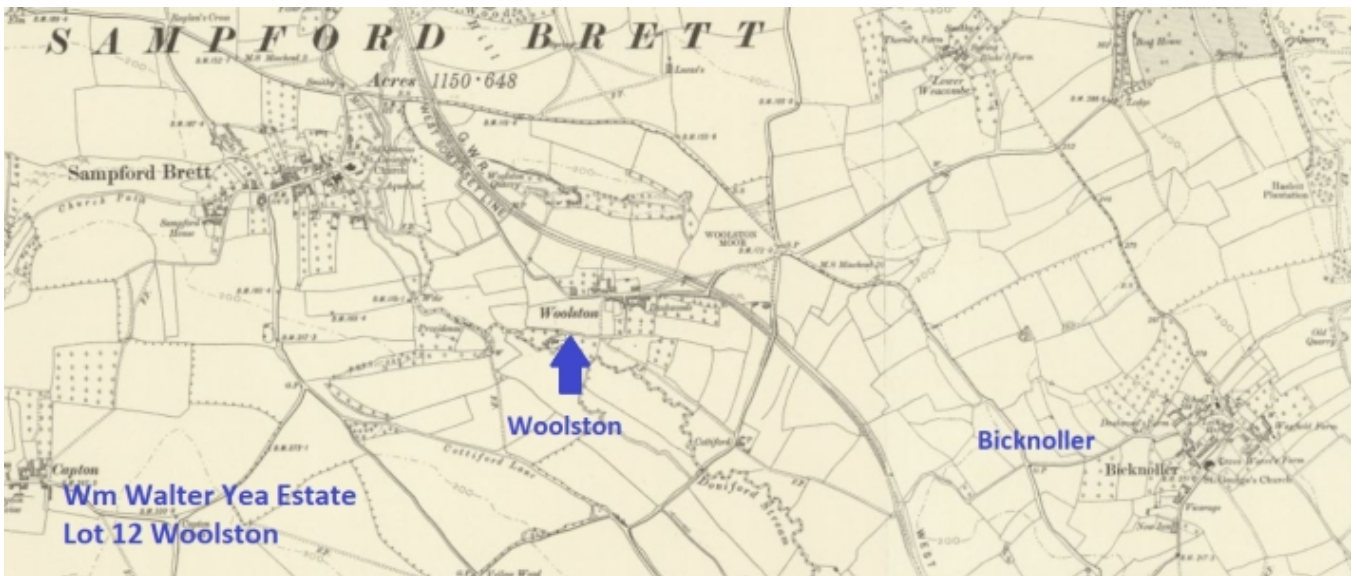
Maps of Sir William Walter Yea's Estate











Descendants of David Slocombe & Alice Yea

Generation 1

1. **DAVID' SLOCOMBE** was born between 1510-1520. He died on 14 Aug 1587 in Wiveliscombe. He married **ALICE YEA**. She was born about 1520 in Wiveliscombe. She died before 1587.

Notes for David Slocombe:

1544/1548: The earliest mention of David Slocombe is in a lease found in Wells Cathedral archives dated 1544 when Richard Yea, described as a "husbandman" retired from Oakhampton farm to live nearby the church of St Andrew. The farm was sub-let to David Slocombe "Husbandman" who was granted the reversion of the farm and its tenements for himself and his wife Alice for the term of their lives and the longer liver of them, and thereafter successively to David Yea and John Yea, respectively younger and elder sons of Robert Yea deceased, for terms of their lives.

It transpires Robert was Richard Yea's son, and hence David and John were Richard's grand-sons. In his will of 1548, Richard made detailed provision for David & John and their sister Radigon not only in legacies to them, but also for their upbringing by David & Alice Slocombe, who he also appointed as his Executors. The high level of trust Richard placed in them is sufficient for us to conclude that Slocombe's wife Alice was Richard Yea's daughter. (see also notes for Richard Yea in the Descendants of Richard Yea section of this volume)

We have no birth record for David Slocombe, but given that he was married by 1544, we might estimate his yob at say around 1510/1520. The lease (in Latin) of 1544 refers to him as "Davyd Slocombe de Wolleston in hamelet de Byknaller", ie **Woolston near Bicknoller**. The antiquity of Woolston is confirmed by a reference to it in the Domesday Book under its original name of Ulvretune, part of the landholding of William de Moyon at which time it encompassed 7 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and 7 acres of woodland. Woolston Grange and Bottoms, together 44 acres were the property of the Slocombe family in the 16th & 17th centuries. Part of it was in the estate of Sir William Walter Yea deceased auctioned in 1863 and bought by Sir Alexander Acland-Hood. (The Domesday Book, A Complete Translation; Prof G H Martin; Penguin Books, 2002) and British History Online, Somerset Vol 5 (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol5/pp13-19>) Note- Acland-Hood also purchased Steynings from the Burland family. Please see the notes for that spousal family later in the Descendants of John Burland section of this volume.

1544/1580. David Slocombe is known to have occupied Oakhampton from 1544 to 1580 before he moved onto "Rivers" overlooking Croford Mills twixt Milverton and Wiveliscombe.

Generation 1 (cont.)

1569: In the Somerset Muster Rolls of able men between 16 and 60 for this year, in the tithing of Wiveliscombe, Davide Slocom gent was recorded as providing a corslet furnished and one gelding for a light horseman. (Certificate of Musters in County of Somerset, by Emmanuel Green, 1904)

1579: A deed dated 10 April 1579 involving David and two sons suggests that he was still living at Oakhampton at that time. The deed was between (1) David Slocombe of Wiveliscombe, yeoman and John Slocombe of Dene, yeoman and Rich. Slocombe (both sons of David) and (2) John Trevelyan and concerned the surrender of a close in Stogumber near Cottisford Bridge between 2 watercourses, now or late in tenure of David Slocombe. (SWHT Taunton, doc ref DD\WO/62/3/7)

1580: The Dean & Chapter of Wells granted a sub-lease for Oakhampton to John Goldsmith of Exton for 21 years. John Goldsmith was jailed in 1581 and it is likely that he then forfeited the lease.

1581: In the Somerset Lay Subsidy rolls for the tithing of Wiveliscombe & Fitzhead in Kingsbury West hundred, David Slocombe was assessed for 20 shillings on goods of £20, by far the largest sum of those assessed in this tithing. David Slocombe is also recorded as having a mill in Stogumber. (Two Tudor Subsidy Assessments for Somerset 1558 and 1581/2; Adrian James Webb, editor; Somerset Records Society, 2002)

1587: A copy of David Slocombe's will written in 1587 has survived. A transcript of the key parts is presented in the Miscellaneous Spousal Wills section of this volume

David made his will on 5 August 1587. Besides legacies to churches of Wells and Wiveliscombe and to the poor of parishes of Sampford Brett, Brompton Ralph and Fitzhead, the main beneficiaries of his estate were his sons and daughter and their offspring.

It is clear from David's will that he held an extensive landed estate in Heathfield, Stogumber, Wiveliscombe, Woolavington and Brompton Ralph. Some or all of the properties in Brompton Ralph would pass in 1604/5 to David Yea. (see notes for David Yea b 1538 in the Descendants of Richard Yea section of this volume)

We can also establish David's immediate descendants:

(1) son John Slocombe who had children David, Justine, Maude and son Richard - Wiveliscombe parish records show the latter married Ellen Chorley on 25 Sept 1576 and had children Ethelred, Alice, David and John

(2) daughter Maud Slocombe who married twice, first to a John Land (Wiveliscombe parish records show they married 10 April 1570) by whom she had a son John Land, and secondly to Henry Isaac als Skibowe (Tiverton parish records

Generation 1 (cont.)

show they married on 14 Sept 1575) by whom she had two daughters Francis and Katherine

(3) a daughter Johane Slocombe who married Jeffery Shercombe (Wiveliscombe parish records has their marriage on 8 Oct 1565) by whom she had son Jefferie and daughters Elizabeth & Francis. Shercombe's will of 1588 states he was of Kedsbury, Wembdon which may be relevant to a later Yea marriage there.

It appears David may also have had a third son who pre-deceased him - we find the burial record of David, son of David Slocombe in Wiveliscombe on 3 June 1572. (see his notes below)

We should also note that Richard Yea had conferred the upbringing of his three grand-children John, David & Radigon Yea to David Slocombe & his wife Alice, who presumably raised them alongside their own children. However, although Slocombe made bequests to his own children and grand-children, he left neither substantial nor token legacy to the Yea's - perhaps he took the view they had been adequately provided for by their grand-father's legacies. And although David & John Yea were both well into their majority by the time Slocombe made his will, neither was appointed as Overseer nor called upon to witness the will.

1587: David Slocombe was buried in Wiveliscombe on 14 August 1587. His will was proved one month after his death on 14 Sept 1587 by Richard Slocombe, his son and Executor.

Under the provisions of the deed of lease for Oakhampton of 1544 referred to above, after David Slocombe's death, the lease was to pass successively to his widow Alice, and thereafter to David Yea and John Yea. In the absence of any provision for or reference to Alice in Slocombe's will, we might presume she pre-deceased him, though we have found no burial record for her.

There is possibly another lease to be found in the Wells archives covering the period between David Slocombe's death in 1587 and 1597, when Richard Yea's grand-son David Yea was proved to be living at Oakhampton by a lease between him and John Yea of Yea near Wiveliscombe and others executed that year. Please see the Transcript of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume

The links between the Yea and Slocombe families were not severed by David Slocombe's death. As will be seen, Richard Yea's descendants continued to possess Oakhampton and with David Slocombe's sons were parties to further property deeds elsewhere.(see notes for David Yea b 1538 in the Descendants of Richard Yea section of this volume)

Generation 1 (cont.)

Notes for Alice Yea:

A lease of Oakhampton from 1544 and Richard Yea's will of 1548 both make reference to Alice, the wife of David Slocombe. While neither source states her relationship to Richard, the high degree of trust he reposed in Slocombe and his wife in the provisions of that deed and in appointing them in his will as guardians of his grandchildren must surely imply the closest personal ties. The authors contend she was almost certainly Richard's daughter, named as was the common contemporary convention after his wife Alice.

Given that her parents were married by 1500 and that she was married at the execution of the deed of Oakhampton in 1544, Alice was probably born between 1500 and 1523, all of these events pre-dating the local parish records. She was to bear David three sons - John, Richard and David - and two daughters Johane & Maude. We should note here that if Alice was indeed Richard's daughter, he did **NOT** leave even nominal bequests to any of his Slocombe grandchildren as he did to his Collard grandchild, though the former may have been born after Richard's death.

Alice had almost certainly died by 1587 as her husband made no provision for her in his will of that year, and since we find no burial record for her in the Wiveliscombe parish register, she may have died before 1560 when those burial records commence.

David Slocombe and Alice Yea had the following children:

2. i. MAUDE² SLOCOMBE was born between 1545-1550. She married (1) JOHN LAND on 10 Apr 1570 in Wiveliscombe. He was born between 1545-1550. He died on 11 Dec 1574 in Tiverton. She married (2) HENRY ISAAK ALIAS SKIBBOWE on 14 Sep 1575 in Tiverton. He died on 27 May 1626 in Tiverton.
3. ii. RICHARD SLOCOMBE was born about 1555. He married Ellen Chorley on 22 Sep 1576 in Wiveliscombe. She was born about 1555.
4. iii. JOHANE SLOCOMBE. She died after 1587. She married Jeffery Shercombe on 08 Oct 1565 in Wiveliscombe. He died about 1588 in Kedsbury, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
5. iv. JOHN SLOCOMBE.
- v. DAVID SLOCOMBE. He died on 03 Jun 1572 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Slocombe:

Although we have no baptism record for David, nor is he mentioned in David Slocombe's will of 1587, in a court case Tydball vs Slocombe of 24 Jan 1581/2, he was one of three co-defendants, namely John, David & Richard - sons of David Slocombe. (Please refer to personal notes for

Generation 1 (cont.)

John Slocombe)

We find no marriage record for him, but we find a credible match for his burial as David s/o David Slocombe in Wiveliscombe on 3 June 1572, ie about 6 months after the court case above.

Generation 2

2. **MAUDE² SLOCOMBE** (David¹) was born between 1545-1550. She married (1) **JOHN LAND** on 10 Apr 1570 in Wiveliscombe. He was born between 1545-1550. He died on 11 Dec 1574 in Tiverton. She married (2) **HENRY ISAAK ALIAS SKIBBOWE** on 14 Sep 1575 in Tiverton. He died on 27 May 1626 in Tiverton.

Notes for Maude Slocombe:

We don't find a birth or baptism record for Maud - she was most probably born in Wiveliscombe, and before the parish register there commenced in 1558. However, we do find the record of her marriage there to John Land on 10 April 1570. If she was then of full age, she would have been born in the late 1540's. Moreover, in the Visitation of Devon for 1623, we find a reference to John Lande of Tiverton and his wife "Mawde, daughter of Davy Slocombe of Wiscombe (ie Wiveliscombe) Co. Somerset". The brief pedigree in the Visitation shows John & Maud's son John married to Dorothy Tye and their children. (Please see personal notes for their son John below).

The Tiverton St Peter parish registers record one "possible" and two "probable" baptisms for children of John Land, viz Mary, John & Richard, though no mother's names are recorded at his period. (Please see their notes below also)

Maude's children were beneficiaries in the will of her father David Slocombe made in 1587, from which it is evident she was married twice. Sadly, her first marriage lasted only about 4 years, as we find the will followed by the burial of John Land in Tiverton in 1574 (See his personal notes below)

Maud's second husband was Henry Skibbow who she married in Tiverton on 14 Sept 1575 - his surname in other contemporary records written as Eysaak (Isaak) alias Skibow and as Skibbol.

We find no record of a will, death or burial for Maud.

Notes for John Land:

We find no baptism for John. If he was of full age when he married Maud in 1570, he was probably born in the late 1540's. We have no details of John's life.

He made his will on 30 March 1574. He left £200 to his wife "Mawde". He left to

Generation 2 (cont.)

son John £100 at age of 21, and to son Richard £200 at age of 21, both sums to be held by his Trustees, and if one son dying then both bequests to the survivor. Testator held estates in Moncullen, Silvertown; lands called Honycleaves, Sellack lands and Hensleighs in Tiverton; in Bampton, Bickombe in Stoodleigh and Oakford; and in "Ockhampton" (= Oakhampton, Wiveliscombe ??). John bequeathed two parts of Moncullen and all other property to Mawde after Testator's death, until sons John and/or Richard reached age of 21. To son Richard, property in Bampton. And if both sons should die during Maud's lifetime, then to her and after her death to Anthony Land, brother's son. He bequeathed to wife Mawde a tenement in Tiverton. If wife Mawde should be still living after sons reached the age of 21, then one third of Testator's estate to her. He gave his residuary estate to and appointed as executrix his wife Mawde. John appointed as his Overseers John Heydon of Ottery St Mary; John Waldron, gent, brother (in-law ??); and Davie Slocombe of Wiscombe (ie Wiveliscombe), father in law. Witnesses were Richard Powell and Anthony Land.

John died and was buried in Tiverton on 11 Dec 1547. His will was proved at London on 11 Jan 1574/5 by "Matilda" (Latin for Maud ??) relict and Executrix.

John Land and Maude Slocombe had the following children:

- i. MARY³ LAND was born on 14 Feb 1570/71 in Tiverton. She died before 1574.

Notes for Mary Land:

We find a clear baptism record for Mary d/o John Land in Tiverton St Peter's in February 1570/71, about 10 months after John & Maud's marriage. However, we find NO reference to her in her father's will of 1574, implying she may have died by then. However, Maud's son John's baptism about which we can be much more confident, followed only 3 months later and this may not be the correct match.

- ii. JOHN LAND was born on 29 May 1571 in Tiverton. He died in 1637 in Cullompton. He married Dorothy Tye about 1600.

Notes for John Land:

We find a clear match for John's baptism in Tiverton St Peters on 29 May 1571. With brother Richard, he was a major beneficiary of his father's will of 1574. And in his will of August 1587, his maternal grandfather David Slocombe left him £4 or his best colt, at his grandson's discretion.

Generation 2 (cont.)

The pedigree in the Visitation of Devon of 1623 shows that John married Dorothy Tye, daughter of Edward Tye of Collumpton. From the age of their eight children cited on the pedigree, they probably married in about 1600, though we find no marriage record. Dorothy bore him five sons namely John & Robert twins b 1604; Richard 1611; Austin 1614; George 1618; and three daughters Dorothy 1602; Frances 1606; and Ann 1609. John Land was the signatory to the pedigree

It seems likely that John & Dorothy made their home in Plymtree, about 3 miles south-east of Collumpton. A John Land Gent of Woodbeare, Devon was a party to a deed executed by Richard Slocombe and David Yea and others in 1604/5. Woodbeare Court lies in Plymtree, a village near Cullompton a few miles south-west of Tiverton, and this was almost certainly Maude's son.

We find no death or burial record for John. However, the Devon Wills Index project has a possible match in 1637 for John's will - a list entry only - the original was destroyed in WW2. If this is the correct match, John would have been about 67 at death

- iii. RICHARD LAND was born on 17 Jun 1572 in Tiverton. He died before Aug 1587.

Notes for Richard Land:

We find a clear record for Richard's baptism in Tiverton St Peters. With brother John, he was also a major beneficiary of his father's will of 1574. However, he was **NOT** a beneficiary of the will of his maternal grandfather David Slocombe made in August 1587, and he *may* have died by then. The Tiverton St Peter parish register has a potential match for the burial of Richard Land of Cove on 28 Feb 1586/7. This *may not* be the correct match, as Richard would only have been about 12 then and we might expect expect the record to read "child" as in another entry for that month

Notes for Henry Isaak alias Skibbowe:

We find no baptism record for Henry. If he was of full age at his marriage in 1575, he would have been born in the early 1550's. The Tiverton St Peter parish register at this period has various records for the Skibbow family, the name also sometimes rendered as Skibbol with various spellings. We find no clue as the origin of Henry's alias given as "Eysaak" (ie Isaak) in one record.

We find a reference in the Somerset archives to Henry Skibbowe junior, Henry

Generation 2 (cont.)

Shepcott and Henry Skibbowe senior who in 1606 made a copy of the following quitclaim deed from 1444:

Description: 1. Henry Gredehey alias Comer, son and heir of John Gredehey. 2. Elizabeth Chuselden, John Bluet and Nicholas Abell, clerk. All claims to manors of Gryndenham and Kyddesford and a tenement called le Estermedelond which Roger Michell holds in Asshbrittel; an 8 acre croft called Jays Crofte in Kyddesford. Witnessed: William Wadham, Robert Warre, John Hyll, William Speke, Richard Clavelleshay. Dated: Gryndenham, 24 April 1444. Seal: Missing. (SWHT doc ref DD\S\CK/32)

There is no indication as to why those named were making the copy in 1606, but it may have been in connection with documenting some inheritance. The archive reference states that the three named individuals Shepcott and the Skibbowe's may have been notaries. (SWHT doc ref DD/S/CK/33)

Note Henry & John Shepcott with Henry & John Story are also mentioned as parties in a deed executed by Richard Slocombe in 1604/5. They may have been acting in the capacity of notaries too, or one of the Shepcotts may have married one of the daughters of the Storie family.

The Tiverton parish register has the record of the burial of Henry Skibowe alias Isacke on 27 May 1626. The record makes no mention of "the Elder" or "the Younger", but given his estimated birth year, the balance of probability is this is the former.

Henry Isaak alias Skibbowe and Maude Slocombe had the following children:

- i. FRANCIS ISAAK ALIAS³ SKIBBOWE was born on 24 Jan 1576/77 in Tiverton.

Notes for Francis Isaak alias Skibbowe:

The Tiverton St Peter parish register records the baptism on 24 January 1576/7 of Francis, *son* of Henry Eysaak alias Skibbow. In his will of 1587, Francis' maternal grandfather David Slocombe bequeathed five marks to his *daughter* Francis Isacke alias Skibbowe on reaching the age of fifteen. There is thus some confusion about Francis' gender. For these purposes, we have assumed her grandfather is more likely to be correct and have thus assigned her as female.

- ii. KATHERINE ISAAK ALIAS SKIBBOWE was born on 19 Jun 1582 in Tiverton.

Notes for Katherine Isaak alias Skibbowe:

Generation 2 (cont.)

At her baptism, her father's name is recorded as Henry Skibbow. In his will of 1587, her maternal grandfather David Slocombe bequeathed five marks to his daughter Katherine Isacke alias Skibbowe on reaching the age of fifteen

- iii. ELISABETH ISAAK ALIAS SKIBBOWE was born on 22 Nov 1583 in Tiverton.

Notes for Elisabeth Isaak alias Skibbowe:

In her baptism record, Elizabeth's father's name is simply given as Henry Skibbow. She was NOT a beneficiary of the will of her maternal grandfather David Slocombe in 1587

- iv. HENRY ISAAK ALIAS SKIBBOWE was born on 15 Jun 1585 in Tiverton.

Notes for Henry Isaak alias Skibbowe:

In his baptism record in Tiverton in June 1585, Henry's father's name is given as Henry Skibbol. He was **NOT** a beneficiary of the will of his maternal grandfather David Slocombe. However, it seems likely that Henry survived into adulthood as Henry the Younger is cited in an archive record from 1606 relating to the copying of a much earlier quitclaim on a property dating from 1444. (Please see notes for his father)

- 3. **RICHARD² SLOCOMBE** (David¹) was born about 1555. He married Ellen Chorley on 22 Sep 1576 in Wiveliscombe. She was born about 1555.

Notes for Richard Slocombe:

We find the marriage of Richard Slocombe and Ellen Chorley in Wiveliscombe on 22 Sept 1576. Assuming both were of full age, they were born before 1555, hence before the earliest parish records. Note that John Yea son of John Yea and Mary nee Marshe married Agnes Chorley in 1608 and had 2 daughters in Wiveliscombe. Agnes is believed to have been a daughter of John Chorley - it appears we have members of the Slocombe and Yea families marrying into the same Chorley family, perhaps another example of the close relationship between the Slocombe's and Yea's

Ellen bore Richard four children David, John, Ethelred & Alice between 1577 and 1583, whose baptisms we find in Wiveliscombe and each of whom were left legacies in their grand-father David's will of 1587.

Richard, residence given as Bishops Nympton, and his sons David, residence Netherbury Dorset & John were parties to a deed executed in 1604/5 with David Yea of Wiveliscombe relating to properties known as Wintersland and Stonelands in

Generation 2 (cont.)

Brompton Ralph, presumably the lands inherited by Richard in his father David's will. The deed provided that if Richard were to pay the sum of £300 to David with 5 years, then the lands were to be to the use of Richard, but should he fail to pay the £300, then to the use of David Yea for ever. It may be that Richard did indeed fail to pay the said £300 as these lands did become part of the Yea family estate, though whether at this time or later is unclear. A transcript of the deed, which refers to an earlier deed of 1602, is included in the Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume

:

We have found no burial record for Richard in Bishops Nympton or elsewhere.

Notes for Ellen Chorley:

If Ellen were of full age at her marriage on 22 Sept 1576, she would have been born pre-1555, hence prior to the commencement of the Wiveliscombe parish records. We find no burial record for her.

Richard Slocombe and Ellen Chorley had the following children:

- i. ETHELRED³ SLOCOMBE was born on 29 Mar 1577 in Wiveliscombe.
- ii. ALICE SLOCOMBE was born on 06 Jun 1578 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Alice Slocombe:

The Freereg record cites her as daughter of Roger, but her baptismal record online at Ancestry clearly states she was daughter of Richard

- iii. DAVID SLOCOMBE was born on 06 Jul 1580 in Wiveliscombe.
 - iv. JOHN SLOCOMBE was born on 05 Aug 1583 in Wiveliscombe.
4. **JOHANE² SLOCOMBE** (David¹). She died after 1587. She married Jeffery Shercombe on 08 Oct 1565 in Wiveliscombe. He died about 1588 in Kedsbury, Wembdon, Bridgwater.

Notes for Johane Slocombe:

While we do not have a birth or baptism record for Johane, we have her marriage record from 1565, which if she was of full age implies she was born in the early 1540's. She married Jeffery Shercombe in Wiveliscombe on 8 Oct 1565, probably as his second wife and bore him three children. (see notes for Jeffery below).

Johane was not a beneficiary herself of her father David's will of August 1587,

Generation 2 (cont.)

though the latter made provision for her children by Jeffery. However, in making such provision David was careful to make his son Richard trustee of the legacies to the children of Jeffery & Johane such that they could NOT pass to Jeffery should Johane and all their children pre-decease him.

Johane and her three children - Jefferie, Elizabeth and Frances - were beneficiaries of Jeffery's will of January 1587/8 (see his personal notes). There are no matches for their baptisms in Bridgwater. When Jeffery wrote his will, he was resident in Kedsburie, Wembdon, and it seems likely they were born there. The Wembdon parish records from this period have not survived, hence we cannot trace the children's baptisms, nor the burial of Jeffery himself or Johane post-1588, as she outlived her husband.

Notes for Jeffery Shercombe:

From Jeffery's will dated 29 Jan 1587/88, it is evident that his marriage to Johan - we find the record of their marriage in Wiveliscombe on 8 October 1565 - must have been his second marriage. His bequests to son Thomas and daughter Anne who both have children imply in all likelihood they were into their majority, thus born before 1565 and from an earlier marriage.

We find the burial of Mrs Jane Shircombe in Bridgwater on 12 April 1565. The records at this time make no mention of "wife of" etc, but it seems likely this was the burial of Jeffery's first wife. Moreover, we find a baptism of Richard Shircombe (mis-transcribed on Freereg as Slocombe) in Bridgwater on 24 Mar 1564/5, and it seems possible Jane may have died following child-birth. It is also possible the infant Richard may have died too, as he is not mentioned in Jeffery's will, though we find no burial record for him.

In his will, Jeffery refers to his son Thomas, who he appointed as Executor, and to his daughter Anne, wife of John Snow. For further details of them and their families, please refer to their personal notes.

In his legacy to Johan, Jeffery refers "my now wife" - a common term for a second marriage - and to Jefferie, Elizabeth & Frances as son and daughters of my wife respectively, though there can be little doubt his meaning is his children by her. We find no baptismal records for any of these three children in Wiveliscombe or Bridgwater. They may have been born in Kedbury, Wembdon, whose parish register from this period has not survived. (But see also the personal notes for Jeffery's son Thomas Shircombe below)

Jeffery died in early 1588, probably in Kedsbury. In his will he directed that he be buried in Bridgwater, but we find no record of his burial there. A full transcript of

Generation 2 (cont.)

Jeffery's will is available in Miscellaneous Spousal and Other Wills section of this volume

Jeffery Shercombe and Johane Slocombe had the following children:

- i. FRANCES³ SHERCOMBE was born after Oct 1565.
- ii. JEFFERIE SHERCOMBE was born after Oct 1565.
- iii. ELIZABETH SHERCOMBE was born on 25 Apr 1577.

5. JOHN² SLOCOMBE (David¹).

Notes for John Slocombe:

We find an early reference to John, son of David Slocombe in a lease for his life for the reversion of land near Cottisford Bridge, Stogumber, held for life by Thomas & David Slocombe, granted by John Trevelyan on 20 Nov 1543. This seems a credible match for David's son John, to whom David left his lands in Stogumber in his will of 1587. (SWHT doc ref DD/WO/62/2/21) We have been unable to firmly identify Thomas Slocombe mentioned in the deed. We might speculate he was David's father or brother.

We find no baptism nor marriage record for John, but in his will David left bequests to John's children David, Justine and Maude, though with no mention of any wife. John, David & Richard - the three sons of David Slocombe - were co-defendants in a case in the Court of Chancery brought by Isabell Tydball, widow of John Tydball and their son John Tydball (junior) and daughter Johane, the wife of Simon Saffin - the latter three joint complainants. The dispute concerned a property called Stonelands in Brompton Ralph, once held under Henry VIII by the Prioress of Buckland in the Manor of North Petherton. Isabell alleged that after her husband's death, David Slocombe the father had fraudulently claimed to have the inheritance of Stonelands and for 24 years had received rent from her. The defendants rejected her allegation.(NA doc ref C3/179/25)

In a hearing of 24 Jan 1581/2, the Court ruled that the plaintiffs should "continue to have hold occupy and quietly enjoy" the premises without any "let or interruption" of the Defendants "until they shall show and prove in this Court some better and more sufficient matter for their pretended title in and to the premises". That statement concluded the judgement. (NA doc ref C78/98/4A)

It is unclear if the Defendants were able to furnish such further materials - but somehow David had recovered some estate in Stonelands, which in his will of 1587 he bequeathed to his son Richard.

Generation 2 (cont.)

In a case in the Star Chamber in 1591 brought by James Cappes against David and John Yea, one of Cappes' "servants" John Slocombe is alleged to have assaulted David Yea and vice versa - servant in this context probably meaning an adherent. If this indeed the same John Slocombe, it might seem odd that he should be so at odds with David and John Yea, who as children had been entrusted to the care of his father David Slocombe. (see 7 documents under NA doc ref STAC 5 series)

The National Archives has the record of a Post Mortem Inquisition (PMI) for a John Slocombe held at Bridgwater on 7 June and 5 July 1593. It appears John had died in Bishops Lydeard on 14 Sept 1592. The PMI refers to several properties in Stogumber, Bicknoller, Dunster, Heathfield, and in Lydeard Episcopi, the latter known as "Cattes Close". However, the PMI also states that John's heir was Thomas Slocombe - and since David's will makes no reference to such a son of John, this may not be the same John Slocombe. (NA doc ref C 142/2787/155)

John Slocombe had the following children:

- i. MAUDE³ SLOCOMBE was born between 1545-1550.
- ii. DAVID SLOCOMBE.
- iii. JUSTINE SLOCOMBE.

Descendants of Nicholas Chute

Generation 1

1. **NICHOLAS¹ CHUTE** was born about 1510. He died in Jul 1581 in Bridgwater. He married **JOANE**.

Notes for Nicholas Chute:

Introduction to Nicholas Chute & his descendants including daughter Susan Chute:

For over ten years, We have researched the Yeo, Yea and related family names of Somerset and its neighbouring counties of south-west England. One particular branch of the Yea family has its origins in relatively modest circumstances in Wiveliscombe. We can document with a high degree of certainty the descendants of Richard & Alice Yea from the early 1500's, and they form the main focus of this volume. This line prospered, not least through judicious marriages into prominent Somerset families, becoming very wealthy and eventually establishing a family seat in Taunton, where a descendant was raised to a Baronetcy.

One of the early documented records of this line is of a marriage between David Yea and Jane Allen in 1608 in Wembdon, a small parish to the North-West of Bridgwater. The contemporary parish register for Wiveliscombe records the baptisms of several of their children between 1610 and 1618, many of whose later life events are also documented. From the same source and contemporary deeds and other legal documents David's ancestry can be traced back to the 1540's.

It proved more challenging to trace Jane's ancestry. We have the text of her mother Susanna's will from 1619 in which she made bequests to Jane and refers to her son-in-law David Yea. She made her son Strode Allen her sole Executor. She also leaves a bequest to the poor of parish of Wembdon, suggesting some family link there. The Wiveliscombe register has the record of Susanna's burial in 1620, from which we infer she was a "gentlewoman". But the origins of Susanna, her daughter Jane, her son Strode and how he came by this unusual forename, remained elusive, a situation exacerbated by the paucity of records for Wembdon.

We eventually found a marriage record for John Allen and Susan Chute in Bridgwater in 1591. This prompted further research into wills, property deeds and other legal documents of the Chute family in the South West Heritage Trust archives in Taunton and National Archives in Kew. Collectively, these yield very strong circumstantial evidence that Susan was one of the daughters of Nicholas Chute of Bridgwater, who had a large estate of property there and elsewhere in Somerset - including Wembdon. He also had a son Robert - Susan's brother - who was reportedly baptised in Wembdon in 1561. Robert inherited his father's estate and served as Mayor of Bridgwater and a Justice of the Peace.

Generation 1 (cont.)

Records pertaining to Jane's brother Strode Allen are also sparse. We have the record of his marriage in Catticott, Dorset in 1629/30 to Elizabeth Kenn, a descendant of a prominent Somerset family. We find him mentioned in court proceedings in 1635, and fulfilling a position of significant trust in important property deeds of the Strode family in Dorset between 1620 and 1640. We also find wills for Strode Allen, his widow Elizabeth and their son John - all recorded as "of Evershot, Dorset" - and of his father-in-law Edmund Kenn of Hutton, Somerset.

No less intriguing are various documents relating to a Bartholomew Allen who died in East Chinnock Somerset in 1657. We find references clearly linking him to Wembdon; to the Strode family of Parnham Dorset; and to Jane Allen's husband, David Yea - collectively, strong circumstantial evidence to suggest he was the son of John Allen & Susan Chute, and hence brother to Jane and Strode Allen.

Although in his History of the Family of Yea Alfred Monday did not identify the early marriage of David Yea and Jane Allen, he did identify that David & Jane's son David and a Robert Chute were brothers-in-law, having married sisters Mary & Elizabeth Hobbes respectively. Commenting on the Chute family, Monday (p 42) noted that at the time of Robert's marriage in 1655 "the family were residing at Combe St Nicholas, near Chard where it had continued since the middle of the reign of Elizabeth. The members of this family occupied the position of Seneschals or Stewards of the various lands belonging to the Bishops of Bath & Wells in that neighbourhood".

Monday cites as his source "the Steward's Book of the Manors of Chard & Combe St Nicholas found among the Serle Collection of Papers belonging to the Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Society in their Library in Taunton Castle".

These notes capture the key points from these documents. As ever more records are published, these notes will be updated periodically.

Nicholas Chute of Bridgwater personal notes:

About 1510 - Nicholas' birth: At least one public tree on the internet states Nicholas was born in 1551 in Shobrooke, Devon. We do indeed find in the parish records the baptism on 15 Oct 1551 of Nicholas, s/o William Shute in Shobrooke, a small village near Crediton, Devon. Shobrooke is about 40 miles south-west of Bridgwater where as will be seen, Nicholas spent much of his life, and is thus a credible birthplace from a distance viewpoint. However, other documentary sources show Nicholas must have been born well before this date. For instance, in a court case from 1583 concerning his son Robert, a witness Alice Haberfield states she is Nicholas' daughter and sister to Robert. She gave her own age as 50, thus born ca 1533, and Robert's as 18, thus born ca 1565. That in turn implies Nicholas was

Generation 1 (cont.)

probably born about 1510 - and given the gap of 32 years between the births of Alice and Robert suggests Nicholas was married twice.

Nicholas' estimated year of birth is much too early for us to validate in parish records. Nor do we find any marriage record for him. We do however find him in several legal documents, mainly involving property transactions in and around Bridgwater.

1563: The seal of Nicholas Chute appears on a deed relating to property in Langham, Poole and Cutcombe between Dorothy Courtenay and others to Humphrey Colles and others. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\BW/32/75)

1567: SWHT Archives in Taunton hold a copy of a deed between Nicholas Chute and Jasper Castleman for the lease of a property. (SWHT Taunton Doc ref DD\S\WH/22/147).

1558-1579: The National Archives hold the record of a court case between Nicholas Chute alias Chote and Richard Michell in a dispute over a property in Wembdon, Somerset. The document is undated, but is addressed to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal who served in that capacity 1558-1579. In his Bill of Complaint, Nicholas states that Thomas Michell deceased was formerly Lord of the Manor of Wembdon and late father of Richard Michell. Thomas demised to Nicholas the property including parcels called Nayles Crosth, Chambry Meade and Chiltermorland on 19 Dec in the 29th year of the reign of Henry VIII (ie 19 Dec 1537). Assuming Nicholas was in his majority when he executed the lease, that would put his birth pre-1516. Nicholas states that Thomas Mitchell died "about Whitsuntide last past", ie the year before he brought his case against Richard. We find no burial of Thomas in the records, which might have helped fix the date of the case more closely. Nicholas' complaint is that after he had for many years enjoyed quiet and peaceable possession of the property, Richard Michell set Nicholas' cattle into his cornfield and grasslands, causing much damage and created other daily disturbances. In his Answer to the Bill, Michell denied the charge and contested that Nicholas had any right to the property. As is often the case with these Bills of Complaint in Chancery, there is no decision or resolution of the case, which may well have been settled out of court. (National Archives doc ref C 3/44/12)

1570: The Mayor of Bridgwater and Nicholas Chute executed a deed on the lives of Robert, Bridget & Susan, children of Nicholas for a property at South Street/South Gate, Bridgwater. The reverse of the deed carries in manuscript the words "nowe Mr Rob Chute & is for 3 lives" - presumably an indication his son Robert later inherited the lease. (SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw/1234)

1571: Nicholas Chute of Bridgwater executed a deed with William Hody of Pilsdon,

Generation 1 (cont.)

Dorset for property in Durleigh and Enmore.(SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\S\WH/3 - possibly merits further review to determine who disposed of these assets in 1594.)

1571: John Saunders of Bristol, merchant and Nicholas Chute of Bridgwater, yeoman executed a deed for properties in St Mary Street, North Gate Street and Friarn Street, Bridgwater.(SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw/575, 1252, and 1333)

1575: Nicholas Chute and Joan, widow of William Pearce executed a deed for a property in West Street, Bridgwater. (SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw/1271)

1576: Nicholas Chute and Edith, widow of William Myenteren, carpenter, executed a deed for a property in St Mary Street, Bridgwater. (SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw/1233)

1580: Nicholas Chute Gent and Darby Gryffene, mariner, executed a deed for a property in West Street/West Gate, Bridgwater. (SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw/1330).

1581: Nicholas Chute will. Nicholas wrote his will on 10 June 1581. He desired to be buried in the church of Bridgwater and left bequests to St Andrews the cathedral church of Wells, and to the church and poor of Bridgwater. He left £100 to his son Robert, then still in his minority, to be paid in annual instalments of £20, and should Robert die prematurely, then the sum to be divided between Nicholas' wife Johane and his daughters Jane and Susan. He bequeathed the issues and profits of his lands in Taunton & Taunton Deane Manors, which estate would descend by inheritance to his son Robert, to be applied to his education and maintenance during his minority. To his daughter Jane, he bequeathed £100 to be paid on the day of her marriage - she to be suitably apparelled - and in the event of her premature death, to be shared between his wife Johane and "Robert Chute and Susan Chute my children" To his wife Johane, he bequeathed his residence in Bridgwater and all the rest of his property in Somerset except that in Taunton & Taunton Deane, and the issues and profits thereof until his son Robert attained his majority. As his Post Mortem Inquisition (see below) confirms, Nicholas' estate of lands and buildings was extensive comprising about 30 individual properties in several Somerset parishes. He appointed his wife Johane residuary legatee and sole Executrix. He further appointed "his loving friends John Allen, William Selye and Bartholomew Kyng" as his Overseers. The will was witnessed by William Selye Gent, Gregory Lyde and Bartholomew Kyng. The will was proved on 11 October 1581 by Christopher Robinson, procurator for the Executrix. (National Archives doc ref PROB/11/63/481)

A number of points from Nicholas' will attract our attention.

Generation 1 (cont.)

Firstly, the main beneficiary of his will was his son Robert, then still in his minority - and Nicholas was careful to ensure Robert came into his inheritance over time rather than wholly on reaching his majority. A local court case of 1583 concerning a breach of promise of marriage was brought against Robert when the latter was aged about 18. Evidence presented in the case shows that although nowhere mentioned in his will, shortly before his death Nicholas made arrangements with a Mr Phillip Hollworthie for him to become Robert's guardian after Nicholas' death, and for Robert to marry one of Hollworthie's daughters. Robert's marriage to Hellyn Hollworthie was duly solemnized in Bicknoller on 23 June 1583. (see further below and personal notes for Robert).

Secondly, the same court case of 1583 shows Nicholas also had a daughter Alice born ca 1533. A property deed of 1570 (see above) confirms he had another daughter Bridget, the record of whose marriage to Jasper Castleman (the other party to the said deed) we find in Bridgwater on 4 July 1574. Yet neither Alice nor Bridget was a beneficiary of his will.

Thirdly, he made specific provision for daughter Jane's marriage - though we find no record of a marriage, nor a burial for her.

And fourth, he made **no** such provision for the marriage of Susan, the only other daughter mentioned in his will. And we find the marriage of Susan Chute to John Allen in Bridgwater on 20 Nov 1580 ie about 7 months before Nicholas wrote his will. As we find no other record of a Susan Chute at this time, we might reasonably conclude it was indeed Nicholas' daughter who had married John Allen. Was the lack of any provision in his will for her "portion" or dowry a reflection that Susan was already married, and that as with her sisters Alice and Bridget there was no need to make provision in his will ?? But it seems odd that in appointing him an Overseer, Nicholas referred to John Allen as "a loving friend" rather than as his son-in-law - thought the two terms are not mutually exclusive !! A transcript of Nicholas' will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

1581: Nicholas Chute was buried in Bridgwater on 21 July 1581. If our estimated year of his birth around 1510 is correct, he was about 70 at death - so a credible age.

1582: Nicholas' widow Johane re-married to John Harrys in Bridgwater on 23 April 1582 - about 9 months after Nicholas' death.

1582: Post Mortem Inquisition of the estate of Nicholas Chute held on 15 Dec 1582 at Bridgwater.

The inquisition into Nicholas' estate was undertaken by John Chettle, the Escheator who took evidence from a number of local men including Jacob Pyppen; Erasmus Hodges; Thomas Blake; John Nethercote; John Allen; Bartholomew King; Richard

Generation 1 (cont.)

(Dobyn ??); Richard Mylles; Gregory Lyde; Robert (Carniforde ??); Robert Chubbe; John (Currie ??); and John Symons. Of these, Nicholas had appointed John Allen and Bartholomew King as Overseers to his will, and Gregory Lyde was a witness thereto.

Nicholas left an extensive property estate comprising land and buildings leased under various terms in East Chilton; North Petherton; Nether Stowey; Taunton; Durleigh and Enmore. He had property in Taunton and Taunton Deane bequeathed to his son Robert. He also had at least three properties in Wembdon and about 25 other properties in Bridgwater, where he had his residence and lived at the time of his death - a property which apparently passed to his son Robert.

The Escheator does not appear to give a total value to Nicholas' estate, but he must have been a very wealthy man by local standards. The inquisition document confirms his son Robert as his heir. (National Archives doc ref C 142/202/180).

1583: Elizabeth Sealie vs Robert Chute - breach of promise.

In addition to the points mentioned in the context of his will above, the evidence presented in this court case provides further insights into Nicholas' immediate family.

Given the age difference of 32 years between his daughter Alice Haberfield and son Robert, we might infer Johane was Nicholas' second wife. Since she re-married shortly after Nicholas' death, we might infer she was considerably younger.

The evidence has been transcribed of two other witnesses- unfortunately both un-named with some family relationship to Nicholas. One was a married daughter of Nicholas "on the father's side" (ie another married sister besides Alice Haberfield). The other witness was a brother of Nicholas' wife Johane, and at some time resided with her - ie Nicholas' brother in law and Robert's uncle. Unfortunately the absence of the latter's name precludes us from establishing Joane's maiden name

Nicholas Chute and Joane had the following children:

2. i. ALICE² CHUTE was born about 1533. She married (1) UNKNOWN PALMER. She married (2) GEORGE HABERFIELD.
3. ii. SUSANNA CHUTE was born about 1560. She died in Dec 1619 in Wiveliscombe. She married John Allen on 20 Nov 1580 in Bridgwater. He was born about 1550. He died on 20 Jun 1606 in Wembdon.
- iii. BRIDGET CHUTE. She married Jasper Castleman on 04 Jul 1584 in Bridgwater.
- iv. JANE CHUTE.

Generation 1 (cont.)

4. v. ROBERT CHUTE was born about 1565. He died about Oct 1615 in Bridgwater. He married (1) HELEN HOLLWORTHY on 20 Jun 1583 in Bicknoller, Somerset, England. She was born about 1565 in Bridgwater. She died on 1604/05. He married (2) ANNE HILL on 14 Jan 1604/05 in Bridgwater. She was born about 1575 in Pitminster. She died about 1650 in Bridgwater.

Generation 2

2. ALICE² CHUTE (Nicholas¹) was born about 1533. She married (1) UNKNOWN PALMER. She married (2) GEORGE HABERFIELD.

Unknown Palmer and Alice Chute had the following child:

- i. JOHN³ PALMER was born about 1563.
3. SUSANNA² CHUTE (Nicholas¹) was born about 1560. She died in Dec 1619 in Wiveliscombe. She married John Allen on 20 Nov 1580 in Bridgwater. He was born about 1550. He died on 20 Jun 1606 in Wembdon.

Notes for Susanna Chute:

The first documentary reference we found for Susan/Susanne was the will from 1619 of Susanne Allen of Wiveliscombe, in which she referred to her daughter Jane and son-in-law David Yea. (see further details of her will below). The Wiveliscombe parish records have the baptism of several children of David and Jane - and Susanne's burial there in 1619. From this we were able to identify a transcript of the marriage of David & Jane in 1608 in Wembdon - a parish near Bridgwater and to which Susanne also made reference in her will. The marriage record from the Wembdon BT's, fragments of which have survived, refers to Jane as the daughter of Susanna Allen widow, implying her father had by then died - confirmed by the John's burial record in 1606, also in the BT's.

We subsequently discovered the record of the marriage of John Allen & Susan Chute in Bridgwater in 1581. This led to a review of the will of Nicholas Chute, also from 1581 in which he referred to his daughter Susan and appointed John Allen an Overseer or Trustee of his will - although without explicitly referring to them as married. (see personal notes for Nicholas Chute)

Taken together, these documents provide strong circumstantial evidence that Susan Allen was the daughter of Nicholas Chute.

About 1560: Susan's birth: Assuming Susan was of full age at her marriage in 1581, she would have been born pre-1560. The parish registers for Bridgwater back to 1558 have survived and are in good order. However, we find no record for Susan's baptism there. Thus she may have been born before 1558 and/or elsewhere.

Generation 2 (cont.)

1570: In a deed between the Mayor of Bridgwater and Nicholas Chute concerning a property in South Street/South Gate, the lease is on three lives - namely **Robert, Bridget and Susan**, the children of Nicholas.

1581 Susan's marriage: The Bridgwater parish register has the clear record of the marriage of John Allen and Susan Chute on 20 Nov 1581.

1619 Susanna's will: In her will of 19 November 1619 Susanna referred to herself simply as "of Wiveliscombe". She did NOT refer to herself as a "gentlewoman" or a widow, though we believe her husband pre-deceased her. She expressed a wish to be buried in Wiveliscombe, but made no reference to a wish to be interred alongside a late husband buried there or anywhere else. She left the sum of £20 for her funeral expenses, which suggests she was a person of some standing. That said, the several monetary bequests she left amounted to only a few shillings to each beneficiary.

She left bequests to the poor of Wiveliscombe, where she was apparently living with her daughter Jane and son-in-law David Yea at the time of making her will, since she left legacies to the servants of his household.

She also left a bequest to the poor of **Wembdon** near Bridgwater suggesting some connection there, but whether of birth, through marriage or residence we have not been able to identify with certainty. The Wembdon parish records on-line commence only in 1685, so offer no help at this period, though we find a few invaluable records in the BT's.

Her wearing apparel she left to be shared between the children of her daughter Jane, without naming them individually. She left her virginal to her "god-daughter Susanne Yea" and "unto my nephew David Yea my clocke" - presumably referring to the children of David & Jane whose baptisms we have.

She also made bequests to her "cozens" Thampsen (for Tamsin ??) Harris and Anne Parsons. They may have been the son and daughter of an uncle or aunt, but we have seen examples where the term "cosen" was used for what we would today term nephew or niece, or more loosely for other relations. After the death in 1581 of her father Nicholas, Susanna's mother Johane re-married to John Harrys of Bridgwater in 1583. Perhaps the said Thampsen was a child of that marriage in which case she would have been Susanna's half-sister - or some other relative through that marriage.

Henry Storie, Anne Parsons, Jane Yea and David Yea were witnesses to her will.

Her residuary estate she left to her son Strowde Allen, whom she appointed as sole Executor. He proved the will on 10 May 1620. A transcript of Susanna Allen nee Chute's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this

Generation 2 (cont.)

volume

1619 Susan's burial: The Wiveliscombe parish register has her burial on 17 Dec 1619, recorded as "Susan Allen gent" - presumably a reference to her status as a "gentlewoman". Based on our estimate of her birth around 1560, she was about 59 at death, hence a credible age.

Notes for John Allen:

While we have a credible match for John's marriage to Susan Chute, its likely he was born before parish registers began. Given that Susan left bequests to the poor of Wembdon and that daughter Jane was married there, it seems likely the family lived there at some point. Among the few BT's which have survived, we find the burial of "John Allen the Elder, farmer on 20 June 1606 - though we have discovered no will or PMI for him.

However, we do find a possible clue to John in the will of Alice Allen, widow of Wembdon written 11 Jan 1581/2 and proved 15 May 1582. Alice left a bequest to the poor of Wembdon, an indication she too was a long-time resident. Among the beneficiaries of her will were two sons - John the Elder and John the Younger. She left bequests to Susan, the wife of John the Elder, and to Susan the daughter of John the Younger - though she made no reference to any children of the former, nor to the wife of the latter. She also left legacies for a number of daughters, some married others not. She appointed John the Elder as her Executor.

We can't be certain this is a correct match, but there is at least a link with Wembdon here, and John & Susan Chute were married in November 1581, about two months before Alice wrote her will - which might be the reason she made no reference to any children of the couple.

That the Wembdon parish records from this period have not survived and only fragments of the BT's are extant hinders us in investigating the family of John & Susanna more fully.

John Allen and Susanna Chute had the following children:

- i. JANE³ ALLEN was born between 1582-1587. She died before 1649. She married David Yea, son of John Yea and Mary Marshe, on 08 Nov 1608 in Wembdon. He was born on 18 Oct 1579 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 05 May 1658 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Jane Allen:

We have been unable to find a baptism record for Jane Allen. She was probably born in Wembdon, but the early parish registers there have not

Generation 2 (cont.)

survived and there is only scant coverage of the BT's

We have the record of her marriage to David Yea in Wembdon on 8 Nov 1608 in the few surviving BT's for Wembdon transcribed incorrectly as David Yena in the England marriages 1538-1973 series on Familysearch. Assuming Jane was of "full age" of 21 at marriage - though marriage at much younger ages with parental consent was then common - Jane was probably born pre-1587. Given her parents married in 1581 (see personal notes for Susan Chute), we have a birth range for Jane of say 1582-1587. Since she bore her last child in 1618, she may have been born later in that range rather than earlier.

On Jane's marriage record, only her mother Susanna's name is given and she is recorded as a widow confirming Jane's father had by then died.

David & Jane's first child Susanna - presumably named after Jane's mother - was baptised in Wiveliscombe on 17 December 1610. The couple had further children baptised as follows : Margaret 10 Jan 1611/12, probably died in childhood; Judith 25 Feb 1612/13; Jane 20 Nov 1614, died 13 June 1638; Mary 2 Feb 1616/17; and David 17 May 1618

We have no will or burial record for Jane. We do have David Yea's will dated 2 Dec 1657 in which he made no provision for Jane. We might thus conclude she pre-deceased him. The plague struck Wiveliscombe in the 1640's, evidenced by the multiplicity of burials in the parish register which at that time are of poor legibility, so she may have died during that time.

Notes for David Yea:

David Yea was born on 18 Oct 1579 in Wiveliscombe. He was the eldest of four sons of John Yea and Mary Marshe, and thus a great grandson of Richard Yea of Oakhampton. He married Jane, daughter of John Allen and his wife Susan nee Chute in Wembdon on 8 Nov 1608, confirmed by one of the few BT's for Wembdon which have survived. David and Jane were to have five daughters and a son, also named David. David & Jane established themselves at Oakhampton, and David took steps to ensure the continuity of the lease thereon passed to his son. He also executed deeds with descendants of John Yea of Yea on Yea and East Pitt farms. After his great grandfather Richard's will of 1548, David's will of 1657 is the earliest Yea will to have survived of this particular family line and

Generation 2 (cont.)

indicates the start of increasing prosperous family. David died in 1658 and was buried in Wiveliscombe, his wife Jane apparently having pre-deceased him. For further details of David please refer to his personal notes in the earlier Descendant Report for Richard Yea section of this volume.

5.
 - ii. STRODE ALLEN was born between 1582-1598. He died between 1642-1643 in Evershot, Dorset. He married Elizabeth Kenn on 10 Jan 1629/30 in Cattistock, Dorset, England. She was born before 1593. She died between 1643-1645 in Evershot, Dorset.
 - iii. BARTHOLOMEW ALLEN. He died in 1657 in East Chinnock,.

Notes for Bartholomew Allen:

1580/1587: We have no birth or baptism record to establish Bartholomew as the son of John Allen and his wife Susan nee Chute, who both had demonstrable links to the parish of Wembdon. However, there are a number of pieces of circumstantial evidence which taken together strongly support that supposition. As will be seen, Bartholomew and Strode Allen both acted as witness or party to important legal instruments enacted by the prominent Strode family of Parnham, Dorset. Bartholomew was a party to a lease for another property in Hatch Beauchamp with David Yea, husband of Jane Allen - and it is quite credible that two brothers-in-law should together be a party to a deed. We have documentary evidence that Bartholomew held a capital messuage in Wembdon and served as manorial bailiff there. And from his will, it is clear Bartholomew named two of his daughters Susan and Jane and one of his sons John - the fore-names of his presumed mother, sister and father respectively. Taken together, we submit these events are more than sheer coincidence, and we therefore include Bartholomew as John & Susanna's son - although we must also note he is not referred to in the latter's will.

Given that Bartholomew was witness to a legal document in 1608, he was probably in his majority then - though we have seen other cases where witnesses were in their minority - and hence born between his presumed parents' marriage in 1580 and 1587.

1608: In the "The History of the Honour of Dunster", we find the citation of a deed dated 28 July between Sir Robert Strode of Parnham, Dorset, Knight and George Luttrell of Dunster Esquire to the effect that the latter had received of Sir Robert the full sum of £5 for a relief of one knight's fee due to Luttrell for the Manor of Shurveton alias Sherveton,

Generation 2 (cont.)

Somerset; and that Sir Robert acknowledged he held the manor from George Luttrell by a whole knight's fee. The document was signed and sealed by both parties and witnessed by Hugo (Hugh ??) Strode, Bartholomew Allen and Peter Meade. Elsewhere in the history of Shurton in the same source, further reference is made to this manor, from which it is clear that Shurveton, Sherveton and Shurton are one and the same place - about equi-distant from Stogursey and the north Somerset coast. (Sir H C Maxwell-Lyte, History of the Honour of Dunster, 1917, p 315 & pp 349/351)

The Robert Strode referred to here was knighted in 1603. Sir Robert died in 1610, when most of the inheritance passed to his brother John, a lawyer who was knighted in 1623 and died in 1642. The Hugh Strode who witnessed the deed was probably also a brother of Sir Robert and John. In 1625/6, Strode Allen, brother of Jane Allen who in 1608 had married David Yea, figured in a tri-partite deed with Sir John Strode, John Ken(n) and others concerning properties in Beaminster and elsewhere in Dorset - and Strode Allen was to marry Ken(n)'s niece Elizabeth Kenn in 1628. (Dorset History Centre doc ref D-FAR/A/T/2)

In 1640, Strode Allen figured in another tri-partite deed for a lease on Woolbridge, Dorset as part of the marriage settlement of Sir John's only daughter Joane Strode to John Turberville of Woolbridge. (Dorset History Centre doc ref D-BOC/889/Box 17/Bb7)

That both Bartholomew and Strode Allen apparently enjoyed the trust of the Strode family in important legal transactions suggests they too had a close relationship - consistent with them being brothers.

1616: The Somerset Archives have a tri-partite deed dated 20 May between the following parties (i) John Dodington of Dodington Gent and John Kelson of Huntspill, Yeoman; (ii) Edward Hobbs of Stogursey Gent, David Yawe the Younger of Wiveliscombe Gent, Bartholomew Allen of Wembdon, and John Mansell of Huntspill yeoman; (iii) John Parsons of Charlinch, clerk. The deed concerned the lease for 99 years of a capital messuage in Hatch Beauchamp. (SWHT Taunton doc ref A\CZA/1/8).

The Dodington's had taken their name from that eponymous place in north Somerset about 10 miles west of Bridgwater, where the family had been established for over 3 centuries. John Dodington, party to this deed, was probably the father - or perhaps grandfather - of Francis Dodington, sometime Sheriff of Somerset and a notable - in fact notorious - senior officer in the Royalist army in the later Civil War. Of particular interest

Generation 2 (cont.)

are those mentioned as the second party to this deed. Edward Hobbes was a wealthy landowner with an estate in Stogursey and Brompton Ralph. His grand-daughter Mary Hobbs would later marry David Yea born 1618 - son of David Yea (here referred to as Yawe, a variant spelling, and as “the Younger” to distinguish him from his uncle David, still living then) and Jane Allen. Bartholomew was probably Jane’s brother. The Clergy of the Church of England database records that John Parsons served as vicar of Huntspill 1578-1617 and of Charlinch 1581-1606 - presumably holding the two benefices concurrently. We should note here that in her will of 1619, Jane’s mother Susanna Allen left a bequest to her “cozen” or niece Ann Parsons, who was also a witness to her will and who we might speculate was the wife or perhaps daughter of the said John Parsons.

1653: In the later Middle Ages and 16th Century, the parish of Wembdon was divided between the tithings of Sandford, Perry & Wembdon. From 1586 the tenant of the manor court collected rents and provided food and lodging twice a year for the steward. A book of extracts from rolls of Perry Furneaux Manor Court covers the period 1653-1806. Bartholomew Allen (d 1657) held the capital messuage in return for serving as manorial bailiff - though the cited source is silent on when he began that role. Most court business concerned the admission of tenants, but repairs were demanded in the 1650’s and later. This is one more piece of documentary evidence linking Bartholomew to Wembdon. (A P Baggs & M C Siraut “Wembdon Local Government” in A History of Somerset, Vol 6, p 332)

1656: Bartholomew wrote his will on 13 November 1656, summarised below:

To the poor of East Chinnock 20 shillings. To East Chinnock church 20 shillings. To daughter Susan Childs, wife of Edward Childs £10. To daughter Jane Childs wife of Richard Childs £5. To daughter Mary Marshall wife of William Marshall 20 shillings. To son Bartholomew Allen 20 shillings. To Anne wife of son John Allen 20 shillings. To (un-named) wife of son Bartholomew Allen 20 shillings. To grand-son Edward Childs son of Edward Childs £5 plus testator’s wearing apparel etc. To grand-sons Bartholomew Allen £5 and John Allen 40 shillings, sons of son John Allen £5. To grand-child Mary Allen daughter of son John Allen £5. To all (un-named) children of Bartholomew Allen 10 shillings apiece. To “all other children” (un-named) of daughters Susan & Jane Childs and Mary Marshall ten shillings apiece. Residuary legatee and sole Executor son John Allen. No Overseers appointed or witnesses named. Will proved in London 10 Dec 1657 by John Allen, son and

Generation 2 (cont.)

Executor.

Since he made no provision for his wife, we might conclude she pre-deceased Bartholomew. Of his three daughters and two sons, it is perhaps instructive to note that he named two daughters Susan and Jane - the fore-names of his presumed mother and sister - and one of his sons John - the fore-name of his presumed father, the other son Bartholomew, probably after himself. A transcript of Bartholomew's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

1657: Bartholomew Allen died between Nov 1656 and Dec 1657. Based on our estimated yob between 1580/87, he was in his 70's at death, thus credible. He was probably buried in East Chinnock, though the parish records for those years have not survived. But given that he was in East Chinnock when he wrote his will and left bequests of the poor and church of East Chinnock, it seems most likely he was interred there.

An East Chinnock parish newsletter has the inscription of a tombstone set into the floor at the entrance to the church, now partly obscured by pews, which reads :“Here/lyeth the Body of/BARTHOLOMEW ALLEN/Gentleman of East Chinnock who died the/20 day of .../17....(details worn away but probably early 1700's) Here also lies the body of Susanna, the wife of William/ Allen Gent, who departed this/ life the 7th day of January/ in 1786/in the 57th year of her age/Here also lies the body of William/ Allen Jr who departed this life/May 16th in the year of Our Lord/1799 aged 28 years (parish records state he died at Misterton 27 June 1799) Here also lies the body of Thomas/the son of William and Susanna Allen/who departed this life June 26th/1815, aged 42 years/Here also lies the body of William/Allen Senr who departed this life November 26th 1815/aged 077 (sic) years (parish records state he was aged 77)” (East Chinnock parish newsletter #11 dated June 2002)

Given the partial date, it is clear the tomb is not that of Bartholomew who died in 1657. The East Chinnock parish records have the burial on 23 October 1662 of Anne, wife of John Allen, the wife of John to whom Bartholomew left a legacy, but neither Anne nor John are referred to in the memorial inscription. The tomb could be that of his son Bartholomew, whose children's names are not stated in the father's will. But given the inscribed date is some 50 years after Bartholomew's death, it seems more likely to be that of his grand-son Bartholomew, son of his son John, who also received a legacy in the will.

Generation 2 (cont.)

4. **ROBERT² CHUTE** (Nicholas¹) was born about 1565. He died about Oct 1615 in Bridgwater. He married (1) **HELEN HOLLWORTHY** on 20 Jun 1583 in Bicknoller, Somerset, England. She was born about 1565 in Bridgwater. She died on 1604/05. He married (2) **ANNE HILL** on 14 Jan 1604/05 in Bridgwater. She was born about 1575 in Pitminster. She died about 1650 in Bridgwater.

Notes for Robert Chute:

1561/1565 Robert's birth: We find no baptism for Robert in Bridgwater, where his father spent the latter part of his life and for which the parish records for this period are in good order. It is probable he was born elsewhere, where the parish records have not survived. However, as will be seen below, from evidence given in a court case of 1583 we have conflicting dates for Robert's birth. Referring to the case in a learned paper of 1926, Richard Holworthy states Robert was baptised in Wembdon on 21 November 1561. Holworthy was presumably citing this precise date from the evidence heard in the case, because as Holworthy noted the Wembdon parish records from this date have not survived. But in the original documents held in the Somerset Archives, a number of witnesses state Robert was aged about 18 when the case was heard, and hence was born ca 1565. (Holworthy R, "Discoveries in the Diocesan Registry, Wells, Somerset", paper read to the Society of Genealogists, 10 March 1926; and SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\HWY/3)

1583: Elizabeth Sealie vs Robert Chute, Breach of Promise. Robert was the defendant in a case alleging breach of promise of marriage brought by one Elizabeth Seelie, daughter of William Seelie - he was also appointed as one of the Overseers to Nicholas' will.

The original record in the Somerset archives consists of several sheets written in Latin, with a partial transcript into English by a person unknown and apparently amended in a few places in another hand. From the incomplete draft, we infer a number of witnesses were examined probably in two stages, the first using a list of about 25 questions and the second an amended schedule of six questions - though neither list of questions has been transcribed. Witnesses' answers are documented with varying levels of detail. The identity of witnesses has NOT been copied into the transcript in all cases.

The partial transcript of the case enables us to establish some details about Robert and his immediate family. Several witnesses attested they had known Robert since infancy and that he was about 18 years of age, hence born ca 1565, others that he was baptised in 1561.

Richard Holworthy's learned paper contains a fascinating level of detail of events of the case after "Robert aged 16 had fallen violently in love with Elizabeth Seelie aged

Generation 2 (cont.)

12, from which it is worthwhile quoting at some length:

One of the witnesses, John Weech, deposes that Robert entreated him to speak to her father William Seelie who made light of the matter, but a fortnight afterwards he was invited to Seelie's home to be a witness to a contract of matrimony between them. (Another witness) Robert Cuff deposes that Seelie sent for him to go to his home at North Curry to breakfast on 21 March 1581 (1581/2 ??) and he (Seelie) being in the dining chamber there ... willed Robert & Elizabeth to join hands if they were minded to be man and wife and instructed him to say after him "I Robert Chute do forsake all others and do take thee Elizabeth Seelie to be my wife and thereunto do pledge thee my troth" and they loosed their hands and Robert kissed her; and then she took his hand and repeated similar words and they kissed again". After that Robert Cuff gave Elizabeth a piece of gold of half-a-crown; then they went to dinner where also was present Elizabeth's grandfather Robert Seelie and her mother Ursula. (Hence confirming three generations of Seelie's)

William Seelie the father was evidently not quite satisfied about matters for he asked the witnesses to the contract "to call to mind what was done and because it was like to come to a question". The following year he met John Allen and Bartholomew King in Bridgwater and said to them "I hear said that Robert Chute doth bear good-will unto one of Phillip Holworthy's daughters", and asked them to go to John Harris and his wife, mother and step-father of Robert Chute, from whom they returned and told him "there is no such matter". It was further mentioned that William was going to London, and that Robert was to accompany him as far as Oxford, where he was to finish his education, but was delayed because he wanted apparel.

At this point Holworthy notes that Robert the son of Nicholas Chute was baptised at Wembdon on 21 November 1561 - the registers now (ie at the time of his paper) missing - confirming the father, mother and step-father of the would-be bridegroom. Holworthy's paper continues with a commentary on another series of Depositions in the same suit wherein it was stated that:

Nicholas Chute, when on his death bed, sent for Phillip Holworthy, and asked that Robert might marry one of his daughters saying that Phillip "was an honest and wise man and one that his son would have need of, for, her said, he would make a bad husband". After the death of his father, Robert called on Phillip Holworthy, and asked for the hand of one of his daughters, whereupon Phillip sent for two of them Helen and Elizabeth, and when they appeared said "which will you have Robert ??". He answered "I will have Helen" and Phillip said "you shall have her" and Robert was again betrothed. The next question was what would Robert settle on his wife ?? He agreed to give her his houses in Taunton. Phillip then asked what he would expect with his daughter, and Robert said "your good-will !!" Phillip replied "that is very gentle Robert but you shall have £100 with her" to which Robert answered

Generation 2 (cont.)

when shall I have it ??

In the original source in the Somerset archives, witnesses state the following were present at the death-bed scene when Nicholas also asked Phillip to act as Robert's guardian:

Nicholas' wife Johane Chute alias Harris - she remarried to John Harris in Bridgwater in April 1582, about 9 months after being widowed;

Mr Phillip Hollworthie and his (un-named) wife

Nicholas' daughter Alice Haberfield aged about 50 (hence born ca 1533) and her husband George Haberfield.

Nicholas' grand-son John (Pallmer ??) aged about 20, son of his daughter Alice Haberfield - presumably by a previous marriage

Robert himself

The source document includes no reference to a decision in the case, but it appears Elizabeth Seelie was to be disappointed and the agreement for Robert to marry Helen Hollworthy was implemented.

1583 Robert's marriage: Robert married Helen daughter of Mr Phillip Hollworthie on 20 June 1583 in Bicknoller parish church, her forename recorded as Hellyn. Present at the service was Bartholomew King, one of the Overseers appointed by Nicholas in his will.

Robert's marriage is reflected in a brief family pedigree in the Taunton archives where his bride's name is rendered as Elianor Holeworthy. The pedigree shows just one child of the couple, a son Robert who married Julian, daughter of William Fry of Stonehouse, Devon. Robert & Julian had children Robert who married Elizabeth Hobbs; Dorothy who married William Pyke; Eleanor who married John Greenway; and Mary who married Francis Tuthill. Robert and Elizabeth had children Robert, Thomas, John & Mary. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS/C795/HV/66).

This pedigree only gives a partial picture of Robert & Hellyn's offspring, From his will (see below) we can infer that in addition to Robert, they had two other sons George & Archelaus.

1591-1606 Bridgwater property deeds. Robert had an extensive property portfolio, presumably part of his inheritance from his father. Robert was one of the parties in a series of transactions of a number of properties in Bridgwater with four deeds executed in 1591: one in 1592; two in 1594; one in each of 1596 and 1598; two in 1599; four in 1600; three in 1601; and two in each of 1605 and 1606. (SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw series)

Generation 2 (cont.)

1604/5 Robert's second marriage: Helen/Elianor must have died in the first years of the 1600's - although we find no burial record for her. But we do find in the parish records the second marriage of "Robert Chute Gent of Bridgwater to Mistress Ann, daughter of Mr Roger Hill" at Pitminster on 14 Jan 1604/5.

His will (see below) shows that with Anne, Robert had a further son Roger and four daughters - Mary, Anne, Frances and Elizabeth.

1609: With his property assets, Robert was evidently a wealthy and prominent member of the local community, serving as Mayor of Bridgwater and a Justice of the Peace as evidenced in a local court case abstract;

Examination of Robert Hancock of Bridgwater, husbandman and Robert Bisgood of Lyng, yeoman and constable concerning theft of Hancock's goods by Humfrey Rice alias Williams.

JPs: Robert Chute Mayor of Bridgwater and John Michell, alderman. (SWHT Taunton Doc Ref Q/SR/8/85-6)

1611: Robert Chute, Mayor of Bridgwater and others were defendants in a case brought by Sarah Courte widow and Edward Courte alleging they had diverted water and custom from the King's malt and corn mills called The Little Mills, by the erection of other mills. The case also touches on ale and beer licences and permission to brew granted by the mayor contrary to the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation granted to the town by Queen Elizabeth. (National Archives doc ref E134/9JasI/Hil17)

1612 December: Robert Chute, Mayor of Bridgwater was a co-defendant with others in a case in the Star Chamber in London brought by William Harvy Gent, Town Clerk of Bridgwater who alleged they had packed an assembly to elect William Douthwaite as clerk; unlawful admissions to the common council; and perjury (National Archives doc ref STAC 8/161/2)

1615: Will of Robert Chute. Robert wrote his will on 1 Jan 1614/5, main points as follows :

To be buried in the church of Bridgwater.

To Bridgwater church 6s. 8d. and the poor there 20s.

To son George Chute, tenement in Braunton (county of Devon) on lease made from Lewis Fortescue Esq., deceased; to hold after the death of John Vyrchell for 99 years if Robert and Archelaus (sons of Robert Chute) so long live.

To son Roger Chute, messuage in Bridgwater without the South Gate there formerly in tenure of Thomazin Holcomb, widow, deceased, and 5 acres of land; to hold after death of Ann (wife of Robert Chute.); charged with payment of 100 marks each to Mary, Anne, Frances and Elizabeth (sisters of Roger Chute).

Generation 2 (cont.)

To wife Ann, 100 marks' worth of plate and household stuff, and half the livestock, etc.

To son Robert Chute, his executor., residuary legatee.

Overseers to the Will: John Devenish, clerk, and William Hill, merchant.

Witnesses: John Devenish Clerk, William Hill, Thomas Bragge, notary, Vertue Cuffe.

(SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\X\WA/18)

1615 Robert's death: Robert died and was buried in Bridgwater on 4 October 1615. He was survived by Anne who died in 1648. We also have her will, in which she nominated her "son-in-law" (ie step son) Robert Chute as her Executor. (Refer personal notes for Ann). Descendants of Nicholas through Robert & Helen retained links with the Yea family in succeeding generations: - his grandson, also Robert - a recurring forename in successive generations - of Combe St Nicholas married Elizabeth Hobbs of Stogursey, and was thus a brother-in-law to David Yea who married her sister Mary Hobbs.

Notes for Helen Hollworthy:

Baptism: We find two baptisms for a Helen Hollworthy in Bridgwater, the earlier in 1565 and a later one in 1576. The Bridgwater baptism records at this period do not cite parents' names. Since her marriage to Robert was solemnized in 1583, the former is the more credible match.

Robert Chute and Helen Hollworthy had the following children:

6. i. ROBERT³ CHUTE was born on 09 May 1591 in Bridgwater. He died about 1658 in Combe St Nicholas. He married Julyan Fry between 1612-1625. She died before Jul 1656 in Combe St Nicholas.
7. ii. ARCHILAUS CHUTE was born on 1593/94 in Bridgwater. He died about 1624. He married ELIZABETH.
- iii. GEORGE CHUTE.

Notes for Anne Hill:

1575: No baptism found for **Ann** d/o Roger Hill, but Pimminster parish records have baptism of **Agnes d/o Roger Hill** in April 1575. This is followed by baptism of her sisters Frances in Sept 1576 and Elizabeth in Dec 1577 - the names Robert Chute and wife Ann would give to two of their daughters.

1604/5: In the record of her marriage to Robert Chute, she is referred to as "Mistress **Ann** Hill, daughter of Mr Roger Hill of Poundsford Esq". (Phillimore, Somerset Marriage Registers Vol 7)

Agnes and **Ann** are probably one and the same person The forename of Robert's wife is given as **Ann** as the mother in the baptism records in Bridgwater of their son

Generation 2 (cont.)

Roger in 1604/5, daughters Marie 1605/6 and Dorothy 1608 (the latter died in infancy) - and Ann in 1610, but in the baptism of their daughters Frances & Elizabeth in 1615, her name as mother is given as **Agnes**.

1648: Ann's will was dated 24 July 1648. She left bequests to :

- daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Hoare and their daughter Ann
- daughters Frances & Elizabeth, apparently un-married, whom she made joint executrices
- she made no mention of daughter Ann or son Roger who presumably had both pre-deceased her
- she appointed as Overseers her "dear brother Roger Hill"; kinsman William Hill of Bridgwater; and "son-in-law Robert Chute", ie her stepson, then son of her husband Robert Chute by his first marriage.

Her will was proved by her daughters Frances & Elizabeth on 3 Dec 1650. A transcript of Anne's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

1648/1650: Ann evidently died between the date of her will and the date it was proved. The burial records for Bridgwater for the years 1645/1653 are missing, hence we don't have an exact burial date for her

Robert Chute and Anne Hill had the following children:

- iv. ROGER CHUTE was born on 1605/06 in Bridgwater. He died about Sep 1626 in Bridgwater.
8. v. MARY CHUTE was born on 1606/07 in Bridgwater. She married THomas Hoare on 10 Aug 1627 in Bridgwater.
- vi. ANN CHUTE was born about 1609 in Bridgwater. She died between 1609-1624 in Bridgwater.

Notes for Ann Chute:

1609: We find the baptism record of Ann in Bridgwater in 1609, her parents listed as "Robert Chute Maior (ie Senior) and Ann his wife".

She is not mentioned in her mother's will of 1648, which specifically mentions daughters Mary, Frances & Elizabeth. Moreover, in his will of 1624, her step-brother Archilaus referred to only three step-sisters, Elizabeth, Mary and "the other sister" (see his personal notes). Since Frances was still alive in 1648, she must have been the "other sister" referred to in Archelaus' will, and we can therefore conclude Ann died before 1624. We find a burial record for Agnes Chute on 16 Aug 1616, and given that her mother Ann may also have been known as Agnes, one wonders whether this might be the burial of Robert & Ann's daughter.

Generation 2 (cont.)

9. vii. FRANCES CHUTE was born about 1615 in Bridgwater. She married JAMES STAFFORD.
- viii ELIZABETH CHUTE was born about 1615 in Bridgwater.
- .
- ix. DOROTHY CHUTE was born about Jun 1608 in Bridgwater. She died in Jun 1608 in Bridgwater.

Generation 3

5. **STRODE³ ALLEN** (Susanna² Chute, Nicholas¹ Chute) was born between 1582-1598. He died between 1642-1643 in Evershot, Dorset. He married Elizabeth Kenn on 10 Jan 1629/30 in Cattistock, Dorset, England. She was born before 1593. She died between 1643-1645 in Evershot, Dorset.

Notes for Strode Allen:

The first record we found of Strode was his mention in the will from 1619 of his mother Susanne Allen, in which she made him her residuary legatee and executor. When Strode proved his mother's will in June 1620, no reference is made to him being in his minority, from which we might thus assume he was born before say 1598. Given his parents were married in 1581, he may well have been born several years before 1598.

Something that stands out about Strode is his unusual forename. As will be seen, he spent part of his life in Dorset where he evidently enjoyed the confidence and trust of the prominent Strode family whose seat was in Parnham. We might speculate whether there may have been some family connection, though we have found none to date.

We have found no baptism record for Strode Allen in Somerset, Dorset or elsewhere.

1626 Holway deed: Strode Allen was a witness to a Feoffment from William Bishop of Cattistock Gent to Richard Bishop of London, Merchant, and son and heir of William for the capital message of Holway, date 11 March 1626. (Dorset Archives doc ref D-SEY/JP/066)

1629/30 Marriage: The parish register has the record of Strode's marriage to Elisabeth Ken at St Peter & St Paul Cattistock, Dorset on 10 Jan 1629/30 - some ten years after his mother's death. She was the daughter of Edmund Ken or Kenn, from a prominent Somerset family whose origins are in the parish of Kenn lying between Bristol and Weston super Mare. Edmund's wife - Elizabeth's mother - was Margaret Strode from the Parnham, Dorset family.

Strode and Elizabeth had three children - Elizabeth, Susanna and John. Might Strode perhaps have named them for his wife, mother and father respectively ??

Generation 3 (cont.)

1635: We find a record of a court case from 1635 brought by Sir Richard Strode against Strode Allen of Evershot and George Dawe for libel. Sir Richard was an antagonist of the other members of the Strode family whose seat was at Parnham. In his deposition, Sir Richard specifically comments that although Strode Allen and Dawe refer to themselves as gentlemen, they were “from non-gentry, ignoble and plebeian families”. Strode Allen also sought relief from Sir Richard’s suit, noting that Sir Richard was also pursuing him in two other cases brought in the Star Chamber - and noting that he spent most of the legal terms resident in London.

1640: Woolbridge deed, Dorset. This tri-partite deed concerns the marriage settlement of Johane, the only daughter of Sir John Strode of Parnham, Dorset, and was executed between

Sir John Strode, John Strode his son and Joane Strode his daughter
John Turbervill of Woolridge, Dorset
Wadham Windham of Lincolns Inn and Strode Allen, Gent

That Strode Allen was one of the parties to such an important family legal document is an indication of the confidence and trust in which he was held. (Dorset History Centre document Ref D-BOC/889/Box 17/Bb7)

1642 Strode Allen will: We have Strode Allen’s will. The transcript in the National Archives has the date 20 Mar 1642, but this was apparently added in a different hand and may be spurious. If indeed correct, he was probably only in his 40’s or perhaps early 50’s at death.

His will is brief. He left all his assets to his wife Elizabeth, who he made his sole Executor. He made no provision for any children or other beneficiaries. The will was proved on 26 May 1649, but NOT by his nominated Executrix Elizabeth but by his son John Allen. The fact that probate was granted some seven years after the apparent date of his will might suggest his widow died before she could undertake or complete the Executorship (see also personal notes for Elizabeth Allen) The Executor role thus passed to their son as their oldest child, even though he had probably not then reached the age of majority. That the Executorship did not pass to his sister Jane may indicate she too pre-deceased him. A transcript of Strode Allen’s will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

1642-1649 Strode’s death: We find no burial record for Strode, though he evidently died in the period between writing his will and when it was proved.

Notes for Elizabeth Kenn:

Elizabeth was one of nine children - three sons and six daughters of which she was

Generation 3 (cont.)

the fourth - of Edmund Kenn of Hutton, Somerset and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Strode of Parnham House, Dorset. The Kenn family origins were as Lords of the Manor of Kenn, a small parish between Bristol and Weston super Mare. (Kenn Pedigree, Visitation of Somerset 1623 P 64).

We don't find a baptism record for Elizabeth, but in his will drafted in 1611 in which her father left her a legacy, he made no mention of her then being in her minority. She may thus have been born before 1590. However, bearing in mind she bore three children in the 1630's, it seems more likely she was born after this date and her father's will was simply silent on her age.

1629/30: Elizabeth's marriage: We have the record of Elizabeth's marriage to Stroude Allen's on 10 Jan 1629/30 when she was probably in her mid-late 30's.

1643 Elizabeth's will: We have Elizabeth's will in which she expresses the wish to be buried "next to her late husband" in Evershot churchyard. The record in the National Archives is similarly annotated to her husband's with the date 20 October 1643 also in a different hand and which may also be spurious. Taken literally, this text suggests her husband died sometime between the (apparent) date of his will in March 1642 and the (apparent) date of Elizabeth's will in October 1643.

Elizabeth and her sister Alice Kenn inherited jointly from their father Edmund Kenn a lease on the parsonage at Banwell. Elizabeth bequeathed her interest in the lease to her daughter Elizabeth during Elizabeth's sister Alice's life - though the forename is unclear in the original text. She also left bequests to her two daughters Elizabeth and Susanna of £150 each to be paid at their sixteenth birthday.

Elizabeth left the residue of her estate to her son John Allen, who she made her sole Executor. She appointed four Overseers - John Strode Esq; Edward Ken - her brother; John Gould; and Francis Lawrence Gent.

The record in the National Archives includes a codicil to her will, apparently dated 21 October 1643, the day after her will. Therein, she confers the education and custody of all three children to John Gould. Given that Strode and Elizabeth were married in 1630, her children would probably have not yet been in their teens in 1643.

She also records a list of her creditors, which include:

£200 to "my Lady Strode".

£12 to Humphrey Windham

10 shillings to her brother Edward Kenn.

The debt to Lady Strode must have been a large amount in those days, suggesting she was a person of some wealth and a degree of trust between creditor and debtor -

Generation 3 (cont.)

perhaps through the Strode family connection through her mother. We might reasonably assume her creditor was Ann, Lady Stroud nee Wyndham, one of the six daughters of Sir John Wyndham and his wife Joan Portman of Orchard Wyndham, Somerset. Ann was the second wife of Sir John Strode who she married in 1621 and by whom she had a son John born ca 1624. This branch of the Strode family was Royalist. Sir John died in Oxford in 1642, and their son John Strode was imprisoned in Taunton. Lady Ann was murdered on 5 July 1645 at the family seat at Parnham House near Beaminster by a soldier under the command of Colonel Fairfax, the Parliamentary Commander.

This identity of “Lady Strode” is supported by the name of the second creditor. A Humphrey Windham is recorded as one of the sons of Sir John Wyndham and Joan Portman and hence Anne’s brother. (Note also, St Andrew’s church Wiveliscombe contains the tomb of a Humphrey Wyndham died 1622 and who may have been from the same Wyndham family). Another son was Wadham Wyndham - one of the parties with Strode Allen to the marriage settlement of Sir John’s daughter Joane in 1640 (see Strode’s personal notes)

If this assumption is correct, Lady Strode was apparently still alive when Elizabeth made her will, indicating it must have been written before July 1645. We might also surmise that Elizabeth must have died before that date, as she made no revision to the will to reflect Lady Ann’s death when the debt might have been extinguished or transferred. Sir John having died by then, Lady Ann’s son John was probably the John Strode named as one of Elizabeth’s Overseers.

Given Sir Richard Strode’s statement in his court deposition that Strode Allen was **NOT** from the gentry, we might surmise it was through Elisabeth’s family connections via her mother Margaret Kenn nee Strode that she was able to access such valuable loans.

Elizabeth’s will was proved by John Allen, her son and nominated Executor on 26 May 1649. This is the same date that probate on his father Strode Allen’s will was granted to John, supporting the notion that his mother as the nominated Executor had died. Born after 1630, John must have still been in his minority then - perhaps receiving some dispensation to fulfil the Executor role. A transcript of Elizabeth’s will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

Notes for Elisabeths Parents

Edmund’s birth: Elizabeth Ken or Kenn was the fourth daughter of Edmund Kenn and his wife Margaret Strode. Edmund was descended from a prominent family which since Norman times held the Manor of Kenn about ten miles south-west of Bristol. We find a credible baptism for Edward/Edmund Kenn in Kenn parish on 30

Generation 3 (cont.)

Sept 1548. He was the son of John Kenn, Lord of the Manor of Kenn and his wife Margaret Bayman.

John's father died the following year and was buried in Kenn on 21 October. The Lordship of the Manor passed to Edmund's elder brother Christopher. His mother Margaret subsequently re-married to Thomas Payne. Although we have no record of the marriage, Edmund in his will referred to her with the Payne surname.

Edmund's marriage: Edmund married Margaret Strode. We don't have the record of the marriage, but assuming it took place shortly after Edmund came of full age, we might infer a date in the early 1570's. The marriage certainly took place before 1592, when Edmund's brother Christopher drafted his will and left a legacy to Margaret.

Margaret was the daughter of John Strode of Parnham, Dorset, sometime Sheriff of that County, and his second wife Margaret Hadley, the widow of Thomas Luttrell of Dunster Castle. Margaret Strode was thus the half-sister of Sir John Strode, who was the son of John Strode and his first wife Katherine, daughter of Gregory, Lord Cromwell. Katherine was thus the grand-daughter of Thomas Cromwell, Chief Minister to King Henry VIII, an indication of the social circle in which the Strode family moved.. Sir John died in 1642. The inter-marriage between the prominent and wealthy Kenn and Strode families probably goes some way to explaining how Edmund's daughter Elizabeth Allen was able to secure such large loans and leave large bequests to her son and daughters. (see also personal notes for Elizabeth)

Edmund's will: We have Edmund's will dated 16 April 1611 when he was apparently living in the parish of Hutton, Somerset - about ten miles south of Kenn. The preamble to his will wherein he provides a legacy for sermons to be preached twice a year and bequests to the poor suggest a highly religious man. He refers to a similar charitable bequest of £100 by his deceased mother Margaret Payne - her cited surname reflecting her second marriage to Thomas Payne - and perhaps another indicator of the wealth in the family.

Edmund left his house, lands and an annual legacy to his "wellbeloved wife" Margaret, evidently still alive in 1611. He also left her a gold cup, a gift to her from his deceased brother Christopher Kenn. The genealogical literature states Christopher Kenn was the sometime Sheriff of the County of Somerset. He died in January 1593, and was the last of the Kenn family to occupy the post of Lord of the Manor of Kenn. He married as his third wife Florence Stallinge, who was his housekeeper, by whom he has a post-humous daughter Elizabeth. Edmund made Dame Florence an Overseer of his will. A monument in Kenn Church commemorates Christopher & Florence and his three children

Generation 3 (cont.)

Edmund also left bequests to his children largely based on his significant property holdings. His will referred in sequence to daughter Anne, a major beneficiary; to sons John and Edward; to daughter Catherine; to daughters Elizabeth and Alice - to whom jointly he left the lease on the parsonage of Banwell; and to daughter Mary. Edmund's will also referred specifically to "mine heir Edward/Edmund Kerr" stated to be still in his "nonage" or minority, but made no specific bequest to him.

He appointed as Overseers Lady Florence Stallinge, his late brother's widow; Sir Robert Strode, John Strode and George Strode Esquires - presumably brothers of his wife Margaret; and Nathaniel Still, his neighbour.

Edmund's will is noted as "ratified" on 26 March 1614 in the presence of four witnesses. He appointed his daughter Anne and son Edward/Edmund as joint Executors, who proved the will on 7 July 1614. A transcript of Edmund Kenn's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

Edmund's death: We find no death or burial record for Edmund, but he must have died between March 1611 when he made his will and July 1614 when his will was proved

Strode Allen and Elizabeth Kenn had the following children:

- i. ELIZABETH^f ALLEN. She married Simon Marriott on 29 Mar 1649 in London.

Notes for Elizabeth Allen:

We find a possible match for the marriage of Simon Marriott and Elizabeth Allen in St Pancras, Soper Lane, City of London on 29 March 1649. We have no background to explain how Elizabeth apparently came to be living in London, but the date of this marriage is consistent with the bequest left to her as Elisabeth Marriott in her brother John's will of August 1649, and with Simon & wife Elisabeth being granted administration of the said will in March 1649/50.

- ii. JOHN ALLEN.

Notes for John Allen:

John's birth: We find no birth or baptism record for John.

John's will: We have John's will dated 29 August 1649 - made just three months after he was granted probate on the wills of his father and mother and when he was presumably - and unusually - still in his minority.

He left to his uncle Edward Kenn - his mother's brother - the lease on

Generation 3 (cont.)

the parsonage at Banwell, with the proviso that Edward should make an annual payment to Alice Stone. John presumably inherited this estate from his mother who had in turn with her sister Alice jointly inherited the lease from their father Edmund Kenn. From this we might surmise Alice Stone was Elizabeth's sister by then married to an unknown Stone. John made provision for his younger sister Susan to receive the legacy left her by her mother when she attained the age of sixteen - implying Susan was born after 1633 and was still in her minority.

He also left a bequest to his sister Elizabeth - now referred to as Elizabeth Marriott - for whom we have a credible marriage record to Simon Marriott in St Pancras, London on 29 March 1649

John also instructed that parts of his estate be sold and the money held in trust for his sister Susan by John Strode - to whom he refers variously as his "cousin" and his "kinsman". He also left a monetary bequest to his "cousin" Mary Allen. As noted elsewhere, the term cousin used in these two references may NOT necessarily refer to the child of an uncle or aunt as we would understand the term today, but to a niece or nephew. We can eliminate the latter as he was an only son of Strode and Elizabeth.

If Mary were indeed his cousin, that would imply his father had a brother, whose identity we have not found mentioned in any other documents with total certainty. However, elsewhere we have suggested from circumstantial evidence that Bartholomew Allen (died 1657) was also a son of John & Susan Allen, hence presumed brother to Strode Allen - and the said Bartholomew had a daughter Mary, a further piece of circumstantial evidence that John's father Strode Allen and Bartholomew Allen were brothers. (See personal notes for Bartholomew) A transcript of John Allen's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

John's death: We find no death or burial record for John. He must have died in in 1649/50, since his will was proved on 5 March 1649/50 by Simon Marriott and his wife Elisabeth Marriott alias Allen, John's sister - John's nominated Executor his uncle Edward Kenn having apparently renounced the role.

iii. SUSANNA ALLEN.

Notes for Susanna Allen:

Generation 3 (cont.)

We find no birth, marriage or burial record for Susanna, but we find references to her in the wills of her father, mother and brother.

6. **ROBERT³ CHUTE** (Robert², Nicholas¹) was born on 09 May 1591 in Bridgwater. He died about 1658 in Combe St Nicholas. He married Julyan Fry between 1612-1625. She died before Jul 1656 in Combe St Nicholas.

Notes for Robert Chute:

We find a credible baptism record for Robert on the 9 May 1591 in Bridgwater. The Bridgwater baptism records at this period do **NOT** cite parents' names, so we can't be certain this is the correct match.

There are baptisms for Archelaus - such an unusual name its unlikely there was more than one - in 1594 and for two George's in March 1595 and June 1597. These are consistent with Robert being the eldest son of Robert & Helen, and being the senior was thus appointed executor to his father's will of 1615, where all three sons are mentioned, as are the children his father had with his second wife Ann.

We should note Robert's baptism occurs some 8 years after his father Robert & Helen were married. It is unusual for a couple's first child to be born so many years after their marriage. They may have had children earlier who did not survive, but that is **NOT** apparent from careful study of the baptism & burial records for Bridgwater even though the contemporary records there do not cite parents' names at baptisms.

We are reliant on a brief pedigree of the descendants of Robert Chute in the SWHT archives Taunton, which cites his son Robert's marriage to Julyan, daughter of William Fry of Stonehouse, Devon. This probably refers to East Stonehouse, now part of the City of Plymouth, though we find no marriage record for Robert & Julian there, or indeed elsewhere. Based on his probable baptism date of 1591 and assuming he was of full age at marriage, we might expect a marriage date say ca 1612-1622. They may have married after 1615, as in his will of that date, Robert's father makes no reference to a wife of his son - though that is not conclusive evidence. They were certainly married before 1635, when Julyan's presumed brother John Fry wrote his will in which he referred to "my kinsman Robert Chute and his wife Julyan".

The same pedigree cites the names of their children Robert, Dorothy, Elianor and Mary - and the names of their spouses, though with no marriage dates cited.

1656: At some point, Robert & Julyan moved to Combe St Nicholas where Robert wrote his will on 30 July 1656. He directed that he be buried in Bridgwater beside his parents and brothers and sisters "of which there were many". He left bequests to

Generation 3 (cont.)

the poor of the Liberty of Wells & East Wells "where I dwelled for many years"; the poor of Bridgwater "where I was born"; and to the poor Combe St Nicholas "where I now live".

He left bequests of hundreds of pounds as portion or dowries to each of his three daughters, thus all still unmarried - and the youngest Mary being still in her minority, hence born after 1635. We might surmise her sisters were born in the late 1620's/early 1630's, which implies a marriage date of say around 1625. Their legacies were conditional on them relinquishing their respective interests in his leasehold and copyhold lands in the Manor of Combe St Nicholas to be held for the sole benefit of his son Robert and which he had recently purchased of Walter Raleigh, Doctor of Divinity, late Dean of Wells.

He left other bequests to his sisters: To Frances Stafford and her son James, Robert's nephew (in this case as we would understand the term today) as a token of Robert's "remembrance of my love to him"; To Elizabeth Chute, (evidently still a spinster;) and to Mary Hoare and her daughter Anne, and forgiving Mary & her husband Thomas Hoare the debt for rent due to Robert "since the death of my mother-in-law (ie his step-mother) Mrs Ann Chute".

As residuary legatee and Executor, he appointed his son Robert.

As Overseers or Trustees, he appointed "my brother James Stafford" (ie his brother-in-law) and "my cozen David Yea the Younger", (ie David the son of David Yea and Jane nee Allen). Witnesses were Francis Carswell, William Pyke (probably his son-in-law who later married his daughter Dorothy and Robert Bagg.)

1656: Robert was a co-defendant with Tristram Tooze in a case brought in the Court of Chancery by Nicholas Ducke and others concerning the Manor of North Cadbury, Somerset. In his evidence, Robert stated that he had lived in the City of Wells for "neare 40 years". He further stated that one Arthur Ducke, Doctor of Laws who had purchased the manor of North Cadbury "many years sithence (since) and had appointed Robert to act as his Steward in the Manor, and to act of his behalf in exercising such functions as the custom of the manor required. Robert served in that capacity for "above ten years together until the troubles of war fell on the County of Somerset" (ie the Civil War which commenced in 1642). (National Archives doc ref C 6/145/62)

1658: Robert must have died about 1658 - his will was proved by his son Robert on 2 July 1658. The parish records of Combe St Nicholas have not survived for this period, hence we have no exact date. A transcript of the will of Robert Chute the Elder is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

Generation 3 (cont.)

Notes for Julyan Fry:

Robert's marriage to Julyan, daughter of William Fry of Stonehouse, Devon (now part of the city of Plymouth) is stated in a short pedigree of the Chute family in the SWHT Taunton archives. (SWHT Taunton Doc Ref DD\SAS/C795/HV/66 page 103).

We find no baptism record for her, nor of their marriage. In his will of 2 Jan 1635, John Fry gent of Combe St Nicholas referred to "**my kinsman Robert Chute and his wife Julyan**". We know from a short pedigree of Robert Chute that Julyan's father was William Fry, so we might reasonably infer John was her brother, and hence Robert's brother-in-law. In his will, John also appointed "**my cozen David Yea**" as one of his Overseers - "cozen" here probably being used to denote a more distant relative, as we have seen elsewhere. He was almost certainly referring to David Yea who married Jane Allen in 1608. Robert's father Robert Chute and Janes' mother Susanna Allen nee Chute were brother & sister. A transcript of John Fry's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

Julyan probably died in Combe St Nicholas before 1656 as she is not mentioned in Robert's will which he wrote there on 30 July.

Robert Chute and Julyan Fry had the following children:

10. i. ROBERT⁴ CHUTE was born about 1634 in Wells. He died on 16 Sep 1686 in Combe St Nicholas. He married Elizabeth Hobbes on 31 Oct 1661 in Stogursey. She was born between 1636-1640 in Stogursey. She died on 29 May 1704 in Combe St Nicholas.
 - ii. MARY CHUTE. She married FRANCIS TUTHILL.
 - iii. ELEANOR CHUTE. She married JOHN GREENWAY.
 - iv. DOROTHY CHUTE. She married WILLIAM PYKE.
7. ARCHILAUS³ CHUTE (Robert², Nicholas¹) was born on 1593/94 in Bridgwater. He died about 1624. He married ELIZABETH.

Notes for Archilaus Chute:

1593/4: We have the record of the baptism of Archilaus in Bridgwater on 3 Jan 1593/4. The parish records at this period do NOT cite the parents' names, but this is such an uncommon name, this must surely be the son Robert referred to in his will of 1615.

1624: We find no marriage record for Archilaus, but we find his will drafted on 19 Nov 1624. He described himself as "late of Bristol", and directed that he should be buried in Allhallows Church, Bristol, and left a bequest to the poor there and in the parish of St Leonards. Moreover, he appointed "my wife Elizabeth Chute together with my child born of her body since my departure from Bristol" joint Executrices as

Generation 3 (cont.)

well as principal joint and equal beneficiaries of his will. We don't know whether Archilaus was temporarily absent from Bristol, or in the process of moving elsewhere.

He forgave one bond for £20 owing to him from his brother Robert, on condition the latter paid to "Roger Chute my brother-in-law, Elizabeth Chute, Mary Chute and the other sister" (ie his step-brother and step-sisters) twenty shillings each.

He also referred to a debt he owed to one John Barnes for 48 barrels of beer for which he had paid partly with two bags on hops, suggesting Archilaus was in the brewing trade.

As Overseers or Trustees he appointed his brother Robert Chute and Roger Hill - the latter probably his uncle, the brother of his step-mother Ann Hill to whom the latter referred in her will. A transcript of Archilaus' will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal & Other Wills section of this volume

1624: Archilaus probably died in late 1624. We find no burial record for him, but his will was proved in London on 11 March 1624/5 by Elizabeth Chute, his relict. The record in Latin of the proving contains a reference to his daughter - also Elizabeth, enabling us to confirm her identity not cited in the text of her father's will - presumably reserving her rights as joint Executrice in her minority.

Archilaus Chute and Elizabeth had the following child:

i. ELIZABETH⁴ CHUTE was born before Nov 1624 in Bristol.

8. **MARY³ CHUTE** (Robert², Nicholas¹) was born on 1606/07 in Bridgwater. She married THomas Hoare on 10 Aug 1627 in Bridgwater.

THomas Hoare and Mary Chute had the following child:

i. ANNE⁴ HOARE was born about 1638 in Bridgwater.

9. **FRANCES³ CHUTE** (Robert², Nicholas¹) was born about 1615 in Bridgwater. She married **JAMES STAFFORD**.

James Stafford and Frances Chute had the following child:

i. JAMES⁴ STAFFORD.

Generation 4

10. **ROBERT⁴ CHUTE** (Robert³, Robert², Nicholas¹) was born about 1634 in Wells. He died on 16 Sep 1686 in Combe St Nicholas. He married Elizabeth Hobbes on 31 Oct 1661 in Stogursey. She was born between 1636-1640 in Stogursey. She died on 29 May 1704 in Combe St Nicholas.

Notes for Robert Chute:

Generation 4 (cont.)

1634: A brief pedigree of Robert Chute in the SWHT archives Taunton gives Robert's birthdate as 1634 (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS/C795/HV/66 page 103)

His father Robert's will of 1656 stated he had lived in Wells for "many years" and a court case of the same year confirms he lived there for "neare forty years". We might therefore infer Robert was born there - though we find no baptism record for him in the Wells St Cuthbert or Wells Bishops Transcript records.

1661: We have the marriage record on 31 Oct 1661 in Stogursey of "Robert Chute gent of Combe St Nicholas and Elizabeth Hobbes of this parish" after reading of banns.

1670 The Stogursey parish records have the burial of Robert Shutt the Elder on 6 April 1670, and the Somerset archives hold the record of his probate inventory. The Stogursey parish register have records of other Shutt's there, but we have been unable to demonstrate a link between them and the Chute's of Combe St Nicholas.

1686: Robert was buried in Combe St Nicholas on 2 Sept 1686. Although we might expect him to have inherited significant assets from his father, no will for him seems to have survived. He was only about 52 at death, which might have been somewhat unexpected as David Yea of Wiveliscombe in his will of 1685 had appointed Robert as one of his Overseers - presumably anticipating that Robert would out-live him by several years in order to give effect to the provisions of David's will. The two men were brothers-in-law - David married to Mary and Robert to her sister Elizabeth, both daughters of Thomas Hobbes of Stogursey.

Notes for Elizabeth Hobbes:

We find no baptism record for Elizabeth. She was still a minor when her father made a bequest to her in his will of May 1657, hence born after 1636. We have the record of her marriage to Robert Chute in Stogursey on 31 Oct 1661. If she was of full age at marriage she was born before 1640 - a date supported by the fact that her mother would then have been in her late 30's. We can thus set her birth in the range 1636-1640, probably in Stogursey where the parish records at this period have not survived. She bore him five children. The couple spent their later years in Combe St Nicholas, where Elizabeth died in 1704, outliving her husband by almost 20 years. The Combe St Nicholas parish register has the burial of Elizabeth Chute "Gent" - presumably gentlewoman - on 29 May 1704. If our estimate of her job is correct she would have been in her mid-60's at death, hence credible.

Generation 4 (cont.)

Robert Chute and Elizabeth Hobbes had the following children:

11. i. ROBERT⁵ CHUTE was born about Dec 1662 in Combe St Nicholas. He died about 1728 in Exeter?. He married Mary Heskett, daughter of John Heskett and Mary, on 28 Feb 1692 in Exeter. She was born on 11 Feb 1666 in Exeter. She died between 1745-1748 in Exeter?.
12. ii. JOHN CHUTE was born about 1670. He died on 17 Aug 1722 in Wiveliscombe. He married Dorothy Yea, daughter of David Yea and Mary Hobbes, on 17 Nov 1713 in Halse. She was born on 18 Nov 1675 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 25 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe.
- iii. FRANCIS CHUTE was born about 1672. He died about 1745. He married Rebecca Osmond on 27 Jun 1723 in Exeter. She was born in Exon?. She died on 30 Nov 1727 in Chard.

Notes for Francis Chute:

Francis was identified from two sources. The earlier is the will of his wife Rebecca Chute nee Osmond of 1725, and we have the record of their marriage in Exeter on 27 Jun e 1723. The later is the will of his sister in law Mary Chute nee Heskett, wife of his brother Robert Chute, of 1745. We find a possible match for his death in April 1745. (Musgrave's Obituaries prior to 1800, points 1 & 2)

From his wife's will, it appears Francis was an apothecary. The Somerset Archives have a copy of a letter dated 17 Oct 1713 from Francis Chute to Madam ?? concerning prescription for pills containing laudanum with accounts of borrowings and repayments on the reverse. (SWHT doc ref DD/WO/53/1/192)

Notes for Rebecca Osmond:

The will of Rebecca Chute (nee Osmond) dated 11 July 1725 has survived, her residence stated as Bridgwater. Her will makes reference to a marriage settlement in 1723. Rebecca left her diamond pendant to Dorothy, daughter of John Chute deceased. Rebecca was buried in Chard on 30 Nov 1727. Probate of her will was granted to her sister Elizabeth Pyle on 5 Aug 1728. A copy of Rebecca's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal and Other Wills section of this volume.

- iv. MARY CHUTE. She died in Apr 1680 in Combe St Nicholas.

Notes for Mary Chute:

Generation 4 (cont.)

We find no birth or baptism record for Mary. The Combe St Nicholas parish register has the record of the burial of Mary, d/o Robert Chute on 30 April 1680. Given that her parents were married in 1661, she was probably in her teens.

v. THOMAS CHUTE.

Generation 5

11. **ROBERT⁵ CHUTE** (Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Nicholas¹) was born about Dec 1662 in Combe St Nicholas. He died about 1728 in Exeter?. He married Mary Heskett, daughter of John Heskett and Mary, on 28 Feb 1692 in Exeter. She was born on 11 Feb 1666 in Exeter. She died between 1745-1748 in Exeter?.

Notes for Robert Chute:

1663: We have found no baptism record for Robert, but based on his parents' marriage date and that his father at marriage was noted as "of Combe St Nicholas", it seems likely Robert was born there in 1663, this latter date annotated in a brief Chute pedigree held in Somerset Archives.

At some point, Robert apparently moved to Devon, where he married Mary Heskett on 28 Feb 1692 in Sowton, Exeter. Mary was to bear him five children, but we have found no documents to reveal anything of his life there.

1723: Robert Chute Gent and wife Mary were among those listed as signing the Loyalty Oaths in Exeter at Michaelmas 1723.

1727: Robert's will of 1727 has survived, in which he gave his residence as Exeter. He left to his eldest son Robert his properties in Combe St Nicholas, Bridgwater and Wembdon. He left monetary bequests to his other children, and in a codicil empowered his wife Mary to let out some of his estate to raise the "considerable sum of money" to be paid for apprenticeship of their son Edward for 7 years to Mr Samuel Sampson of Exon, apothecary. The will was proved at London 24 June 1728 by Mary Chute widow, relict & Executrix. An abstract of Robert's will is included in the Miscellaneous Spousal and Other Wills section of this volume.

Notes for Mary Heskett:

1666: We find a credible match for the baptism of Mary, daughter of John & Mary Heskett at All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, Exeter on 11 Feb 1666. She would thus have been about 26 at marriage.

1745: Mary made her will on 11 Feb 1745 from which we learn a little more about the family's life in Exeter. She cited her powers as residuary legatee of her late

Generation 5 (cont.)

husband Robert's estate to dispose of his and her own estate. She left bequests to sons Robert - referring to monies previously paid for his studies at Oxford University - and Edward, though made no reference to a wife or children of either from which we might infer they were then bachelors. She also left bequests to daughter Elizabeth, married to Elias Hann, and to their children Elias & Robert Hann, and to daughter Ann Chute, apparently unmarried. She left no bequest to daughter Mary, and we might infer she had died by then. She also left a bequest to her brother-in-law Francis Chute, who was evidently still alive then, but made no reference to his trade or residence. She directed that her shop and goods from her trade as a milliner be sold and distributed among her heirs. She appointed son Edward as Executor.

1748: We find no burial record for Mary. She probably died early 1748, as her son Edward proved the will in London on 16 May 1748. An abstract of Mary's will is included in the Miscellaneous and Other Wills section of this volume.

Robert Chute and Mary Hesketh had the following children:

- i. ROBERT⁶ CHUTE was born about 1696. He died on 08 Dec 1758 in Exeter.

Notes for Robert Chute:

Abt 1696: We find no baptism record for Robert, but given that his parents married in Feb 1692, as their first child he was probably born early-mid 1690's. His mother's will states he was educated at Oxford University, and the alumni records show Robert of St Stephens Exeter matriculated at Brasenose College on 19 Nov 1724 aged 18 (hence born ca 1696); BA in 1728 and MA in 1731. (Alumni Oxonienses 1715-1886)

1737/1747: Robert Chute MA served as chaplain to John Potter of Canterbury 1737/1747, and from 30 Nov 1743 as domestic chaplain to John Dalrymple, 2nd Earl of Stair. (Clergy of the Church of England database)

1756: At some point Robert had been appointed Rector at Powderham near Exeter where he made his will on 23 May 1756. He left bequests to his "sister Hann" (ie Elizabeth) and to his nephew Robert Hann, then still a minor. He left no legacy to his Elizabeth's other son Elias who we might infer had died by then. Nor did he leave any bequest to his other sister Ann, who may also have died by then. He made no mention of a wife or children, and in the absence of any marriage record, we might

Generation 5 (cont.)

infer he was a lifelong bachelor. The principal beneficiary and Executor was his brother Edward, who proved the will on 3 April 1759. An abstract of Robert's will is included in the Miscellaneous and Other Wills section of this volume

1758: The Bishops Transcripts record the burial of The Rev Mr Robert Shute in Exeter on 8 Dec 1758

- ii. EDWARD CHUTE. He died between 1788-1791 in Exeter.

Notes for Edward Chute:

About 1697/1705: We find no baptism record for Edward, but given that his elder brother Robert was born about 1696, as their second son he was probably born in the late 1690's - early 1700's. His father's will refers to Edward serving a 7 year apprenticeship as an Apothecary, which it appears he completed, becoming successful and wealthy in that profession. We find no marriage for him, nor do we find any legal cases, property deeds or other references to him in Exeter.

1745: Edward Chute was one of the (many) signatories to a broadsheet and who on 1 October 1745 formed themselves into an Association and wrote to the King George II pledging support against "The Young Pretender" (Exeter Association during the Rebellion of 1745 by Winslow Jones, transcribed by Louise Cartwright)

1781: Edward made his very detailed will on 24 Dec 1781, with codicils in Dec 1788 and July 1789, the transcript in the National Archives running to some 17 pages. He directed that he should be buried in the parish church of St Stephen, Exeter "with as much privacy as decency will admit of". At his death, Edward was possessed of a large landed estate, including property in Bridgwater, Wembdon & Combe St Nicholas apparently inherited from his brother Robert, and property in and around Exeter inherited from his late sister Elisabeth Hann. Edward disposed of his estate via trusts to the principal beneficiaries John & Richard Codrington and their respective children. It would appear from these latter bequests that there may have been some family relationship, probably a marriage, between the Chute and Codrington families. There are several subsequent references to baptisms, marriages and burials in the Bridgwater and Bath area of individuals with middle name Chute and surname Codrington - but we have been unable to identify the origin of the combined name.

1788/1791: Edward died between 1788 and 1791. His will was proved in

Generation 5 (cont.)

London on 14 Jan 1791 by his Executor John Codrington. An abstract of Edward's will is included in the Miscellaneous and Other Wills section of this volume.

iii. MARY CHUTE.

iv. ELISABETH CHUTE. She died on 07 Apr 1780 in Exeter. She married ELIAS HANN.

Notes for Elisabeth Chute:

She married Elias Hann by whom she bore two sons, Elias baptised 21 April 1737 who died in childhood, and Robert baptised 6 Sept 1739, both baptisms at Exeter St Stephen. The Bishops Transcripts record that Mrs Elisabeth Hann widow was buried in Exeter on 7 April 1780.

v. ANN CHUTE.

12. **JOHN⁵ CHUTE** (Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Nicholas¹) was born about 1670. He died on 17 Aug 1722 in Wiveliscombe. He married Dorothy Yea, daughter of David Yea and Mary Hobbes, on 17 Nov 1713 in Halse. She was born on 18 Nov 1675 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 25 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for John Chute:

1713: John Chute and Dorothy Yea were married in Halse, a hamlet about 5 miles east of Wiveliscombe, on 17 Nov 1713. The Halse parish register has no series of life events for the Chute surname, so it seems likely John was from elsewhere. Assuming he was of full age at marriage, he would have been born pre-1692, and probably nearer to Dorothy's birth year around 1675. We find two potential matches for John.

As noted in the Descendants of Nicholas Chute section of this volume a Robert Chute of Combe St Nicholas married Elizabeth Hobbs in Stogursey in 1661. Although he was married in Stogursey, we have established that there were at least two generations of Chute's in Combe St Nicholas, and traced Robert's ancestors to Bridgewater in the 1570's. The Haviland papers in the Somerset Archives hold a short pedigree for Robert & Elizabeth, which shows they had a son Robert noted as born 1663, followed by sons Thomas & John and a daughter Mary. The Combe St Nicholas parish records pre-1678 have not survived, so we are unable to confirm John's birth, though we might reasonably infer he was born late 1660's. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\C795/HV/66, page 103)

The Stogursey parish register has a baptism on 29 July 1687 of John, son of Robert Shute and his wife Ann nee Dodd - the parish register also having the record of

Generation 5 (cont.)

Robert & Ann's marriage on 21 April 1686 when Robert's surname was recorded as Shutt. Moreover, there is a series of BMD's of Shute and similar surnames in Stogursey going back at least 50 years.

Based on birth year alone, either of these would be a credible match for Dorothy's husband. What makes the former the more likely candidate is that Dorothy's mother Mary married to David Yea was the sister of Elizabeth married to Robert Chute. It thus seems likely that this was an "arranged" marriage, even though it was between first cousins.

1720: In a deed dated 8 November, and citing two indentured dated 7 November 1709, Robert Chute the Elder and his brother John Chute surrendered to Francis Brailsford, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells two parcels of land in Combe St Nicholas held on the three lives of the said Robert the Elder and John, and Robert the son of Robert Chute the Elder. This would be consistent with Robert the Elder and his brother John being the sons of Robert Chute & Elizabeth nee Hobbes - Robert the Elder dying in Exeter in April 1727 and leaving a son Robert. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\C/795/SE/124)

1722: John died and was buried as "Mr John Chute" in Wiveliscombe on 17 Aug 1722 when he was probably only in his late 40's or early 50's.

Footnote: Despite the minor variations in spellings of the uncommon surname, it seems possible the branches of the Chute/Shute in Combe St Nicholas and Stogursey may come from a common root, though we have been unable to document a firm link between them.

Notes for Dorothy Yea:

1675: Dorothy was the fifth and youngest child of David Yea and Mary nee Hobbs, and was baptised in Wiveliscombe on 18 Nov 1675 - almost 20 years after the birth of their first-born child. We had previously incorrectly recorded Dorothy's baptism as a burial. Dorothy was only about 10 years old when her father died. In his will of 1685, he left her the large sum of £400 to be paid to her on reaching the age of 21, plus £12 a year for her maintenance until she reached that age.

1704. Dorothy's elder sister Elizabeth was also a beneficiary of £400 under their father's will. Elizabeth died unmarried in 1697. In 1704, Dorothy was a party to Articles of Agreement for the distribution of her late sister's estate under which she received £100. (Please see Elizabeth's personal notes)

1713: Dorothy married John Chute on 17 November in Halse, a village a few miles to the east of Wiveliscombe and Oakhampton. The parish register is silent about the

Generation 5 (cont.)

residence of both bride and groom. She was left a bequest of a gold mourning ring in her mother Mary's initial will of 1715, of which she and her sister Jane were made joint residuary legatees and Executrices. Later that year, she bore John a daughter Dorothy baptised in Wiveliscombe on 23 Dec 1715, when Dorothy was in her early 40's. Her husband John died in 1722 leaving Dorothy with a young daughter to bring up. In her final will of 1723, Mary left a bequest of £1000 to Dorothy - referred to as a widow - in trust for her grand-daughter Dorothy on reaching the age of 21. She also appointed her daughter Dorothy as sole Executrix, her sister Jane having died.

1724/5: A few months after her mother's death, Dorothy re-married to Francis Collins, the Wiveliscombe parish register referring to Francis as "Mr" and Dorothy as "Mrs", presumably a reflection of their social standing in the local community. While this provided Dorothy with parental support in raising her daughter, she again suffered untimely bereavement - her daughter died and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 31 Oct 1735 aged only about 22.

1735 In Hancock's description of the plate and bells in Wiveliscombe church, he notes a silver Alms Dish bearing the Exeter hall mark and inscribed "The gift of Dorothea Chute 1735" (Wifela's Combe, F Hancock, p 142)

1741: Dorothy was buried on 4 August in Wiveliscombe, the parish register recording her as the "wife of Mr Francis Collins", again a reference to their social standing.

Will of Dorothy Collins

Although she had received significant bequests from her father and mother, we find no will for Dorothy - but see notes for Francis Collins as she did leave a will, we just haven't found it.

John Chute and Dorothy Yea had the following child:

- i. DOROTHY⁶ CHUTE was born on 23 Dec 1715 in Wiveliscombe. She died on 31 Oct 1735.

Notes for Dorothy Chute:

The Wiveliscombe parish register has the baptism of Dorothy, "daughter of Mr John Chute and Dorothy his wife" on 23 Dec 1715, the reference to "Mr" suggesting some social standing. The register also has the burial of Dorothy Chute on 31 Oct 1735. There is no reference to daughter or wife of, spinster, widow etc. This is a credible match for Dorothy,

Generation 5 (cont.)

daughter of John & Dorothy, who would have been on the brink of her majority.

Descendants of Thomas Hobbes

Generation 1

1. **THOMAS¹ HOBBS** was born between 1530-1535. He married (1) **ELISABETH WEBBER**, daughter of John Webber, on 05 Feb 1557 in Brompton Ralph. She was born between 1530-1535. She died on 05 Sep 1584 in Brompton Ralph. He married (2) **JOHANNA CLEMENT** on 20 Jul 1585 in Brompton Ralph.

Notes for Thomas Hobbes:

In the very first year of its commencement, the Brompton Ralph parish register records the marriage on 5 Feb 1557/8 between Thomas Hobbes of Wells Gent and Elizabeth, daughter of John Webber of the parish of Brompton Ralph. If both were in their majority at their marriage - although marriages with groom and/or bride in their early teens are found at this period - Thomas and Elizabeth were probably born in the early-mid 1530's. Elizabeth was to bear him seven sons, of whom three died in infancy, and five daughters. Alfred Monday in his History of the Yea Family, Appendix L catalogues these early BMD records for Brompton Ralph and Stogursey.

The Somerset Archives have the abstract of the will of David Hobbes of Stogursie, Gent made on 5 Oct 1551 and proved at Bridgwater on 3 April 1559 by the relict Mawde Hobbes - also cited in Appendix L of Monday's book. We might speculate that David may have been Thomas' father or an older brother.

Thomas' wife Elizabeth died on 5 Sept 1584. With several children, some still in early childhood, Thomas Hobbes re-married to Johanna Clement of Wellington in Brompton Ralph, 20 July 1585.

Thomas Hobbes and Elisabeth Webber had the following children:

- i. **BARTHOLOMEW² HOBBS** was born on 03 Mar 1559/60 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 11 Mar 1559/60 in Brompton Ralph.
2. ii. **EDWARD HOBBS** was born on 11 Feb 1560/61 in Brompton Ralph. He married Eleanor Malake, daughter of Richard Malake and Agnes, about 1588.
- iii. **JANE HOBBS** was born on 17 May 1562 in Brompton Ralph.
- iv. **ANNA HOBBS** was born on 12 Dec 1564 in Brompton Ralph.
- v. **FRANCIS HOBBS** was born on 29 Mar 1566 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 21 Jun 1566 in Brompton Ralph.
- vi. **DAVID HOBBS** was born on 25 May 1567 in Brompton Ralph.
- vii. **THOMAS HOBBS** was born on 08 Nov 1568 in Brompton Ralph. He died on 13 Nov 1568 in Brompton Ralph.
- viii **SILVESTER HOBBS** was born on 27 Sep 1570 in Brompton Ralph.

Generation 1 (cont.)

- ix. MARGARETA HOBBS was born on 14 Dec 1572 in Brompton Ralph.
- x. THOMAS HOBBS was born on 15 May 1574 in Brompton Ralph.
- xi. GRACE HOBBS was born on 29 Aug 1575 in Brompton Ralph.
- xii. GEORGE HOBBS was born on 14 Dec 1576 in Brompton Ralph.

Generation 2

2. **EDWARD² HOBBS** (Thomas¹) was born on 11 Feb 1560/61 in Brompton Ralph. He married Eleanor Malake, daughter of Richard Malake and Agnes, about 1588.

Notes for Edward Hobbes:

The Visitation of Somerset (p 53) has a brief pedigree of Edward Hobbes. It shows he married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Malake of Axminster, who bore him three children. We find their daughter Ursula's baptism in Brompton Ralph in Feb 1590/91, and the pedigree shows her as married though with her husband not named (but see her personal notes below). It appears Edward & Eleanor subsequently moved as their son Thomas's baptism is recorded in Oct 1595 in the Brompton Ralph parish register with the remark the baptism took place in Stogursey. The pedigree shows Thomas married Mary, daughter of Edward Battyn of Bristol.

The pedigree shows their only other child was John, annotated as their second son, then a student at Lincolns Inn and unmarried. We have found no baptismal record for John in Brompton Ralph, though he may have been baptised in Stogursey where the baptism records before 1611 have not survived

Given their first child's birth ca 1590/1, we might infer Edward and Eleanor were married ca 1588, though we have been found no marriage record in Brompton Ralph, Axminster or elsewhere We find no record for Edward's death. There is a gap in the Stogursey parish records between 1629 and 1653, and it is possible Edwards died during this period.

1614: During the later 16th century part of the Manor of Brompton Ralph came into the hands of the Hobbes family of Stogursey. The Hobbes, the Brewer and Yea families were to have an association with this Manor for over 200 years. The Hobbes held the chief manor in 1614, and in 1620 a property, described as half the Manor of Brompton Ralph, was settled on Edward Hobbes and his wife Eleanor. Edward was succeeded by his son Thomas (d. 1657); his grandson Edward (d. 1693); and his great-grandson John. The latter sold the estate to Nathaniel Brewer in 1711. (Brompton Ralph parish on British History Online and Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, doc ref 754/71)

(The purchaser was probably Nathaniel Brewer the younger (d. 1729). About 1721

Generation 2 (cont.)

Nathaniel's daughter and eventual heir Joan married David Yea the younger, whose family already owned land in Brompton Ralph through an earlier marriage into the Hobbes family. Joan (d. 1781) was succeeded by her eldest surviving son, Sir William, who settled the manor on his son William Walter (d. 1804). Jane Yea, widow of William Walter, died in 1829 and the estate was finally sold to Mary Stephens and her daughter, also Mary)

1618: A note in the Stogursey parish register regarding a charitable bequest of £10 by Walter Walford of that parish was recorded by William Ecclestone, the vicar and witnessed by Edward Hobbes and others.

1627: In a note contained in Stogursey parish register, Edward Hobbes and George Hobbes (probably Edward's younger brother) were witnesses concerning the appointment of Robert Braylie of Taunton "plummer" (ie a lead worker) for carrying out certain repair works on the church steeple.

Notes for Eleanor Malake:

Eleanor daughter of "Richard Malake of Axminster" is identified in the Hobbes pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623. We find no baptism record for her. However, we find the will of her father Richard Mallacke of Axminster, yeoman, which he made on 18 June 34 Elizabeth (ie 1592). Therein he made the following bequest:

I give unto Ursula my daughter Elinor('s) daughter one heifer bullock of two years age to be delivered by my Executrix within one year after my death. And unto my daughter Elinor for that the world shall not think I have forgotten her in this my will, therefore I testify hereby that she hath my love and my blessing, as my good and natural child ought to have, and as she doth deserve. But that she is already preferred by me (ie at her earlier marriage) and that I have many others to be preferred with what little I have. Therefore I pray her to be pleased and contented although she have no portion in this my will or among these my legacies.

This bequest is consistent with Elinor's marriage to Edward and Ursula's birth in 1590/91. Richard also left bequests to other daughters Alice, Kathleen and Rebecca, and to his son Richard, all minors and single. He appointed his wife Agnes as residuary legatee and sole Executrix. Richard probably died in early-mid 1592, as his relict Agnes proved his will on 27 Oct 1592. (National Archives doc ref PROB 11/80/318)

We should note here that the Visitation of Devon (p 178) has a brief pedigree of the Mallack family authenticated by Richard Mallack, who is noted as "still living in 1620". He was the son of William Mallack of Axmouth and his wife Joan. It seems

Generation 2 (cont.)

probably that Eleanor's father Richard who died in 1592 is from this same family, but his relationship to William and Richard cited in the pedigree is unclear. Records render the surname variously as Malake, Mallack and Malacke.

We find a possible match for the burial of Elinor Hobbes in Taunton St Mary on 2 Dec 1633.

Edward Hobbes and Eleanor Malake had the following children:

3. i. URSULA³ HOBBS was born on 03 Feb 1590/91 in Brompton Ralph. She married John Hoop on 25 Sep 1610 in Stogursey.
4. ii. THOMAS HOBBS was born on 12 Oct 1595 in Stogursey. He died on 08 Nov 1657 in Stogursey. He married Mary Battyn, daughter of Edward Battyn and Mary Pitt, on 16 Sep 1620 in Temple, Bristol. She was born on 26 May 1602 in Temple, Bristol. She died on 11 Feb 1668/69 in Stogursey.
- iii. JOHN HOBBS.

Notes for John Hobbs:

John is identified in the brief Hobbes pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset 1623, where he is noted as a student at Lincoln's Inn. We have found no baptism, marriage or burial record for him.

Generation 3

3. URSULA³ HOBBS (Edward², Thomas¹) was born on 03 Feb 1590/91 in Brompton Ralph. She married John Hoop on 25 Sep 1610 in Stogursey.

Notes for Ursula Hobbs:

The Stogursey parish register records the marriage of John Hoop and Ursula on 25 Sept 1610. Ursula was to bear him three children - Edward b 1611, his surname recorded as Hooper; Dorothy b 1613, surname recorded as Hoop; and John surname also recorded as Hoop b Feb 1616/7, in which year David Hobbes (presumably his father Edward's younger brother) served as churchwarden.

Ursula's marriage and birth of her children prove conclusively she could **NOT** have been the wife of David Yea, as is shown in the pedigree sworn by Sir William Yea in 1759 and included in Alfred Monday's History of the Yea Family. Sir William was out by one generation, and it was Ursula's niece Mary, daughter of her brother Thomas, who married David.

John Hoop and Ursula Hobbs had the following children:

Generation 3 (cont.)

- i. EDWARD HOOPER⁴ HOOP was born on 15 Sep 1611 in Stogursey.
- ii. DOROTHIE HOOP was born in 1613 in Stogursey.

Notes for Dorothe Hoop:

Exact baptism day and month unclear

- iii. JOHN HOOP was born on 23 Feb 1616 in Stogursey.

Notes for John Hoop:

baptised 23rd Feb 1616 Stogursey

4. **THOMAS³ HOBBS** (Edward², Thomas¹) was born on 12 Oct 1595 in Stogursey. He died on 08 Nov 1657 in Stogursey. He married Mary Battyn, daughter of Edward Battyn and Mary Pitt, on 16 Sep 1620 in Temple, Bristol. She was born on 26 May 1602 in Temple, Bristol. She died on 11 Feb 1668/69 in Stogursey.

Notes for Thomas Hobbes:

1595 The Brompton Ralph parish register records the baptism of Thomas son of Edward Hobbes on 12 Oct 1595 - and states the baptism took place “apud Stogursey”, ie in Stogursey.

1620: We find the marriage of Thomas Hobbs and Marie Battyn recorded on 16 Sept 1620 in the parish register for Temple, Bristol. Much of this parish register is illegible, and this record appears on one of the clear pages. Sources render the family surname variously as Batten, Battin and Battyn.

1623: The Visitation of Somerset from 1623 shows only a very brief pedigree for the Hobbes or Hobbs family, entries in the sources using both spellings. The doyen of the family was Edward Hobbes for Stogursey - who was apparently the informant for the pedigree - married to Eleanor, daughter of Richard Mallake of Axminster. The pedigree shows Thomas married to Mary, daughter of Edward Battyn of Bristol. Thomas's age is given as 23 - an under-estimate based on his baptism

It appears that the links between the Hobbes and Yea families go back to Edward (Thomas's father) evidenced in a deed dated 20 May 1616 concerning a property in Hatch Beauchamp to which Edward, David Yawe the Younger and Bartholomew Allen of Wembdon and others were parties.(SWHT ref A\CZA/1/8) and refer also to personal notes for Bartholomew Allen in the Descendants of Richard Yea section of this volume

1657: Thomas Hobbes wrote his will on 18 May, the key points of which are summarised below:

Generation 3 (cont.)

To the poor of Stogursey £10 to be distributed with Tyllie's money. To the poor of Brompton Ralph 40 shillings. To wife Mary Hobbes best gelding or mare and provisions; half of household effects for life except those bequeathed to son Edward Hobbs; and £50. To son Edward half of household effects; lands at Huish bought of Mr Hody. To daughters Elizabeth and Dorothy £800 each at 21, £20 each quarterly for their education and maintenance; if either dying then share to son Edward and the survivor. Any child marrying against wishes of mother and overseers to forfeit legacy, legacy so forfeited distributed among others. To Mary Rawlings, grandchild of testator's mother, £15. To David (Tratch ??) £5. To John Stodden the Elder and wife Maude £3 each. To George Stodden & Elizabeth his wife 20 shillings apiece. To John Luttrell and George Luttrell, godsons, 20 shillings apiece. To apprentice Richard (Mallory ??) 40 shillings. Residuary legatee and sole Executor, son Edward. If Edward dies before 24 and without issue, then to testator's three daughters. Wife Mary, friends Peregrine Palmer Esq, Richard Meredith Minister of Bagborough, David Yea son-in-law to be Overseers. Daughters Elizabeth & Dorothy to yield up any claim to Manor of (Moncton Home ??) in favour of Edward. To cousin John Hooper (He was probably referring to his nephew John Hooper, son of his sister Ursula who married a John Hooper) £5. Signed sealed delivered 28 October 1657, witnesses Richard Camplin, John Stodden, Robert Everley. Will proved on 3 December 1657 at London by Edward Hobbs, son and Executor.

1657: The Stogursey parish register records that Thomas died 8th November and was buried 18 November. Given his baptism in 1595, he was aged about 62 at death.

Notes for Mary Battyn:

1602: We find the baptism of "Mary daughter of Mr Edward Batten" recorded on 26 May 1602 in the parish register for Temple, Bristol. The Temple parish register at this period is illegible in many parts, and Mary's baptism appears on a relatively clear record. It is evident from her father's will (see below) that Mary had four sisters who survived into maturity, but we have been unable to identify their baptisms. It appears she also had a brother who died in childhood, as the Bristol St Nicholas parish register records the burial on 20 August 1610 of Edward, son of Edward Batten of Temple.

1620: Mary married Thomas Hobbes at Temple, Bristol on 16 Sept 1620, when she was then about 18. From various wills, we can determine that Mary bore Thomas a son and three daughters, though it is unclear when and where they were born. Thomas and Mary apparently made their life in Stogursey, but the parish register there has no record of any baptisms of their children between 1620 and 1627, whereafter there is a gap in the records.

The Temple parish register at this period is in many places illegible and yields no

Generation 3 (cont.)

baptismal records for any of their children. From their daughters' subsequent marriage records, we infer they were born in the 1630's. It seems unusual that there were apparently no earlier births following Thomas & Mary's marriage in 1620, and we have no explanation for that

1623: The brief Hobbes pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623 shows Mary as the daughter of Edward Battyn of Bristol. Referring to the Memoranda at the end of the Visitation, Alfred Monday in his history of the Yea Family (p28) notes that "Edward Battyn's name appears as one of the only two solicitors practising in the City of Bristol (then the second largest city in England) who were at all recognised by the Heralds".

1638/1643: The wills have survived of Mary's father Edward Batten made 15 Sept 1638 and of her mother Mary made 9 Sept 1643. From her father's will, we can discern that Mary was one of five daughters, along with Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann & Martha. Elizabeth was the only daughter then un-married. Edward left to his daughter Mary "all his tenements in Bristol between the key (quay) and Marshe Street" after his wife's death and the sum of £500 for portions for her children. He also left a specific bequest of a silver tankard to each his three grandsons by his three daughters, all three called Edward, viz sons of Mary wife of Thomas Hobbes; of Sarah wife of William Colston, and of Martha wife of William Galhampton. His daughter Ann was married to John Dollinge, by whom she had a daughter Mary, also a beneficiary. Edward also left a bequest to his "cosen" (ie nephew) Edward, son of his brother Simon Batten.

We should note here that a descendant of William & Martha Galhampton, namely Joan Galhampton married John Winter, and their son Charles Winter was to marry Dorothy, daughter of David Yea and his wife Joan Brewer

In her mother's will, Mary Batten referred to her brother John Pitt, from which we can infer her maiden name. She also left bequests to her three grandsons Edward, and to each of her four grand-daughters Marie Hobbes, Marie Galhampton; Marie Dollinge; and Marie Colston. She also left a bequest to Thomas & Mary Hobbes' daughter Dorothy, but made no mention of their daughter Elizabeth Hobbes, from which we might infer the latter was born after Mary made her will. One final point is that Mary left **NO** bequest to Elizabeth Batten, who was unmarried when Edward made his will, from which we might infer she died between 1638 and 1643.

We find no burial record for Edward or Mary Batten. They both appointed their son-in-law Thomas Hobbes as sole Executor, and he proved their wills on 16 Dec 1638 and 15 Nov 1647. (National Archives refs PROB 11/178/399 and PROB 11/202/276 respectively)

Generation 3 (cont.)

1668: Mary Hobbes nee Batten/Battyn wrote her will on 18 October, main points as follows:

To be buried in Stogursey next to husband Thomas Hobbes deceased. To poor of Stogursey £10 to be distributed with Tyllie's money. To son Edward Hobbes lands and tenements of inheritance in Bristol. To daughter Dorothy Burland £50. To grandchild Mary Yea daughter of David Yea £150 at 21 or marriage, to remain in hands of Executor until paid. To grandchild Thomas Hobbes six silver spoons. To Maude Stodden, wife of John Stodden 40 shillings. To Elizabeth Stodden wife of George Stodden 40 shillings. To grandchildren Mary Yea and Mary Hobbes linen, content of chest. Grandchildren Robert Chute and David Yea a silver bowl each. All other grandchildren plate to the value of £3. To Prudence Perry formerly Luttrell 20 shillings. Residuary legatee and sole Executor son Edward Hobbes. Mr Richard Meredith, clerk and Robert Chute to be Overseers. Witnesses William Exon, John Stodden, Elizabeth, wife of John Stodden. Will proved 7 Dec 1669 by Edward Hobbes, son & Executor.

1668/9: Mrs Mary Hobbes widow was buried at Stogursey on 11 February.

Thomas Hobbes and Mary Battyn had the following children:

- i. MARY⁴ HOBBS was born about 1635 in Stogursey. She died on 07 Sep 1724 in Wiveliscombe. She married David Yea, son of David Yea and Jane Allen, on 17 Jul 1655 in Wiveliscombe. He was born on 17 May 1618 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 07 Jan 1686 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Mary Hobbes:

1635/1655: We find no baptism for Mary where we might expect in Bristol, Stogursey or Brompton Ralph, nor indeed elsewhere in Somerset. However, there is a gap in the Stogursey parish records between 1629 and 1653, and given future family life events, she may have been born there during this period. In leaving her a bequest in his will of May 1657, her father did **NOT** refer to her as a minor - as he did with her two sisters - from which we can infer she was born before 1636. We have the record of her marriage to David Yea in July 1655. As will be seen, she bore her fifth child in 1675 when it seems unlikely she was aged much over 40. Thus we might conclude she was on the cusp of full age at marriage, born say about 1635.

1655/1675: Following their marriage, David and Mary had five children viz Mary b 1656; Jane b 1659; Elizabeth b 1661; David b 1663; and Dorothy b 1675. The names and baptismal records of these five children are fully consistent with the names of children referred to in the wills of

Generation 3 (cont.)

their parents - David Yea of 1685 and Mary's draft and final wills of 1715 and 1723 respectively. However, in his pedigree of 1759 included with Alfred Monday's history, William Yea confuses these children by naming them as children of the next generation - David and Dorothy. Furthermore, he incorrectly notes Mary died un-married, omits Elizabeth entirely.

1657/1668: Mary and her daughter Mary were named as beneficiaries in the will of Thomas Hobbes of Stogursey, her father dated 1657. In her will of 1668, Thomas' widow Mary Hobbs left bequests to her grandchildren, including Mary and David Yea and Robert Chute; and to her son Edward Hobbs and daughter Dorothy Burland - but left NO legacy to her daughter Mary.

1686/7: We presume that Mary inherited the lease of Oakhampton on her husband David's death, but we have been unable to identify any lease to confirm this.

1715/1723: Mary wrote her a will onl 29 March 1715, which was superseded by a later will dated 5 Nov 1723, the text of which follows:

Mary Yea nee Hobbes, Widow of Wiveliscombe, Somerset

In the name of God Amen, I Mary Yea of Wiveliscombe, Somerset wid do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament. I give unto my son David Yea, Gent and Dorothy Yea his now wife and to each of them a mourning ring of the value of one guinea of Gold. I give to my daughter Mrs Mary Granger, widow £100. To my granddaughter Mrs Mary Haviland wife of Mathew Haviland, Gent I give £50 and to William Haviland and Mary Haviland son and daughter of the said Matthew Haviland, £100 apiece. I give to Petronell Gold my now servant maid 40s if she shall be living with me at the time of my decease. I give to my daughter Mrs Dorothy Chute, widow £1,000 to pay the same unto my granddaughter Dorothy Chute when she attains the age of 21 years or be married whichever first happens. If she marries under the age of sixteen years or without her mother's consent then my will is that she shall have only so much and such part of the £1,000 that her said mother shall allow her, the profits to go to my daughter, Dorothy until the same shall become payable to her. If my granddaughter should die before attaining the age of 21 years then residue to go to my daughter, the said Dorothy Chute, my executrix hereafter named, but if my daughter and granddaughter should die then to my granddaughter Mary Haviland immediately after their decease. I give to my grandson Mr

Generation 3 (cont.)

David Yea £5. All the rest and residue of my goods, rights, credits, mortgages in fee or otherwise personal and testamentary estate, my debts and legacies being paid and my funeral expenses discharged, I give to my said daughter Dorothy Chute whom I make my sole executrix of this my last will and testament. dated 5th November, 1723. Signed Mary Yea in the presence of Fran, Collins, Mary Washer, John Baker. Proved on the 14th March, 1764 admn granted to Elizabeth Wright, widow, the administratrix with the will annexed of the goods unadministered of Dorothy Collins formerly Chute (late wife of Francis Collins) deceased whilst living the daughter sole executrix and residuary legatee name in the said will. (NA doc ref PROB 11/897/109)

The administration of Mary's will merits some clarification. The nominated administratrix Dorothy was Mary's daughter, first married to John Chute and after his death re-married to Francis Collins, one of the witnesses to Mary's will. Dorothy made a will herself - Francis explicitly refers to it in his own will - though we have been unable to discover a copy, when she probably made Francis her Executor. .

Elizabeth Wright (nee Derham) was Francis' niece. She married Thomas Wright, who was Francis's nephew - both were children of sisters of Francis, a case of two cousins inter-marrying. In his will Francis appointed Thomas Wright as his sole Executor and in his own will, Thomas appointed his wife Elizabeth as his Executrix. The successive deaths of Dorothy, Francis and Thomas before they could complete their respective administration responsibilities resulted in the administration of Mary's will being granted eventually to Elizabeth Wright. Hence the note referring to the grant of administration on 14 Mar 1760 to "Elizabeth Wright widow" on the probate of Mary's will - almost 40 years after Mary's death. (See also notes for Francis Collins in the Descendants of Richard & Alice Yea section of this volume)

1724: Mary was buried on 7 May in Wiveliscombe. Based on our estimated yob of about 1635, she would have been about 90 at death.

Footnote: We should note here that after Mary Hobbes' marriage to David Yea in 1655, her sister Elizabeth Hobbes married Robert Chute in 1661. David's mother Jane Allen and Robert's father (also) Robert Chute were first cousins - Jane's mother Susan nee Chute and Robert's father (another Robert) being brother and sister. David married to Mary and Robert married to Elizabeth were thus second cousins. Moreover, the marriage in 1713 between David & Mary's daughter Dorothy and Robert & Elizabeth's son John Chute was thus a marriage between third

Generation 3 (cont.)

cousins. Mary & Elizabeth's sister Dorothy Hobbes married John Burland in 1663/4. By virtue of these three marriages David Yea, Robert Chute and John Burland became brothers-in-law - a relationship they shared with Edward Chute, their spouses' brother. (For further details please see the Descendants of Nicholas Chute and of John Burland sections of this volume)

Notes for David Yea:

David was the sixth and last child of David Yea and Jane Allen, and was born 17 May 1618 in Wiveliscombe. He married Mary Hobbes on 17 July 1655 in Wiveliscombe, when he would have been about 37.

Between 1656 and 1675, he and Mary were to have four daughters and a son, also called David. He died on 7 Jan 1686, when he would have been aged about 68. Mary was probably somewhat younger than her husband and also lived to a ripe old age - she outlived him by almost 40 years, dying in Wiveliscombe in 1724. For fuller notes on David's life, please refer to his personal notes in Generation 5 of the Descendant Report of Richard & Alice Yea section of this volume..

5. ii. EDWARD HOBBS was born about 1635 in Stogursey. He died on 16 Aug 1693 in Stogursey. He married Jane on 1658/59. She died on 21 Jun 1689 in Stogursey.
6. iii. DOROTHY HOBBS was born between 1636-1640 in Stogursey. She died on 02 Jul 1679 in Stogursey. She married John Burland on 11 Feb 1663/64 in Stogursey. He was born on 13 Nov 1640 in Hennock, Devon. He died on 17 Aug 1713 in Stogursey.
- iv. ELISABETH HOBBS was born between 1636-1640 in Stogursey. She died on 29 May 1704 in Combe St Nicholas. She married Robert Chute on 31 Oct 1661 in Stogursey. He was born about 1634 in Wells. He died on 16 Sep 1686 in Combe St Nicholas.

Notes for Elisabeth Hobbes:

We find no baptism record for Elizabeth. She was still a minor when her father made a bequest to her in his will of May 1657, hence born after 1636. We have the record of her marriage to Robert Chute in Stogursey on 31 Oct 1661. If she was of full age at marriage she was born before 1640 - a date supported by the fact that her mother would then have been in her late 30's. We can thus set her birth in the range 1636-1640, probably in Stogursey where the parish records at this period have not survived. She bore him five children. The couple spent their later years in Combe St Nicholas, where Elizabeth died in 1704, outliving her

Generation 3 (cont.)

husband by almost 20 years. The Combe St Nicholas parish register has the burial of Elizabeth Chute “Gent” - presumably gentlewoman - on 29 May 1704. If our estimate of her age is correct she would have been in her mid-60’s at death, hence credible.

Notes for Robert Chute:

Robert Chute was born about 1634 in Wells, the son of Robert Chute and his wife Julyan nee Fry. Robert married Elizabeth Hobbes, daughter of Thomas Hobbes and his wife Mary nee Battyn, on 31 October 1661 in Stogursey. Robert died on 16 Sept 1686 in Combe St Nicholas. For fuller details of Robert’s life, please refer to Generation 4 of the Descendants of Nicholas Chute section of this volume.

Generation 4

5. **EDWARD⁴ HOBBS** (Thomas³, Edward², Thomas¹) was born about 1635 in Stogursey. He died on 16 Aug 1693 in Stogursey. He married Jane on 1658/59. She died on 21 Jun 1689 in Stogursey.

Notes for Edward Hobbes:

We find no baptism record for Edward. However, in his will of 1638, Edward Batten left a bequest of a silver tankard to his grandson Edward Hobbes. Thus we might infer the latter was born in the early-mid 1630’s, probably in Stogursey where the parish register has a gap from 1629-1653

Edward was noted as unmarried in his father’s will of May 1657. We find records of the children of Edward Hobbes and his wife Jane in the Stogursey parish register: daughter Mary born 8 Jan 1660/1 bapt 23 January; baptism of Thomas “sonne & heir” on 5 Mar 1662/3; baptism of Edward, son of Edward & Jane on 22 Dec 1664 and his burial on 7 Feb 1664/5; and baptism of John on 6 Feb 1666/7. We find no record of Edward’s marriage to Jane, so we are unable to confirm her maiden name. Given Edward’s single status in his father’s will and that their first child was born in 1660/1, we might infer they married around 1658-1659. It seems they did NOT marry in Stogursey, as the parish register 1653-1660 has survived - including a note that Edward Hobbes gent served as churchwarden there in 1658 - but holds no record of their marriage

1684/5: Edward served as High Sheriff of Somerset in 1684 or 1685 - different sources giving conflicting dates. He probably served when the Battle of Sedgemoor was fought near Westonzoyland on 6 July 1685. It seems certain he served in the aftermath of Judge Jefferies tenure in the “Bloody Assizes”. The Somerset archives have a copy of a letter of 16 November 1685 from Edward as Sheriff to the Constables at Bath to provide ropes, salt, cauldrons and gallows to hang the rebels

Generation 4 (cont.)

sentenced by Jefferies, as well as sufficient faggots to burn the entrails of the four unfortunate miscreants. (SWHT Taunton DD\ASC/11/7/1 and BA-PER/7/1/8).

1689: We find the burial of Edward's wife Jane in Stogursey on 21 June 1689. Edward made no provision for her in his will of 1693, which would be consistent with her pre-deceasing him

1693: Edward wrote his will on 20 June 1693, main points as follows :

To daughter Mary a large silver candle cup. To two (un-named) sisters one guinea each. To kinsman John Hooper £5. To god-daughter Mary Blynman one guinea. Residuary legatee and sole Executor only son John Hobbes. Nathaniel Palmer as Overseer, and servant William Poole to assist him and Executor. Witnesses David Yea, Jo. Morely, Christopher Stone. Proved 22 November 1693 by John Hobbes, son and Executor.

1693: Edward Hobbes Esq. was buried at Stogursey on 16 August, the entry in the parish register noting he was "of the Pryory", presumably referring to his residence. We have since seen a similar entry for one of his immediate ancestors or descendants stating the same. Also Burlands were quoted as of Steyning Stogursey in a similar way so it is definitely a way of stating their residences in the registers

Edward Hobbes and Jane had the following children:

- i. MARY⁵ HOBBS was born on 08 Jan 1660/61 in Stogursey.

Notes for Mary Hobbes:

The Stogursey parish register records the birth of "Mistress" Mary Hobbes daughter of Edward Hobbes gent and Jane his wife" on 8 Jan 1660/61 and her baptism about two weeks later on 23 January. We find no further marriage or burial record for her in Stogursey or elsewhere.

7. ii. THOMAS HOBBS was born on 05 Mar 1662/63 in Stogursey. He died on 24 Dec 1685 in Stogursey. He married ANNE.
- iii. EDWARD HOBBS was born on 22 Dec 1664 in Stogursey. He died on 07 Feb 1664/65 in Stogursey.
8. iv. JOHN HOBBS was born on 06 Feb 1666/67 in Stogursey. He died on 24 Apr 1718 in London. He married Margaret Gray on 24 Oct 1699 in Nether Stowey.

6. DOROTHY⁴ HOBBS (Thomas³, Edward², Thomas¹) was born between 1636-1640 in Stogursey. She died on 02 Jul 1679 in Stogursey. She married John Burland on 11 Feb 1663/64 in Stogursey. He was born on 13 Nov 1640 in Hennock, Devon. He

Generation 4 (cont.)

died on 17 Aug 1713 in Stogursey.

Notes for Dorothy Hobbes:

Dorothy was one of three daughters of Thomas Hobbes and his wife Mary nee Battyn/Batten. We don't find a baptism record for her but she was certainly born after 1636, as she was still a minor when her father wrote his will in 1657. He bequeathed her the then large sum of £800, a dowry which must have made her a desirable spouse. On 1 Feb 1663/4 she made a marriage settlement with John Burland Gent and the couple were duly married in Stogursey on 11 February.

Dorothy bore him a child - "son and heir of John & Dorothy Burland of Steeninge" who was baptised in Stogursey on 20 April 1666. He probably died in infancy.

Sadly her marriage was destined not to be a long one - Dorothy died and was buried in Stogursey on 2 July 1679 when she was probably aged only in her late 30's.

For fuller notes on Dorothy and her husband please refer to the Descendants of John Burland section of this volume.

John Burland and Dorothy Hobbes had the following child:

- i. JOHN⁵ BURLAND was born on 20 Apr 1666 in Stogursey. He died before 1681 in Stogursey.

Generation 5

7. THOMAS⁵ HOBBS (Edward⁴, Thomas³, Edward², Thomas¹) was born on 05 Mar 1662/63 in Stogursey. He died on 24 Dec 1685 in Stogursey. He married ANNE.

Notes for Thomas Hobbes:

The Stogursey parish register records the baptism of "Thomas Hobbes son and heir of Edward Hobbes gent and Jane his wife" on 5 Mar 1662/3. We then find the baptism of Edward, son of Thomas Hobbes and Anne his wife in Stogursey on 2 December 1685. We might expect to find a record of the marriage of Thomas & Anne in the two or three years prior to Edward's baptism, but careful review of the Stogursey parish register yields no such match, nor do we find one elsewhere. We then find the burial of Mr Thomas Hobbes gent in Stogursey on 24 December 1685, just three weeks after the baptism of his son. It must surely have been a sombre Christmas for his widow. We find no further life events for widow Anne or their son Edward.

Thomas's death in 1685 is consistent with the provision in his father Edward's will of 1693 in which the Testator appointed as his sole Executor "John Hobbes gent my only son and heir".

Generation 5 (cont.)

Thomas Hobbes and Anne had the following child:

- i. EDWARD⁶ HOBBS was born on 02 Dec 1685 in Stogursey.
8. JOHN⁵ HOBBS (Edward⁴, Thomas³, Edward², Thomas¹) was born on 06 Feb 1666/67 in Stogursey. He died on 24 Apr 1718 in London. He married Margaret Gray on 24 Oct 1699 in Nether Stowey.

Notes for John Hobbes:

1666/7: The Stogursey parish register records the baptism of Mr (= Master) John Hobbes son of Edward Hobbes Gent and his wife Jane on 6 Feb 1666/7.

1699: The marriage was recorded in both Nether Stowey and Stogursey of John Hobbes Esq of Stogursey and Mrs Margaret Gray of this parish (at NS), and of John Hobbes Esq and Mrs Margaret Gray of Nether Stowey (at Stogursey) on 24 Oct 1699

1718 John's death was recorded in the Stogursey parish register in 1718, with no date cited but listed between the entries for 12 October and 30 November. The record reads "John Hobbes Esq late of this Pryory died in London the 24th day of April 1718 last past and was buried there". This implies that prior to or at the time of his death, he was living at Stogursey Priory, as was his father Edward who died in 1693. We have no explanation for why his death was recorded in Stogursey some 6 months after the event.

We find a probable match for the burial on 24 April 1718 of John Hobbs in the parish register of St Giles in the Fields in Holborn in the Camden district of London. This burial is recorded as "John of Jonas Hobbs", and we might speculate whether Jonas is a mis-recording of Thomas. If this is indeed a match for John's burial, we have no context to indicate whether he died during a visit to London or whether he and his family were living there when he died. John was only aged about 50 at death.

Notes for Margaret Gray:

We find no baptism record for Margaret in Nether Stowey or elsewhere. If she was of full age at marriage, she would probably have been born in the late 1670's. The Nether Stowey parish register has a possible match for her burial as Mrs Margaret Hobbes on 24 February 1747. The register is silent as to her marital status, ie widow, wife of etc - the "Mrs" probably referring to her standing in the local community. If this is indeed the correct match for Margaret, she would have been about 70 at death, hence credible

John Hobbes and Margaret Gray had the following child:

Generation 5 (cont.)

- i. MARY⁶ HOBBS was born on 25 Dec 1702 in Stogursey.

Notes for Mary Hobbes:

Baptised 1st Jan 1703 Stogursey d/o John Hobbes Gent and his wife
Margaret

We find no marriage or burial record for her

Descendants of John Burland and Joan Poole

Generation 1

1. **JOHN¹ BURLAND** was born about 1520. He died in 1558 in Stogursey. He married **JOAN POOLE**. She died in 1570 in Stogursey.

Notes for John Burland:

Like the Yea's, the Burland's were a Somerset family who from modest origins in the mid-1500's produced descendants who, over the next 300 years and beyond rose to prominent social and professional positions both within the county and nationally. They also accrued great wealth, furthered by judicious marriages to wealthy heiresses. Although the Yea's and the Burland's do not appear to have inter-married directly, in the mid 1600's, a David Yea and a John Burland married two sisters, respectively Mary and Dorothy, daughters of one Thomas Hobbes of Stogursey, who also had a son Edward. David, John & Edward thus became brothers-in-law, and each rose to prominent public positions in Somerset. We don't know to what -if any - extent this family relationship worked to their mutual advantage, but they were certainly close enough to act together in certain legal documents.

And like the Yea's with Oakhampton, the early history of the Burland family is inextricably linked with a particular property, in their case Steyning and other lands in Stoke Coursey - later known as Stogursey - in Cannington. British History online provides the following account of the Steyning estate and its changing ownership down the centuries, together with an outline of the successive generations of the Burland family's interest therein:

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol6/pp145-146#p4>

Steyning in Stogursey:

As will be seen in the following pages, the Burland family had connections for ten generations with property referred to as "Steynings", and which encompassed a mansion house as well as to two parcels of land in in Stogursey and Pedersham Marsh, both in the parish of Cannington. The British History Online source traces the history of Steyning back to the time of William the Conqueror and 1066, when it formed part of the Stockland estate in Stogursey and Spaxton, though it is unclear if this early reference was to the whole of just part of what we might term later the "Burland estate".

Ansketil son of Herbert held land at Steyning in the early 12th century, which passed through three generations of his descendants known as "of Eston". By 1200, the Eston's had disposed of their land, partly to Stogursey church and partly to William of Steyning. William was succeeded by his son Roger de Solers who had a house at Steyning in 1200. Roger's male descendants held the property until about 1338, by

Generation 1 (cont.)

which time there was a chief messuage there. Thereafter it passed to the Furneaux and then to the Roynon family, until a Thomas Roynon sold the estate to the lessee William Poole in 1545.

The Burland interest in the estate begins shortly afterwards. Poole (d. 1550) settled Steyning on himself and his wife Alice (d. 1562). Their daughter Joan (d. 1570) was followed by her son John Burland (d. 1604) from whom Steyning passed in the direct male line to John (d.1648), John (d.1649), John (a minor in 1649, d.1713), John (d. 1746), Sir John (d.1776), and John Berkeley Burland (d. s.p. 1804). The next heir was John Burland Harris, infant great-grandson of John Burland (d.1746) He was the son of Mary Ann Burland and James Lloyd Harris, who in 1835 took the additional name Burland. He died in 1871 His heir was his son William (d.1890) whose son John Burland Harris-Burland offered the estate for sale in 1897. Part was bought by Sir Alexander Acland-Hood in 1904. (*for comments on this brief Burland pedigree cited here, please see below*)

Steyning Manor still stands today, and its architectural and historical interest have earned it Grade II* listed status. The building is recorded as late 15th/early 16th C, enlarged early 17th, and altered late 17th C and early-mid 19th C. The building has a double-pile plan, a gabled south elevation of three bays with mullioned and transomed windows, and a central porch. Many original fittings survive including panelling and richly ornamented plasterwork in the southeastern room on the ground floor. At the back is a detached earlier house with a three-roomed plan which has a cross passage and a projecting newel stair.

In 2019, co-author Mike Darch was invited by the present owner to visit Steyning, which has been in her family since the 1930's. The property retains panelling and other original features, including ornate plasterwork, of which latter it has been suggested to her was the work of itinerant Italian craftsmen. Although it shows flourishes of Mediterranean fruits and foliage, there is no documentary evidence to support that notion. The owner recalls a visitor many years ago from the North of England claiming to be the son of the last Burland owner of the property. He also claimed to have taken some of the plasterwork to his own property in Yorkshire, and that the Tudor rose and ravens prominent in the plaster design were taken from the Burland coat of arms

The Burland family estate also included land known formerly as Pederham or Petherhams Marsh. This area lies north of Stockland village and is drained by North, Middle, and South brooks, which flow eastwards into the Parrett through North and Combwich clyces. Clyces are ancient flood control structures which permit the outflow of freshwater but prevent the ingress of seawater. Steyning's current owner also reports that formerly a ferry crossed the river Parrett from Combwich to White House Road on the east bank leading towards Pawlett and onward to Alstone,

Generation 1 (cont.)

carrying horses and farm animals, a facility which may well have been utilised by the Burland's.

The early Burland ancestry:

We find four further sources which refer in varying levels of detail to the Burland descendancy outlined above. The earliest consist of a commentary in the context of a description of the parish of Stoke Courcy in Collinson's "History and antiquities of the County of Somerset" 1791 Vol 1 pp 256/259. A similar text appears in Hutchins' "History of Dorset" first published shortly after his death in 1773 and in further editions published by successor editors. In a later edition Vol 1 p 257 appears a detailed descendant tree with entries as late as 1804, as well as in a description of the parish of Stoke Gaylard where later descendants had established their residence. A volume of Somerset pedigrees among the Haviland papers in SWHT Taunton also has a short pedigree in the context of the marriage between John Burland and Joan, daughter of William Bacon ca 1615. (SWHT doc ref DD/SAS/C795/HV/66)

In the early 1890's, a descendant of the Burland family, John Burland Harris-Burland undertook research into the family history seeking information on the family pre-1800 through the medium of the Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries journal. As a result, he published a detailed pedigree in Vol 3 pp 269 & 270 of the journal (1893), with the comment that the said pedigree draws on the first two aforementioned sources, "with **corrections and additions** from private family deeds and other sources".

A common feature of the two detailed pedigree charts published by Hutchins and Burland-Harris is that they show that a John Burland born ca 1640, the son of John Burland and Elizabeth nee Hody, married Margaret daughter of Henry Cridland ca 1681, and that John and Margaret had issue John b 1696 who in 1718 married Elizabeth, daughter of Claver Morris. As will be seen, John and Margaret had six daughters between 1683 and 1698, though these are not shown on either pedigree, which appear to focus on the principal male line of descent.

However, a more important omission from both pedigrees is a marriage between John Burland and Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Hobbes of Stogursey. Various deeds have survived concerning property transactions including a tripartite indenture dated 2 Jan 1663/4, which in anticipation of the forthcoming marriage established a jointure for Dorothy in case she should outlive her future husband. The marriage was duly solemnized on 11 Feb 1663/4, as is clearly documented in the Stogursey parish records. Together these documents leave no doubt that the marriage was that of John b 1640.

John & Dorothy had a son and heir John, also clearly referred to as such in the

Generation 1 (cont.)

Stogursey parish record of the child's baptism on 20 April 1666. The Stogursey parish register also has the record of Dorothy's burial in 1679. And while we find no burial for their son John, it seems likely he died in infancy or childhood as we find no subsequent record of, nor reference to him.

We then find a document dated 17 Feb 1681/2 which is a copy of the above mentioned indenture of 2 Jan 1663/4, and confirmed as a true copy by three signatories including the local curate. Careful inspection of this later document reveals an annotation on the reverse which reads "**Copy of Mr Burlands first wives jointure. Mrs Dorothy is dead without issue**". This is clear documentary evidence that John Burland was indeed married twice and that there was no issue from the first marriage, or referring to the baptism of John & Dorothy's son John on 20 April 1666 referred to above, none that survived. The copy of the settlement for his first marriage was presumably a necessary pre-requisite for the second to Margaret Cridland, and although we have not found any specific record of the solemnization of that marriage, other document including administration of wills confirm it took place about 1681/2

It is unclear why the published sources have apparently failed to identify these events, especially those clearly recorded in the parish register. Omission of mention of the deeds might be explained by the fact that those now collated in the archives in Taunton originally came from separate sources in Taunton Castle and Bridgwater, and it is possible none or only some of these were available to Hutchins and Burland-Harris at the time.

With the incorporation of the said marriage to Dorothy Hobbes, the addition of various siblings beside the "principal male line" and the continuation into later generations into the early 20th century, the descendant report herein largely reflects the published versions.

Personal notes for John Burland:

In his notes on Stogursey, Collinson refers to the Inquisition Post Mortem of Johan, late the wife of John Martyne, which Johan died leaving a son and heir John Burland, a son by a former husband though Collinson does **NOT** refer to the latter by name. However, in the pedigrees presented later by Hutchins and Harris-Burland, both show Johan married secondly to John Martyne - and both also show she was first married to John Burland who died "temp Eliz" (ie during the reign of Elizabeth I), though neither cites any documentary source for either assertion.

SWHT Taunton has abstracts of two contemporary wills from Stogursey, namely that of William Burland of **October 1549** and of John Burland of **December 1558**. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\X\SR/5) Coincidentally, both left bequests to wives

Generation 1 (cont.)

named Johan, but neither left a bequest to a son John - though either may have had a first-born child named John for whom provision had already been made outside the will, as was common practice. The same archive has the transcript of another will from 1560 of Elisabeth Burland of Holford situate 2 or 3 miles away from Stogursey, but this sheds no further clues. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\X\SR/3 page 51 C/400)

So from these two sources alone, we cannot be certain which of William or John was the first husband of Johan whose IPM is referred to above. However, referring again to the comment by Hutchins and Harris-Burland that the said Johan's husband died in the time of Elizabeth, she came to the throne only in **November 1558**. It thus seems John Burland must have been Johan's first husband, and in this document we have assumed that was indeed the case.

Notes for Joan Poole:

We find no birth or baptism record for Joan who was born well before the commencement of the Stogursey parish records. The British History Online article on Steyning cited earlier confirms she was the daughter of William Poole (died 1550) and his wife Alice (died 1562). Joan's Inquisition Post Mortem from 1578 is part of a bundle of 27 documents held by SWHT relating to Stogursey & Cannington 1515-1664 with many references to Steyning. The Inquisition was undertaken by the Escheator John Walker at Bridgwater on 11 December 1578.

The document (in Latin) refers to her as Johanna Martyne, the wife of John Martyne and as it makes no mention that he was deceased, we might infer she pre-deceased him. The document also confirms she had a son and heir John Burland, from which we infer he was a son by an earlier marriage, though the document makes no reference to her deceased first husband by name or otherwise. Johan reportedly died in 1570, but there is no indication as to why her IPM was not held until 1578.

The IPM also refers to a messuage called Steyning, 2 orchards, a garden and 96 acres land in Stogursey; and 32 acres of land called Steyning in Pederham Marsh, Cannington - properties which we will find referred to in many other instances. (SWHT D\B\bw/S/12)

John Burland and Joan Poole had the following child:

2. i. JOHN² BURLAND was born before 1558. He died on 24 Mar 1604 in Stogursey. He married ELISABETH DAY. She died before 1598.

Generation 2

2. JOHN² BURLAND (John¹) was born before 1558. He died on 24 Mar 1604 in

Generation 2 (cont.)

Stogursey. He married **ELISABETH DAY**. She died before 1598.

Notes for John Burland:

John must have been born before 1558 when his father died, before the start of the Stogursey parish register so we cannot fix a date.

John may have married Elizabeth, daughter of John Day of (Knighton or Kingston ??) in Stogursey. John Day's will of 1582 confirms he held land in Cannington, Stockland Bristol and Stogursey, including properties called Catt's Yard and Wallesend. He left a bequest to "Elizabeth Burland my daughter". While from this we can be certain Elizabeth nee Day was married to a Burland, we can't be certain she was the wife of John, as there were other Burland's of married age in Stogursey at this period. We add her here with this caveat to capture this record. She probably died before 1598 when the Stogursey parish records commence, as we find no burial for her thereafter.

1604: SWHT Taunton holds the record of the IPM of John Burland gent. It was held at Bridgwater on 1 October 2 James I (=1604) by John (Colson ??) gent, by royal appointment Escheator for Somerset. Among the jurors were Hugh Shute gent and John Lantrow gent. The IPM recites the same properties cited in his mother's IPM of 1578, including a messuage of Steyning and pasture and meadow elsewhere in Cannington and states a messuage and 10 acres have been destroyed by the 'strength and current of the sea called Severn'. Later in the document, mention is made of a property or land at Chilton Turret, though the context is not clear. The IPM states "vicesimo quarto die martii ultimo obiit", ie that John died on 24 March last, consistent with the Stogursey parish record of his burial on 25 March 1603/4. The document continues that John Burland is his son and heir and at the time of the IPM "fuit aetat octodecimo annos", ie was aged 18, hence born 1586. The document does not appear to mention any other family member. The IPM is signed and sealed by John (Colson ??), Escheator. The reverse of the document states that John Burland died in the second year of the reign of King James who ascended the throne in 1603. (SWHT Taunton doc ref D\B\bw/S/12)

John Burland and Elisabeth Day had the following children:

3. i. **JOHN³ BURLAND** was born about 1586 in Stogursey. He died in 1648. He married Joan Bacon, daughter of William Bacon, about 1615.
4. ii. **RICHARD BURLAND** was born after 1586 in Stogursey.
- iii. **JOAN BURLAND**.

Notes for Joan Burland:

1611 The circumstantial evidence that John & Elizabeth Burland had a daughter Joan comes from two wills. In her will of 11 May 1611, Alice

Generation 2 (cont.)

Daye of Stogursey left bequests to John Burland and Johane Ecclestone, son and daughter of John Burland. We might speculate they are the son and daughter of John Burland who died 1604. In his will of 30 March 1611/2, Alice's son William Daye left bequests to John, William, Robert & Mary - the four children of William Ecclestone, Vicar of Stogursey. William Ecclestone MA was ordained in 1597. He served as Vicar of Stogursey from 6 Sept 1599 until 29 July 1620, and apparently in parallel as Prebendary of Combe from 6 Dec 1599 until his death on 6 Sept 1628 (Clergy of the Church of England Database).

The marriage records in the Stogursey parish register from 1598 onwards have survived, though we find no entry for the marriage of William and Joan. They may well have married before this date - they had four children by 1611 - or elsewhere. The earliest baptism records in the register date from 1609, albeit the entries prior to 1611 are partly illegible. We find no entry for any of the four children mentioned in William Daye's will, though we find the baptism of Katherine, Thomas and Johane, daughters and son of William Ecclestone & wife Johane in Stogursey on 13 Dec 1613, 8 May 1616 and 1 April 1618 respectively.

The Church of England database cites William's death in 1628. The Stogursey burial records between 1621 and 1653 have not survived, and it seems probable William & Joan died there in this period

Generation 3

3. **JOHN³ BURLAND** (John², John¹) was born about 1586 in Stogursey. He died in 1648. He married Joan Bacon, daughter of William Bacon, about 1615.

Notes for John Burland:

1586: The IPM of his father from 1604 states that John was then aged 18, hence born ca 1586.

1611: In her will of 11 May 1611, Alice Daye of Stogursey left bequests to John Burland and Johane Ecclestone, son and daughter of John Burland. We might speculate they are the son and daughter of John Burland who died 1604. (See also notes for John's sister Joan Burland above)

1615: A deed from 1615 states John Burland had "married and taken to wife Johane Bacon, daughter of William Bacon of Otterhampton" - though it doesn't explicitly state when they married or where. They may have married in Otterhampton where the records for this period have not survived, as there is no record of their marriage in Stogursey. (for this and other deeds on Steyning and Stogursey see SWHT doc

Generation 3 (cont.)

refs D\B\bw/S12 and DD/SAS/C122/9/1)

Deed between John Burland and John Burnoll and others ref Joan Bacon - Transcript Dated 5 June 13 James I (= 5 June 1615) between John Burland of Stogursey, yeoman and John Burnoll of (Corke ??), Stockland Bristol & Thomas Symons of Stogursey, Tanner & Davyd Tynwell of Otterhampton, yeoman of the other part.

Whereas John Burland hath married and taken to wife Johane Bacon daughter of William Bacon of Otterhampton, yeoman

Witnesseth now the present Indenture that the said John Burland as well in consideration of the said marriage and of part of performance of certain covenants before the day of the Between the said William Bacon of the one part and the said John Burland of the other part and also for a competent jointure to be made to the said Johane for her life in lieu or recompense of such dower and right title of dower she the said Johane may or shall have or lawfully claim or pretend to have of in unto or out of (any other ??) messuages lands tenements and hereditaments of him the said John Burland whereof he is or shall be (possessed ??) of any estate of inheritance during the between him and the said Johane hath granted enfeoffed and confirmed by these presents for him and his heirs doth fully clearly and absolutely grant etc unto John Burnoll, Thomas Symons and Davyd Tynwell their heirs and assigns for ever all that the messuage and mansion house called Steynings in the parish of Stogursey together with the orchards etc thereunto adjoining and all that one acre of land in the east part of the house together with all other meadows etc with the appurtenances etc known etc as part & parcel of the same, the trees and timber growing etc excepted and foreprised. And all the ten acres of land called (Steynings ??) lying in Pedersham Marsh in the parish of Cannington And all those two acres of pasture called Bullands in Pedersham marsh And all that half acre of meadow called (??) in Stogursey And all the rents reversions etc of all the full third part, which said three parts to be divided of one dwelling house and one acre of pasture lying at (Yoonis - or could it be Yeow's ??) near Burton in Stogursey in the tenure etc of one John (Cowlin ??) and his assigns etc And all the rents etc of the full third part of one dwelling house and burgage in Castle Street Stogursey now in the tenure etc of William Cole etc And all the rents etc of one dwelling house and burgage in Castle Sreet now in the tenure etc of William Stoddon and his assignss etc and the rents reversions et cof all such the premises

To have and to hold the said messuages and mansion house etc etc and the rents reversions etc of the third part aforesaid and all other the premises abovementioned to be conveyed or intended to be conveyed unto the said John Burnoll, Thomas Symons and Davyd Tynwell their heirs and assigns Nevertheless to the use intents and purposes hereafter expressed & mentioned that is to say first to the use and behoof of the said John Burland and his assigns form and during the time and term

Generation 3 (cont.)

of his natural life without (impeach ??) of waste And after his decease to have and to hold the said mansion house called Stenings in the parish of Stogursey together with the orchard etc And the one acre etc etc And all the ten acres etc in Pedersham Marsh etc And the two acres called Bullands etc and that half acre etc And all the rents reversions of the said third parts to the use and behoof of the said Johane and her assigns for the term of her natural life in full recompense and in lieu of her jointures and dower. And if the said John Burland shall happen to die leaving the said Johane without issue of his body lawfully begotten upon the body of Johane, then the said John Burnoll, Thomas Symons and Davyd Tynwell their heirs and assigns shall stand and be seised by virtue of these presents from and after the decease of John Burland of and in the mansion house etc called Stenings etc to the sue and behoof of Johane during her natural life And after her decease to the use and behoof of the heirs of the said John Burland for ever And the said John Burland for himself his heirs etc doth covenant etc with John Burnoll, Thomas Symons, Davyd Tynwell their heirs etc by these presents that the said mansion house with the orchards etc (and all the other premises and rents etc before mentioned) from and after the death of the said John Burland shall or lawfully may be remain and continue absolutely unto Johane Burland and her assigns for and during the term of her natural life clearly exonerated acquitted and discharged or sufficiently saved and kept harmless from all manner of demises charges etc etc whatsoever heretofore made, willingly suffered etc by John Burland his heirs etc the estates heretofore granted unto John Cowlin Catherin his wife and William their son for their lives And to William Cole Johane his wife and John their son for their lives and William Stodden and Johane his wife for their lives In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to this present indenture interchangeably have sett their hand and seals dated the day and year first above written Signatures and seals of John Burnoll, Thomas Symons, Davyd Tynwell.

1623: In the Visitation of Somerset, John Burland of Stokeland was one of those "disclaimed" at Bridgwater on 23 August. David Yea was similarly disclaimed at the same Visitation.

1628: John executed a further lease on land in Cannington, apparently shortly after the birth of his son John - see below.

Title: COUNTERPART LEASE 4 Chas.I, Ap.7. John Poole of Marke, yeoman, to John Burland of Stogursye, gent., for £16, OF his full third part of 1 close of land or pasture called Bullandes (6a.) in Pederhams Marshe in the parish of Canington now in the tenure of the said Iohn, for 99 years from date determinable on the lives of John, Mary & Jane Burland, children of John. Rent, 2/-p.a. payable at Michaelmas & Lady Day; "herryot or farlive", 6d. Repairs & maintenance, including walls, ditches, gates & fences, by lessee. If the yearly rent of 2/- is in arrears by the space of 28 days, lessee to pay 2/- nomine pene with right of distraint to lessor for same & for

Generation 3 (cont.)

arrears upon the premises or part. Warranty, John Poole & his heirs to Burland, his exors. & assigns. Covenant by lessor, Mary, his wife & their heirs as to legal assurance within seven years upon request at the cost of lessee, but without their having to travel out of Somerset. Signature of Burland on fold. One red wax seal on parchment tag; device indecipherable. Parchment, indented. Endorsements (1) as to execution; witnesses, Willm:Euered, John Evered, Robert Euered; (2) in red ink "9". (D\SAS\H/104/14/5)

John Poole was probably a descendant of William Poole & his wife Alice, whose daughter married John Burland . William Poole purchased Steynings from Thomas Roynon in 1545.

1639/40: On Jan 24, John executed a deed in preparation of the marriage of his son John to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Hody:

COUNTERPART MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT 15 Chas.I, Jan.24. John Burland, the elder, of Stogursey, gent., in consideration of the marriage of John, his son & heir apparent, with Elizabeth Hody, daughter of Hughe Hody of Hemlock, gent., & of a certain sum of money paid to him by her father, agrees that during his (the father's) life his son John & Elizabeth, their heirs & assigns may enjoy 32a. of land called Steyninges with 3a. of warffe adjoining, 1 close of land (10a.) also called Steyninges & 1 close of pasture called Bullandes (6a.) in the parish of Canington with indemnity from Iohn, the elder, his exors., admors. or assigns.

Signatures of John, the younger, & Elizabeth on fold. Two parchment tags with half red wax seal on right one; device, a human figure [?] almost indicipherable and a trace of red wax on left one. Parchment, indented; needle holes down each side. Endorsements; (1) as to execution; witnesses, George Yarde, Iohn Day, (The first letter doubtful.) Robert Byffon; (2) in red ink "11". (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SAS/H104/14/6)

1646/7: Transcript of Will of John Burland Sr of Stogursey Gent dated 1 Mar 22 Charles I (1646/7). To St Andrews Church Wells 2 shillings. To poor of Stogursey. To son John Burland. To John Symons the Tanner. To John Symons in the corner. To Joan my now wife. To Stogursey almshouse. To daughter Mary (mental). To son William under 21. To daughters Magdalene, Sarah and Martha. To John Burland son of Richard Burland, brother of John. Son and heir John Burland under 24 to be Executor. Robert Evered of Otterhampton, yeoman; Robert Evered of Kitsford, gent; kinsman John Symons the Tanner; David Day; John Tidder alias Lewis; Robert Evered of Stockland, yeoman - to be supervisors. Witnesses Richard Marlowe priest (note - instituted at Stockland Bristol on 3 Aug 1627) and John Burnoll. Admon granted 3 Apr 1651 to widow, son John having died. (SWHT doc ref DD/X/SR3 - note this is an Archdeaconry of Taunton will NOT PCC as per the index card in

Generation 3 (cont.)

SWHT Taunton,

The Stogursey parish register has the baptism records of the (presumed) first five of John & Joan's children - daughters Mary (Feb 1618/19); Jane (Oct 1620); Alice (Jan 1621/2); Maudline (ie Magdalene Feb 1624/25); and Johan (Apr 1627). Given that John & Johane were married in 1615, we would typically expect to find the birth of a first child within the following couple of years, but careful review of the Stogursey parish register online yields no such entry. Unfortunately, after the record of Johan's baptism, there is a gap in the baptism records between December 1627 and 1653.

The transcript of John Burland's will of March 1646/7 confirms that son John was aged less than 24 and son William still a minor, hence born after 1623 and 1626 respectively. The baptisms in the Stogursey parish register between 1623 & 1626 are clearly legible, but careful review shows **NO** entry for either John or William between those dates and the latest baptism entry in December 1627, after which there is a gap until 1653. However, child John was one of three lives in the deed his father executed with John Poole in April 1628 referred to above. We can therefore infer that John was probably born at least 9 months *after* his sister Johan who was born April 1627 and *before* April 1628 - hence say Jan-March 1628. William was probably born at least another year later, hence after 1629. The two later daughters Sarah and Martha were probably also born during the gap in the records 1627-1653, probably in the early 1630's.

John & Johan's son John was thus probably around 12 when he married Elizabeth Hody in Feb 1639/40, and 13 when he fathered their son John born 3 Dec 1640.

1647/1651: John died between the dates of his will and grant of administration, ie March 1647-April 1651. John may have died in the early part of this range, with grant of administration being delayed by the premature death of his nominated executor son John and eventual grant to his widow Johan. If John the Testator died in say 1648, his son and grandson were thus only about 20 and 8 respectively

Notes for Joan Bacon:

We have no birth or baptism date for Joan - she was probably of similar age to her husband and hence born before the start of the Stogursey parish records. A deed of 1615 executed by her husband John Burland confirms Joan was the daughter of William Bacon of Otterhampton. It seems probable Joan's father was the Steward of the Manor of Salty, as he witnessed a deed in this capacity dated 6 May 12 and 47 James I (ie 1614 - the 12 and 47 referring to James' regnal years in England and Scotland respectively) between Edward Rogers of Canington, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Salty, and Simon Ven of Lydeard St Lawrence concerning a property in Cannington. (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS/H104/14/4).

Generation 3 (cont.)

1661: In his will of 1661, William Bacon of Langford Budfield Gent left a mourning ring of 20 shillings to “my dear sister Johane Burland and my sister Elizabeth Gatcombe”. This Testator William must have been the son of William Bacon of Otterhampton.

1663/4: On 2 January, Joan and her widowed daughter-in-law Elizabeth executed a deed with Abraham Williams concerning Steynings, though it appears this related to the lands and NOT to the mansion house of the same name. This was part and parcel of the settlement for the imminent marriage of her grand-son - Elizabeth’s son John b 1640 - to Dorothy Hobbes. To secure her “jointure” should she outlive her intended husband, John & Dorothy were parties to a tri-partite indenture executed the same day on these very same properties. The couple married just five weeks later on 11 Feb 1663/4. (**Please see also personal notes for John Burland b 1640**). An abstract of the deed executed by Johan & Elizabeth follows:

2 January 15 Charles II Indenture between Joane Burland of Stogursey widow and Elizabeth Burland of Stogursey widow daughter-in-law of the said Joane of the one part and Abraham Williams of Dodington of the other part. Joane & Elizabeth in consideration of 20 shillings paid to them give, grant, enfeoff etc to Abraham Williams 32 acres of pasture called Steynings, 3 acres of marsh ground adjoining lying ion Pedersham Marsh in parish of Cannington, 10m acres of pasture called Steynings lying in Pedersham Marsh, 2 acres of ground called Bullands in Pedersham Marsh with all rents etc etc TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to Abraham Williams his heirs etc during time and term of lives of Joane & Elizabeth and longest liver of them. AND Joane & Elizabeth have appointed their loving friends Edward Hobbes of Stogursey Gent and Robert Chut of Combe St Nicholas Gent as their attornies for possession & seisin. Sign sealed & delivered in presence of John Wescombe, Benjamin Burland, (Joane ??) Barber Mark of Joane Burland, signed Elizabeth Burland (note - this transcript is not taken from the original but from a later copy of 1681 - see below)

1680/1: The Stogursey parish register have a credible match for the burial of Joan Burland widow on 9 January 1680/81. If of full age at her marriage in 1616, she was in her mid-late 80’s at death.

John Burland and Joan Bacon had the following children:

- i. MARY⁴ BURLAND was born on 17 Feb 1619 in Stogursey.

Notes for Mary Burland:

Her father described her as "mental" in his will

- ii. JANE BURLAND was born on 11 Oct 1620 in Stogursey.
- iii. ALICE BURLAND was born on 21 Jan 1622 in Stogursey.

Generation 3 (cont.)

Notes for Alice Burland:

1623/4: In her will of 25 March 1623/4, Mellior Colles left a bequest to Alice, daughter of John Burland. We have not identified the family relationship - if any - between Mellior and the beneficiary.

- iv. MAUDLINE BURLAND was born on 20 Feb 1624 in Stogursey.
- v. JOAN BURLAND was born on 06 Apr 1627 in Stogursey.
- 5. vi. JOHN BURLAND was born about 1628 in Stogursey. He died about 1649 in Stogursey. He married Elisabeth Hody, daughter of Hugh Hody, on 11 Feb 1640 in Kingswear, Devon. She was born after 1617 in Hennock, Devon. She died on 25 Jun 1685 in Stogursey.
- vii. WILLIAM BURLAND was born after 1629 in Stogursey.
- viii SARAH BURLAND was born between 1630-1635 in Stogursey. She married JOHN WESTCOMBE. He was born about 1630 in Hillfarence.

Notes for Sarah Burland:

Her husband John Westcombe, Gent of Hillfarence identified as aged 42 in the 1672 Visitations of Somerset No Arms given

- ix. MARTHA BURLAND was born between 1630-1635 in Stogursey.
4. **RICHARD³ BURLAND** (John², John¹) was born after 1586 in Stogursey.

Notes for Richard Burland:

In his will of 1646/7, John Burland left legacies to John son of Richard Burland and to Richard son of Richard Burland (testator's) brother. Although it is not specifically so stated, for these purposes we have assumed the references are to one and the same Richard, and that John & Richard are thus both his sons.

We don't have a birth or baptism record for Richard the father, who like his brother John was probably born before the earliest Stogursey parish register which begins in 1598. The Stogursey parish register records that Richard Burland served as churchwarden for the year 1608. The Stogursey parish register has no matches for the baptisms of Richard's sons John & Richard. They were probably born between 1627, the start of a gap in the register, and 1646, the date of their uncle's will.

Richard Burland had the following children:

- i. JOHN⁴ BURLAND.

Notes for John Burland:

Identified in John Burlands will of 1646/7

Generation 3 (cont.)

ii. RICHARD BURLAND.

Notes for Richard Burland:

Identified in John Burlands will of 1646/7

Generation 4

5. **JOHN⁴ BURLAND** (John³, John², John¹) was born about 1628 in Stogursey. He died about 1649 in Stogursey. He married Elisabeth Hody, daughter of Hugh Hody, on 11 Feb 1640 in Kingswear, Devon. She was born after 1617 in Hennock, Devon. She died on 25 Jun 1685 in Stogursey.

Notes for John Burland:

Jan/March 1628: As noted above among the personal notes for his father John Burland born ca 1586, two cited documents provide clues to John's birth. The earlier of these is a deed on a property executed by his father on 7 April 1628, and linked to the lives of the latter's three children John, Mary & Jane. The Stogursey parish register has the baptisms of Mary (17 Feb 1619) and Jane (11 Oct 1620), as well as of another daughter Joan on 6 April 1627. The later of the two documents is the transcript of his father John Burland's will of 1 March 1646/7 in which he appointed as his sole Executor son John - stated as then aged below 24. We can therefore bracket John's birth between 1623 and April 1628. The Stogursey parish register has **NO** entry for John's baptism between 1623 and the final entry in December 1627 prior to the gap until 1653. Given his sister Joan was baptised in April 1627, John was probably born at least 9 months afterwards, such that we can probably narrow the range to Jan/Mar 1628. We might speculate that it was the birth of John, his first son, which prompted the father to execute this deed. (Refer personal notes for John Burland b 1586 and deed SWHT Taunton ref D\SAS\H/104/14/5)

1639/40: On 24 January, John's father executed a marriage settlement with Hugh Hody of Hennock, Devon Gent in anticipation of the forthcoming marriage of John's son John to Hugh's daughter Elizabeth, wherein the married couple were to enjoy lands called Steynings and Bullands. (See also personal notes for John Burland b 1585 & SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS\H/104/14/6)

1639/40: On 11 February, John Burland of Stogursey married Elizabeth Hody "daughter of Hugh Hody of Hennock in this County" in Kingswear, Devon. The marriage was thus solemnized about two weeks after execution of the marriage settlement. The marriage was by licence, perhaps a reflection that John was a minor and aged only about 12 or 13. Elizabeth may have been a minor too - see her personal notes. This may seem a very young age for John to be marrying, but the genealogical literature suggests this was permitted with parental consent.

Generation 4 (cont.)

Hennock is a village on the edge of Dartmoor about 10 miles south west of Exeter. Kingswear is about 25 miles further south, near Dartmouth. It seems likely that Elizabeth's father Hugh then resided at Hennock, though the Hody family seat was at Kingswear, where there was apparently a family link to the incumbent vicar and that may be why the marriage was held there. (see also personal notes for Elizabeth Hody)

It seems unlikely the young couple moved immediately to the property in Cannington as provided for in their marriage settlement, for their first child, a son John, was baptised in Hennock in Dec 1640, 10 months after their marriage.

After the birth of John, Elizabeth apparently bore three other children in their short marriage - Benjamin, Elizabeth and Joan. While we have sound evidence for the baptism and other life events of their first-born John and a burial for Benjamin, we find no baptism for the latter or for their two daughters, whose existence is confirmed by references to them in various deeds - please refer to their personal notes.

1646/50: John's father "John Burland Sen'r Gent of Stogursey" wrote his will on 1 Mar 1646/7, in which he named son John as his Executor, although the latter was most probably still in his minority then. He made no bequests to any children of John & Elizabeth. His father died, probably later that year or early the following year. But before John could fulfil the executorship of his father's estate, he died too, probably in 1649/50, thus leaving a young widow and four young children. His father's will was eventually proved by John's mother Joan on 3 April 1651. Due to the gap in the Stogursey parish register 1627-1653, we find no burial record for John or his father.

1650: Following John's death, his widow Elizabeth took steps to secure the property of Steyning and Bulland for herself, her son John and his siblings by executing a deed with her father and other members of the Hody family - please see personal notes for Elizabeth Hody.

Notes for Elisabeth Hody:

The Hody's were an ancient and prominent family with links to Somerset, Devon and Dorset. Sir John Hody, an ancestor who was originally from Somerset, served in the early 1400's as Chief Justice of the Kings Bench and established a family seat at Nethway House, Kingswear near Dartmouth, Devon. Several Hody's graduated from Oxford University.

From three Hody wills - Christopher (1617), Elinor (1628) and John (1630/31) - we learn a little about Elizabeth and her immediate family. Christopher left bequests of £200 each to his four younger sons (Gilbert, Christopher, Hugh and Arthur) and the

Generation 4 (cont.)

same amount to each of his five daughters. He left the main legacy of Nethway House to his elder son John on condition he paid off the legacies to his siblings. John's wife Elinor pre-deceased him and in her will, with the express approval of her husband therein annotated, disposed of the estate left her by her father, who it transpires was Edward Rogers..

It appears John Hody must have paid the legacies bequeathed by Christopher, as in his will he gave his residence as Nethway. John left a bequest to his brother Hugh of an annuity of £50 from lands in Brixham and the Manor of Stowell, Somerset. He also left to Hugh, son of his brother Hugh, a property in Otterhampton, then in the possession of William Stone.

In a vital piece of information in this context, John left £100 to **Elizabeth, daughter of his brother Hugh Hody, to be paid when she reached the age of thirteen**, from which we conclude she was born **after 1617**. She was thus in her teens or perhaps just into her majority when she married John Burland in 1639/40 and when she bore their first child later that year.

Among John Hody's other bequests, he left an interest in a property in the Manor of Newnham, Stogursey to Gilbert, son of his brother Arthur. John was evidently possessed of the advowson of the rectory of Otterhampton, which he left to his sister Luce (Renson ??). John also referred to a legacy of 1000 marks left to his late wife Elinor by her father Edward Rogers, and which at the time of John's will was the subject of a legal case pending in the Court of Chancery against the Executors of Edward Roger's will. One final point of interest is that John left an annuity of £4 for 30 years to Thomas (Loweys ??), Minister of Kingswear provided he remained in that post - and this apparent family connection to Kingswear may explain why John & Elizabeth's marriage took place there.

Given the prominence of this family and their estates in Somerset and Devon, this seems to have been an advantageous marriage for John.

After her husband's premature death, Elizabeth took steps to secure the property at Steyning and Bullands to herself and her children by executing two deeds with her father Hugh Hody and others, the texts of which follow:

1650 Nov 2. Gilbert Hodye of Nethwaye, Devon, Esq., Hugh Hodye, the elder, of East Corneworthy, Devon, gent., John Cridland of Spexton [Spaxton], gent., and **Elizabeth Burland of Stogursey, widow**, to William Bacon of Maunsell, gent., Gilbert Eveleigh of Totnes, Devon, gent., and Hughe Hodye, the younger, gent., son and heir apparent of Hugh, the elder, for settling, assuring and conveying the premises and for other purposes, of 32a of pasture ground called Steyninges and 3a of Marsh or Marse ground adjoining; 10a of land or pasture called Steyninges; 2a of

Generation 4 (cont.)

pasture called Bullandes, all in Pederhams Marshe in the parish of Cannington; and the appurtenances for 99 years determinable on the life of Elizabeth; to her use for 60 years if she survives and does not re-marry; thereafter to **her son John** for life and to his eldest son for the time being for residue of term; failing his survival or issue to **Benjamin, second son of Elizabeth**, his executors and administrators, with proviso that the lessees within 6 months after the marriage of **her daughter Elizabeth** shall secure to the said daughter out of the premises a portion of £100. Tenant to render all rents and services due to the Chief Lord of the Fee and to acquit lessees therefrom. Elizabeth for herself, executors and administrators indemnifies lessees. Signatures of Gilbert Hodye and Hugh on fold. Four parchment tags with red wax seal, device indecipherable, on left hand one and traces of red wax on second from left. Parchment, indented: needle-holes down each side. Endorsements; (1-2) as to execution; witnesses, William Jewell, marks of Alexander Codner and Richard Efford, John Hampson; (3) in red ink '16'. (SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS/H104/14/7)

1650: Nov 2. Signatures of Gilbert Eveleigh and Hugh Hody on fold. Three parchment tags; red wax seal on middle one; no device; traces of red wax on other two. Parchment, indented; needle-holes down each side. Endorsements: (1-2) as to execution; witnesses, Nicho: Tucker, James Winston, John Hampson, mark of Richard Efford: (3) in red ink '17' (SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS/H104/14/8)

1663/4: On 2 January, Elizabeth and her mother-in-law Joane Burland executed a deed with Abraham Williams of Dodington for a lease on two parcels of land called Steynings and Bullands - but apparently excluding the mansion house of Steynings - during the lives of Joane and Elizabeth. It seems this deed was somehow connected to the forthcoming marriage of Elizabeth's son John to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hobbes of Stogursey which took place in Stogursey the following month. As their attorneys for due delivery of possession and seizin, Joane and Elizabeth appointed their "loving friends" Edward Hobbes of Stogursey and Robert Chut of Combe St Nicholas Gent - the former the brother of the said Dorothy and the latter married to their sister Elizabeth Hobbes. (Please refer also to personal notes for Joane Bacon)

1685: The Stogursey parish register has the record of the burial of "Mrs Eliza: Burland of Steyning" on 25 Jun 1685. However, in the absence of any mention of widow or spinster, we can't be certain whether this is the burial of Mrs Elizabeth Burland nee Hody, who would have been in her 50's, or of her daughter "Mistress" Elizabeth Burland who would have been in her 40's. We should note here that published pedigrees have this as the death of Elizabeth nee Hody - the mother of Elizabeth

John Burland and Elisabeth Hody had the following children:

Generation 4 (cont.)

6. i. JOHN⁵ BURLAND was born on 13 Nov 1640 in Hennock, Devon. He died on 17 Aug 1713 in Stogursey. He married (1) DOROTHY HOBBS, daughter of Thomas Hobbes and Mary Battyn, on 11 Feb 1663/64 in Stogursey. She was born between 1636-1640. She died on 02 Jul 1679 in Stogursey. He married (2) MARGARET CRIDLAND, daughter of Henry Cridland and Mary, about 1681. She was born after 1661. She died on 20 Oct 1703 in Stogursey.
- ii. ELISABETH BURLAND was born between 1641-1653 in Stogursey.

Notes for Elisabeth Burland:

Elisabeth is confirmed as a daughter of John and Elizabeth in a deed executed on 2 November 1650 by Elizabeth Burland with Hugh Hody and others which contains the proviso “that the lessees within 6 months after the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth shall secure to the said daughter out of the premises a portion of £100”.

She was probably born between 1641 (John & Eliz marriage) and 1653 when the gap in the records ends in Stogursey. Although the deed above refers to a portion or dowry for her, we find no record of a marriage.

30 Oct 1672 1. Peregrine Palmer of Fairfield, Stogursey, Esq. 2. Elizabeth Burland of Steyning, Stogursey, spinster. Lease for lives of 19 acres 1 rod in Woolmersdon and 5 acres 1 rod of meadow in Woolmersdon, North Petherton for 16s. rent and suit of court to North Petherton manor. SWHT DD\AH/8/3/8

1685: The Stogursey parish register has the record of the burial of “Mrs Eliza: Burland of Steyning” on 25 Jun 1685. However, in the absence of any mention of widow or spinster, we can’t be certain whether this is the burial of Mrs Elizabeth Burland nee Hody, who would have been in her 50’s, or of her daughter “Mistress” Elizabeth Burland who would have been in her 40’s. The pedigrees in the public domain have this burial as that of the mother, not the daughter

- iii. BENJAMIN BURLAND was born between 1641-1653 in Stogursey. He died on 18 Oct 1670 in Stogursey.

Notes for Benjamin Burland:

Benjamin is confirmed as a son of John and Elizabeth in a deed executed on 2 November 1650 by Elizabeth Burland with Hugh Hody and others which contains the proviso that after her lifetime the property will pass “to her son John for life and to his eldest son for the time being for

Generation 4 (cont.)

residue of term; failing his survival or issue to Benjamin, second son of Elizabeth. (SWHT Taunton refs DD\SAS/H104/14/7 & 8)

Benjamin was probably born between 1641 (John & Eliz marriage) and 1653 when the gap in the records ends in Stogursey. We find no marriage for him. The Stogursey parish register has the record of his burial on 18 Oct 1670.

1681: In a copy of the marriage settlement of his brother John from 1663/4, made in 1681 and “authenticated” by three witnesses, the reverse of the deed states “Benjamin Burland is also deceased without issue”. (SWHT Taunton doc ref . DD/DK/1(2).)

- iv. JOAN BURLAND was born between 1641-1653 in Stogursey. She died after 1663.

Notes for Joan Burland:

Joan is confirmed as a daughter of John and Elizabeth in a deed executed on 23 May 1663 between Hugh Hody and John Burland concerning property in the manor of Otterhampton, determinable on the lives of John Burland, Dorothy Hobbes, daughter of Thomas Hobbes, gent., deceased, and Joan Burland, sister of John, (SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS/H104/14/10a)

She was probably born between 1641 (John & Eliz marriage) and 1653 when the gap in the records ends in Stogursey. We find no record of a marriage or burial, though she apparently survived into maturity as she is mentioned in the deed of 1663

Generation 5

6. **JOHN⁵ BURLAND** (John⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born on 13 Nov 1640 in Hennock, Devon. He died on 17 Aug 1713 in Stogursey. He married (1) **DOROTHY HOBBS**, daughter of Thomas Hobbes and Mary Battyn, on 11 Feb 1663/64 in Stogursey. She was born between 1636-1640. She died on 02 Jul 1679 in Stogursey. He married (2) **MARGARET CRIDLAND**, daughter of Henry Cridland and Mary, about 1681. She was born after 1661. She died on 20 Oct 1703 in Stogursey.

Notes for John Burland:

1640: The parish register of Hennock, Devon records the birth on 13 November and baptism on 3 December of John, son of Mr John Burland and his wife Elizabeth. Hennock, about 10 miles south west of Exeter was the residence of Elizabeth's

Generation 5 (cont.)

father Hugh Hody. John and Elizabeth were married earlier in the year at Kingswear, some 25 miles further south near Brixham, where the Hody's had a family seat. His father was only aged about 14 when John was born and his mother was in her minority too, so the young couple may have resided initially at the maternal home before later removing to Stogursey.

1647/1649: John's grandfather died in about 1647, followed by the premature death of John's father John, probably the following year and when aged only in his early 20's. Their deaths left John's grandmother Joan and mother Elizabeth both widowed, and the latter with the burden of bringing up John and his siblings Benjamin, Elizabeth and Joan.

1650: Shortly after the death of his father, on 2 November John's mother Elizabeth executed two deeds with her father Hugh Hodye and brother Hugh Hodye the younger and others, apparently to secure her use of properties including lands at Steynings and Bullands for 60 years. Thereafter the properties were to pass to John for his life and to his eldest son, and should he not survive or not have issue, then to the use of his younger brother Benjamin. The deed also contained a provision for raising out of the properties £100 for John & Benjamin's sister Elizabeth after her marriage. (SWHT Taunton refs DD\SAS/H104/14/7 & 8 - for fuller versions of the deeds please see personal notes for Elizabeth Hody)

1663: 15 Charles II May 23, Hugh Hody, Esq., to the said John Burland of messuage and appurtenances, garden orchard and backside (3a): 2 closes of pasture called Eastlands (13a); 1 close of pasture in the Marsh (12a); two other closes of pasture called Everods Hays (11a); ½a of pasture called Parocks; 12a of arable called Long Grove; 1 meadow called Horsecroft (4a); 2a 1r of meadow in a common meadow called Southmoore with the appurtenances - all in the parish and Manor of Otter-hampton late in the tenure of William Stone deceased and then of Hugh Hody (except as mentioned to be excepted), from the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, [Mar 25] last past for 99 years, determinable on the lives of John Burland, Dorothy Hobbes, daughter of Thomas Hobbes, gent., deceased, and Joan Burland, sister of John, at 40/- pa (3) Assignment by way of security. (There is a longer version of this on the index SWHT DD\SAS/H104/14/10a)

1663/4: On the same day 2 January, two deeds were executed in preparation for the marriage of John to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hobbes deceased.

In the first of the two, Elizabeth and her mother-in-law Joane Burland executed a deed with Abraham Williams of Dodington for a lease on two parcels of land called Steynings and Bullands - but apparently excluding the mansion house of Steynings - during the lives of Joane and Elizabeth. As their attorneys for due delivery of possession and seizin, Joane and Elizabeth appointed their "loving friends" Edward

Generation 5 (cont.)

Hobbes of Stogursey and Robert Chut (sic) of Combe St Nicholas Gent - the former the brother of the said Dorothy and the latter married to their sister Elizabeth Hobbes. (Please refer also to personal notes for Joane Bacon)

The second of the two - which made explicit cross-reference to the deed by Joan & Elizabeth referred to immediately above - was a tri-partite indenture for the marriage settlement itself, involving among other things the provision of a jointure for Dorothy in the event she should out-live John. The three parties to this indenture were cited as (i) John Burland of Stogursey Gent and Dorothy Hobbes singlewoman of Stogursey; (ii) Abraham Williams of Dodington Gent; (iii) Edward Hobbes of Stogursey Gent, Brother of Dorothy and Robert Chute of Combe St Nicholas Gent.

For more details of these please see Marriage Settlements section later in this volume (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DK/1)

1663/4: On 11 February, the Stogursey parish register records the marriage of John Burland Gent and Mrs (= Mistress) Dorothy Hobbes both of this parish.

It is important to note here that the marriage of John and Dorothy Hobbes **DOES NOT** appear in published pedigrees in the public domain. These latter show that John born about 1640, son of John & Elizabeth Hody married Margaret Cridland about 1682, and that they had a son John born about 1696, who married Elizabeth Morris in 1718. While we concur with this descent, we are unable to explain why John & Dorothy are not included, as their marriage is clearly recorded in the Stogursey parish records in 1663. There are also several clear references to John & Dorothy in the context of property transactions on Steyning in the SWHT series DD\SAS\H104/14 - see for instance records DD\SAS/H104/14/9a-b and DD\SAS/H104/14/10a referred to in these notes and the notes for John in 1681/2 below.

1666: The Stogursey parish register has the baptism on 20 April of “John Burland son and heir of John & Dorothe Burland of Steeninge”. We find no further certain marriage or burial record for him in Stogursey or elsewhere. However, a couple of anecdotal references - or lack thereof - suggest he died in childhood, perhaps in infancy

1668: In her will of October 1668, his maternal grand-mother Mary Hobbes bequeathed £50 to John’s mother Dorothy Burland. She left other bequests to her grand-children Mary & David Yea (children of her daughter Mary and husband David Yea); Thomas Hobbes, son of Edward; and Robert Chute, son of her daughter Elizabeth and husband Robert. But she made **NO** such bequest to John, the son of John Burland and her daughter Dorothy - though she did leave a small bequest to “all my other grandchildren now living”. The fact that she made **NO** specific

Generation 5 (cont.)

mention of the only child and heir of her daughter might imply he had died in infancy.

1669: On 18th December. Title: Appointment By James, Duke of Ormond, Ld. Lt., of John Burland, esq., to be captain of the militia company of Foot in the Regiment of which Ralph Stawell, esq., is colonel. (SWHT Taunton ref D\SAS\H/342/1)

1673: On 16th April Title: Appointment By John, Duke of Somerset, Ld. Lt., of John Burland, esq., to be captain of the company of the trained bands in the Regiment of which Ralph Stawell, esq., is colonel. (SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS\H/342/2)

1675: On 4th June By Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset and Kent, of John Burland to be captain of a foot company in the Regiment of Trained Bands. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\H/342/3)

1678: Short title: Earl of Rochester v Burland. Plaintiffs: John [Wilmot] Earl of Rochester and Elizabeth [Wilmot] Countess of Rochester his wife. Defendants: **John Burland**, Mary Cridland, widow, William Catford and Jane Catford his wife and Francis White. Subject: property in Enmore manor, Somerset. Document type: bill, two answers, nine schedules and certificate. (NA ref C 8/267/62)

1681: In a copy made in 1681 of John & Dorothy's marriage settlement of 1663/4, an annotation on the obverse of the document states "Mrs Dorothy is dead without issue". The baptism record referred to above confirms that John & Dorothy did indeed have a child. We might thus infer from this latter statement that the child was no longer living - though we cannot discern whether or not he pre-deceased his mother. For these purposes, we record his death as "before 1681" (SWHT Taunton doc ref . DD/DK/1(2).)

1681: Short title: Wyndham v Cridland. Plaintiffs: Sir William Wyndham bart, Sir Allen Appesley kt, Edward Coke, William Clarke and Elizabeth [Wilmot] Countess of Rochester. Defendants: Mary Cridland, John Burland, William Catford, Jane Catford his wife and Francis White. Subject: property in Enmore, Somerset. (NA ref C 8/338/276)

1681/2: At about this time, John Burland married Margaret Cridland. The Stogursey parish register is in good order at this period, though we find no record of the marriage there or elsewhere.

However, we do find in the Somerset archives an "authenticated" copy dated **27 January 1681/2** of the deed executed on 2 Jan 1663/4 by Joane and Elizabeth Burland, widows, referred to above. It seems very likely that for some reason John

Generation 5 (cont.)

had need of this “authenticated” copy in connection with his marriage to Margaret, the latter by then orphaned, **still a minor and of whom when her mother died John was made her guardian**. The authentication written on the deed states:

“This a true copy of the original for as much in itthe lands above mentioned being compared together by us whose names are hereunder written the twenty seventh day of January Anno Dom 1681 (ie 27 Jan 1682)
Signed Elias Bachilor, Vicar of Stogursey; John Wiscombe; Abraham Apley”

Moreover, we also find an “authenticated” copy of the tri-partite deed of the same date of 2 Jan 1663/4 being the marriage settlement of John Burland and Dorothy Hobbs - with the authentication phrased in identical hand-writing and wording, and by the very same signatories **except** that the date of the copy is written as **seventeenth day of February 1681/2**. On the obverse of this latter copy we find a crucial annotation, viz:

“The copy of Mr Burlands first wives jointure. Mrs Dorothy is dead without issue and Benjamin Burland is also dead without issue”

This statement confirms that John was indeed twice married - though is not quite correct in stating that Dorothy died without issue. John & Dorothy had a son John b 1666, but we might infer from this that he died in childhood. (See also his personal notes)

1683/4: 36 Charles II, on the morrow of the Purification Blessed Virgin Mary, [Feb 3] between Ricardus Ridley, plaintiff, and **Johannes Burland, Esq.**, defendants, of 100a of land, 50a meadow, 60a of pasture, 150a of marsh and common of pasture for all animals with the appurtenances in Alston, Alston Maris, Huntspill, Pederham, Pederhams marsh and in the parish of Cannington. Johannes for himself and his heirs warrants to Ricardus and his heirs who gives him £200. Parchment, 2 skins (1) indented top and left, (2) top and right sides. Endorsed in red ink '33' and '33A' respectively. Latin. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS/H104/14/9a-b)

1684: John Burland v Gifford, Tynt, Codrington etc, In May 1684, just a couple of years after John’s marriage to Margaret Cridland, the couple were Defendants in a case brought in the Court of Chancery in what we might refer to as “the Cridland Inheritance”. The Plaintiffs in this first case were Jane Gifford, a minor of Gotehurst and Sir Halswell Tynt, Barrister, her Guardian. The litigation was to become protracted, resuming almost 20 years later, even after the deaths of some of the protagonists. The “genealogy” in this and later case unfolds in the Plaintiff’s Bills of Complaint and the Defendants’ Answers thereto, these pleadings held by the National Archives, Kew.

The case revolves around the inheritance of the estate of John Cridland who died in

Generation 5 (cont.)

1671 without issue. During his lifetime, in furthering the prospects of marriage of his nephew Francis Cridland - according to the Plaintiffs a man of little visible estate - John discharged a debt of £1000 of the family of Jane, only daughter and heiress of Edward Fry. Just before or just after the marriage was solemnised, John settled on them various lands in Withycombe, Spaxton, Aisholt and Old Cleeve - the property in Aisholt known as **Postridge**. Cridland also settled on Francis & Jane two other properties called Slyme in Chilton and Greenes in Aisholt. It appears that the settlement provided that after Francis' death, the properties were to pass to his heirs male - and for want thereof, the estate should then pass to John's other nephew Henry and to his heirs male.

It transpires that Francis and Jane had no heirs male, but an only daughter Mary. The parish register confirms she married Richard Gifford in Cannington on 1 July 1675. Richard & Mary also had an only daughter, Jane bapt 30 May 1676 in Cannington. Both of Jane's parents died during her infancy - her mother Mary on 14 June 1676 when the child was but a few weeks old, and her father Richard was buried in Cannington 21 July 1678. Giving his residence as Kingsomborne, Hants, Richard wrote his will on 12 July 1678, just a few days before his death. He bequeathed to his "dear daughter Jane" all the property in Somerset which was her mother's. He further made his "dear cosen" Sir Halswell Tynt sole Executor & Trustee, which explains the latter's guardianship of Jane.

Jane was thus about 8 years old when this case was brought, in which her guardian set out her claim to her late mother's estate, and as her Guardian his own claim for the income thereof during her minority.

It also transpires that Henry was married to a Mary, by whom he had a male heir, a son John, and two daughters Mary and Margaret - the latter being the Defendant in this case.

In essence, the Defendant Margaret's case was she was the legitimate heir of the said estate by descent, apparently based on the provisions in a succession of wills in the public domain. Her father Henry wrote his will in 1668 appointing as Executor his uncle John Cridland, bequeathing lands in Elworthy to his son and to his daughters lands in Ottery and Middlezoy. In his will of 2 March 1670/71, and with nephews Francis and Henry both deceased, John Cridland bequeathed to John, son of Henry all those lands previously settled on Francis, who had died with no male heir. He appointed Henry's son John (then a minor) Executor and John Burland as one of the Executors in Trust during his minority. In her will of 1679, Henry's widow Mary also made her son John Executor, and appointed her "well-beloved friend" John Burland his guardian and Executor in Trust, as well as guardian of her daughter Margaret, the other daughter Mary having died. Her son John died before the administration of these wills was completed. As a consequence, and in the minority

Generation 5 (cont.)

of Margaret who he had married about 1680/81, John Burland was granted Letters of Administration “de bonis non”, a legal term for the administration of un-administered assets by failure or death of an Executor.

As often found with cases in Chancery, we find no verdict in the case though from it and the wills referred to, we do gain an understanding of Margaret’s background. Sir Halswell Tynt was a formidable opponent for John & Margaret, a prominent personality having been elected to Parliament for Somerset in 1679. As will be seen, the dispute was later revived and he was not the last prominent protagonist faced by John & Margaret.

At this point, given the references in the above legal case to Spaxton, Aisholt & Postridge and Henry Cridland, it is appropriate to cite here some other sources which may be relevant to the Burland and Yea family history.

With the brief Burland pedigree found in the Havilland papers in the Somerset Archives, we find a precis of the will from **1623 of “Mellior” Coles** - the forename possibly a rendering of Amelia ??? - spinster of Stockland Bristol, a small hamlet less than a mile from **Otterhampton**. She left bequests to Alice, daughter of **John Burland**, though we have found no Burland & Coles marriage which might have given a clue to the nature of her relationship to Alice. (Note Alice, d/o John & Joan Burland was born 21 Jan 1622 in Stogurdsey). Melior also left bequests to John, son of her brother **John Coles** lately deceased, and to the three daughters of her brother **Thomas Coles**, Thomasine, Mary & Jone

In his will of **1644, John Yeaw of Aisholt** - who is known to have resided at **Postridge** - left to his son John a bed and furnishings which were those of his aunt **Maria Colles**. **Mary Coles of Spaxton** died in 1640, and John Yaw was listed as one of the three persons who made an inventory of her assets. From these sources, we might surmise Maria/Mary was sister of John Yeaw or Yaw the father, whose will was proved in **1655** by his widow **Lucie Yeaw**.

Lucy made her own will in **1665**, her residence stated as **Aisholt** although she was buried in nearby **Enmore**. Lucy appointed her son **Simon Yeaw** residuary legate and Executor. We find a post-mortem inventory from 1667 for a **Simon Yea of Enmore**, suggesting he was Lucy’s son, and which shows he held a lease in **Otterhampton** worth the considerable sum of £140. Lucy left a bequest of 20 shillings to her apprentice **Henry Cridland** - though we can’t be certain this is one and the same Henry who was Margaret’s father. She also left a bequest to **Humphrey Hole**, son of **Alice Hole**, and appointed her “kinsman” **Richard Hole** as overseer or trustee - though we have been unable to establish any family connection to **Nicholas & Mercy Hole**, grandparents of Dorothy Lacy who married David Yea.

Generation 5 (cont.)

We should emphasise these various references may be nothing more than coincidence, and do **NOT** allow us to hypothesize firm links between these families or with the Yea family originating from Oakhampton. However, the proximity of these small villages to one another at a time when the Taunton area was much less densely populated than today and the commonality of some of these surnames suggest they were at least probably known to one another.

1686: Short title: Attorney General v Hobbs. Plaintiffs: Attorney General for poor of Taunton. Defendants: Edward Hobbs and **John Burland**. Subject: charitable bequest under will of John Meredith, Taunton, Somerset. Comments: mutilated. Document type: bill and answer. UBP. (NA ref C 8/388/2)

1690: Appointment of attornies to receive award in Chancery in the case of the Attorney General, on behalf of the poor of Taunton St Mary, v. Edward Hobbs of Stogursey, Esq., and **John Burland, Esq.** (SWHT Taunton ref DD\X\BS/1)

1690: Short title: Seaman v Hobbs. Plaintiffs: Thomas Seaman and Eleanor Seaman his wife. Defendants: Edward Hobbs, **John Burland**, Thomas Ledgingham, Agnes Hemborough and Elizabeth Hemborough. Subject: personal estate of John Meredith, Taunton, Somerset. Document type: bill only. (NA ref C 8/351/186)

1691: On 9th May: Title Appointment By James, Duke of Ormond, their Majesties Lieutenant of Somerset, of **John Burland, esq.**, to be captain of a company in the Regiment of Foot in the Militia called Bridgewater Regiment. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS\H/342/4)

1695: Short title: Burland v Walgrave. Plaintiffs: **John Burland and Margaret Burland his wife**. Defendants: Elizabeth Walgrave, widow, Thomas Geering, Gregory Geering and William Reeves. Subject: property in Spaxton, Somerset. Document type: bill, plea and two affidavits. (NA ref C 8/534/6)

1696: Short title: Durston v Hembrough. Plaintiffs: John Durston. Defendants: Ruth Hembrough, widow, Richard Crosse, Andrew Crosse, William Harrison, John Hobbs, **John Burland** and others. Subject: money matters, Somerset. Document type: bill and answer. (NA ref C 10/247/27)

1700: Short title: White v Burland. Plaintiffs: Francis White. Defendants: **John Burland, Margaret Burland his wife** and Jane Catford. Subject: property in Enmore manor, Somerset. Document type: bill and answer. (NA ref C 10/257/50)

1702: On 1 Anne Sep 29, John Burland of Stogursey, gent., and Margaret Harvey of Wyke, Dorset, widow (by direction of John), to Martha Bayly of Bristol, widow (Reciting (1) Mortgage [1683] 35 Charles II, Dec 22, John to Edward Hancock of

Generation 5 (cont.)

Horfield, Somerset, gent., for £1000 of 21a land meadow and pasture abutting on the Great Warth called Alston Great Warth on the west 30a of arable formerly enclosed from the Common Field in Alston: Alston Great Warth from Hope corner to Highbridge with the appurtenances, ground and soil - all in Alston Maris: 32a of pasture called Staynings: 3a of Marsh Warth adjoining; 10a of land and pasture called Steynings: 2a of pasture called Bullands and 6a of land called Bullands - all in Pedderhams Marsh in the parish of Cannington: 24a of land, meadow and pasture between Stockland Clyes and Otterhampton Clyes in the said parish formerly in the possession of John Grove of Spaxton: with the appurtenances, reversions, remainders, rents and services. for 1000 years, defeizable on payment at dates given and now past. (2) Lease, [1663], 15 Charles II May 23, Hugh Hody, Esq., to the said John Burland of messuage and appurtenances, garden orchard and backside (3a): 2 closes of pasture called Eastlands (13a); 1 close of pasture in the Marsh (12a); two other closes of pasture called Everods Hays (11a); ½a of pasture called Parocks; 12a of arable called Long Grove; 1 meadow called Horsecroft (4a); 2a 1r of meadow in a common meadow called Southmoore with the appurtenances - all in the parish and Manor of Otter-hampton late in the tenure of William Stone deceased and then of Hugh Hody (except as mentioned to be excepted), from the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, [Mar 25] last past for 99 years, determinable on the lives of John Burland, Dorothy Hobbes, daughter of Thomas Hobbes, gent., deceased, and Joan Burland, sister of John, at 40/- pa (3) Assignment by way of security, [1683], 35 Charles II, Dec 22, John Burland to Edward Hancock of the above leasehold premises, defeizable on payment of the said £1000 and Interest on dates given. (4) Assignment of Mortgage, [1686], 1685, Jan 18, Edward Hancock, by direction of John Burland, to Margaret Harvey for £1000 for residue of the several terms free of provisos, conditions and equity of redemption (which Burland releases to Hancock), with proviso as to defeizance on payment of £1000 and Interest on dates given and now past: (5) Burland's failure in payment has now made Margaret Harvey's estate absolute: (6) £1050 is the full sum still due to Margaret). Burland releases to Margaret the last mentioned proviso, equity of redemption, and covenants and Margaret for £1050 assigns the estate as above to Martha Bayly for residue of terms. Margaret covenants for herself, her exors. and admors. as to freedom from incumbrances. For £150 Burland further confirms to Martha the estate, reversions, remainders, rents and services with the appurtenances and rights and as security bargains and sells to her messuage with the appurtenances in Stogursey called Bucks and 2 closes and parcels of Over Lands (32a) all formerly reputed part of the Manor of Newnam in the parish of Stogursey and heretofore in the tenure of Gilbert Hody, the younger, gent., with the reversions, remainders, rents, services and appurtenances for 1000 years. Proviso that upon payment by Burland of £36 on Mar 30 next and the full sum of £1236, 1703: Sep 30, Martha at Burland's charge will surrender the estate so as the person making surrender is not compelled to travel from his place of abode or enter into further covenants. Burland covenants as to payment; indemnity from taxes and payments imposed; right to bargain and sell: present existence of terms;

Generation 5 (cont.)

Martha's peaceable enjoyment after default; legal assurance after default in performing proviso. All parties covenant as to Burland's peaceful enjoyment until default.

Signatures of Burland and Margaret on fold. Two red wax seals stamped on paper wrapped round two parchment tags; device, a male head with wreath of leaves, in profile. Parchment, 2 skins, the outer indented; needle-holes down each side of each. Two 6d stamps on each skin; Endorsements; (1-2) as to execution; witnesses, Thomas Edwards, John Hickes, Thomas Jones, John Fleming; Nathaniel Hunt, Thomas Marshall, John Fleming; (3) Receipt for £1050 consideration paid by Martha Bayly to 'Margaret Harvey'; witnesses, Hunt, Marshall and Fleming (as above); (4) Receipt for £150 consideration paid by Martha Bayly to John Burland; witnesses, Edward, Jones, Hickes and Fleming (as first four above); (5) in red ink '51'. (SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS/H104/14/10a)

1702: 1 Anne, Sep 29. John Burland of Stogursey, gent., to Martha Bayly of Bristol, widow, in £2400 to perform covenant in the above indenture; witnesses, first four persons as above. Paper, double sheet foolscap. One red wax seal impressed right centre; device, armorial bearings. Two 6d stamps embossed. Folded inside 14/10a. Latin & English.. (SWHT Taunton DD\SAS/H104/14/10b)

1702/1706: Whatever the outcome of the court case of 1684, litigation was renewed in 1702 when Plaintiffs John & Jane Codrington brought a case against Defendants John & Margaret to establish rights to the inheritance of John Cridland. Plaintiff Jane was Jane nee Gifford - who lost both parents in infancy and came under the guardianship of and was joint Plaintiff with Sir Halswell Tynt in the case of 1684. Jane married Fortescue Tynt, second son of Sir Halswell, and as if being orphaned were not a sufficient blow, her husband died before she was 17 (sic). She then married Hopton Wyndham, who also died while she was still a minor. She married for a third time to John Codrington of Wittham, Somerset and later of Didmarton, Gloucestershire, eldest son of Robert Codrington. The Codrington's were also a prominent family, and the Burland's faced another formidable opponent in John Codrington who would also later become an MP.

It appears Jane Codrington died aged only about 27 on 6 Feb 1702/3 after a long sickness - John & Margaret claiming she suffered periods of insanity, though that was denied by another witness in the case. As a result of her death, Codrington was required to re-instate his case a few months later in his sole name. About the same time John and Margaret launched a counter-claim against Codrington, his (un-named) parents and a number of named "confederates" whom they accused of seeking to preclude them from Margaret's inheritance

Neither case appears to have been heard in full, possibly because Margaret died on

Generation 5 (cont.)

20 Oct 1703, whereafter both suit and counter-suit were re-instated with reference to her name omitted. One was by Plaintiff's John Burland and John Burland his son and "next friend" - the latter a legal term for the representative of someone unable to represent him/herself, in this case because son John was a minor - against Defendants John Codrington, his parents and others. The other was by Plaintiff John Codrington against John Burland & John Burland his son and Charles Leave, a claimant to the Fry estate. In essence, the dispute revolved around entitlement to the same properties as in the case of 1684, with the added matter of John Cridland's entitlement to the advowson of Withycombe parish brought into the dispute. The following link is to the deeds in the National Archives:

http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/results/r?_aq=burland%20codrington&_cr=C&_dss=range&_ro=any&_st=adv

Again, neither case has a verdict and may have been settled out of court. The following deeds in the Somerset archives may be germane to the outcome:

1702/3: Feb 15 by William Ruscombe and Richard Thorne as to Mrs Jane Cridland's statement before death as to lands belonging to her and her own heirs and those she had settled on Francis Cridland, her husband, and his heirs. Lands mentioned:-

Chilton Trivet (90a) on the south side of the lane from Blackmore to Bridgwater; lands to west of road from Blackmore [written above Cannington struck through] to Bridgwater; Broadmoors (50a); Watter-leas (22a); house garden and close called Hawkwells, (8a); close of meadow (4a); orchard (4a); two pieces of arable land (2a); plowmans (8a); Keens, in three several pieces one being 7a; two other pieces lying together (7a). Paper. Note endorsed in another hand as to 112 acres of land belonging to Mr Cridland and lying north of the road from blackmore to Bridgwater including a house, 62a of land and Brode more (50a). Folded inside 14/10b. (SWHT ref DD/SAS/H104/14/11a)

1703: 2 Anne, Apr 12 parties and parcels, etc. as under. Consideration for 5/- Rent, one peppercorn. Parchment. Endorsements: (1-2) as to execution; witnesses as under; (3) in red ink '47'. (SWHT Taunton ref DD/SAS/H104/14/11b)

1703: Release 2 Anne, Apr 13. Charles Leave and John, his son, of Spaxton, cordwainers, and Edward Mitchell of Holford, yeoman, to John Burland of Steyninge in the parish of Stogursey, esq, and Margaret, his wife (Reciting (1) that Mrs Jane Fry, deceased, of whom the releasors are heirs at law, was seized in fee simple of a tenement or little house and 112a of land; intermarried with Francis Cridland, gent., now also deceased; at which marriage John Cridland, gent., uncle of Francis undertook on Jane's behalf to pay off with his own money a debt of £1100 for which these and her lands belonging to Chilton Trewett Farme stood mortgaged:

Generation 5 (cont.)

the undertaking having been performed Jane settled and entailed the tenement on Francis and his heirs. (2) that Margaret Burland née Cridland, is the niece and heir at law of Francis and ought to enjoy the tenement, which the present releasors acknowledge), for preventing suits as to title and extinguishing pretence of right of claim, in consideration of the above settlement and for 20/- apeice of little dwellinghouse, garden and close of arable land adjoining called Hawkwells (8a); orchard also adjoining (4a); 2 closes of arable (1a each); close of meadow (4a) 2 closes of arable or pasture called Water Leazes (22a); close of arable called Plowmans (8a); 3 closes of arable called Keenes (one being 7a and the other two 7a) - all in Cannington on the north side of a highway or road from Blackmore towards Bridgwater; 6 closes of arable, meadow and pasture called Broad-Moore (50a of which 1 close is arable, 3 meadow and 2 pasture) in Cannington on the north east of lands called Pound Strings - all late in the tenure of John Codrington, Esq., in right of Iane, his wife lately deceased, and the appurtenances, reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits. Releasors covenant as to freedom from incumbrances. Marks of Charles and John and signature of Edward on fold. Three red wax seal impressed on 3 pink tapes slotted through fold; devices; 2 shields each bearing three trefoils; male figure in classic robe, jar and flowering plant. Parchment, indented; needle-holes down each side. Two 6d stamps. Endorsements; (1-2) as to execution; witnesses, J Yorke, Thomas Dabb, Richard Thorne; Roger Dibble, John Symons, William How [? might also be lyn: the signature is badly written]; (3) Memorandum of agreement of even date by releasors to convey by lease and release to releasees any other land which might, from Jane Cridland's deed of settlement now in the hands of John Codderington, Esq., appear to be the right of the releasees; Signed as above; three fragmentary red wax seals impressed; devices, two stars and crescents and one compass; execution witnessed by three witnesses first mentioned above; (4) in red ink '48'. (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS/H104/14/11c)

1708: Short title: Carlile v Palmer. Plaintiffs: Henry Carlile, clerk. Defendants: Nathaniel Palmer, Thomas Dyke, John Burland, John St Alban, Robert Everard, Samuel Lea, [unknown] Cooke and others. Subject: personal estate of Joseph Cooke, Spaxton, Somerset. Document type: bill and two answers. (NA ref C 8/484/8)

1713: The Stogursey parish register has the record for Captain John Burland Sen'r of Stening died 17 August buried 27 August 1713. It seems likely that he retained these assets at his death, though we have found no will or IPM. As will be seen, his son John, though a minor at his father's death received or resumed a lease on Steyning after his marriage in 1718 to Elizabeth Morris in Wells

Notes for Dorothy Hobbes:

Dorothy was one of three daughters of Thomas Hobbes of Stogursey, gent and his wife Mary Battyn, the heiress of the wealthy Edward Battyn of Bristol. They also

Generation 5 (cont.)

had a son Edward.

We don't find a birth or baptism record for Dorothy - she was probably born in Stogursey during the gap in the parish records 1627/1653. She and her sister Elizabeth were minors in 1657 when their father wrote his will and bequeathed each of them £800 at 21 and a quarterly allowance of £20 in the meantime. The third sister Mary had married David Yea in 1655.

1663/4: With her inheritance, Dorothy must have been considered a desirable match. The Somerset archives have the tri-partite indenture dated 1 February 1663/4 being her marriage settlement to John Burland, to which her brother Edward and brother-in-law Robert Chute, who married her sister Elizabeth in 1661, were also parties. The said indenture makes provision for Dorothy's jointure should she out-live her husband-to-be. Their union was solemnised a few days later on 11 February 1663/4, the Stogursey parish register recording the marriage of "John Burland Gent and Mrs (= Mistress) Dorothy Hobbes both of this parish". The deed makes no reference to Dorothy as a minor nor the marriage record to a licence, so we might assume she was then in her majority and born pre-1642, hence probably of similar age to her husband.

1666: She gave birth to John, "son and heir of John & Dorothy Burland of Steeninge" who was baptised in Stogursey on 20 April 1666. He probably died in infancy. (See his personal notes)

1668: In her will of 18 October, Mary Hobbes of Stogursey widow bequeathed £50 to her daughter, Dorothy Burland.

1679: Dorothe, wife of John Burland Gent was buried in Stogursey on 2 July. She was probably only about 40 at death. (For further details of Dorothy and her antecedents, please refer to the Descendants of Thomas Hobbes section of this volume)

John Burland and Dorothy Hobbes had the following child:

- i. JOHN⁶ BURLAND was born on 20 Apr 1666 in Stogursey. He died before 1681 in Stogursey.

Notes for John Burland:

1666: The Stogursey parish register has the baptism on 20 April of "John Burland **son and heir** of John & Dorothe Burland of Steeninge". We find no further marriage or burial record for him in Stogursey or elsewhere. However, a couple of anecdotal references - or lack thereof -

Generation 5 (cont.)

suggest he died in childhood, perhaps in infancy.

1668: In her will of October 1668, his maternal grand-mother Mary Hobbes bequeathed £50 to John's mother Dorothy Burland. She left other bequests to her grand-children Mary & David Yea (children of her daughter Mary and husband David Yea); Thomas Hobbes, son of Edward; and Robert Chute, son of her daughter Elizabeth and husband Robert. But she made NO such bequest to John, the son of John Burland and her daughter Dorothy - though she did leave a small bequest to "all my other grandchildren now living". The fact that she made NO specific mention of the only child and heir of her daughter might imply he had died in infancy.

1681: Moreover, in a copy made in 1681 of John & Dorothy's marriage settlement of 1663/4, an annotation on the obverse of the document states "Mrs Dorothy is dead without issue". The baptism record referred to above confirms that John & Dorothy did indeed have a child. We might thus infer from this latter statement that the child was no longer living - though we cannot discern whether or not he pre-deceased his mother. For these purposes, we record his death as "before 1681". (SWHT Taunton doc ref . DD/DK/1(2).)

Notes for Margaret Cridland:

After 1661: We can identify Margaret as one of three children - with siblings John and Mary - of Henry Cridland and his wife Mary, both of Elworthy, from their wills of 1668 and 1679 respectively. Her father Henry was the nephew of John Cridland of Spaxton who died about 1671/2. When administration of the wills of her late great uncle, mother and brother were eventually granted in 1682 after the latter's death, Margaret was still in her minority, and the role fell to her husband (see below). She was thus certainly born after 1661.

We find no baptism record for her in Elworthy - the parish registers there pre-1685 have not survived - nor elsewhere. However, Familysearch has a baptism (source not cited - BT's ??) for Mary d/o Francis Cridland on 17 Jan 1663, and the burial of Mary d/o Mary Cridland on 17 July 1679. The parish is not stated in either case, but these dates would be credible from what we know of her sister Mary from the wills. Moreover, in his will Henry listed Mary before Margaret, and since children were generally listed by "seniority", we might infer Margaret was the younger, hence born say after 1664 - though we can't be certain.

Abt 1680/81: In Henry Cridland's will of 1668, he left to his two daughters Mary &

Generation 5 (cont.)

Margaret jointly lands in Ottery and Middlezoy. When Margaret's sister Mary died in 1679, Margaret became sole inheritor of this bequest. Moreover, when her mother and then her brother died over the following two years or so, Margaret also inherited the considerable estate of her late great uncle John Cridland which he had bequeathed to her brother John. Her estate thus made Margaret a desirable match in marriage.

In her will of March 1679/80 her mother willed and desired that her "well beloved friend" John Burland be guardian and tutor to Margaret until she attained the age of twenty one. Burland was at the time recently widowed, and in what was perhaps a liberal interpretation of the Testators wishes, in about 1680/81 he married Margaret who must have been over 20 years his junior. The Stogursey parish records are in good order at this time, but hold no record of such a marriage, nor do we find one elsewhere, neither do we find any marriage settlement. However, the Somerset archives hold "authenticated" copies made in January or February 1681/2 of two deeds from 1663/4, one of which was John Burland's marriage settlement with his first wife Dorothy Hobbes. It seems probable that Burland had these copies made in connection with his marriage to Margaret.

About this time, Margaret was granted Letters of Administration for the wills of her late great uncle John Cridland, her mother Mary Cridland and brother. In her minority, the administration passed to her husband.

1683/1698: Between these dates the Stogursey parish register shows that Margaret bore John seven children, of whom the first-born probably died in infancy.

1703: The Stogursey parish register records the burial on 20 October of Mrs Margaret Burland wife of John Burland of Steyning Gent". She was probably only aged about 40 at death.

John Burland and Margaret Cridland had the following children:

- ii. MARY BURLAND was born on 18 May 1683 in Stogursey.

Notes for Mary Burland:

No burial found for her but almost certainly died as an infant as the next child was baptised as Mary as well

- iii. MARY BURLAND was born on 28 Feb 1685 in Stogursey. She died on 12 Mar 1711/12 in Stogursey.

Notes for Mary Burland:

The Stogursey parish register records the burial of Mrs (= Mistress)

Generation 5 (cont.)

Mary Burland daughter of John Burland Gent on 12 Mar 1711/12

- iv. ELISABETH BURLAND was born on 27 Jul 1686 in Stogursey. She died on 23 Oct 1756 in Nether Stowey. She married Edmond Blake on 21 Jul 1714 in Stogursey. He died on 10 Apr 1757 in Nether Stowey.

Notes for Elisabeth Burland:

Mr Edmond Blake of Nether Stowey and Mrs (Mistress?) Elisabeth Burland of Steyning were married in this parish of Stogursey 21st July 1714

- v. SARAH BURLAND was born on 30 Dec 1692 in Stogursey. She married John Morley on 15 Jun 1714 in Elworthy.

Notes for Sarah Burland:

The Elworthy parish register records the marriage by licence between John Morley of North Petherton and Sarah Burland of Stogursey on 15 June 1714.

- vi. SUSANNAH BURLAND was born on 14 Feb 1694 in Stogursey.
7. vii. JOHN BURLAND was born on 10 Jul 1696 in Stogursey. He died on 11 Nov 1746 in Wells. He married Elisabeth Morris, daughter of Dr Claver Morris and Grace Greene, on 12 Aug 1718 in Wells. She died in Jul 1760 in Wells.
- viii JANE BURLAND was born on 16 Aug 1698 in Stogursey.

Generation 6

7. **JOHN⁶ BURLAND** (John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born on 10 Jul 1696 in Stogursey. He died on 11 Nov 1746 in Wells. He married Elisabeth Morris, daughter of Dr Claver Morris and Grace Greene, on 12 Aug 1718 in Wells. She died in Jul 1760 in Wells.

Notes for John Burland:

1696: We find the baptism in Stogursey on 10 July of John son of John Burland Gent and Margaret his wife. John Burland Gent was about 56 and Margaret in her mid-30's when John was born.

1715: 1 George I, June 30. Martha Baily of Bristol, widow (**by direction of John Burland of Steyning in the parish of Stogursey, Esq.**) to William Alloway of

Generation 6 (cont.)

Bridgwater, merchant (Reciting (1) the documents recited in 14/10a **but referring to the John Burland party thereto as father, deceased of the John, party to the present deed; (2) recitas 14/10a;** (3) all interest on the £1050 and £150 has been paid to date but that £1200 principal remains unpaid so that the premises are become absolute to Martha Baily for the remainder of the three terms of 1000, 99 and 1000 years), for £1200 of premises (as 14/10a) with the appurtenances and estate for the remainder of the said terms. Martha covenants as to freedom from incumbrances. John for 5/- confirms the premises, reversions, remainders, rents, services, appurtenances and estate. Proviso that upon payment by John of £30 on Dec 30 next and the full sum of £1230, 1716, June 30, without deduction, Alloway at John's charge will surrender the estate so as the person making surrender is not compelled to travel from his place of abode or enter into further covenants. John covenants as to payment; the right of John, deceased, to bargain, sell and assign; Alloway's peaceable enjoyment after default free from incumbrances (the said mortgages excepted); legal assurance after default;

Signature of Martha on fold. Imperfect red wax seal on left hand one of three parchment tags impressed on paper slotted through tag; device, a male head in profile, bearded. Parchment, two skins, the outer indented; needle-holes down each side of each. Three 6d stamps on each skin. Endorsements; (1) as to execution; witnesses, Edward Raymond, George Colet, Joseph Tily; (2) Receipt of Martha Baylay for £1200 consideration money; same witnesses. (3) 'N 18' (4) in red ink '55'. (SWHT Taunton ref DD\SAS/H104/14/12)

The above deed of 1715 refers to a document **14/10a** (the SWHT reference shows it was dated 1702) in the same record series in which one party was John Burland, father to John who was a party to the 1715 deed - and the father being deceased by the later date. This would be consistent with the father being "Captain" John Burland Sr, who died in 1713. Note John the son was apparently just under his majority when this deed of 1715 was executed.

1718: John married Elizabeth Morris, only daughter of Dr Claver Morris MD and his first wife Grace Greene in Wells. The marriage was by licence, though we have found no copy of it. The parish register records the marriage on two dates, 12th and 28th August. In the earlier, John is referred to as "Esq of Steyning" and in the later as "Gent of Wells", so John apparently moved from Stogursey to Wells at this time. (Please see also notes for Elizabeth)

1721: Short title: Burland v Waldegrave. Document type: Bill only. Plaintiffs: **John Burland, esq, late of Stogursey and now of Wells**, Somerset. Defendants: James [Waldegrave] Lord Waldegrave and Ann Carne. Date of bill (or first document): 1721 Note: The naming of a party does not imply that he or she will appear in all the documents in this cause (after the bill) (NA doc ref C 11/2168/3)

Generation 6 (cont.)

1738: Description: Short title: Taylor v Penny. Document type: Bill and two answers. Plaintiffs: John Taylor, apothecary of Wells, Somerset, William White, gent of Doctors' Commons, London and others (creditors of George Mattock, gent deceased late of Wells). Defendants: John Penny, Daniel Gell and Martha Gell his wife, William Boutling, **John Burland**, James Melliar, Robert Clayton Mattock, Margaret Mattock and Martha Mattock. Date of bill (or first document): 1738 Note: The naming of a party does not imply that he or she will appear in all the documents in this cause (after the bill) (NA doc ref C 11/2080/39)

1746: John died on 11 November aged only about 50, and was interred in Wells Cathedral where his final resting place is marked with an inscribed floorstone on which he is noted as "de Steyning in agro Somerset". His wife was later interred beside him. He apparently died intestate. Letters of administration were granted to Eliz. Burland widow of, and John Burland, son of, John Burland, esq., intestate to administer his goods on 10 Jan. 1746/7 (Wells). (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS\C/114/18/1)

Notes for Elisabeth Morris:

Abt 1693: We find no baptism record for Elizabeth, though we may estimate her yob from her age of 67 at death in 1760 on her tomb (see below). Later documents and her tomb inscription confirm she was the daughter of Claver Morris. The latter was baptd 1 May 1659 in Bishops Caundle Dorset, the son of William Morris, Clerk and his wife Hannah. It appears Claver married twice - as Cleaver Morris to Grace Green at St Luke's Chelsea on 6 October 1685 and secondly as Claver Morrice to Mary Bragge on 31 August 1703 in Thorncombe, Dorset. Elizabeth was thus his daughter by Grace and William, his son referred to in his will of 1725 (see below), was born to his second wife Mary.

1718: Elizabeth married John Burland in Wells by licence, the parish register apparently recording the marriage on both 12 and 28 August. In an extract from his book of account and referring to expenses incurred on behalf of his daughter for whom his wife had bought " clothes and six pairs of gloves for £24 10s 10d ", Dr Morris wrote "notwithstanding she was married to Mr Burland (Aug 28 1718) without my knowledge and utterly against my consent and most earnest Diswasions and endeavours to prevent it". (S&DN&Q Vol 24 Image 299 for page 266)

1726: Elizabeth's father Dr Claver Morris died on 19 March 1726 from whom she inherited a considerable estate - see below.

Generation 6 (cont.)

1738: On 5 September, Letters of Administration were granted to Elizabeth Burland, sister of William Morris who died intestate. Elizabeth probably thereby inherited a further estate.

1746/7: On 10 January, Letters of Administration were granted to Eliz. Burland widow of, and John Burland, son of, John Burland, esq., intestate to administer his goods. (Wells).

1760: Elizabeth died in July 1760 aged 67 and was interred beside her husband in Wells Cathedral where their final resting place is marked by a monumental floorstone.

Will of Elisabeth's father Claver Morris:

Testator: Claver Morris of the Liberty of St Andrews, Wells, "Doctor of Phisick"
Date of Will: 18 May 1725

Testator was possessed of a very extensive estate of property in several places in Somerset, part of which was held under a deed executed "by me and my wife Mary Morris" dated 26 Oct 1705, and including West Bradley; Baltonsbury; West Pennard; Common Moor near Glastonbury; Puridge, Pilton; Wedmore; Worle; St Cuthbert's and Liberty of St Andrew's, Wells.

He appointed four trustees, namely William Berkeley of Pill Esq; Francis Hollis Newman of North Cadbury Esq; Gerrard Martin of East Pennard Gent; and Christopher Lucas Gent (no residence stated). Dr Morris made very detailed provisions for the estate to be divided between his daughter Elizabeth Burland and his son William Morris, then a minor.

By the time he wrote his will, he seems to have been somewhat reconciled with his (only) daughter Elizabeth, for he left her part of his property estate as well as the seven stone diamond ring formerly worn by her mother, the Testator's "late wife" - confirming he was married twice, and that Elizabeth was indeed the daughter of his first wife Grace. However, the Testator provided that his bequest should be to her, and after her death as to be directed by her in her will, to her heirs and their heirs. But if the said heirs died before the age of 21 and she died without making such a will, then the bequest should pass to the Testator's son William - apparently ensuring that her husband John Burland should NOT benefit in any way, so he was perhaps less reconciled to his son-in-law !!

He also left bequests of £20 each to his grand-son John Burland and Grand-daughter Mary Burland.

Generation 6 (cont.)

The remainder of his property estate he left to his son William Morris, and should he die before 21 or later with no heirs, then to Testator's daughter and her heirs - again apparently excluding her husband. He bequeathed to his son his "Study of books and the utensils of my laboratory (sic)". He also appointed his son as Executor, and his Trustees as his guardian in his minority

He directed that his funeral be with "as little show and trouble as can be", that there be "no appearance of grief even among my nearest relations or friends", but if it be possible that "there might be a concert of Musick of three sonatas at least in the room where my body is placed before it be carried of my house to be interred".

Witnesses: George Hamilton; Benjamin Taylor; Bridgett Hamilton. Proved: 7 October 1727 by William Berkeley, Francis Hollis Newman and Christopher Lucas, guardians of William, son and Executor in his minority.

Claver died on 19 March 1726 and is interred at Wells which has a monumental inscription to his life. He was a graduate of New Inn Hall, Oxford University and Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was also evidently an "Amateur Musician Extraordinaire", as recorded in the Journal of the Royal Musical Association, Vol. 133, No. 1 (2008), pp. 93-127.

Note that Claver's grandson John Burland, beneficiary of his will, married in 1747 Laetitia, daughter of his Trustee William Berkeley, the latter changing his name to William Berkeley Portman. William Walter Yea, a descendant of Richard Yea, married in 1783 Jane Newman of North Cadbury, almost certainly a descendant of Claver's trustee Francis Hollis Newman of the same place.

Notes concerning the children of and other family of John Burland & Elizabeth Morris:

Following the marriage of John & Elizabeth, there was evidently a close association between the Burland & Morris families and Wells Cathedral. In "Wells Cathedral: Its Monumental Inscriptions and Heraldry" by Arthur J Jewers (published Mitchell & Hughes, London, 1892), we find a number of references from monuments and cathedral register to the Burland and Morris families, including the children of John & Elizabeth - although some of these appear inconsistent. Some of the more obvious inconsistencies are referred to in the notes below. We should also record that the life events of John & Elizabeth's offspring are apparently well documented on Familysearch from which we have drawn some entries too.

John Burland and Elisabeth Morris had the following children:

- i. MARGARET⁷ BURLAND was born on 30 Jan 1718/19 in Wells. She died on 30 Mar 1733 in Wells.

Generation 6 (cont.)

Notes for Margaret Burland:

Margaret died in childhood. We find conflicting dates for her in Jewers - citing the monument on p101 her birth and burial dates are given as 30 Jan 1727 (ie 1727/28) and 6 April 1733. But citing from the register on p231 her birth and burial dates are given as 31 Jan 1718 (ie 1718//19) and 30 Mar 1733. If the date of 30 Jan 1718/9 for Margaret's birth is indeed correct, then her mother was probably pregnant at the time of her marriage to John Burland in August 1718, and we might speculate that was the cause of her father's displeasure at her marriage - Please see notes for Elizabeth Morris, 1718

- ii. MORRIS BURLAND was born on 18 Feb 1719/20 in Wells. He died on 10 Oct 1720 in Wells.

Notes for Morris Burland:

In this case, there is a conflicting name in Jewers too. Citing the monument, he gives the forename Maria b 10 Feb 1719 (ie 1719/20) and died 10 Oct 1720. Citing the register, he gives the forename Morris born 18 Feb bapt 3 March 1719/20. For these purposes we will assume this was a son Morris given as forename his mother's maiden name and who died in infancy.

- iii. MARY ANN BURLAND was born on 18 Feb 1721/22 in Wells. She died on 11 Nov 1795 in Shaftesbury, Dorset. She married The Rev William Huddleston on 20 Dec 1743 in Wells.

Notes for Mary Ann Burland:

Citing from the register, Jewers gives Mary's birth date as 18 Feb 1721/22.

Her marriage to Rev William Huddlestone apparently took place in the cathedral

1757, the Rev William Huddleston M.A. was granted a dispensation to hold the incumbency of St Cuthbert's Wells as well as that of South Brent worth £360 per annum. (London Chronicle 1-3 Dec 1757)

1795: Familysearch cites her death in Shaftesbury, Dorset on 11 Nov 1795 and her burial in Kelsdon, Somerset on 17 Nov 1795

Generation 6 (cont.)

8. iv. JOHN BURLAND was born on 21 Jul 1724 in Wells. He died on 29 Feb 1776 in Hackney, Middlesex. He married Laetitia Berkeley, daughter of William BerkeleyPortman and Anne Seymour, on 29 Oct 1747 in Wells. She was born on 04 Dec 1715 in Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire. She died on 27 Jun 1779 in Pylle.
- v. WILLIAM BURLAND was born on 29 Aug 1726 in Wells. He died on 02 Dec 1726 in Wells.

Notes for William Burland:

Citing from the monument, Jewers gives William's birth and death dates as 17 Aug 1720 and 2 Dec 1726 respectively. The register confirms he was baptised on 29 August 1726

9. vi. CLAVER MORRIS BURLAND was born on 14 Nov 1730 in Wells. He died on 13 Jan 1801 in Wooten Under Edge. He married Betty Stiff, daughter of Jacob Stiff and Elisabeth, on 02 Dec 1762 in Dursley. She was born on 02 Dec 1739 in Dursley. She died in 1788 in Wooten Under Edge.
- vii. WILLIAM BURLAND was born on 05 Oct 1733 in Wells. He died on 05 Apr 1764 in Wells.

Notes for William Burland:

First Identified form Oxford University Alumni :-

William son of John of Wells, Somerset. Gent Balliol College, Matric 15th January 1752 aged 18. New College B.A. 1757, M.A 1761

The register notes William was born on 5 Oct 1733 and privately baptised on 8 October.

The register records his burial as Rev William Burland. The monumental inscription in the same tomb as the three children of John & Elizabeth who died in infancy reads:

“Here also lieth interred the remains of William Burland Cler. MA a man eminent for his great natural and improved abilities; for a quick penetration into human character an unconfined benevolence: A lively and undistinguishing raillery without partiality and without asperity except where meanness or vice seemed to provoke correction. Unshaken in the principles of his faith & uninfluenced by vicious example. In very early life he was seized with a disorder judged incurable but which with determined fortitude and an habitual cheerfulness he continued to support till death for which he had long been prepared put a period to his sufferings in the 31st year of his age and in the year of our Redemption

Generation 6 (cont.)

1764”

- viii ROBERT BURLAND was born on 27 Mar 1738 in Wells. He died on 04 Oct 1803 in Rowberrow, Wrington, Somerset. He married Anne Summer on 07 Oct 1768 in Rowberrow, Wrington, Somerset. She died on 19 Feb 1823 in Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

Notes for Robert Burland:

27th March 1738 was his baptism date in a private baptism - his birth date not recorded

He married Ann eldest daughter of William Swymmer (Summer ??) of Rowberrow in Wrington, Somerset on 7 Oct 1768.

He died on 4 Oct 1803 and was buried in Rowberrow where a monumental inscription records his death aged 65. Ann died aged 79 in Southwell, Notts on 19 Feb 1823.

- ix. ANNE BURLAND was born in 1740 in Wells. She died on 18 Jul 1790. She married William Keate on 29 Dec 1768 in Wells. He died on 14 Mar 1795 in Hackney, Middlesex.

Notes for Anne Burland:

Received at Church having been priv. Bap. May 1

Anne married William Keate, a scholar from Eton who was then educated at Trinity College, Oxford and at Kings College Cambridge after which he was Master of Stamford Grammar School and later incumbent at parishes in Somerset & Dorset, eventually serving as Prebendary of Combe in Wells Cathedral 1773-1795. He died at Chelsea Hospital 14 Mar 1795. Ann pre-deceased him, dying on 18 July 1790. A monumental inscription to them lies in the South Cloister of the cathedral.

Their sons John Keate, William Burland Keate and Thomas Morris Keate also graduated from Cambridge, the two former following their father into service in the church and the latter joining the East India Company, dying in Bombay in 1821.

Notes for William Keate:

Generation 6 (cont.)

Died in Chelsea Hospital London 14 Mar 1795

Generation 7

8. **JOHN⁷ BURLAND** (John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born on 21 Jul 1724 in Wells. He died on 29 Feb 1776 in Hackney, Middlesex. He married Laetitia Berkeley, daughter of William BerkeleyPortman and Anne Seymour, on 29 Oct 1747 in Wells. She was born on 04 Dec 1715 in Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire. She died on 27 Jun 1779 in Pylle.

Notes for John Burland:

1724 John was born in Wells, Somerset, the fourth child of John Burland (died 1746) and his wife Elizabeth Morris. We find no baptismal record for him. His memorial cited on Findagrave gives his birth as 10 July 1724, though in writing his own will on 21 July 1775 (see below), John stated it was the fifty first anniversary of his birth. The family held the manor of Steyning. He attended Oxford university and became a successful lawyer. In 1747 he married Laetitia Berkeley who died in 1779 (her father William Berkeley later took the surname Portman - see Laetitia's personal notes). In 1774 he was knighted.. His only child was John Burland (1754-1804) who became a Member of Parliament for Totnes.

1745: Title: Photocopy of the marriage settlement Description: Of Ann Portman als Berkeley of Pylle, widow, and Matthew Spencer of Pylle, gent., involving John Burland of Wells, esq. and Henry Martin of East Pennard, gent.; and relating to various messuages, lands and premises within the parish and manor of Pylle, Pilton, East Pennard, Downhead, East Coker, West Lydford and South Petherton. This probably refers to John exercising his legal expertise in drafting a marriage settlement for the second marriage of his future mother-in-law Ann Portman, widow of William Berkeley Portman who died in 1737. (SWHT Taunton doc ref T\PH\bar/1)

1745/1767: Title: Accounts and Vouchers Description: Concerning the upkeep of estates of John Burland in Stogursey, and on the Huntspill sea-wall. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DDDK/2)

1747: John Burland Esq and Laetitia Berkeley were married in Wells Cathedral on 29 October by Edward, Lord Bishop of Bath & Wells. The Somerset archives hold a copy of their marriage settlement in which John was described from his legal career as of "Middle Temple". (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS\C/112/9/3)

1757: 31 George II, Aug 13. John Burland of Wells, Esq., to John Roe of Charlinch, yeoman, for rents, heriots and reservations mentioned and for £300, of 2 closes of pasture or Marsh Ground in the parish of Cannington, adjoining the River Parrett, being divided from each other by a stream or water-course, discharging into the river

Generation 7 (cont.)

at Clies, called the old Clies, which said premises are called the Great and Little Steynings Marshes (46a within their ditches) now in the occupation of the said Roe as tenant of lessor at a Rack Rent; being bounded on the north east side by Marsh land belonging to Mr John Evered of Bridgwater and part of a field belonging to a tenement late the lands of John Eyre of Putney, Surry, Esq. but now of Jeremiah Dewdney of North Petherton and of him held for lives by Richard Buller of Blindwell in the parish of Nether Stowy, grazier (son of Richard Buller, deceased); on the north west side by the other part of the last mentioned field, by another field (part of Buller's tenement aforesaid) and by another field late the inheritance of the said John Eyre, Esq., but now of the said Dewdney, now occupied by Richard Buller as tenant at a Rack Rent and another field called Cats-Yard occupied by William Baker of Cannington, tallow chandler, rented by him of Mr Edward Score of Coltins (being part of Coltins Farm); on the south west part by a Close or piece of Marsh Ground formerly Kidner's and late belonging to John Lecky of Combwitch but now of Robert Mills, his son-in-law; on the south east part by the River Parrett; together with the Wall or river bank and all the Wath or West ground between the premises demised and the River Parrett; and the appurtenances (liberty of ingress and egress to Lessor, persons seised of the freehold and inheritance of the premises and his and their agents and servants to view the condition thereof excepted); from Feb 13th last (Old Candlemas Day) for 99 years determinable on the lives of lessee (aged about 56 years) and Martha, his wife (about 53 years) at £1.10 pa without deduction payable quarterly on 12th of May, Aug and Nov and 13th Feb, and £5.0.0 likewise payable quarterly as Over Rent for every acre of the premises that shall be 'Delved Ploughed Broken up or converted to Tillage' otherwise than for reasonable 'Gripeing and Guttering for Conveying water upon and from the same and for the preservation of the Bounds thereof' or that shall be mown for hay; and so in proportion for any quantity of ground less or more than 1 Acre, commencing on whichever of the above quarter days immediately follows such delving, etc., and payable quarterly thereafter for residue of term. Proviso that if so delved, etc. in the last year of the term (even if not amounting to 1/40a) £5 Over Rent shall immediately become due for every part or whole acre so delved, etc. as if it had been done on the first day of that year. Heriot or Farlien, £3, with proviso that, lessee living, it is not payable on death of Martha. Lessee to repair wall or river bank demised; to clean, scour and keep in repair rhines, ditches, cuts gripes and gutters belonging to the premises as need requires or as presented or required by Jury or Commissioners of Water, Sewers; to repair the railed pound and all gates, gateposts and bridges; to discharge annual rents, rates and assessments towards maintenance and reparation of the wall 'adjoyning to the Severn Sea called the County Wall' heretofore accustomed to be paid by the occupiers (for the time being) in respect of the premises; and all other rates taxes and impositions, indemnifying lessor therefrom. Lessee covenants as to due performance and payment; peaceable surrender of premises in good condition without Wast. Proviso that if rents and heriot are 14 days in arrears being lawfully demanded and no sufficient distress can be levied or if premises are out of repair and

Generation 7 (cont.)

are not repaired within 3 calendar months after notice in writing given to lessee, his executors, administrators or assigns, left with the occupier for the time being of all or part of the premises or, if unoccupied, stuck on one of the outer gates or if lessee and/or his wife shall not in one year next after notice in writing given or left with occupier for the time being of all or part of the premises, with someone belonging to occupier's family or, if unoccupied, stuck on one of the outer gates, appear in person to the then Lord and Lady of the premises or give evidence to the satisfaction of them or the Steward, then lease to determine. Lessor covenants as to peaceable enjoyment with indemnity against incumbrances.

Signature of lessee on fold. One red wax seal impressed on green tape slotted through fold; device a male head, in profile helmeted. Parchment, indented; needle-holes down each side. One 2/6 stamp. Endorsements; (1) as to execution; witnesses, J S [?] H Arnold; (2) in red ink '79'. [Though distinctly written the surname is unreadable. Albyn is suggested, cf 21(14)]. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD\SAS/H104/14/13)

1775: Sir John Burland, one of the Barons of His Majesties' Court of Exchequer made his will on 21 July 1775, "being the anniversary of my birth fifty one years ago". He left to his "dear wife Laetitia" all her jewels and other personal effects and all the arrears of rent due at his death from the tenants of various estates at Pylle, Easton Hill, Donyatt, Greenworth and Staple Fitzpaine which devolved upon her on the death of her late brother Edward Berkeley.

His will continues "And whereas those estates which she is entitled to enjoy during her life will be a very ample provision for her and will provide a much larger annual income than I could otherwise have possibly left her I hope that she will not think I treat her unkindly by leaving my own worldly estate to our dear and beloved son but on the contrary I hope she will give up to him her jointure and the provision made for her by settlement articles or agreement previous to our marriage".

The will provides no further details of what was included in Laetitia's jointure. But as will be seen, in 1777 and before she made her will, she transferred a large estate to their son John Berkeley Burland, including a portfolio of lands in Cannington, Stogursey and elsewhere including properties called Steynings. From this we might infer that Sir John had retained - and perhaps recovered - properties previously owned by the Burland's, and that some of the said properties constituted the security for Laetitia's jointure in their marriage settlement.

Sir John duly bequeathed all his real and personal estate to their son John, whom he appointed sole Executor, commending to his care "my servant Richard Sandywell, an East Indian by birth". The will was apparently not witnessed, for on 11 March 1776 Charles Webb & Phillip Davies swore on oath an affidavit that they were "well

Generation 7 (cont.)

acquainted” with Sir John’s handwriting and confirmed the handwriting in the will was indeed Sir John’s. The will was proved in London the same day by John Berkeley Burland, son and Executor

1776: Sir John Burland died on 29 Feb 1776. In its notes on famous people interred there, the Westminster Abbey website makes the following summary of Sir John.

Sir John Burland, judge, was buried in the south choir aisle of Westminster Abbey, near Sir Thomas Richardson's monument, but the grave is now unmarked. A marble monument with profile portrait of Sir John was formerly on the wall near his grave but this was moved to the Abbey's triforium. It can be viewed in the new Queen's Diamond Jubilee Galleries.

The inscription reads:

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Honble. Sir JOHN BURLAND Knt. [Knight] L.L.D. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; as a man valued and beloved, as a judge honoured and revered. He died suddenly, on the 29th of Feb. 1776, aged fifty one years; having left one son by his Lady Laetitia, the only daughter of William Berkeley Portman Esqr.[Esquire] of Orchard-Portman and Pylle in the county of Somerset, and Ann his wife, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley in the county of Wiltshire, Bart. [Baronet] formerly Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Oxford Alumni register gives the following summary of Sir John’s education and career:

Burland (Sir) John son of John of Wells, Arm, Balliol College. Matric 25th Feb 1740-1 aged 16. Created D.C.L. 8th July 1773, entered the Middle Temple 11th April 1743 . Called to the bar Jan.1746. Ser-at Law 1762. King's Serjeant 1764. recorder of Wells, a Baron of the Exchequer, (and Knighted) 8th April 1774, until his death 29th February 1776. Buried in Westminster Abbey 7th March

Notes for Laetitia Berkeley:

1715: Laetitia was baptised at Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire on 4 Dec 1715. She was the daughter of William Berkeley of Pylle who on 8 Jan 1708/9 married Ann, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, by whom he also had two sons. The Berkeley’s and Seymour’s were both ancient and prominent families with connections at the royal court - an ancestor Sir William Portman was Lord Chief Justice under Henry VIII. William Berkeley himself was descended from the Portman’s via a female line. His elder brother Maurice led a regiment at the Battle of Sedgemoor in 1685. After the latter’s death in 1717, William succeeded to the family fortune whereupon he reverted to the name Portman.

Generation 7 (cont.)

1747: Laetitia and John Burland were married at Wells Cathedral on 29 October, the ceremony performed by Edward, Lord Bishop of Bath & Wells.

1777: Laetitia released and assigned a large estate to her son John Berkeley Burland, possibly part or all of her jointure established in her marriage settlement. (please see personal notes for John Burland and John Berkeley Burland and SWHT doc ref DD/SAS/H/104/17b))

1778: Laetitia wrote her will on 9 November, describing herself as the widow of Sir John Burland. She referred to her marriage settlement with Sir John, in which she was granted power to dispose of £2000 left her by her late father and chargeable on various properties in his estate, with interest. She bequeathed the same together with the rest of her personal estate to her son John Berkeley Burland, whom she appointed her sole Executor, with the direction he should pay to her niece Laetitia Napier a legacy of £50 and to her servant an annuity of £5. Her son proved her will on 28 Jan 1780.

1779: A memorial to Laetitia in Pylle church states she died on 29 June 1779 in her 69th year - though that is five years off her baptism date. The parish register in Pylle has her burial on 6 July 1779, though her forename is missing in the entry.

John Burland and Laetitia Berkeley had the following child:

- i. JOHN BERKELEY⁸ BURLAND was born on 06 Jan 1754 in Wells. He died on 10 Nov 1804 in Stock Gaylard, Dorset. He married (1) THEOPHILA FARR, daughter of John Farr and Mary Yeatman, on 29 Jan 1779 in Stock Gaylard, Dorset. She was born on 26 Sep 1754 in Hinton St Mary, Dorset. She died on 19 Feb 1802 in Stock Gaylard, Dorset. He married (2) ANNA GORDON, daughter of Stephen Nash and Anna Hibbs, on 29 Jan 1804 in Lillington, Dorset. She was born on 09 Mar 1759 in Bristol. She died on 02 Mar 1819 in Longburton, Dorset.

Notes for John Berkeley Burland:

1754: John Berkeley Burland was born 6 Jan 1754 in Wells and was privately baptised, being “publicly admitted” to church on 7 Feb 1754. He was to be an only child.

1764/1778: History of Parliament online has a summary of John’s education, viz Westminster School 1764/71; Corpus, Oxford, 1771: and Middle Temple 1769, called to the bar 1778. (The date of 1769 for Middle Temple appears questionable as John was then aged just 15)

1777: John’s mother released and assigned a large estate to him as

Generation 7 (cont.)

follows, possibly the result of a request in her late husband's will:

17 George III, Oct 4. Letitia Lady Burland of Pylle, widow, to John Berkeley Burland, of the same, Esq., her son (Reciting that Lady Burland is seised for life of the premises released and possesses interest in the premises assigned for so many of the several terms of 40, 2500 and 1000, 1000 and 172 years as shall expire during her lifetime) for 'natural love and affection' and for 5/-, release OF 21a of land, meadow and pasture abutting on the Great Warth called Alston Great Warth on the west end; 30a of arable formerly enclosed from the Common Field in Alston; Alston Great Warth from Popes corner to Highbridge with the appurtenances and the ground and soil thereof in Alston Maris; 32a of pasture called Staynings and 3a of Marsh warth adjoining it in Pedderhams Marsh in the parish of Cannington; 10a of land and pasture called Stayning in Pedderhams Marsh; 2a of pasture called Bullands in the same formerly in the possession of Henry Hody; 24a of land, meadow, and pasture between Stockland Clyes and Otterhampton Clyes in the parish of Cannington formerly in the possession of John Grove of Spaxton; messuage with the appurtenances in Stokegursey called Bucks and 2 closes and parcels of Overland (32a) which last premises were formerly reputed part of the Manor of Newnham in the parish of Stokegursey and were formerly in the possession of Gilbert Hody, gentleman; tenement or farm called Stayning in Stokegursey (81a of land, meadow and pasture), late in the tenure of William Amory; messuage and 12a of land, meadow and pasture at Thorngrove in the parish of Middlezoy, late in the tenure of Joseph Lovibond; overland or roofless tenement called Bucks Overland (30a) and 1a of meadow near adjoining all in Stokegursey [Stogursey] and late in the possession of Thomas Tucker, which estate and that in Middlezoy are now in the tenure of Lessees on leases for lives; all Releasor's other premises in Alston Maris, Cannington, Stokegursey, Thorngrove and Middlezoy with their rights, members and appurtenances for releasor's life. And assignment of dwelling house formerly in the possession of Katharine Powlet, the gardens, backsides, outhouses, stables, coachhouse and narrow plot of ground belonging in the Liberty of St Andrew, Wells; three quarter parts of capital messuage or farm called Ashcombe in the parish of Iveyford and the land, meadow and pasture belonging (240a); closes, pieces and parcels of meadow called forty acres in West Pennard; closes pieces and parcels of meadow called Hurne in West Pennard; 3 closes of land and pasture (16a) called Slyme in Pegnes; with the appurtenances and estate for remainder of terms of 40; 2500; 1000; 1000; and 172 years as shall expire in assignors life time subject to the rents and services due and payable.

Generation 7 (cont.)

Signature of Letitia Burland on fold. Red wax seal impressed on pink tape slotted through fold; device, a crest of an eagle's head on a wreath. Parchment, indented; needle-holes down each side. One 3/6 and one 1/6 stamp. Endorsements, (1) as to execution and three insertions; witness R Jenkyns; (2) in red ink '96'. Fastened with parchment tie to 14/17a bottom left corner. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SAS/H104/14/17b)

1778: 18 George III, Jan 20. John Berkeley Burland of Pylle, Esq., only son and heir of the late Hon. Sir John Burland, kt one of the Barons of HM Court of Exchequer, Westminster, deceased to Richard Jenkyns of the Liberty of St Andrew near Wells, gentleman, to destroy all estate and estates in the premises and settle the same to uses of premises released as above [see 14/17b, '21a of land... releasor's life'. Variant spellings are 'Steynings' and 'Steyning'. William Amory is described 'as tenant to the said Sir John Burland deceased' and the premises at Thorngrove are said to be held by Joseph Lovibond under Lease, dated 1740, Sep 9 from John Burland, Esq., long since deceased, father of Sir John, for 99 years determinable on life of lessee and Lease, dated May 28 last from John Berkeley Burland and his mother Lady Letitia for 99 years determinable on the lives of Matthew and Jane Lovibond] to the use of John, his heirs and assigns. Signature of John on fold. Red wax seal impressed on pink tape slotted through fold; device, a crest, blurred, of eagle's head on a wreath. Parchment, indented; needle holes down each side. One 3/6 and one 1/6 stamp. Endorsements; (1) as to execution; Witness, William Keate; (2) in red ink '97'. (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS/H104/14/18)

1778: As the Burland family grew wealthier, so their marriage settlements became more complex, as will be seen below in the deed for the forthcoming marriage between John Berkeley Burland and Theophila Farr.

18 George III, Aug 12. (1) John Berkeley Burland of Great George Street, parish of St Margaret, Westminster, Esq., (2) Theophila Farr of Stock Gaylard or Stock Colliard, Dorset, spinster, (3) Matthew Brickdale of West Monkton, Esq., and the Rev. Charles Lewys of Martock, Clerk, (Reciting (1) that a marriage is to take place between John and Theophila; (2) that Theophila being seized in her 'Demain' as of fee in the Manors of Stock Gaylard or Stock Colliard, Ramsbury or Ridge Bradle, Braddle or Bradwell, Barnston in Barnston Knowle or Church Knowle, Baltington and Tineham, Dorset, the Manor and Borough of Wincanton; the advowson of the rectory and parish church of Stock Gaylard or Colliard; in messuages, tenements farms and demesne lands in and parcel of the first mentioned Manors; the farm or demesne lands

Generation 7 (cont.)

of Weston Bampfylde; and a copyhold estate of inheritance at Motcombe in the Manor of Gillingham, Dorset, subject to contingencies and charged with an annual rent charge payable thereout to Mary Farr of Stock Gaylard or Colliard, widow, mother of Theophila, and her assigns for life, as specified in a five part indenture, 1775, Nov 2, between (i) the said Mary Farr, (ii) Theophila, (iii) Henry Fothergill of Bedford Row, St Andrew, Holborne, Middlesex, gentleman, (iv) the said Charles Lewys and (v) Morgan Yeatman of Dorchester, Dorset, wine merchant, being a deed to make a tenant of the freehold and to declare the uses of a common recovery soon after suffered, Theophila has agreed to convey the same premises so charged by Lease and Release of 1778, Aug 11 and 12 upon trust and to uses to be mentioned therein: (2) in consideration thereof and of the intended marriage, for her jointure and for settling and assuring the premises after mentioned of which Burland is seized of estate of inheritance in fee simple Burland and Theophila have agreed that premises of which Burland stands possessed for remainders of several long terms and divers government and other securities specified in an indenture of even date between the present parties shall be settled upon trusts and to uses declared), in consideration of the foregoing and for 10/- Burland releases to Brickdale and Lewys by virtue of Bargain and Sale of preceeding day, premises as in 14/18 [Variant spellings are High Bridge, Stokegursy and Stokegursey] upon the following trusts:- (a) to the use of Burland until the said marriage; (b) to Burland and his assigns for life, without impeachment of waste and from the determination of that estate; (c) to the use of Brickdale and Lewys and their heirs upon trust to preserve the contingent uses and remainders during Burland's life and permit him to take the rents, issues, produce and profits; (d) thereafter to the use of Theophila and her assigns for her life as jointure, in lien bar, dower and thirds at Common Law; (e) to the use of Brickdale and Lewys and their heirs during her life on like trust; (f) after death of survivor of Burland and Theophila, to the use of their eldest son and the heirs of his body; (g) in default of such issue to the use of their second son and his like heirs; (h) in default of such to the use of other sons successively in like manner; (i) in default of such to their daughter and daughters equally to be divided (if more than one) as tenants in common and of the daughters' heirs of the body; (j) the share of any dying without issue to be divided equally amongst the survivors as tenants in common; (k) if all but one die without issue or if there is but one daughter to the sole use of that surviving or only daughter; (l) in default of such to the use of Burland, his heirs and assigns for ever, Provisos (i) that Burland and Theophila during their joint lives or the survivor may nevertheless make settlement of any of the above estate on their eldest son on reaching 21 years or marriage, and to the use of his

Generation 7 (cont.)

wife reaching and issue as they think fit; (ii) may similarly charge the estate to provide portions for younger sons and daughters, payable as the parents think fit (iii) Burland may dispose of the above premises in fee simple and void the trusts and uses as long as he immediately settles other lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises (but not messuages or houses) of equal or greater value in fee simple on the trustees on the same trusts and uses; (iv) Burland and Theophila jointly or Burland after her decease may lease Joseph Lovibond's and Thomas Tucker's premises or other Cottages and houses with the appurtenances on leases for lives; (v) Burland during his life and Theophila if surviving him may lease any of the premises for terms not exceeding 21 years and not in reversion or by way of future interest; (vi) chief rent at the rate of 1/- in the £ at least of the full yearly rent to be charged in all demises; (vii) not more than three lives to be in being at once on any demise; (viii) the best rents to be made payable on leases for years, without fines; (ix) every demise is to contain covenants from the lessees for improving, manuring and dressing the premises demised; (x) no demise to be freed from Impeachment of waste; (xi) every demise to contain a clause giving right of reentry and distress if payment of rent is 21 days in arrears; (xii) lessee executes a proper counterpart for each demise. Burland covenants as to possession of absolute and indefeazable estate of inheritance in fee simple in the premises in his own right (except as hereafter); right to convey; indemnity, excepting (1) two leases dated 1740, Sep 29 and 1777, May 28 to Joseph Lovibond of Middlezoy, yeoman, and to his father of the site of a messuage and 12a of meadow and pasture, for two terms of 99 years determinable on the lives of Joseph, Matthew and Jane Lovibond; (2) lease to Thomas Tucker of Stogursey, yeoman of Bucks Overland for a term of years now determinable on one life; all under reserved yearly chief rents; (3) all other existing demises under yearly rents, which rents pass hereby; (4) all other terms of years attendant on and subservient to the fee simple and inheritance for defence against intermediate estates and incumbrances; in trust as above mentioned. Burland also covenants as to further legal assurance; deduction by trustees from the rents and profits of their expenses; indemnification of trustees in the execution of their trust.

Signatures of Burland, Theophila and Charles Lewis on fold. Four red wax seals impressed on four pink tapes slotted through fold; device, a crest of eagle's head on a wreath. Parchment, three skins, the outermost indented; needle-holes down each side of each. One 4/- stamp on each skin. Endorsements; (1) as to execution; witnesses, William Horsey, George Filliter; (2) in red ink '99'. (3) pencil note in Col. Phipps hand 'Lease for a year cannot be found'. (SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/SAS/H104/21)

Generation 7 (cont.)

1778 18 George III, Aug. 12. same parties as 14/21, (Reciting (1) the intended marriage; (2) Burland has £4000 principal, secured to him by Mortgage, dated 1772, May 4, between His Grace the Most Noble Charles Duke of Norfolk (then Charles Howard of Dorking, Surrey, Esq.) and the Rt Hon. Charles Howard Esq. commonly called Earl of Surrey, eldest son of the said Duke (Then Charles Howard of Grestock, Cumberland Esq. of the first part [two half and one whole lines left blank], (3) is also possessed of £2620, £500, £500, £200 and £280 (£4100 in all) in Bank Stock purchased by the Hon. Sir John Burland, kt, late one of the Barons of HM Court of Exchequer and late father of John Berkeley Burland and by the said John; (4) that Theophila being seised in her demain as of fee... to be mentioned therein [as in 14/21, 2 of the recital]; (5) in consideration thereof and of the marriage and as provision for Theophila if she survive Burland, he and she have agreed that the moneys above mentioned, and the estates mentioned in a deed of even date [ie 14/21] shall be settled as follows), for the above considerations, and by agreement of the parties Burland covenants to transfer in six months after the marriage the above £4000 on Mortgage and Bank Stock to Brickdale and Lewys in trust that (i) Interest and dividends accruing be paid Burland during his life; (ii) thereafter to Theophila and her assigns during her life; (iii) after decease of the survivor, in case Mary, mother of Theophila is still living, half the mortgage and stock monies to be assigned to the use of the children, other than the eldest son, of Burland and Theophila, equally divided if more than one child, but if but one child beside the eldest son, £3000 to be assigned that one; (iv) the eldest son after decease of his surviving parent to have the interest on the residue during the life of Mary Farr; (v) after the deaths of all three remaining half to be likewise transferred to the children other than the eldest son, to be equally divided, but if but one child beside the eldest son, £3000 to be assigned that one; (vi) if the eldest son is the only child the whole of the monies to be transferred to the use of him his exors., admors. and assigns: (vii) if there is no issue of the marriage they are to be transferred to the use of the executors, administrators, or assigns of Burland. Proviso that the trustees may if so directed by notice in writing from Burland or his wife, if she survive him, reinvest the monies subject to the same trusts and uses. The trustees are indemnified in the execution of their trust. Signatures and seals as 14/21. Parchment, 2 skins, the outer indented; needle-holes down each side of each. One 4/- stamp on each skin. Endorsements, (1) as 14/21; (2) in red ink '100'. (SWHT doc ref DD\SAS/H104/14/22)

1779: The parish register in Stock Gaylard, Dorset records the marriage by licence of John Berkeley Burland Esq of Pylle, Somerset bachelor to

Generation 7 (cont.)

Theophila Farr of this parish spinster on 29 Jan 1779. Witnesses were Susana Yeatman and Wm Horsey. The couple were to have no children, and dying in 1802 Theophila pre-deceased John (please see her personal notes)

1794/1804: John held a succession of military posts including in the Somerset Fencible Cavalry, major 1794 and colonel 1797; 1st East Somerset Volunteer Infantry, colonel 1803: and the Sherborne Volunteers, major 1804.

1802/1804: John Berkeley Burland served as MP for Totnes 1802 until 2 Nov 1804. The History of Parliament Online has a summary of his political career.

1804 A couple of years after Theophila's death, on 29 Jan 1804 (mis-transcribed on FMP as 1802) John re-married by licence in Lillington, Dorset to Anna Gordon, widow of Leweston, Dorset. She was the daughter of Stephen Nash of Bristol, and was first married to William Gordon who pre-deceased her. (please see her personal notes) Sadly, John died less than a year after their marriage.

1804: John Berkeley Burland wrote his will on 28 August. It is a very detailed document, the transcript in the National Archives running to some 22 pages. John had no issue by either of his two wives, and as will be seen made specific provisions in his bequests in an endeavour to ensure the Burland family name continued.

Testator: John Berkeley Burland Esq of Stock House Dorset

All Freehold & Leasehold Estate except leasehold at East Creech, Isle of Purbeck Dorset and other assets except as hereafter bequeathed, given and bequeathed to Mathew Brickdale of West Monkton, Somerset Esq; John Hudleston of (Down Place, Berks ??), and Henry Hobhouse of Hadspen House, Somerset Esq as Trustees:

(1) for benefit during life of cousin Mary Ann Harris, daughter of (testator's) late uncle Cleaver Morris Burland Esq deceased and (now) wife of James Lloyd Harris and heirs male PROVIDED such heir male uses in addition to his name, the surname and coat of arms of Burland; and in default or refusal to next male heir in seniority & so on.

(2) in default or refusal of (1), then to Margery, second daughter of Cleaver Morris Burland, wife of Walter Honeywood of (Brownsberrow

Generation 7 (cont.)

??) Hall, Gloucestershire and heirs male. PROVIDED ditto

(3) in default or refusal of 1 and 2, then to cousin Lawson Hudleston of Shaftsbury and heirs male etc

(4) in default to John Hudleston & heirs male etc etc

Leasehold estate at East Creech with clay-pit, held after death of Mary (Berry Tidmoe ??) on lives of John Burland Hudleston and Josiah Andrew Hudleston, sons of John Hudleston, now to John Hudleston

Whereas (testator's now) wife Anna, late widow of Wm Gordon Esq, is possessed or tenant of estates in Jamaica & elsewhere, to increase her income annuity of £400 while her son Robert (now aged 17 yrs 7 months) is less than 21, and thereafter or if he dies before, reducing to £200.

Wagons, carriages, implements, wines, liquors etc to be sold by Trustees, cash towards settling bequests and legacies

Books papers manuscripts prints to cousin John Hudleston, in event of his death to Hudleston's eldest son then living

To Miss Sarah Laetitia Napier £250 in respect of 3% consolidated annuities held by testator in trust for her To Ann Alicia Seymour Newton widow, daughter of cousin Charles Seymour deceased late Lieutenant Royal Navy, annuity of £20

To Jane (Hallett ??) former servant annuity of £30 for life on account of late dear wife's (sic) regard for her and her attention to said wife during latter's illness.

To friends Rev Robert Nares (he held a number of posts at Lichfield Cathedral as well as St Paul's London) Archdeacon of Lichfield and a Librarian of British Museum and Jasper Jekyll Esq of Spring Garden London Barrister, £100 each

To cousins William Burland late of (Laverton ??) Clerk, Lawson Hudleston and John Hudleston, £1000 each

To cousin Mary Hudleston spinster of (Windsor ??), Berks annuity of £20

Generation 7 (cont.)

To cousin David Hudleston £500

To Miss Jane Pym of Dorchester, esteemed friend of dear late wife

To John Hudlestone, rents of Testator's estate in Dorset held by virtue of marriage to late wife

Estate at Longburton, Dorset recently purchased by Testator and previously agreed to be purchased by (now) wife, vested in Conrad (??) of Bedford now London in trust for Testator, estate to be sold by Trustees for no less than £4100 purchase price, with power to sell to Robert Gordon, son of (now) wife at 21 for at least said price

Household effects to (now) wife on condition she provides security against any claims for debts incurred by her late husband William Gordon deceased or herself prior to her marriage to Testator

Testator directs that after his death his remains to be kept above ground for 7 days "with an incision in my breast near my heart" unless circumstances dictate such keeping above ground would be improper, then to be buried in a lead coffin in parish church of Stock Gaylard as close as possible by side of late wife with a gravestone similar to late wife's with proper inscription

£200 and upwards to be spent on marble monument in Testator's memory in Wells Cathedral, John Hudleston to take charge of creation thereof consulting Mr & Mrs Jekyll.

Executors: Matthew Brickdale, John Huddlestone, John Brickdale

Codicil: "Whereas loss of property or other circumstances may render it improper or indelicate to continue my name" - Testator empowers Trustees to dispense with that direction, ditto his memorial

Codicil: All books, plate and other effects taken from Stokehouse to Lowerton to be returned to Stokehouse

Reverend Robert Nayres of British Museum Clerk and William Drewe of New Burn Middlesex made oath to validity of codicils, 5 March 1805. The will was proved by Matthew Brickdale and John Hudlestone on 8 April 1805.

It transpires that the provision in his will regarding assumption of the

Generation 7 (cont.)

Burland surname was fulfilled by a son of his cousin Mary Ann Burland and her husband James Lloyd Harris - see personal notes for John Burland Harris b 1804

1804: The Stock Gaylard parish register has the burial of John Berkeley Burland Esq "of this place" on 10 November.

In accordance with wishes in his will, a memorial was erected in Wells Cathedral, which reads:

"In memory of John Berkeley Burland son of the Honourable Sir John Burland Knight one of the barons of His Majesties' Exchequer and of Laetitia his wife daughter of William Berkeley Portman and Ann only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour knight of Maiden Bradley Bart, Speaker of the House of Commons and Comptroller of the Household of Queen Anne. He was educated to the profession of the law, but quitted it at an early period and became a magistrate in his native county in which situation his knowledge talents and assiduity soon raised him to the most eminent place which to the end of his life he filled with distinguished reputation. In a crisis of public danger he accepted the command of a military corps and devoted himself to its improvement and discipline with an energy which had always belonged to his character. In the year MDCCXCIV (ie 1794) he was elected to a seat in the House of Commons where until his death in November MDCCCIV (ie 1804) he discharged his trust with exemplary zeal and integrity. To his uniform and disinterested benevolence, the liberality and independence of his mind, and the urbanity of his manners, the friends who loved and lamented him bear the most sincere testimony"

(Note - the term of his tenure as MP listed on his memorial is not consistent with that in the History of Parliament online)

Notes for Theophila Farr:

1754: The parish register of Hinton St Mary, Dorset records the baptism on 26 September of Theophila Farr (slightly mis-transcribed on Ancestry), daughter of Joh Farr Esq & Mary his wife. We find the record of the marriage of her parents John Farr and Mrs (= Mistress) Mary Yeatman in Stock Gaylard on 15 Sept 1750 . John Farr died in 1773 and left the Stock Gaylard estate including Stock House to Theophila, who presumably brought it to her marriage.

1802: Theophila was buried on 19 Feb 1802 at Stock Gaylard aged just

Generation 7 (cont.)

48

Notes for Anna Gordon:

Anna was the daughter of Stephen Nash and wife Anna nee Hibbs of Bristol. Anna was baptised 9 March 1759 at St Augustine the Less, Bristol. She married William Gordon on 7 June 1780 in St James, Bristol. She bore him a son Robert who was a beneficiary of John Berkeley Burland's will of 1804, when he was aged about 17. William must have died probably in the 1790's, though we find no will or death record for him. The Lillington, Dorset parish register records the marriage on 29 Jan 1804 of John Berkeley Burland of Stock Gaylard widower and Mrs. Anna Gordon of Leweston widow. Anna outlived her second husband by some 15 years. We find a credible match for the burial of Anna Burland in Longburton, Dorset on 2 Mar 1819 aged 60 - a good match with her job.

9. **CLAVER MORRIS⁷ BURLAND** (John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born on 14 Nov 1730 in Wells. He died on 13 Jan 1801 in Wooten Under Edge. He married Betty Stiff, daughter of Jacob Stiff and Elisabeth, on 02 Dec 1762 in Dursley. She was born on 02 Dec 1739 in Dursley. She died in 1788 in Wooten Under Edge.

Notes for Claver Morris Burland:

1730: Claver Morris Burland was born 14 Nov 1730 and baptised 18 Nov in Wells Cathedral. He was educated at Oxford University, whose alumni records have the following record for him:

Burland, Claver Morris, son of John of Wells, Somerset, Arm. Christ Church, Matric. 22nd June 1748, age 17; B.A. 1752, M.A. 1755, B. Med 1758 as Morris Had a son William at Oxford University living in Wooten under Edge at Oriel college matric 22nd May 1787 aged 18,

1762: He was married as Morris Burland to Betty Stiff in Dursley, Glos on 2 Dec 1762:

1801: Dr Claver Morris Burland was buried in Wotton under Edge on 13 Jan 1801 aged 70 where a grave inscription marks his passing. His wife Betty who pre-deceased him dying aged 42 in 1788 is interred with him. Also interred with them are their daughter Mary Ann Harris nee Burland, died 1851 aged 70 and her husband James Lloyd Harris, no death or age recorded

Generation 7 (cont.)

Claver Morris Burland and Betty Stiff had the following children:

- i. WILLIAM⁸ BURLAND was born on 03 Sep 1767 in Wooten Under Edge. He died on 29 Nov 1767 in Wooten Under Edge.

Notes for William Burland:

The Wotton under Edge parish register records the baptism of William, son of Dr Morris & Elizabeth Burland on 3 Sept 1767. This is followed by the burial of William Burland infant on 29 November 1767

- ii. WILLIAM BURLAND was born on 18 May 1769 in Wooten Under Edge.

Notes for William Burland:

William was the second child of Claver & Betty/Elizabeth, born shortly after the premature death of their first born son of the same name. He matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford aged 18 on 22 May 1787 (Alumni Oxonienses Vol 1 A-D, p 192). We find no marriage, death, burial or other record for him

10. iii. MARY ANN BURLAND was born on 16 Jul 1771 in Wooten Under Edge. She died in 1851 in Wooten Under Edge. She married James Lloyd Harris, son of James Harris and Mary, on 17 Feb 1800 in Wooten Under Edge. He was born on 02 Jul 1779 in Wooten Under Edge. He died on 23 Sep 1815 in Bath Abbey.
- iv. JOHN BURLAND was born on 02 Feb 1775 in Wooten Under Edge. He died on 03 Mar 1798 in Wooten Under Edge.

Notes for John Burland:

The Wotton under Edge parish register records the burial of John Burland on 3 March 1798 aged just 23.

Generation 8

10. **MARY ANN⁸ BURLAND** (Claver Morris⁷, John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², John¹) was born on 16 Jul 1771 in Wooten Under Edge. She died in 1851 in Wooten Under Edge. She married James Lloyd Harris, son of James Harris and Mary, on 17 Feb 1800 in Wooten Under Edge. He was born on 02 Jul 1779 in Wooten Under Edge. He died on 23 Sep 1815 in Bath Abbey.

Notes for Mary Ann Burland:

1800 Mary Ann was married by licence to James Lloyd Harris on 17 Feb 1800 in Wotton under edge. Witnesses were Will'm Vizard; Geo D Harris; Ann Pike & Mary Pike

Generation 8 (cont.)

1851 Mary Ann died in 1851 aged 80, and was laid to rest at St Mary the Virgin in Wotton under Edge alongside her parents and husband, their names marked on a common headstone.

Notes for James Lloyd Harris:

James was the son of James Harris & his wife Mary bapt 2 July 1779 in Wotton under Edge, Gloucestershire. James wrote his will on 17 Sept 1815 giving his residence as Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. He appointed two trustees Richard Donovan and Robert Josias Jackson Norris to dispose of all his assets and convert them into money to be held in trust for his daughter Honoria at the age of 22. In case of her prior death, the same was to pass to “my heir at law on his attaining the age of twenty one years” - presumably his elder son, though he did not name him. The Testator left the use of his household effects to his wife for term of her life, and thereafter to Honoria, and in default to his heir at law. He appointed his trustees as joint executors. He gave the place of signing his will, as Bath. Robert Josias Jackson Norris proved the will in London on 31 May 1816, with rights reserved to his co-executor.

We find the burial at Bath Abbey of James Lloyd Harris aged 36 on 23 Sept 1815, his address stated as York House. James was apparently later laid to rest alongside his wife and in-law's at Wotton under Edge.

James Lloyd Harris and Mary Ann Burland had the following children:

- i. HONORIA⁹ HARRIS was born on 31 Jul 1803 in North Nibley Gloucs.
11. ii. JOHN BERKELEY HARRIS (BURLAND) was born on 02 Nov 1804 in North Nibley Gloucs. He died in 1871 in Newent, Gloucs. He married Helen Adey on 12 Jan 1830 in Wooten Under Edge.
- iii. MAURICE BURLAND HARRIS was born on 17 Nov 1805 in North Nibley Gloucs.

Generation 9

11. **JOHN BERKELEY HARRIS⁹ (BURLAND)** (Mary Ann⁸ Burland, Claver Morris⁷ Burland, John⁶ Burland, John⁵ Burland, John⁴ Burland, John³ Burland, John² Burland, John¹ Burland) was born on 02 Nov 1804 in North Nibley Gloucs. He died in 1871 in Newent, Gloucs. He married Helen Adey on 12 Jan 1830 in Wooten Under Edge.

Notes for John Berkeley Harris (Burland):

1804: The North Nibley parish register record the birth of John Burland Harris, s/o James Lloyd Harris and Mary-Anne his wife, born 2 Dec 1804 and bapt 30 Oct 1805.

John was to change his surname to Harris-Burland - see below. For consistency and

Generation 9 (cont.)

to avoid confusion, after 1835 we have generally assigned their direct descendants the surname Harris-Burland, though it should be noted census and other documents do not always utilise this form.

1835: John Burland Harris complied with the caveat in John Berkeley Burland's will in assuming the surname Burland in order to claim the inheritance. The London Gazette of 13 July 1835 carried the following announcement:

“The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Burland Harris of Wotton under Edge (Glos) in the Commission of the Peace form the said county, His royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, (in compliance with a condition contained in the last will and testament of his kinsman John Berkeley Burland of Stock House (Stock Gaylord .. Dorset) Esq deceased take upon himself and themselves and henceforth use upon all occasions the surname of Burland in addition to that of Harris, and also bear the arms of such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise His Majesty's licence and permission to be void and of none effect: And also to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms”.

1841 census: John 30, independent means, and Helen 20 were living at Bradley House, Wotton under Edge with children John 8, Morris 7, William 5 and Maud 2, all born in county. Helen's age must surely be an under-estimate. The surname is rendered simply as Burland

1851 census: John B H Burland aged 40, Justice of the Peace b North Nibley Glos and wife Helen 38 both b North Nibley Glos living at Bradley House with children Jane 20, Marie 14, Helen 9, Mabel 7, Harry 4 and Kendon (son) 3.

1861 census: John Burland Harris Burland 56 Justice of the Peace and wife Helen 48 were living in Newent. Living with them were their son Kendon 13; unmarried daughters Helen 19 & Mabel 17; married daughter Maud Ogle 22 with her husband and their daughter; several visitors and 7 house servants.

1871 census: J B H Burland 66 Justice of the Peace and wife Ellen (Helen) 59 were living in Newent with son M B H Burland (ie Morris) 37 unmarried Curate of Newent and daughter Ellen 28. Also living with them were 6 house servants.

1871 Q4: John Burland H Burland died in Newent aged 70.

John Berkeley Harris (Burland) and Helen Adey had the following children:

- i. JONE HARRIS¹⁰ (BURLAND) was born on 02 Dec 1830 in Stinchcombe, Gloucs.

Generation 9 (cont.)

- ii. JOHN BURLAND HARRIS (BURLAND) was born on 05 Sep 1832 in Wooten Under Edge. He died about 1848 in Wooten Under Edge.
- iii. MORRIS HARRIS (BURLAND) was born on 21 May 1834 in Wooten Under Edge.
- 12. iv. WILLIAM HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 16 Oct 1835 in Wooten Under Edge. He died about 1890. He married Eleanor Harding Bennitt on 10 Dec 1868 in All Saints, Kensington. She was born about 1842 in Dudley. She died in 1897 in Gloucester.
- v. ROBERT HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 30 Mar 1837 in Wooten Under Edge. He died about 1838 in Wooten Under Edge.
- vi. MAUD HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 30 Mar 1839 in Wooten Under Edge.
- vii. HELEN HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 28 Dec 1841 in Wooten Under Edge.
- viii MABEL HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 15 Sep 1843 in Wooten Under Edge.
- ix. BENEDICT AKA HARRY HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 01 Jul 1846 in Wooten Under Edge.
- x. KENDON HARRIS-BURLAND was born on 24 Jun 1848 in Wooten Under Edge.

Generation 10

12. **WILLIAM¹⁰ HARRIS-BURLAND** (John Berkeley Harris⁹ (Burland), Mary Ann⁸ Burland, Claver Morris⁷ Burland, John⁶ Burland, John⁵ Burland, John⁴ Burland, John³ Burland, John² Burland, John¹ Burland) was born on 16 Oct 1835 in Wooten Under Edge. He died about 1890. He married Eleanor Harding Bennitt on 10 Dec 1868 in All Saints, Kensington. She was born about 1842 in Dudley. She died in 1897 in Gloucester.

Notes for William Harris-Burland:

1841 census: William aged 5 was living with his parents at Wotton under Edge

1851 census: William aged 15 and his elder brother Morris 17 were pupils at Rugby School.

1854: William Harris Burland enlisted by purchase in the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Foot. He rose through the ranks (Lt 1855; Captain 1860 by purchase; Battalion Major 1873; Full major 1877) and was transferred to the 19th Regiment of Foot. He saw service in Malta; Crimea where he fought at the Battle of Sebastopol; Canada; Corfu; Cephalonia; Gibraltar; China; and East Indies.

Generation 10 (cont.)

1861 census: Not found - on military service abroad.

1868 Q4: William Burland-Harris Burland bachelor residing Newent, Captain of Regiment, son of John Burland Harris-Burland Gentleman married Eleanor Harding Bennitt spinster residing Pervis Square, daughter of William Bennitt Gentleman on 10 Dec 1868 at All Saints, Kensington. Witnesses were William Bennitt and Sarah Maria Bennitt.

1871 census: William Burland Harris Burland 35, Captain of Foot (Active List) b Wotton under Edge and wife Eleanor Harding Harris Burland 28 were living in Farnborough, Hants with their son John Burland Harris Burland aged 5 months born Farnborough Hants. Living with them was a house servant. Farnborough and Hartley Wintney where their son John was born are both just a few miles distant from Aldershot and Sandhurst, then as now a major army base and military academy respectively and William may well have been engaged at one or other of these establishments.

1871: Inherited Steynings on the death of his father.

1878: William completed his army service on 31 July 1878 after 23 years in the colours.

1881 census: Not found.

1890 Q3: William Harris Burland died in Lewisham district aged 54.

1890: On 13 October administration of the personal estate of William Harris Burland late of Grosvenor Lodge, Sydenham, Honorary Major General in HM Army who died 28 July 1890 was granted at the Principal Registry to Elizabeth Harding Harris-Burland of Grosvenor Lodge, widow the relict. Value of estate £2054 13s 6d, re-sworn June 1892, £9501 7s 6d.

Notes for Eleanor Harding Bennitt:

1891 census: Eleanor H Harris-Burland widow aged 49 independent means b Dudley, Worcestershire & daughter Jone M Harris-Burland living at Gloucester

1897 Eleanor Harding Harris-Burland died Gloucester Q2 aged 56

William Harris-Burland and Eleanor Harding Bennitt had the following children:

Generation 10 (cont.)

- i. JOHN BURLAND¹¹ HARRIS-BURLAND was born about 1869 in Kensington, London. He died in 1869 in Orsett, Essex.

Notes for John Burland Harris-Burland:

1869: The GRO records the birth of John Burland, mother maiden name Bennett, in Kensington in 1869 Q4. Sadly, he was to die in infancy. The GRO records the death of John Burland Harris-Burland aged 0 in the same quarter in Orsett, Essex

- ii. JOHN BURLAND HARRIS-BURLAND was born in 1870 in Hartley Whitney. He died in 1926 in Eastbourne, Sussex. He married Florence Carolina Gough in 1906 in Tendring, Essex.

Notes for John Burland Harris-Burland:

1870: About a year after the birth and premature death of their first child, William & Eleanor had another son, also named John. The GRO records the birth of John Burland Burland (sic), mother maiden name Bennitt, in Hartley Wintney district in 1870 Q4

1871 census: John Burland Harris Burland aged 5 months born Farnborough was living with his parents in Alexandra Road, Farnborough - part of Hartley Wintney

1881 census: Not found

1891 census: John B H Burland 20 student of Theology b Aldershot, Hants was listed as nephew, living with Henry Rofe 50 Civil Engineer and wife Emma in Basford Notts. Emma was probably John's aunt, his mother's sister. Henry Rofe married Emma Naomie Bennitt in Kensington in 1870 Q2. The census shows she was born in Dudley, as was John's mother Eleanor

1901 census: John B H Burland aged 30 single, b Aldershot, occupation Secretary to (??) was a boarder living in the house of Robert Flower in Notting Hill.

1906 Q4: John Burland Harris-Burland married Florence Carolina Gough in Tendring, Essex.

1911 census: John Burland Harris-Burland aged 40 occupation author b Aldershot and wife Florence Carolina Harris-Burland 35 b London were living at The Holly Cottage, Stanton, Worcs. The census return states they had been married 4 years with no children. We find no record of the

Generation 10 (cont.)

birth of any children subsequently, and they probably remained child-less

1926 Q3: John B H Burland died in Eastbourne aged 55.

The British History online commentary on “Other Estates” in Stogursey summarises the successive inheritance of Steynings in the Burland family. It notes that one of the last proprietors was William died 1890 (ie William Burland Harris-Burland who died in Lewisham), whose son John Burland Harris-Burland offered the estate for sale in 1897. Sir Alexander Acland-Hood purchased part of the property in 1904

This appears to be the final chapter bringing to an end over 300 years of the Burland family’s interest in Steynings. The original property, long since been demolished, has been replaced and in 2019 is now known as Steynings Manor Farm and is a Grade II* listed building .

- iii. JONE BURLAND HARRIS-BURLAND was born about 1880 in Richmond Yorks.

Descendants of William Lacy

Generation 1

1. **WILLIAM¹ LACY** was born about 1535. He died about 1607 in Stogumber. He married **JOAN SWEETING ALIAS BRINSMEAD**. She died on 24 Mar 1582/83 in Stogumber.

Notes for William Lacy:

The Lacey's or Lacy's - both spellings are found in the literature - into which David Yea was to marry in 1690, were another ancient Somerset family. As with the Yea's and Oakhampton and the Burland's and Steyning, the Lacey family history is inextricably linked with a particular location, in their case Hartrow in Stogumber - indeed the family is recorded there as early as 1330. The marriage into the Lacey family appears to have had special importance for the Yea's - at her marriage to David Yea, Dorothy Lacy apparently brought several properties as her dowry, and Lacy was taken as a forename for several of the couple's descendants over three generations.

Our research into the family reaches back to the mid 1500's and a William Lacey, and draws on three main sources - The History of the Honour of Dunster by Sir H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, published 1917; the will of William Lacey of Hartrow made in 1602/3; and the brief Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset, 1623 p 65.

1555/1557: One of the earliest documented references is to the accounts of William Lacy who was appointed as Collector of customs and subsidies on exports at the port of Bristol, then one of the largest cities in England. While we have no document to identify this William with certainty, his appointment to such an important source of revenue to the Exchequer may well have been a step towards his later appointment as Escheator for Somerset & Dorset. (National Archives doc ref E122/199/5)

1559: Sir John Wyndham, Elizabeth his wife and John their son conveyed to Joan Sweeting widow three quarters of the Manors of Hartrow and Donniford and other lands in Stogumber, Bicknoller, Crowcombe, Elworthy, Donniford and Wibwill. Joan was the daughter of an unknown Brinsmead and probably the widow of John Sweeting. Shortly after purchasing these lands she married William Lacey. (History of the Honour of Dunster p 174)

The Stogumber parish register from 1559 to 1646 is extant, but we find no marriage of William and Joan. However, we find a baptism of William Lacy on 7th June 1560 and of Ezelius Lacy on 2 July 1563, but no parents' names cited in either case. From the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset, we might infer these were the sons of William. We might thus infer William & Joan were married in mid-1559.

William's own birth would pre-date the keeping of parish records. Assuming he was

Generation 1 (cont.)

of full age at marriage around 1560 suggests he was probably born in the mid-late 1530's.

1561: William Lacey of Hartrow and his wife Joan brought a case in the Court of Chancery against John Brimsmeade in which a decree was issued on 18 June. (This confirms William & Joan were already married then) The case concerned £365 delivered by Joan Lacy while she was a widow to the defendant, in order to purchase lands for her son John Sweeting, then under age. The defendant bought some customary lands in the manor of Taunton Deane, but failed to convey them to the child. (National Archives ref C78/22/29)

We also find a burial of John Sweeting in Stogumber on 21 Oct 1561, though his identity is unclear. This cannot be a match for Joan's first husband as she was widowed by 1559 and apparently (re-)married to William the same year. Nor can it be the burial of Joan's son John Sweeting by her first marriage, as he was still living when William Lacy wrote his will in 1602/3 (See personal notes for William and for Ursula Lacy below).

1565: William Lacey was appointed Escheator of Somerset & Dorset, described as "of Hartrow" where he had built himself a house. (History of the Honour of Dunster, p174)

1565: Alfred Monday cites the will of Alice Howe of Tolland made 1 Oct 1565. Alice bequeathed 6sh 8d (ie one third of one pound) to "John Sweetinge, Mr Lacie's sonne in law" - this must be Joan's son by her first husband, and what today we would refer to as William's step-son. Alice also left 12d to each of "Mr Lacie's four maidens" and to "Jone Lovell one of Mr Lacies said maidens" all her wearing apparel "for her paines that she toke for me in my Sickness". It is unclear if Alice here refers to four daughters of William all born pre-1565 - and with one apparently married. The Stogumber parish records are extant from 1559, though we find no baptism of a daughter of William, nor does he leave any bequest to such daughters in his own will. It seems more likely that Alice was referring to domestic maids in William's household, one of whom apparently nursed Alice. Note she left no bequest to William's sons William & Ezelius, which suggests Alice might have been related to the Sweeting's rather than the Lacy's. Alice's will was proved later in the year in the Archdeaconry of Taunton. (Monday, History of the Yea family, Appendix T)

1569: The Somerset Heritage Centre holds a receipt by **William Lacy of Hartrow** for money paid by John Trevelyan on behalf of **his brother John Lacy of London**, merchant dated 30 April 1569. (SWHT doc ref DD/WO/56/8/9)

1569: William Lacy was assessed for taxes in the tithing of Elworthy in this year.

Generation 1 (cont.)

1578: In his History of the Yea Family, Monday states that William Lacy Gent of Hartrow brought a Bill of Complaint in the Court of Requests against George Sydenham and others. Among depositions taken at Stogumber on 23 Sept 21 Elizabeth (1578) was that of “Johane Lacie, the wyff of the Complainant William Lacie, aged 42 and upwards” (ie born ca 1536) Johane gave evidence that her husband had come running into their house and declared to her that William Doble had struck him on the arm with a “welsh hoke” and broken his arm. Johane also alleged that William Doble had come to her and told her that “his master George Sydenham had urged him to fight with her husband and maim or kill him”.(Monday, History of the Yea Family, Appendix T)

1579: The advowson of the church at Elworthy was at this time in the hands of the Lacy family, presumably held by William. He still held it in 1589. (Honour of Dunster, p 175)

1588: Arthur Gorges of London and his brother Edward conveyed for £750 the **Manor of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset to John Lacey, cloth worker of London** and Rowland Lacey of Lincolns Inn, his son and heir. From John Lacey, William Lacy acquired the Manor of Sturminster Marshall and some land in Gloucestershire, and in 1600 William bought two further manors in Winsford. This is the earliest reference we find to the Manor of Sturminster Marshall which later became part of the Yea family estate. While we cannot be certain, John may have been William’s brother, as cited in the receipt of a payment in 1569 by John Trevelyan referenced above.

1595: The Somerset Heritage Centre has the record of an order by Humphrey Wyndham and William Lacey, both presumably Justices of the Peace, for the examination of witnesses in the case of John English v John Trevelyan dated 13 Dec 1595. (SWHT doc ref DD/WO/57/4/13)

1602/3: William Lacy the Elder of Hartrow, Stogumber, Gent made his will on 15 Feb 45 Elizabeth (ie 15 Feb 1602/3), summarised below:

To be buried in the parish church or chancel at Stogumber near where wife was buried. To Cathedral Church of Wells 12 pence. Testator cited a covenant made at conclusion of marriage of eldest son William Lacy to wife Margaret (no surname stated) whereby Testator covenanted to Margaret’s “friends” that at his death, Testator would bequeath to said son all his household goods, cattle, sheep and plate, but wearing apparel excepted, lying in Testator’s mansion of Hartrow, or otherwise £300 - Testator confirmed said bequest. To eldest son William Lacy lease etc for term of years yet to come in Chantry of Newton Plashe aka Newton Placy in North Petherton. Also to eldest son William ditto the Manor of Banwell Brewton. To William Lacy eldest son all tenements etc in Brompton Raffe (Ralph) which Testator

Generation 1 (cont.)

lately bought of **Edward Hobbes Gent** and now in tenure of Agatha Henborough, widow, for term of son William's life and after his death to William, eldest son of William and Testator's (grandson and) godson. To eldest son William Lacy ditto tenement called Walkcombe in Brompton Raffe now in tenure of Johane Culverwell, widow, for term of William's life and after his decease to latter's eldest son William residue of term of original lease with **Thomas Fulford**, Lord of the Manor of Brompton Raffe. To eldest son William's eldest son William, Testator's godson, £400 to be paid at age of 24 and for his maintenance and upbringing at school or Inns of Court. **To George, John and Thomas Lacy, sons of eldest son William**, £100 each at 21. **To Julyan and Ursula, daughters of eldest son William**, £100 each at 21 or day of marriage, whichever happens first. In event of death of any of said children, his/her share to be divided equally between survivor(s). To eldest son William, Testator's plate - a schedule of which is endorsed on the will (value £32 10shillings) To **son in law William Rawlles** a jerkin and cloak. Eldest son William residuary legatee and sole Executor. Overseers **John Sweeting Gent, son in law**; John Whiting Gent; George Carew Gent. Witnesses Richard Phelps clerk; George Carew Gent; William Wynter; George Slowbye

We should note here that the Testator left no bequest to his second son Elezius or any of the latter's children (see also his notes below) We should also note here that in later generations, members of the Yea family would marry descendants of both William Lacy and the Edward Hobbes mentioned in William's will. David Yea married Mary Hobbes in 1655, to be followed by the marriage of their son David Yea to Dorothy Lacy in 1690.

1607: Maxwell-Lyte states William died in 1607. The Stogumber parish register has a gap between 1602-1615, so we are unable to validate William's burial. His will was proved in London on 30 Dec 1607 by William Lacy, son and Executor

Notes for Joan Sweeting alias Brinsmead:

1582/3: We find no baptism for Joan Brinsmead - she would have been born before parish record keeping commenced, nor for her first marriage to John Sweeting. We find a credible record for the burial of Johane Lacy in Stogumber on 24 March 1582/3.

The parish register at this period makes no mention of wife of, widow etc. Her husband William's will of 1602/3 makes no reference to nor provision for his wife, from which we might infer she pre-deceased him

1615: A page in the Stogumber parish register which probably refers to Joan's son

Generation 1 (cont.)

reads:-

“Memorandum that this year 1615 John Sweeting Gentleman gave to the use of the parishioners of this parish for the only service of God in the church one fair chalice of silver double gilded and three fair pewter pots.”

William Lacy and Joan Sweeting alias Brinsmead had the following children:

2. i. WILLIAM² LACY was born on 07 Jun 1560 in Stogumber. He died on 13 Apr 1641 in Stogumber. He married Margaret Bamfield, daughter of Richard Bamfield and Elisabeth Sydenham, about 1590.
- ii. ELEZIUS LACY was born on 02 Jul 1563 in Stogumber.

Notes for Elezius Lacy:

The Stogumber parish register has a credible baptism for the baptism of Elezius on 2 July 1563. We can't be certain this is the correct match as the parish register does not record names of either parent at this period. However, this name is consistent with the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset such that we can be reasonably confident this is indeed the baptism of William's son. The pedigree shows his residence as Rowberrow and that he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Smithes of Wrenton (Wrington ??), who bore him six sons and two daughters. William and Elezius were both living at time of the Visitation and were joint signatories to their family pedigree - the latter's name in the chart also rendered as Ezelius.

- iii. URSULA LACY was born on 27 Jun 1574 in Stogumber.

Notes for Ursula Lacy:

In his will, William referred to two sons-in-law, namely William Rawlles and John Sweeting. From this we might assume that William had two daughters. However at this period it was common for a relationship to be referred to as “son in law” when today we would use the term “step-son“. Bearing in mind that William's wife Joan Sweeting was a widow who had a son (refer court case of 1561 in notes for William Lacy), it could be that his reference to John Sweeting as his son-in-law may not imply the latter was married to William's daughter, but that he was Joan's son by her first marriage and hence William's step-son.

The Stogumber parish register records the baptism of Ursula Lacy on 27 June 1574. Although this is some 14 years after the baptism of William's first child, this is still a credible match for a daughter of William & Joan. However, we find no marriage or burial record for Ursula. Nor do we

Generation 1 (cont.)

find any baptism record for a sister to Ursula

It seems likely Ursula was married to William Rawlles, the son-in-law mentioned in her father's will of 1602/3. Since she was NOT shown in the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of 1623, we might infer she had died by then

Generation 2

2. **WILLIAM² LACY** (William¹) was born on 07 Jun 1560 in Stogumber. He died on 13 Apr 1641 in Stogumber. He married Margaret Bamfield, daughter of Richard Bamfield and Elisabeth Sydenham, about 1590.

Notes for William Lacy:

1560: We find a credible match for the baptism of William Lacy in Stogumber on 7 June 1560. We can't be certain this is the correct match as the parish register does not record the names of parents at this period. However, this baptism is followed in 1563 by that of Ezelius Lacy, and since these names correspond with the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset (p 69), we can be reasonably confident this is indeed the baptism of William's son.

1579: William was admitted to the Middle Temple on 20 October - he would have been about 19. (History of the Honour of Dunster p 175 and Register of Admissions to the Middle Temple p 45)

About 1590: The Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset shows that William married Margaret, daughter of Richard Bamfield of Poulthmore, Devon - presumably Poltimore, a village a few miles north-east of Exeter. In his will, William's father William Lacy referred to a covenant he made to Margaret's "friends" to her benefit at the time of his son's marriage, presumably part of the marriage settlement. We have been unable to discover any record of the covenant or settlement, or of the marriage ceremony itself. However, the Stogumber parish register has the baptism of "William Lacy gent" on 13 July 1591. While the parish register at this period gives no parent's names, this baptism and later ones there would be consistent with the names of William & Margaret's eldest son William and other children cited in the will of William Lacy (senior) of 1602/3 (refer above). We might thus infer that William & Margaret married about 1590.

1624: In August 1624, when his (eldest surviving) son and heir Thomas was about to marry Elizabeth, daughter of John Northcote, William effected an elaborate settlement of part of his estate. Under this, Hartrow, a quarter of the Manor of Donniford and certain property in Elworthy and Crowcombe were strictly entailed upon himself and his wife, and on Thomas and Elizabeth and their heirs. (History of

Generation 2 (cont.)

the Honour of Dunster p 175).

1627: William Lacey is recorded as holding certain lands in Hartrow by feudal service, which lands were formerly those of John Sydenham of Orchard. William also held the Manor of Brompton Ralph by knight's service (History of the Honour of Dunster, pp 332/333)

1641: The Stogumber parish register records the burial of William Lacie Esquire on 13 April 1641 aged 80 - a good match with his y.o.b. of 1560. It is very unusual to find the age of the deceased in the parish records of this period, perhaps suggesting William was a person of some standing in the community.

Notes for Margaret Bamfield:

Margaret Bampfield was born about 1565. She was the daughter of Richard Bamfield and Elizabeth Sydenham

The Visitation of Devon (p 17) shows Margaret as the youngest of nine daughters of Richard Bamfield and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Sidnam (sic). If Margaret was of full age at her marriage ca. 1590, she was probably born in the late 1560's, though we find no baptism record for her. We find no burial for her either.

Margaret came from a prominent family, who merit a few comments. In "The English Baronets - being a Genealogical and Historic Account of their Families" published in 1727 by Thomas Wotton of London, the author notes (p 383 - 388) "This is a family of good antiquity who have long flourished with great reputation and esteem in the County of Devon, tho' where their prime habitation was can't now be certainly determined". Wotton notes that a John de Baumfield presented to the Church of Poltimore, Devon as early as 1340, and traces the subsequent family line.

Wotton also records an incident concerning Margaret's father Richard which reads almost as a plot from some Dickensian novel:

"There is a tradition that during this Gentleman's Minority he became prey to some great Person who carried him into a distant Country, and bred him up in the drudgery of the Family, concealing from him his Quality and Estate, and at last made him his Huntsman; but one of his Tenants (being his Nurse's Husband) discovering where he was detained, made him acquainted with his fortune, the Truth of which he convinced him of, by a remarkable Mole which he had on his back, and brought him away privately to Brimpton (the seat of John Sydenham esq who assisted him in his return to Poltimore, and soon after gave him his Daughter in Marriage) In confirmation of which he lieth at length with a Hound at his feet, under a Monument in Poltimore church".

Generation 2 (cont.)

Wotton notes that Elizabeth bore Richard three sons and nine daughters. Richard died on 29 May 1594 and his relict Elizabeth on 4 March 1599. Their great-grandson John Bampfylde of Poltimore was created Baronet by Charles I on 14 July 1641.

William Lacy and Margaret Bamfield had the following children:

- i. WILLIAM³ LACY was born on 13 Jul 1591 in Stogumber. He died on 29 Aug 1622 in Stogumber.

Notes for William Lacy:

William's baptism record refers to him as "gen" - presumably a reflection of the family's local social standing - but makes no reference to his parents' names. His grandfather William Lacy in his will of 1602/3 made several bequests to "my eldest son William's eldest son William" - who was also the Testator's godson. He matriculated from Queen's College, University of Oxford on 16 Oct 1607 aged 16, and on 2 Feb 1611 was admitted as student at the Inner Temple. (Oxford University Alumni, Vol III p 869 and Admissions to Inner Temple database)

However, William does **NOT** appear in the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset, from which we might infer he died before 1623. Moreover, the Stogumber parish register records the burial of William Lacy Junr son of William Lacy Sen'r in Stogumber on 29 August 1622, just before the Visitation.

- ii. GEORGE LACY was born on 03 Jul 1592 in Stogumber.

Notes for George Lacy:

George's baptism record refers to him as "gen", but makes no reference to his parents' names. His grandfather William Lacy left him £100 in his will of 1602/3. However, George does NOT appear in the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623, from which we might infer he died before then - though we find no matching burial

- iii. JULYAN LACY was born on 20 Sep 1593 in Stogumber.

Notes for Julyan Lacy:

The baptismal record for Julyan in the parish register makes no reference to her parents' names. In his will of 1602/3, her grandfather William left her a legacy of £100. In the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of 1623, she was apparently still living and unmarried. We find no subsequent marriage or burial record.

Generation 2 (cont.)

- iv. JOHN LACY was born on 31 Dec 1594 in Stogumber.

Notes for John Lacy:

John's baptism record refers to him as "gen", but makes no reference to his parents' names. His grandfather William Lacy left him £100 in his will of 1602/3. However, John does NOT appear in the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623, from which we might infer he died before then - though we find no matching burial.

- v. MARGARET LACY was born on 09 Dec 1597 in Stogumber. She died on 17 Dec 1597 in Stogumber.
- vi. URSULA LACY was born on 10 Jul 1599 in Stogumber. She married John Hoskins on 02 Jun 1622 in Stogumber.

Notes for Ursula Lacy:

Ursula's baptism record refers to her as "daughter of Mr William Lacie". In his will of 1602/3, her grandfather William left her a legacy of £100. Her marriage record states she was the daughter of Mr William Lacie Esq and her husband was recorded as "John Hoskins of Beminster gent". Ursula appears in the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset, where her husband John Hoskins is shown as "of Langdon, Dorset".

3. vii. THOMAS LACY was born on 02 Aug 1596 in Stogumber. He died on 19 Jul 1626 in Stogumber. He married Elizabeth Northcott on 24 Aug 1624 in Newton St Cyres.
- viii EDWARD LACY was born on 19 Jul 1601 in Stogumber. He died on 24 Dec 1601 in Stogumber.

Notes for Edward Lacy:

Edward's baptism record refers to him as "son of Mr William Lacie", though his burial record cites his own name only.

- ix. HENRY LACY was born on 10 Oct 1602 in Stogumber.

Notes for Henry Lacy:

Henry's baptism clearly states he was the son of Mr William Lacie. However, his grandfather did NOT leave him a legacy in his will written some 4 months later, nor does Henry appear in the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset. We might therefore infer he too died in childhood, though again we find no burial for him.

Generation 3

3. THOMAS³ LACY (William², William¹) was born on 02 Aug 1596 in Stogumber. He

Generation 3 (cont.)

died on 19 Jul 1626 in Stogumber. He married Elizabeth Northcott on 24 Aug 1624 in Newton St Cyres.

Notes for Thomas Lacy:

1596: The Stogumber parish register records the baptism of Thomas Lacy gent on 2 Aug 1596. His grandfather left Thomas a legacy of £100 in his will of February 1602/3. In the Lacy pedigree in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623, Thomas is shown as aged 24, an under-statement by 3 years based on his actual birth date. He is noted as his father's son and heir, which implies all his elder brothers had died by then. He is also shown as un-married, consistent with his marriage in 1624 - see below.

1624: We find the record of the marriage licence of 24 August issued by the Diocese of Exeter between Thomas Lacey of "Stoakegamter, Dorset" (ie Stogumber, Somerset) and Elizabeth Northcott. FMP cites the record of the marriage the same day in Newton St Cyres, Devon, Thomas' surname incorrectly transcribed as Lascye. Elizabeth was to bear him one son, William.

1626: Thomas' marriage was not to be a long one. He died and was buried in Stogumber on 19 July 1626, only two years after his marriage and just two months after the baptism on 17 April 1626 of his son William. He would have been only in his mid-20's at death.

Notes for Elizabeth Northcott:

She was born about 1600. She married Thomas Lacy in Newton St Cyres on 24 August 1624. She married Thomas Fulford in Dunsford on 4 Aug 1628. She died on April 1629 in Dunsford.

Maxwell-Lyte in the History of the Honour of Dunster states Elizabeth was the daughter of John Northcott. (Sir John Northcott, possibly this John's son, was one of the Trustees of the will of Sarah Hole in 1664 - see her personal notes) We find no baptism record for her, but if she was of full age at marriage she was probably born ca 1600. Following the premature death of Thomas, Elizabeth - noted as of Nuton St Cyres - remarried by licence to Thomas Fulford of Dunsford near Exeter on 4 August 1628. (A Thomas Fulford was referred to in William Lacy's will of 1602/3 as Lord of the Manor of Brompton Ralph). Sadly, Elizabeth's second marriage was to be a short one too. She died and was buried in Dunsford in April 1629 - thus leaving her infant son William an orphan.

Thomas Lacy and Elizabeth Northcott had the following child:

4. i. WILLIAM⁴ LACY was born on 17 Apr 1626 in Stogumber. He died on 06 Mar 1689/90 in Stogumber. He married SARAH HOLE. She was born on

Generation 3 (cont.)

05 Dec 1630 in Upton Pyne, Devon. She died on 08 Jan 1701/02 in Stogumber.

Generation 4

4. **WILLIAM⁴ LACY** (Thomas³, William², William¹) was born on 17 Apr 1626 in Stogumber. He died on 06 Mar 1689/90 in Stogumber. He married **SARAH HOLE**. She was born on 05 Dec 1630 in Upton Pyne, Devon. She died on 08 Jan 1701/02 in Stogumber.

Notes for William Lacy:

1626: The Stogumber parish register records the baptism of William “son of Tho: Lacye gent” on 17 April 1626. As seen above, William’s father died just two months after his birth. His mother re-married two years later, but she then died in 1629 leaving William orphaned.

We don’t know who became William’s guardian, but we might surmise it was his grandfather William. The latter died and was buried in Stogumber on 13 April 1641. The inheritance of the estate thus passed to William, though being aged only 15, he became a ward of the Crown

Abt 1647: Probably when he was just into his majority, William married Sarah Hole, though we have found no documentary record of their marriage. William & Sarah had six sons and six daughters, though not all survived to adulthood. (please refer also notes for Sarah Hole)

1659: William served as High Sheriff for the County of Somerset. Following the restoration, it was proposed to found an “Order of the Royal Oak” to commemorate the loyalty of faithful adherents to the House of Stuart. Lacy of Hartrow was one of 15 gentlemen of Somerset who were recommended for the honour. In the event nothing came of the proposal. William was also an active Justice of the Peace.

1688: In 1688 her father William by conveyance of lease and release dated 4th and 5th December (full 22 page copy of recital on file) held the manors of Kingston Seymour, Doniford in Somerset, Upton in Gloucs, **Sturminster Marshall in Dorset**, Hartrow in Stogumber lately purchased of Nathaniel Ingram and lands in Devon lately purchased of John Coplestone, Knight and his son Desborough (John Coplestone was married to William’s sister-in-law Mercy, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Hole. John was knighted by the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell in 1655) to be held in trust for his male heirs William, then Nicholas, then Arthur, for 500 years, with the proviso that they be mortgaged to provide his 3 youngest daughters with large dowries - viz to Ann £1000; Elizabeth; £800; and Dorothy £600. He appointed the following as trustees over his estate - Francis Luttrell; John Norcot or Northcott; James Cade; George Musgrove; Francis Trevillian. The recital notes that William’s

Generation 4 (cont.)

son Nicholas died without issue. **The summary of the recital continues below.**

1688; William Lacy the Elder made his will dated 7 Dec 1688. He left to his wife £300, and his plate to be shared between her and their sons William, George & Arthur and daughters Anne, Elizabeth & Dorothy. He left a further £100 to his youngest son Arthur when the latter completed his “apprenticeship”. William’s will specifically referred to the deeds executed in 1688 and provided for the trustees named above to raise the marriage portions for his daughters from his estate. He appointed the trustees of his estate to be overseers to his will also. He named his wife Sarah as residuary legatee and sole Executrix, An abstract of his will is included with the Spousal Family Wills section of this volume

1689/90: The Stogumber parish register records the burial of “Mr William Lacy the Elder Esq” on 6 March.

1690/1700: Although William had appointed his wife Sarah as Executrix, for some reason, probate was granted to his son William Lacy the Younger on 11 Nov 1690.

Continuing with the summary of the recital, it appears that William the Younger failed to give effect to raising his sister’s marriage portions. A protracted series of events ensued with a case brought and decree issued in the Court of Chancery in 1693, under which the estate was assigned in trust to Nathaniel Palmer.

William Lacy the Younger died and was buried in Stogumber in December 1695, after which it appears administration of his father’s estate passed to Sarah. (It appears she also failed to complete the administration, which after her death in January 1701/2 passed to son Arthur). A further assignment of the estate was made in 1698.

1699: A Private Act of Parliament was raised for the sale of several western manors and lands, the estate of Arthur Lacy Esquire, for discharging a mortgage thereupon, and for laying out the surplus monies in the purchase of demesne lands, to be settled to the same uses. The money was raised from Sir Halswell Tynt of Halswell, Somerset; Baron John Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot (it was probably his daughter Susanna Hunt who was married to William’s son William); George Grant of Somerton; James Cade of Halsway in Stogumber; Richard Bawdrip?? of Maperton, Dorset & **David Yaw (Yea) of Oakhampton**. Those named were to be authorised to dispose of the estate. Accordingly a Bill was passed in the House of Commons on 12 Feb 1699/1700 and in the Lords four weeks later on 9 March

Thus the earliest indication we have of a link between the Yea Family and Sturminster Marshall occurs in 1699, almost ten years after David Yea married Dorothy Lacy

Generation 4 (cont.)

Notes for Sarah Hole:

1630: FMP has the abstract of the baptism of Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Hole in Upton Pyne on 5 Dec 1630. We know from her parents' wills that she was co-heiress with her sister Mercy to her wealthy father - please see his notes below.

Abt 1647: Her parents' wills (see below) confirm Sarah married William Lacy of Hartrow. However, we find no record of the actual marriage in her home parish of Upton Pyne, her husband's home parish of Stogumber (where there is a gap in the records 1646-1653) or elsewhere. We can infer however that she married before her majority, since their son John was buried in Stogumber on 25 July 1671 aged just 22. The parish register records he was "the hopefull son of William Lacy Esq and Sarah his wife, aged 22 years and odd months died upon the 28th June being worn out with a lingering sickness but was not buried until the 25th July next following in the chancel". That would imply Sarah married about 1648. But in her mother Mercy's will in which she left bequests to each of her grand-sons, John was the second-named son after William. A comment in the "Honour of Dunster" on the Lacy family and Hartrow states William was born in 1648, suggesting Sarah was probably married at least one year earlier, say around 1647 - and given she was a minor, probably by licence.

The same source in the Honour of Dunster citing the Visitation of Somerset of 1672 states Sarah bore William five sons and four daughters. That presumably refers to those who survived. Mercy's will refers to sons William, John, Thomas, George, Nicholas and daughters Ann, Sarah, Margaret, Mercy, Elizabeth and Dorothy. A son Jonathan was born in Stogumber in 1658 and died aged just one month. Another son Arthur was apparently born after Mercy wrote her will and survived into adulthood.

As noted above, John died just before the visitation, and it appears two of the daughters died. Their father William in his will of 1688 left bequests only to sons William, George & Arthur and daughters Anne, Elizabeth and Dorothy. As noted above, John died just before the visitation, and we might infer Thomas, Nicholas and Sarah had died by then. Daughter Mercy married John Coplestone, and from Sarah's will (see below) we might infer daughter Margaret married John Jenkins.

1698/9: Sarah outlived her husband by about 13 years and made her will on 9 January. She provided that a debt of £40 owed to her by her son-in-law Edward Langdon, husband of her daughter Elizabeth, should be placed with trustees for her grandchildren Edward & Sarah Langdon, to be paid equally at their majority. Should one die, his or her share was to pass to the survivor, and if both should die then to grandson William Langdon at age 24 and NO benefit to his father. She bequeathed £10 to her grandson David Yea to be paid at 21, and should he die then to his mother

Generation 4 (cont.)

Dorothy, and again NO benefit to his father, Dorothy's husband David Yea. She also made a bequest to her nephew Desborough Coplestone, son of her sister Mercy. As residuary legatee and sole executor she appointed her youngest son Arthur Lacy, who proved her will on 17 June 1702. An abstract of her will is included in the Spousal Family Wills section of this volume

1701/2: The Stogumber parish register records that "Madam Sarah Lacy of Hartrow widow of William Lacy the Elder deceased was buried in linen in the Chancel on 8 January"

Notes for Nicholas Hole, father of Sarah

1580/1610: As will be seen from his will below, Dorothy's maternal grandfather Nicholas Hole was a very wealthy man - though perhaps strangely, we find no reference to him in the literature for example in property transactions or court cases. The authors have been unable to identify Nicholas' origins definitively, although we find hints in two potential sources which may be inter-connected, though we have been unable to demonstrate this.

The earlier source is from the parish register of Exeter St Thomas, which includes the baptism of **Nicholas, son of John Hole alias Gervys on 14 Jan 1580/81**. Systematic entries in this register commence in 1554, with a collection of baptisms from 1541. It includes the baptisms of other children of John Hole alias Gervys reaching back to 1567 - his alias sometimes rendered as Jervys. The present authors have been unable to identify the significance of the alias. Moreover, in the latter half of the 1500's the Exeter St Thomas parish register holds records for life events of various Hole's without the alias Gervys, which may or may not stem from the same root.. Given that when he wrote his will, Nicholas was living in Upton Pyne just a few miles north of Exeter and left charitable bequest to institutions there, that might support the case for Nicholas born in Exeter being a credible match. However, given that his daughter Sarah was baptised in 1630 when Nicholas would have been aged 50 and a comment in his will of 1635 about his wife then perhaps carrying a child, perhaps makes this a less probable match. One further point on the parish register - the title page in the online images shows the document was written by one William Hole possibly in 1598, presumably when he was the incumbent of St Thomas and was apparently incorporated with later records in 1696

The later source comes from an extensive database of the family history of the Hole family of Devon, kindly shared with the present authors by another researcher which we are pleased to acknowledge. One particular branch of the family was established in the Crediton, Zeal Monachorum, Clannaborough and North Tawton area - coincidentally a few miles to the north-east of Upton Pyne. In his will from 1588 of

Generation 4 (cont.)

John Hole of Clannaborough, son of a John Hole, left a bequest to “Nicholas son of Peter Hole” - though it is unclear whether the Peter cited was the Testator’s own son Peter or the Testator’s brother Peter, both of whom are referred to in the will. The proximity of Clannaborough to Upton Pyne also make this a credible match, and while the will yields no clue to Nicholas’ age, this potential match would probably also have been in middle age at Sarah’s birth

1635: Nicholas Hole of Upton Pyne, Devon, yeoman, wrote his will on 8 October. He left £5 to the church of Upton Pyne, and desired to be buried there or nearby. He was apparently an enlightened man, leaving a bequest to the poor of Upton Pyne, the interest therefrom to be distributed annually on St Nicholas day. Among other charitable legacies, he left money to the prisoners of two jails in Exeter and to the poor of Newton St Cyres, Crediton and Pinhoe. For his funeral expenses he left the large sum of £40 and 20 shillings to the Parson of Upton Pyne to preach a sermon.

Nicholas’ first written monetary bequest was to his brother (in law ??) James Hall and the latter’s (un-named) wife - it being unclear whether James was married to Nicholas’ sister or vice versa, in which latter case Mercy’s maiden name may have been Hall. To his daughters Sarah and Mercy he left the huge sum of £1500 each to be invested and paid at their respective ages of 18, implying both were born post-1617. (This is confirmed by Sarah’s baptism record which we have from 1630). In case either daughter should die before reaching 18 years, the other to inherit her share. Curiously, he directed that should both die, the legacies were to go to any other child or children he might have fathered before his death - and he even made a bequest of £500 should his wife then be carrying a child when he wrote his will,

To wife Mercie, he left his estate of property in Curton Hills and a lifetime interest in a tenement called Ley, both in Upton Pyne. The remainder of his property he left to his heirs male and their heirs, and in default to his heirs female and their heirs, and in further default to Bennett Hole, son of his brother Bennett Hole, deceased.

We find no BMD records for Nicholas’ brother Bennett or for the son. However, FMP has two credible matches for wills of Bennett Hole from the Devon Wills Project - both wills destroyed during WW2. The earlier is for Bennet Hole of Exeter, administration of which was granted in 1650 to “relict Mercy Copplestone alias Hole”. The later record is for Benedict alias Bennet Hole who apparently died in Ireland, with administration granted in Exeter on 31 Jan 1677/8 to “Sarah, wife of William Lacy, cousin germain and next of kin”. Since administration of the latter will was granted to Bennet’s “cousin germain” - ie his first cousin - Sarah, they must have been the son and daughter of Bennet Hole and his brother Nicholas Hole respectively.

The identity of the Administratrix in the earlier will proved in 1650 is less clear. The

Generation 4 (cont.)

logical conclusion would be that she was the relict of the Testator - but it seems most improbable that both Bennet and Nicholas could have taken a wife named Mercy. We should note here that Nicholas and Mercy's daughter Mercy Hole had married John Copleston, by whom she had a son Desborough and three daughters Sarah, Elizabeth and Mercy - all minors in 1664. There thus appears to be two candidates for this Administratrix:

- (i) Mercy, daughter of Nicholas & Mercy, married to John Coplestone - though she was NOT a relict in 1650.
- (ii) Mercy, wife of Nicholas Hole. Nicholas probably died in 1646/7 and Mercy was thus his relict in 1650.

We can't be certain which - if either - of these candidates is the correct match. A possible explanation is that Bennet pre-deceased his brother Nicholas, and in his will appointed Nicholas as Executor. But Nicholas died before he could complete the executorship, which on his death passed to his relict Mercy - whose maiden name by implication was Coplestone.

The FMP transcript states administration of both wills was granted at the PCC - though neither National Archives or Ancestry appear to have a match for either..

In another family bequest, Nicholas left £5 to the (un-named) youngest daughter of his brother Augustine Hole. Nicholas' will does NOT state this brother was also deceased. We find no BMD records for Augustine, though the Devon Wills Project has list entries for the wills (both destroyed in WW2) of Augustine Hole in Bickleigh in 1621 and in Exminster in 1631. If Augustine had indeed died, either of these could be a credible match.

Nicholas left other miscellaneous monetary or other legacies to Mary, daughter of Robert Bary; Richard, son of Gilbert Broadmead; neighbour John Quick; John Pope and William Osbourne of Crediton; and Stephen Hine. He appointed wife Mercie Hole as residuary legatee and executrix.

1646/7: We find no burial record for Nicholas. His relict Mercie proved his will on 20 Feb 1646/7, over 10 years after he drafted it. We have no way of knowing whether he lived several years after he made his will, or whether he died early and there was some delay in the proving, perhaps due to the chaos of the civil war raging at this period..

1652: On 30 Nov 1652, a few years after Nicholas' death, one John Tuckfield of Fulford, executed a deed with John Hole of Bow alias Nymet Tracey. The deed recites that John Tuckfield was son and heir of Elizabeth Tuckfield deceased, who was the late wife of Thomas Tuckfield and one of the six sisters and co-heiresses of Peyram Reynell deceased. The property involved was known as Tremill, and was to

Generation 4 (cont.)

be let for 99 years if Nicholas, son of John Hole, should so long live - the term to commence immediately after the deaths of the said John Hole and his brother Richard Hole.

Just over 50 years later in 1709, Thomas & Roger Tuckfield - almost certainly descendants of John Tuckfield cited above, were co-defendants with David Yea in a case brought in the Court of Chancery by Arthur Lacy, son of William & Sarah, regarding property in Gloucestershire, Dorset, Somerset & Devon which over the following three years prompted three other cases. (National Archives ref C8/617/12 and related documents)

The Tuckfields were a prominent local family - a large memorial in Crediton parish church commemorates John's father Thomas Tuckfield, mother Elizabeth nee Reynell and grandfather also a John Tuckfield. We have been unable to demonstrate any definite link between Nicholas who died in 1646 and any of the Hole's cited in the above mentioned deed or on the memorial.

However, referring back to the baptism of Nicholas in Exeter St Thomas on 14 Jan 1580/81 noted in the earlier of these two sources, we should note here that the immediately adjacent entry in the same parish register is that of **John, son of John Tuckfylde baptised on 1 January 1580/81**. Moreover there are several other entries for Tuckfields there contemporary with those of the Hole's and Hole's alias Gervys. This suggests more than coincidence, and hints that the Hole's of Exeter St Thomas and those of the Clannaborough and Crediton area may have been inter-related, though we state clearly here that the family history of the Hole's of Devon does **NOT** make such a suggestion - indeed it appears to make no reference to the Hole's of Exeter St Thomas.

Notes for Mercy Hole, mother of Sarah

We find no record of Mercy's marriage to Nicholas Hole which would confirm her maiden name. The first recited bequest in her husband's will was to his brother James Hall. Given the different surnames, we might infer Nicholas was referring to his brother-in-law - and that might imply Mercy's maiden name was Hall. The administration of the will of Bennet Hole in 1650 was granted to "relict Mercy Copplestone alias Hole" - and that may refer to Mercy also, implying her maiden name may have been Copplestone. (Refer notes for Nicholas Hole) A bequest in her own will to a "kinsman" Thomas Barron might suggest another possibility, In short, we cannot determine whether any of these is her "true" surname.

She may have been somewhat younger than Nicholas since she wrote her own will

Generation 4 (cont.)

on 24 Oct 1664, almost 20 years after she proved her late husband's will. From the bequests in Mercy's will, we can identify that since Nicholas' death, their two daughters mentioned in the latter's will had married.

Their daughter Mercy had married John Coplestone, and the Testator Mercy left bequests to her son in law and her grandson Desborough and grand-daughters Sarah, Elizabeth & Mercy, all minors. A Coplestone family history in the public domain confirms John Coplestone married Mercy Hole in Exeter in 1644, and had six children - Mercy, Elizabeth, Winifred, John, Paulett & Desborough. In 1654, John Coplestone was a Colonel in Cromwell's army and was knighted the following year, when he was also High Sheriff for Devon.

Their daughter Sarah had married William Lacy of Hartrow, Somerset, and Mercy left legacies to sons William, John, Thomas, George & Nicholas and daughters Ann, Sarah, Margaret, Mercy, Elizabeth & Dorothy.

In other family bequests, Mercy left £20 to her "Kinsman" Thomas Barron, and £10 to each of his three sons, with no other clue as to their relationship - though if he was Mercy's brother, she would probably have referred to him as such. She left charitable bequests to the poor of Thorverton, Brandford, Kirton, St Cyres Newton (ie Newton St Cyres), Shobrooke, Exeter Southgate and the prisoners in Exeter Common Gaol.

Mercy was apparently living in Upton Pyne when she made her will and local dignitaries were named as overseers and witnesses, she also appointed John Tuberville of Tolland, Ed Saffin and Hugh Treble to these roles. These latter are all names we have encountered elsewhere in court cases and wills in north Somerset. Although we cannot be certain these individuals are one and the same, it may suggest that Mercy's origins lie in north Somerset rather than in Upton Pyne and the Exeter area. A further indication comes from the will of 20 May 1697 of William Hole of Brompton Ralph. He directed that his wife Mary should live in his house there which had been granted to him by William Lacy Esq, perhaps a gift by the latter to a relative of his mother-in-law by then deceased.

We should also note here that in her will of 1665, Lucy Yeaw of Aisholt, widow of John Yeaw of Aisholt, left bequests to Humphrey, son of Alice Hole and to her "kinsman Richard Hole", leading us to suppose her maiden name may have been Hole. We might speculate there may have been a family connection to Mercy.

Mercy appointed her son-in-law William Lacy as residuary legatee and sole Executor. Mrs Hole Mother (*in law!*) of Mr Lacy was buried in Stogumber 20th Nov 1676. William proved her will on 16 Feb 1676/7. Presumably she was living with her daughter Sarah at Hartrow

Generation 4 (cont.)

William Lacy and Sarah Hole had the following children:

5.
 - i. WILLIAM⁵ LACY was born about 1648 in Stogumber. He died on 06 Dec 1695 in Stogumber. He married Susannah Hunt, daughter of Robert Hunt, about 1675. She was born in Spreckington or Compton Pauncefoot. She died after 1727.
 - ii. GEORGE LACY was born about 1650 in Stogumber. He died on 27 Aug 1691 in Stogumber. He married Mary Herndon on 12 May 1691 in Over Stowey.

Notes for George Lacy:

We find no baptism for George - he may have been born in the period 1646-1653 when there is a gap in the Stogumber parish register. He was a beneficiary of the wills of his grandmother Mercy and his father - but not of his mother who he pre-deceased.

We have a credible match for the marriage licence dated 12 May 1691 between George Lacy of Stogumber and Mrs Mary Herndon for them to marry in Over Stowey - note, the certificate makes no mention of her as a widow. Thomas Peirce and John Roberts of Petherton were bondsmen with George in the licence.

George made his will on 24 July 1691 - just two months after his marriage. He bequeathed to his mother Sarah silver spoons, part of the plate left to him by his father. To his brother Arthur he left his wearing apparel and to his sisters Anne, Elizabeth and Dorothy a gold ring each. He also left a ring to his "cousin Sarah Lacy". As his father was an only child, he probably used this term to refer to his niece, daughter of his brother William. He appointed his "loving wife Mary" residuary legatee and sole executrix. A footnote on the transcript of the will reads "Mrs Yaws (sic) legacy was (e)rased with his own hand" - presumably a reference to a legacy he left to his sister Dorothy, who married David Yea, which he withdrew.

It was a very short marriage as George died and was buried in Stogumber on 27 August 1691. His will was proved in London on 5th Sept 1691 by Mary Lacy, relict and executrix

- iii. NICHOLAS LACY. He died about 1689.

Notes for Nicholas Lacy:

We find no baptism record for Nicholas, and it may be that he was born

Generation 4 (cont.)

between 1646-1653 when there is a gap in the Stogumber parish register. He was named as beneficiary of his grandmother Mercy Hole's will of 1677. He was also mentioned in a deed made by his father in December 1688, but was NOT among the beneficiaries of the latter's will made in the same month. He may have died about this time though we find no burial record. (refer also notes for William Lacey)

- iv. MERCY LACY. She died on 20 Nov 1678 in Stogumber.

Notes for Mercy Lacy:

We find no baptism for Mercy, and she too may have been born during the 1646 and 1653 gap in the parish records. She was a beneficiary of the will of her grandmother Mercy Lacy, but she pre-deceased her father. The Stogumber parish register records that "Mrs (= Mistress) Mercy Lacy daughter of William Lacy Esq was buried in woollen" on 20th November 1678.

- v. JOHN LACY was born about 1652 in Stogumber. He died on 28 Jun 1671 in Stogumber.

Notes for John Lacy:

John was probably born about 1652, though the gap in the Stogumber parish register precludes us from validating that. John matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford University on 18 July 1668 aged 16, suggesting a y.o.b. of 1652. In 1670, he was a student of the Middle Temple where he was admitted on 1 July. (Oxford Alumni Vol III p 868 and Register of Admissions to the Middle Temple p 182)

He was a beneficiary of the will of his grandmother Mercy Hole, made in 1664, but sadly he pre-deceased her dying in 1671. The Stogumber parish register records the burial of "John the hopefull son of William Lacy esq and Sarah his wife age 22 years and odd months being worn out with a lingering sickness died upon 28 June but was not buried until the 25 July next following in the chancel".

- vi. SARAH LACY.

Notes for Sarah Lacy:

We find no baptism record for Sarah, who was a beneficiary of her grandmother Mercy's will made 1664. She was not a beneficiary of her father's will of 1690 and may have pre-deceased him.

Generation 4 (cont.)

- vii. URSULA LACY was born on 02 Jun 1654 in Stogumber. She died on 24 Apr 1655 in Stogumber.

Notes for Ursula Lacy:

The Stogumber parish register records the baptism of Ursula on the 2nd June 1654

Ursula, infant daughter of William Esq was buried 24th Aoril 1655

6. viii MARY AKA MARGARET LACY was born on 24 Jan 1655/56 in Stogumber. She married John Lawrence on 1664/65. He was born in Creech Grange Dorset.
- ix. ANNE LACY was born on 12 Mar 1656/57 in Stogumber. She died after 1691. She married Amos Trevelyan on 29 Sep 1691 in Crowcombe. He was born about 1644. He died on 03 Apr 1696.

Notes for Anne Lacy:

She was a beneficiary of her grandmother Mercy's will of 1664 and was also left a bequest of £1000 under her father's will. The marriage licence of Amos Trevelyan and Anne Lacy of Crocombe is dated 29 September 1691, and authorises the marriage to be solemnized at Crocombe.

- x. JONATHON LACY was born on 06 May 1658 in Stogumber. He died on 06 Jun 1658 in Stogumber.
- xi. THOMAS LACY was born on 22 Dec 1659 in Stogumber. He died on 26 Apr 1682 in Stogumber.

Notes for Thomas Lacy:

Thomas was a beneficiary of his grandmother Mercy's will, but is NOT mentioned in his fathers will, having pre-deceased him

7. xii. ELIZABETH LACY was born on 02 May 1661 in Stogumber. She died after 1698. She married EDWARD LANGDON. He died after 1699.
8. xiii DOROTHY LACY was born on 10 Mar 1662/63 in Stogumber. She died on 22 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe. She married David Yea on 18 Dec 1690 in Elworthy. He was born on 21 Jan 1663/64 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 25 Mar 1730 in Wiveliscombe.
- xiv ARTHUR LACY was born on 01 Nov 1665 in Stogumber. He died between 1719-1729. He married ISABELLA.

Notes for Arthur Lacy:

The Stogumber parish register records the baptism of "Arthur son of

Generation 4 (cont.)

William Lacy Esq & his wife Sarah” on 1 November 1665. Arthur was the youngest of the seven sons born to William & Sarah, one of whom died in infancy and three more in their youth or middle age. He was born about a year after his grandmother Mercy Lacy made her will. Consequently he is not mentioned by name therein, but was a beneficiary nonetheless by virtue of a provision in her will for any children born to William & Sarah subsequently.

In December 1688 their father William conveyed via two deeds his extensive property estate to Trustees for 500 years to be held for William himself, and after his death to his three surviving sons in succession - William the Younger and his heirs male; in default to Nicholas and his heirs male; and in further default to Arthur and his heirs male. The Trustees were also directed and empowered to dispose of part of William’s estate to raise dowries for his daughters Anne, Elizabeth and Dorothy of £1000, £800 and £600 respectively to be paid within 6 months of his death.

William wrote his will in December 1688 a few days after he executed the above mentioned deeds. He appointed his wife Sarah as Executrix, and directed that the residue of his personal estate be delivered to his Trustees towards his daughters’ dowries and to thereby exonerate his properties from these charges thereon. It appears that Nicholas pre-deceased his father and without issue as he was **NOT** a beneficiary of the will. William died in February 1689/90. However, administration with his will attached was granted not to his widow Sarah, his Executrix, but to his son William the Younger who thereby became possessed of his father’s residual personal estate. However, as will be seen, William failed to give effect to the direction regarding his sisters’ dowries.

As a result, Amos Trevelyan, who had married daughter Anne in 1691 and Edward Langdon who had married daughter Elizabeth brought a case in the Court of Chancery in 1692 against William and the Trustees for non-payment of the dowries. David Yea had by this time married the third daughter Dorothy, but appears **NOT** to have been a party to the case. The effect of this case was that in March 1693/4, the estate was assigned first to Robert Blake of Ashpriors and the next day to Nathaniel Palmer in trust for Sir Thomas Wroth as security for a sum of £2553

Arthur’s elder brother William died in 1695, leaving a widow Susanna, daughter of Robert Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot, and their daughter Sarah who later married to Thomas Rich. Thereby, as the only surviving male heir of William & Sarah, Arthur might have expected to enjoy a

Generation 4 (cont.)

comfortable lifestyle from his late father's considerable estate. Alas, as will be seen, he was to be disappointed,

Arthur must have been aware his brother had failed to give effect to their father's direction regarding their sisters' dowries. It appears his brother had also run up considerable debts. Over the next 20 years Arthur became embroiled in a protracted series of cases in the Court of Chancery regarding his late father's estate, at times as Plaintiff, at others as Defendant. While a review of each case is beyond the scope of this section of the present volume, some key points are captured below and a listing is included in the section "The Estate of William Lacy and legal disputes thereon".

Immediately after the death of William Lacy the Younger, their mother Sarah took possession of certain properties in Hartrow for which her son William was in arrears of rent. The same year Arthur brought his first case in the Court of Chancery against his mother; his sister-in-law Susanna Hunt and her daughter; the Trustees named in his father's deeds and will; Nathaniel Palmer and Sir Thomas Wroth; and his brothers-in-law Amos Trevelyan, Edward Langdon and David Yea and wives. We should note here that in the recitals in his early cases, Arthur set out his ancestry ie his father William, grandfather Thomas and great grand-father also William, confirming his lineage as set out here. He also stated that his great grandfather had been granted part of his state by the Crown.

In 1698, with the debt of £2553 still not paid off, the premises in Arthur's late father's estate were again assigned, this time to Sir William Davy, Thomas Tuckfield and his brother John Tuckfield as security for a further debt of £3000.

Nevertheless, it transpired that the revenues from the various leases on the late William Lacy's estate were insufficient to meet the interest on the debts that had been incurred and yield a sufficient surplus for Arthur to live on. Accordingly, in 1698 Arthur raised a suit in Parliament at Westminster seeking authority to dispose of some or the whole of his father's estate in order to satisfy his sisters' portions and leave a surplus to be invested in demesne lands to generate a comfortable income for him. In a later court case, John Hunt - eldest son of Robert Hunt and Arthur's brother-in-law - stated that he, then a sitting member in the House of Commons, had assisted Arthur in securing the Bill's passage through the Commons and Lords in early 1700. An abstract of the Act is included in the section "The Estate of William Lacy and legal disputes thereon".

Generation 4 (cont.)

The Act appointed a new set of Trustees of William's estate, namely Sir Halswell Tynt; John Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot; James Cade of Halsway, Stogumber; **David Yaw (sic) of Oakhampton**; and Richard Brodrep of Maperton, Dorset. These new Trustees were charged "with all convenient speed" to sell every and any part or parcel of the estate to "the best purchaser(s) and for the best price(s)", and out of the money raised thereby and from the rents and profits pending such sale, to pay off in order of priority Parliament's costs of passing the Act; Sir William Davy & the Tuckfield's debt of £3000; the Trustees own costs of fulfilling their duties; and finally the purchases of Manors, messuages etc for the use of and with the approval of Arthur Lacy for 99 years. The Act granted Arthur the power to make "a jointure to any woman or women he shall hereafter marry of the said purchased premises or any part thereof" - implying Arthur was still a bachelor at this time.

Following passing of the Act, Arthur was involved in further court cases, not least involving the above-named Trustees alleging breach of trust. In one of these cases David Yea gave evidence that he was unaware he had been appointed a Trustee until Arthur provided him with a copy of the Act. Upon inspection, David noted that his name was mis-spelled in the Act as Yaw instead of Yea, upon which ground he was advised he was at risk should he exercise that function. Moreover, he stated that for the previous two years he had been more or less bed-ridden with gout and unable to travel. He did however later engage in a court case together with joint Trustee John Hunt against John Day regarding the latter's rent arrears on that part of the Lacy estate in Upton, Gloucestershire.

It also transpired that Arthur had engaged one Thomas Webber as his solicitor to represent him as Plaintiff and Defendant in these cases. Webber's services came at some considerable cost, with Arthur apparently running up a legal bill over £1500 which with interest for delayed payment eventually reached over £2500. In 1713, Arthur engaged Webber in a court case seeking a detailed account of the fees and disbursements, and at some point Webber apparently had Arthur arrested for non-payment.

Even Arthur's death did not bring to an end the legal disputes concerning the Lacy estate. In 1735, William Langdon, son and heir of Edward Langdon deceased and his wife Elizabeth deceased, sister and co-heir at law of Arthur and Dorothy Yea widow, also a sister and co-heir of Arthur, brought a case against Arthur's solicitor Thomas Webber. Dorothy's residence was cited as Kingston, and her evidence was taken at Taunton. The Plaintiffs alleged that Webber had grossly over-charged their late brother, then in "unfortunate circumstances". For

Generation 4 (cont.)

security of an initial debt of £1500, Arthur had been obliged to convey to Webber that part of the estate in Upton Pyne and the Crediton area, over which Webber eventually claimed an absolute estate. Subsequently the debt increased to over £2500. The Plaintiffs demanded a full account of Webber's charges as well as the right to recover the said conveyed property. They further alleged that Webber had arranged for their late brother to be arrested for non-payment of his debts and confined to the Fleet prison, where they stated he eventually died. Webber rejected their allegations, providing schedules of fees and disbursements authorised by the court taxing masters to justify his dues, and rejecting their demand for recovery of the properties. He also claimed that Arthur's confinement had lasted only five days - though it is unclear if the two confinement incidents are one and the same. In this court case, as with all the other cases referred to above and as is common in Chancery records, we find no verdict of the court.

We have been unable to discover a death or burial record or a will for Arthur. He was apparently still alive in **1719**, in which year Thomas Webber in the court case of 1735 claimed he had again acted as Arthur's solicitor. In his *History of the Yea Family*, Alfred Monday states (p 53) that administration of Arthur's personal estate and effects was granted on **26 November 1729** to his relict Isabella, though without citing a source or in which court the grant was made, nor making any comment on the identity of his widow. In "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland, vol 2" (p 1448) Brendan Burke cites a date of **17 June 1729**. We have thus quoted a date of death between **1719/1729**.

As a result of the debts incurred by William Lacy the Younger and subsequently by Arthur, the Lacy estate was dispersed. The Manor of Sturminster Marshall in Dorset passed into the hands of David Yea, though it unclear whether this came through an inheritance of his wife, Arthur's sister Dorothy, or through David who as a Trustee was in a favourable position to be "best purchaser" of the same.

- xv. SUSANNA LACY was born on 27 Oct 1671 in Stogumber. She died on 19 Mar 1671/72 in Stogumber.

Notes for Susanna Lacy:

The Stogumber parish register states that Susanna daughter of William Lacy & Sarah (sic) his wife was baptised at the house at Hartrow. Her burial record simply refers to her as "the young daughter of Mr Lacy"

Generation 4 (cont.)

Generation 5

5. **WILLIAM⁵ LACY** (William⁴, Thomas³, William², William¹) was born about 1648 in Stogumber. He died on 06 Dec 1695 in Stogumber. He married Susannah Hunt, daughter of Robert Hunt, about 1675. She was born in Spreckington or Compton Pauncefoot. She died after 1727.

Notes for William Lacy:

1648: William was the first of William & Sarah's children, and was probably born in 1648, though we are unable to validate his baptism in the Stogumber parish records where there is a gap 1646-1653. William, son of William Lacy of Hartrow is recorded as matriculating from Queen's College Oxford on 25 May 1666 aged 18, supporting a y.o.b in 1648. The same year he went on to become a student at the Middle Temple, where he was admitted on 30th June. (Oxford Alumni Vol III, p 869 and Register of Admissions to Middle Temple p 173)

Abt 1675: William married Susanna Hunt, when he would have been about 27. We find no record of their marriage, but their first child Susanna was born in February 1675/6, suggesting a marriage around 1675.

1691: William Lacy of Hartrow served as Sheriff of Somerset. This must have been William born ca 1648 and not his father, as the latter died in 1690.

1695: The Stogumber parish register records the burial of William Lacy of Hartrow Esq on 6 December. William was only in his late 40's at death. William apparently left a will, administration of which passed to his mother after his relict Susanna and daughter Sarah both declined to act - though we find no record of such a will or administration in the PCC records. ((History of the Honour of Dunster p 176)

Notes for Susannah Hunt:

Susanna was the daughter of Robert Hunt of Speckington, near Yeovilton, though we find no baptism record for her in the Yeovilton area or elsewhere. (History of the Honour of Dunster p 176)

1705: Susanna, widowed since 1695, was a co-defendant with her daughter and son-in-law and others in a court case brought by her brother-in-law Arthur Lacy concerning the property at Hartrow:

Arthur Lacy v Robert Crudge, Susannah Lacy widow, Thomas Rich and Sarah his

Generation 5 (cont.)

wife, John Hunt, Richard Broadripp and others: Hartrow, Somerset. Bill and plea . (Court of Chancery: Six Clerks Office: Pleadings before 1714, Whittington; National Archives ref C 10/437/14)

1679/1680: In his will made on 10 January 1679/1680 and proved 30 June 1680 (copy on file), Robert Hunt of Speckington, Somerset left bequests (among others) of £20 each to his “son Lacy and daughter Lacy”. He made no reference to any grand-children born to the couple - consistent with the deaths in infancy of their two first-born, and a third child born after his death (see below). Robert also left a bequest to his son John Hunt.

1715: We don't know the outcome of the above court case of 1705, but it appears to have been resolved amicably as in 1715, her son-in-law Thomas Rich left to Susanna a lifetime interest in his household effects at Hartrow. (see also his personal notes)

1727: Susanna was still living in 1727, when her grandson Thomas Rich stated in his will that (his fiancé) Margaret Hay was living with his grandmother Susanna Lacy widow. We find no subsequent burial record for her.

William Lacy and Susannah Hunt had the following children:

- i. SUSANNA⁶ LACY was born on 10 Feb 1675/76 in Stogumber. She died on 01 Mar 1675/76 in Stogumber.
- ii. WILLIAM LACY was born on 20 Jan 1676/77 in Stogumber. He died on 18 Dec 1678 in Stogumber.
9. iii. SARAH LACY was born on 07 Sep 1682 in Stogumber. She died on 27 Jul 1711 in Stogumber. She married Thomas Rich on 17 Sep 1702 in Aisholt. He was born on 13 Jul 1680 in Lydeard St Lawrence. He died about 1716 in Stogumber.
6. **MARY AKA MARGARET⁵ LACY** (William⁴, Thomas³, William², William¹) was born on 24 Jan 1655/56 in Stogumber. She married John Lawrence on 1664/65. He was born in Creech Grange Dorset.

Notes for Mary aka Margaret Lacy:

The parish register states Mary - forename clear - was born 24 Jan and baptised 5 Feb 1655/6. Mary is NOT referred to in her grandmother Mercy's will of 1664, but Mercy did leave a bequest to a grand-daughter Margaret, for whom we find no baptism. It may be that Mary was later given the name Margaret.

Moreover, we find a record of a property transaction which refers to the marriage

Generation 5 (cont.)

settlement between John Lawrence and Margaret, daughter of William Lacy

Manor, rectory and vicarage of and 450 ac. wood in AFFPUDDLE; manor and advowson of (CHURCH) KNOWLE; manor, capital messuage; farm and demesnes of Creech Grange, messuage and farm of W. Creech and advowson of STEEPLE; 2 capital messuages, farms and demesnes of Tyneham, alias W. Tyneham, and Egleston in TYNEHAM. (Lawrence, Williams, Lane, Curran and Napper)

With copy marriage settlement of **John, son of Robert Laurence of Creech Grange, esq. and Margaret, daughter of William Lacy of Hart Row, Somerset, esq., 1664/5;**

Marriage settlement of John Laurence of Tyneham, esq., and Mary Moory of Handley, spinster, 1668/9.

We find no record of the marriage between John & Margaret. It appears from this deed that John may have married twice, implying that Margaret may have died shortly after their marriage and birth of their daughter Ursula, though we find no burial record for Margaret. (Dorset Archives collection 1664/5-1772, doc ref D/FRA/T117)

Notes for John Lawrence:

He was born in Creech Grange Dorset

John Lawrence and Mary aka Margaret Lacy had the following child:

- i. URSULA⁶ LAWRENCE was born about 1667. She died on 21 Jun 1669 in Stogumber.

Notes for Ursula Lawrence:

The Stogumber parish register has the burial on 21 June 1669 of Ursula Lawrence recorded as “a child of two years old, granddaughter of Mr Lacy of Haretrow”. We find no baptism record for Ursula. We might speculate that Margaret died prematurely, and that Ursula went to live with her maternal grandfather in Stogumber where she died

7. ELIZABETH⁵ LACY (William⁴, Thomas³, William², William¹) was born on 02 May 1661 in Stogumber. She died after 1698. She married EDWARD LANGDON. He died after 1699.

Notes for Elizabeth Lacy:

Elizabeth was the beneficiary of £800 under her father’s will of 1688, when she was apparently still unmarried. At some point she married Edward Langdon, to whom

Generation 5 (cont.)

she bore three children, as is confirmed by the legacies left to them in the will of her mother Sarah Lacy of 1699. We find no marriage or burial record for her.

Notes for Edward Langdon:

We find no baptism, marriage or burial record for Edward Langdon. We do find two deeds relating to properties in Somerset, Devon and Dorset known to have been linked to the Lacey family, though we have been unable to demonstrate a link between Edward and the Langdon's who were parties to these deeds, abstracts of which follow:

1659: John Langdon of Chipstable was party to a deed dated 18 April 1659 involving a portfolio of properties in Somerset, Devon & Dorset:

Title Grant of lands in Somerset, Devon and Dorset between.

- i) Cadwallader Jones of Greeneham, Esq., and Anne his wife, one of the daughters of John Bluett and Thomas Neville of the city of London, draper
- ii) Richard Saltonstall of the city of Westminster, Middlesex, Esq., and Ralph Darnell of the same place, Esq.
- iii) John Gifford of Wellington, gent, Edward Denham of East Bagborough in the parish of Bishops Lydeard, gent, John Langdon of Chipstable, gent and John Brooke of Ashbrittle, gent

Of a half and a quarter of one third of the Manors of Iwood [in Congresbury] and Yatton alias Iwood Yatton, the Manors of Faringdon and Milverton, a forth of the Rectories and Advownsons of Hockworthy and Burlescombe, a forth of the Rectory and Advownson of Sampford Arundel, one third and a forth of one third of properties in Aishbrittle and Wellington, a forth of a half of the Rectory of Holcombe Rogus, a forth of the hundred of Milverton, of the hundred Manor and Barton of North Petherton, of the Manor etc. of Greeneham or Grendham, of Manors of Somerset Shippen, Sheirston, Chipstable, Hagley and Eastbagborough etc; a forth share of the of Advownson of Chipstable, one third and a forth of one third of the Manors of Sturminster Marshall (Dorset) and Holcombe Buhell (Devon); a forth of the Manors of Clehanger, Donningston and Henacre alias Henager Gregory (Devon); a fourth of the Advownson of Clehanger; etc.

(SWHT doc ref DD\SF/2/119/49. Photocopies only original doc. withdrawn. Former ref. DD\SF/446)

1694: Thomas Langdon of Chipstable was party to two deeds on 21 and 22 September 1694:

Title Lease and release of the manor of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset.

Description i) Thomas Langdon of Chipstable, gent to ii) John Croswick of

Generation 5 (cont.)

Langford, Esq. Of a third part and a fourth part of a further third of the manor of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset. Consideration: 10sh.
(SWHT doc ref (DD\SF/2/106/34, Former ref. part of DD\SF/3157).

Edward Langdon and Elizabeth Lacy had the following children:

- i. EDWARD⁶ LANGDON. He died after 1699.
 - ii. SARAH LANGDON. She died after 1699.
 - iii. WILLIAM LANGDON. He died after 1699.
8. **DOROTHY⁵ LACY** (William⁴, Thomas³, William², William¹) was born on 10 Mar 1662/63 in Stogumber. She died on 22 May 1741 in Wiveliscombe. She married David Yea on 18 Dec 1690 in Elworthy. He was born on 21 Jan 1663/64 in Wiveliscombe. He died on 25 Mar 1730 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for Dorothy Lacy:

1662/3: The Stogumber parish register records the baptism of Dorothe daughter of William Lacy esq and Sarah his wife on 10 March. She was the youngest of William & Sarah's twelve children, not all of whom survive into adulthood.

1664: Dorothy was left a bequest in the will of her maternal grandmother Mercy Hole.

1688: In his will of 7 December, her father William made provision for a portion or dowry for each of his three daughters, and therein for Dorothy £600. However, he apparently did not have the ready money to satisfy these provisions, and he had previously made a conveyance of part of his estate to be mortgaged to meet this obligation. Her father died the following year, and the administration of his estate became a protracted affair (please see notes for William Lacy below).

1690: Dorothy married David Yea in Elworthy on 18 December. Given the manner in which her father had disposed of his estate with instructions for part to be mortgaged to finance his daughters' portions, it seems unlikely Dorothy brought a significant dowry at the time of her marriage.

1691: Dorothy was left a mourning ring in the will of her brother George who was buried in Stogumber on 27 Aug 1691.

1690/1699: Although we have found no baptism for him, at some point after her marriage in 1690 Dorothy gave birth to a son David. His existence is confirmed in her mother's will of January 1698/9 in which she left a bequest to grandson David then a minor, and in event of his premature death to Dorothy herself. (see also notes

Generation 5 (cont.)

for her husband David Yea above)

1715/1724: In her draft and final wills of 1715 and 1724 respectively, her mother-in-law Mary Yea left bequests to Dorothy and to Dorothy's son David.

1729: Dorothy's brother Arthur died leaving Dorothy and her sister Elizabeth who had married Edward Langdon as co-heiresses. Administration of his affairs was granted to his widow Isabella, and we have no detail of what Dorothy's inheritance might have been

1735: Dorothy was the joint plaintiff with her nephew William Langdon, son of her deceased sister Elizabeth in a case in the Court of Chancery against Thomas Webber. Dorothy and Elizabeth were co-heirs at law of their deceased brother Arthur. Thomas Webber had been the latter's solicitor, who William & Dorothy accused of having overcharged the late Arthur in the provision of legal services over about a ten year period. (see also noted for Arthur lacy)

Plaintiffs: William Langdon, gent of Holcombe Rogus, Devon (only son and heir of William Langdon, gent deceased and Elizabeth Langdon his wife, deceased, a sister and coheir at law of Arthur Lacy, yeoman deceased, late of Hartrow, Somerset) and Dorothy Yea, widow of Kingston, Somerset (also sister and coheir at law of said Arthur Lacy).

Defendant: Thomas Webber. (National Archives doc ref C11/2062/26)

1741: Dorothy outlived her husband by about 11 years. The Wiveliscombe parish register has the burial of Mrs Dorothy Yea, widow on 22 May. She was aged about 79 at death. Although we might expect that Dorothy had significant assets, it seems odd that we find no will or IPM for her. Her only son David presumably inherited any such assets.

Notes for David Yea:

As cited in her personal notes, Dorothy Lacy married David Yea in Elworthy on 18 Dec 1690. David was the son of David Yea and Mary Hobbes. **For fuller details of David, please refer to the Descendants of Richard & Alice Yea section of this volume**

David Yea and Dorothy Lacy had the following child:

- i. DAVID⁶ YEA was born between 1690-1698. He died on 25 Oct 1751 in Wiveliscombe.

Notes for David Yea:

For fuller details of this David, please refer to the earlier Descendants of Richard & Alice Yea section of this volume.

Generation 6

9. **SARAH⁶ LACY** (William⁵, William⁴, Thomas³, William², William¹) was born on 07 Sep 1682 in Stogumber. She died on 27 Jul 1711 in Stogumber. She married Thomas Rich on 17 Sep 1702 in Aisholt. He was born on 13 Jul 1680 in Lydeard St Lawrence. He died about 1716 in Stogumber.

Notes for Sarah Lacy:

1682: The Stogumber parish register records the birth of Sarah, daughter of Mr William Lacy gent and Susanna his wife on 7 September.

1688: Sarah was a beneficiary of the will of her grandfather William Lacey in which he bequeathed her £10.

1691: In his will made in 1691, her uncle George Lacy, her father's brother, left "his cousin" (ie niece) Sarah a ring to the value of 12 shillings.

1702: Thomas Rich & Sarah Lacy were married in Aisholt on 17 September.

1711: The Stogumber parish register records that Sarah, wife of Thomas Rich was buried in linen on 27 July 1711.

Notes for Thomas Rich:

1680: The Lydeard St Lawrence parish register has a credible match for the baptism of Thomas, son of Charles Rich (of Hartrow ?? - register entry very faint) on 13 July 1680.

1702: Thomas Rich & Sarah Lacy were married in Aisholt on 17 September 1702. Thomas was just into his majority and Sarah not quite into her's.

1715: Thomas Rich made his will on 14 April 1715. He left his household effects at Hartrow to his mother-in-law Susanna Lacy widow for life, and after her death to his son Thomas Rich. He also left her £100 and the use of his "chariot and pair of horses". Thomas left his gold watch and £50 to Mrs Sarah Periam of Milverton, widow and a mourning ring to the value of one guinea to each of her three (un-named) daughters. Thomas appointed as Trustees Sir John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, Baronet; John Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot (probably the brother of his mother in law Susanna nee Hunt); Thomas Dyke of Telton; and Thomas Camplin of Brompton Ralph, clerk. He placed his estate with them in trust for his son Thomas Rich, then a minor, and in the event of his death to his issue male and in default, then to his issue female. Should his son Thomas die with no issue, then the estate was to pass to Testator's nephew John Williams alias Score and his heirs upon condition that he took the surname Rich; and in case of refusal, then to nephew Edward

Generation 6 (cont.)

Williams alias Score, and ditto then to nephew Robert Williams. Thomas appointed his Trustees guardians of his son Thomas, and joint Executors of his will. He left a bequest of £5 to his godson Zachary Periam, and the same sum to the poor of Stogumber and of Overstowey.

1716: Thomas's will was proved by his nominated Executors on 3 August 1716. He probably died earlier that year, though there is a gap in the Stogumber parish register 1712/1717, so we are unable to determine the date of his burial

Thomas Rich and Sarah Lacy had the following child:

- i. THOMAS⁷ RICH was born on 26 Jul 1703 in Over Stowey. He died on 30 Apr 1727 in Stogumber.

Notes for Thomas Rich:

1727: Thomas Rich of Hartrow died unmarried and was buried in Stogumber on 30 April 1727 aged just 24. He made his will six days before his death, full copy on file. He bequeathed £200 to his grandmother Susanna Lacy, £100 to a godson, and some gifts to servants. All the rest of his estate he left to his fiancé Margaret Hay, the daughter of the late James Hay of Elworthy, sometime Rector of Clatworthy. Margaret was then living with his grandmother.

Thomas had inherited the advowson of Elworthy from his father, which the latter had held in 1712. It passed under his will to Margaret Hay, although David Yea, son of David Yea & Dorothy Lacy, presented parsons there in 1731 and 1746. (History of the Honour of Dunster, pp 185/6)

Margaret caused a memorial to him to be erected in Stogumber parish church, and spent the remainder of her life a spinster engaged in charitable works. Margaret died in 1753, whereupon her estate including the property of Hartrow, passed out of the Lacy family, and to her sisters and nephew. (History of the Honour of Dunster p 177)

The Estate of William Lacy and the legal disputes thereon

The Lacy's were another prominent Somerset family into which a Yea inter-married – namely David Yea who married Dorothy Lacy in 1690. This family connection seems to have been of particular importance to the Yea family, as Lacy became a forename of Yea descendants in subsequent generations. Dorothy's father William Lacy had established an extensive estate through marriage and purchase, owning properties in Somerset, Devon, Dorset and Gloucestershire. However, after his death his sons William and then Arthur ran up debts which led to a protracted series of legal cases and eventually to the estate being dispersed. A listing of the cases involving Arthur as both Plaintiff and Defendant in the Court of Chancery held in the records of the National Archives is presented below, together with an abstract of an Act of Parliament enacted on Arthur's behalf:

List of Court Cases in Chancery at the National Archives

1. 1692: Trevelyan vs Lacy NA doc ref C8/438/51

Plaintiff: Amos Trevelyan, Edward Langdon and Elizabeth Langdon his wife.

Defendants: William Lacy, Sarah Lacy, John Northcott, George Musgrave, James Cade, Francis Trevelyan and others.

Subject: property in Kingston Seymour, Somerset, Upton, Gloucestershire, Sturminster Marshall, Dorset etc.

Document type: Bill and five answers. Note – this document was lodged *before* the Act of Parliament was passed

2. Abt 1696 Lacy vs Lacy (1643-1714) NA doc ref C9/453/107

Plaintiff: Arthur Lacy

Defendants: Not stated in NA abstract, but plaintiff sought sub-poena's against Sarah Lacy widow (ie his mother), Susanna Lacy widow and her infant daughter Sarah (ie his sister-in-law & niece); John Northcott, James Cade, George Musgrave & Francis Trevelyan (ie the trustees named in his father's will); Nathaniel Palmer & Sir Thomas Wroth (who advanced money); Amos Trevelyan (his brother-in-law married to Anne); Edward Langdon & his wife Elizabeth (ie his sister and brother-in-law); and David Yea and his wife Dorothy (another sister and brother-in-law).

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract, but refers to properties in Somerset & elsewhere

Document type: Bill only. Note – this document appears to have been lodged *before* the Act of Parliament was passed

The Bill of Complaint has no date and is given in a range 1643-1714. It is addressed to Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Sir John Somers served in this function from 1693-1697, and as Lord Somers from 1697-1700. Arthur's elder brother William died in Dec 1695. We might conclude that the Bill was lodged about 1696.

3. 1698: Private Act, 11 William III, c. 9, Parliamentary Archives document ref HL/PO/PB/1/1698/11W3n33

Description: An Act for Sale of several Western Manors and Lands, the Estate of Arthur Lacy Esquire, for discharging a Mortgage thereupon, and for laying out the Surplus Monies in the Purchase of Demesne Lands, to be settled to the same Uses.

(Note – this record is held in the Parliamentary Archives, not the National Archives. See below for an abstract)

4. 1702: Lacy vs Unknown NA doc ref C6/539/143

Plaintiff: Arthur Lacy

Defendants: Unknown.

Subject: Brief description taken from an 18th C listing.

5. 1702: Lacy v Rich NA doc ref C8/595/4

Plaintiffs: Arthur Lacy.

Defendants: Thomas Rich, Sarah Rich his wife (ie Arthur's niece), John Northcott, Richard Brodrepp, George Style, Robert Crudge and others.

Subject: property in Hartrow, Somerset.

Document type: bill and two answers

6. 1705: Lacy vs Crudge NA doc ref C10/437/14

Plaintiff; Arthur Lacy

Defendants: Robert Crudge; Susanna Lacy widow (his sister-in-law nee Hunt); Thomas Rich & Sarah Rich his wife (the latter his niece Sarah nee Hunt); John Hunt (Susanna's brother); Richard Broadripp & others.

Subject; Property in Hartrow, Somerset

Document type: Bill & plea.

7. 1707: Lacy vs Crane Na doc ref C8/617/2

Plaintiff; Arthur Lacy

Defendant: George Crane

Subject: money, Somerset

Document type: Answer only

8. 1707:Lacy vs Yea (C8/485/25)

Plaintiff: Arthur Lacy

Defendants: David Yea & John Hunt

Subject: Property in Upton, Gloucestershire, Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, Kingston Seymour, Somerset etc, Devon.

Document type: Two answers

9. 1709: Lacy vs David Yea, Thomas & Roger Tuckfield NA doc ref C8/617/12

Plaintiff: Arthur Lacy

Defendants: David Yea, Thomas Tuckfield, Roger Tuckfield.

Subject: property in manors etc not specified, [Gloucestershire, Dorset, Somerset and Devon].

Document type: two answers

10. 1711: Hunt vs Lacy NA doc ref C8/376/17

Plaintiff: John Hunt

Defendants: Arthur Lacy, David Yea, Roger Tuckfeild, Thomas Rich, Thomas Rich, Thomas Tuckfield and Edward Raymond

Subject: Money, Somerset

Document type: Bill only

11. 1711: Rich vs Lacy NA doc ref C8/377/124

Plaintiff: Thomas Rich & Thomas Rich

Defendant: Arthur Lacy

Subject: money, Somerset

Document type: bill only

12. 1711: Rich vs Lacy NA doc ref C8/377/127

Plaintiff: Thomas Rich & Thomas Rich

Defendant: Arthur Lacy

Subject: money, Somerset

Document type: bill only (Duplicate of # 11 ??)

13. 1713: Lacy vs Webber NA doc ref C10/434/62

Plaintiff: Arthur Lacy

Defendants: Thomas Webber & Robert Moore

Subject: Property in Stogumber, Somerset

Document type: Bill only.

14. 1714/1718: Lacy vs Trevelyan NA doc ref C11/851/86

Plaintiff: Susanna Lacy widow of Hartrow Somerset

Defendants: Sir John Trevelyan bart, John Hunt, Thomas Dyke, Thomas Camplin, clerk, Thomas Rich alias Thomas Score an infant, David Yea and Miles Corbett

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract. NOTE – this document may not be connected to Arthur & his estate, but is included here given the names of plaintiff & defendants

Document type: Bill only.

15. 1716: Williams alias Score vs Trevelyan NA doc ref C11/761/35

Plaintiffs: John Williams alias John Score, gent of Wellington, Somerset, Edward Williams alias Edward Score, gent of Fiddington, Somerset, Robert Williams alias Robert Score, gent of Fiddington, David Yea, gent of Okington, Jane Gande, spinster of Hartrow, Somerset, Thomas Seward, merchant of Dorchester, Dorset, John Brewer of Crowcombe, somerset and Elizabeth Brewer his wife, Rupert Clarke, gent of Lyons Inn, Middlesex and James Taylor of Stogumber, Somerset.

Defendants: Sir John Trevelyan bart, John Hunt, Thomas Dyke, esq, Thomas Camplyn junior, clerk, Thomas Rich, Susanna Lacy, widow, Sarah Periam, widow, Robert Liddon senior, Nicolas Liddon and Robert Liddon junior.

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract. NOTE – this document may not be connected to Arthur & his estate, but is included here given the names of plaintiff & defendants

Document type: Bill and five answers.

16. 1717: Trevelyan vs Blake NA doc ref C11/2225/44

Plaintiffs: Sir John Trevelyan bart of Nethescomb, Somerset, John Hunt, esq of Compton Pauncefort, Somerset, Thomas Dyke, esq of Yetton, Somerset, Thomas Camplyn junior, clerk of Brompton Ralph, Somerset and Thomas Rich (son and heir of Thomas Rich, esq of Hartrow, Sogumber, Somerset) infant (by Susanna Lacy, widow).

Defendants: Roger Blake, clerk, John Dibble, gent, George Hall and Thomas Walford.

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract. NOTE – this document may not be connected to Arthur & his estate, but is included here given the names of plaintiff & defendants

Document type: Bill and answer

17. 1718: Hunt vs Day NA doc ref C11/850/179

Plaintiffs: John Hunt, esq of Compton Pauncefoot, Somerset and David Yea, esq of Oakhampton, Somerset (trustees of the estate of Arthur Lacy, esq).

Defendant: John Day:

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract but refers to property in Upton Gloucestershire

Document type: Not stated in NA abstract, but Bill only.

18. 1730: Hunt vs Hay NA doc ref C11/2245/38

Plaintiff: Elizabeth Hunt, widow of Compton Pauncefoot, Somerset (executrix of Susanna Lacy, widow deceased, late of Hartrow, Somerset).

Defendant: Margaret Hay, spinster

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract

Document type: Bill and answer.

19. 1735: Langdon vs Webber NA doc ref C11/2063/26

Plaintiffs: William Langdon, gent of Holcombe Rogus, Devon (only son and heir of William Langdon, gent deceased and Elizabeth Langdon his wife, deceased, a sister and coheir at law of Arthur Lacy, yeoman deceased, late of Hartrow, Somerset) and Dorothy Yea, widow of Kingston, Somerset (also sister and coheir at law of said Arthur Lacy).

Defendant: Thomas Webber

Subject: Not stated in NA abstract but concerns estate of Arthur Lacy deceased including property in Crediton area and elsewhere

Document type: Bill and answer

Abstract of an Act of Parliament:

1698: Private Act, 11 William III, c. 9, Parliamentary Archives document ref HL/PO/PB/1/1698/11W3n33

Description: An Act for Sale of several Western Manors and Lands, the Estate of Arthur Lacy Esquire, for discharging a Mortgage thereupon, and for laying out the Surplus Monies in the Purchase of Demesne Lands, to be settled to the same Uses.

We have on file a 22 page record being a transcript of an Act of Parliament passed upon the suit of Arthur Lacy relating to the estate of his father William Lacy the Elder. While a full transcription of the Act is beyond the scope of this section of this volume, the key points are summarised below :

4th and 5th December 1688. Sir William Lacy the Elder executed two deeds in which he appointed the following as trustees over his estate for a term of 500 years:

Francis Luttrell; John Norcot/Northcott; James Cade; George Musgrove; Francis Trevillian – Luttrell and Trevillian in particular from prominent families.

Under the trust so established, the properties in William's estate were to be held for William himself for life, and thereafter successively to his son William and his heirs male, and in default likewise to Nicholas, and in further default likewise to Arthur.

The Manors and properties referred to included :

Kingston Seymour, Somerset; Upton, Gloucestershire; Sturminster Marshall, Dorset; Hartrow, Stogumber, Somerset, purchased of Nathaniel Ingram, Yeoman; estate in Devon bought of Sir John Copplestone and his son Desborough Copplestone (the latter were properties in the Upton Pyne and Crediton area. Sir John was married to William's sister in law Mercy nee Hole.)

The recital refers to provisions which William Lacy wished to make in respect of marriage portions or dowries for this three daughters :

Anne £1000; Elizabeth; £800; and Dorothy £600

The deeds provided for the Trustees to receive income from the properties towards raising his daughters' dowries and thus relieving the charge upon the properties, and to sell and dispose of the properties to the same end.

The recital also refers to William's male heirs, namely :

William Lacy the Younger; Nicholas Lacy; and youngest son Arthur Lacy

The recital notes that Nicholas died without issue.

1688/90; William Lacy the Elder made his will dated 7 Dec 1688, and died on 10 Feb 1689/90. He named his wife Sarah as Executrix and directed that the residue of his personal estate be delivered to his Trustees to exonerate the properties from the said dowries. However, apparently with Sarah's agreement, administration with William's will attached was granted to his son William Lacy the Younger who thereby became possessed of his father's residual estate. The recital states William the Younger failed to give effect to raising his sister's marriage portions.

1693. The recital refers to a decree made in the Court of Chancery dated 8 July in 5 William III (= 8 July 1693) between Amos Trevillian and other Complainants to the Trustees and William Lacy the Younger and other defendants, for transferring the trust and raising the marriage portions. (Amos Trevelyan was married to William Lacy's daughter Anne. The "other Complainants" were Edward Langdon and his wife Elizabeth – another of William's daughters. David Yea was by this time married to William's third surviving daughter Dorothy, but they were apparently NOT parties to the Complaint).

1693. Pursuant to the decree in Chancery, by a quadripartite indenture dated 6 March 1693/4, the Trustees assigned the premises to Robert Blake, of Ashpriors, Somerset

1693. The recital goes on that through a second quadripartite indenture dated 7 March 1693/4 (ie the following day) and in consideration of several sums of money paid for the said marriage portions, the term of 500 years was further assigned to Nathaniel Palmer in trust for Sir Thomas Wroth as security for a sum of £2553.

1698. The recital continues that the said £2553 not having been paid, by a third quadripartite indenture dated 8 September 1698 and in consideration of a payment of £3000 paid by Sir William Davy, Thomas Tuckfield and John Tuckfield, the premises were assigned to them as security of the said £3000.

1699 (??) The recital then refers to the fact that the revenues from the various leases on the Lacy estate were inadequate to service the interest on the £3000 and generate any maintenance (ie surplus) out of the premises. It notes that if the estate were sold, a sum much larger than the £3000 and interest thereon would be realised, and the surplus of which if re-invested in lands held “in demesne” would provide “a comfortable subsistence” for Arthur Lacy. The rider to this statement is that such sale “cannot be effected but by authority of Parliament”, and seeks that Arthur Lacy’s suit be “enacted by the King’s Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled”.

The Act provided that the estate “be and the same are actually vested and settled in and upon Sir Halswell Tynt of Halswell, Somerset, Baronet; John Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot; George Grant of Somerton; James Cade of Halsway Stogumber; David Yaw (sic) of Oakehampton, Somerset, Esquire; and Richard Brodrip of Maperton, Dorset, Esquire”. Those named were authorised “with all convenient speed” to sell every and any part or parcel of the estate to “the best purchaser(s) and for the best price(s)”, and out of the money raised thereby and from the rents and profits pending such sale, and directed to apply the proceeds as follows :

1. To pay the charges of the Act of Parliament
2. To pay to Sir William Davy, John Tuckfield and Thomas Tuckfield their mortgage for £3000 and interest thereon.
3. To pay Sir Haswell Tynt, John Hunt, George Grant, James Cade, David Yaw and Richard Brodrip their costs incurred in acting in trust under this Act of Parliament
4. To the purchase of Manors, messuages etc with the consent and approval and for the benefit of Arthur Lacy and his heirs for 99 years, the trustees to be seized thereof in trust for him

The suit continues that nothing in the said Act of Parliament shall detract from the security of the £3000 paid out by Sir William Davy and Thomas & John Tuckfield. It concludes by referring to rights under the Act restricted to Arthur Lacy and any heirs etc, and to Sarah, daughter of William Lacy the Younger and her heirs etc.

1699/1700. The Act of Parliament received its third reading in the House of Commons on 12 February 11 William III (= 12 February 1699/1700). The Commons passed the Bill and required that “Mr Palmer do carry the Bill to the Lords, and desire their concurrence thereunto”

Please refer to the website links on the next page for further details of Parliament’s passing of the Bill concerning Lacy’s estate

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=iRw6AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA192&lpg=PA192&dq=sale+of+arthur+lacy%27s+Inds&source=bl&ots=JcgDxr4kfF&sig=eSfr0gHnY9WAXFRt9jFj90SfuOU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjeg4rYgrDRAhVHziYKHxjHBpQQ6AEIHDA#v=onepage&q=sale%20of%20arthur%20lacy's%20Inds&f=true>

The Bill was passed without amendment in the House of Lords on 9 March 1699/1700

https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=cyVDAAAACAAJ&pg=PA542&lpg=PA542&dq=sale+of+arthur+lacy%27s+Inds&source=bl&ots=ltdNLhK0Qt&sig=WPXjiq2e6oIB5UKtEUwkdGv08_4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjeg4rYgrDRAhVHziYKHXjHBpQQ6AEIHzAB#v=onepage&q=sale%20of%20arthur%20lacy's%20Inds&f=false

Yea Family Wills & Probates

Below is a list of wills of members of the Yea family referred to in the main text of this volume. The majority are demonstrably those of Richard and his descendants. A few wills shown in *italics* are also referred to in the text, and are of individuals who may have some relationship to Richard's family from Wiveliscombe, but which are as yet not Proven.

Generally, the text of each will appears in the personal notes of the Testator in the main text. Where the transcript extends over a number of pages, a summary of the main points is included with the Testator's personal notes, and a fuller version of the will is included on the following pages in this Section. The Testators in such cases are shown in the list in **bold script**.

Dates cited are generally the year when the will was proved. Where two dates are shown, these are the years when the will was made and when proved. Note these wills are listed in chronological order, which differs slightly from the order in which the Testators appear in the main text.

1548/1549: Richard Yea of Wiveliscombe

1591: Richard Yawe of Milverton

1621: John Yea of Chipstable, Yeoman

1644/1655 John Yea of Aisholt, Husbandman

1657/1658: David Yea the Elder of Wiveliscombe

1665: Luce Yaw of Aisholt

1685/1686: David Yea the Elder of Wiveliscombe

1715: Mary Yea (nee Hobbs), (later superseded)

1723/1764: Mary Yea (nee Hobbs) of Wiveliscombe, widow

1730/1751: David Yea of Wiveliscombe Esq.

1758/1794: David Yea of Wiveliscombe Esq.

1781/1781: Joan Yea (nee Brewer) of Brompton Ralph, widow

1782/1791: Dame Julia Yea (nee Trevelyan) of Pyrland

1790/1809: Jenny Yea of Bishops Lydeard, Spinster

1804/1805: William Walter Yea Esq of Bishops Hull

1804/1814: Dorothy (Yea) Winter of Bishops Lydeard, widow

1805/1807: Sir William Yea Baronet of Pyrland House

1811/1811: George Yea of Wiveliscombe Esq.

1822/1824: William Walter Yea late of Kingston Russell in the County of Dorset but now of No 68 Upper Berkeley Street Portman Square London Baronet

1828/1828: Margaret Yea (nee Duff) of St John, Hackney, Middlesex

1828/1829: Jane Yea of Pyrland Hall, Somerset, Widow

1855/1855: Lacey Walter Giles Yea, Colonel, 7th Royal Fusiliers

1548/1549: Richard Yea of Wiveliscombe

In the name of God Amen the 25th day of July in the seconde yere of our Lord God 1548 and in the second yere of the Raigne of or Sou'aigne Lord Edwarde the VIth by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Kinge defender of the faith and in earthe next under Christe of the Church of England and also of Ireland the supreme hed, I Richard Yea of the parish of Wyviliscombe in the dioces of Bath and Welles whole of minde and pfitte of Remembrance make my testament and last will in manner and forme following, First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried in the church of Wyviliscombe aforesaid. Also I give to the Reparacion of the same church for my burial there 6s.8d. Also to the repair of the Cathedral Church of Welles I give 12d. I give to John Yea my second beste salt of silver pcell gilte and half a dosen of silver spoones of the beste dozen,

a fetherbede, a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets, a coverlet, and a box bolster, the two middle brazen crocks, the third beste brazen pan, 5 platters, 5 potingers and 5 saucers, one oxen, one cowe, half a score of yewes and half a score of wethers, not of the beste nor yet of the wurste sorte. Also I give to David Yea the third beste salte of silver pcell gilte, half of half of a dozen silver spoons of the beste dozen, a fetherbed, a pair of shetes, a paire of blanketts, a coverlet and a bolster, the beste and the leste newe brazen crocks, the second beste brazen pan, 5 platters, 5 potingers, 5 sawcs, one ox, one cowe, half a skore of yewes and half a skore of wethers of the same sorte that his brother John is s'ued, Also I give unto Radigond Yea a cowe and a little brazen crock, provided always that if the same Radigond do depart this world before she be married that then she be browghte honestlie in earthe and the residew of her bequests to be returned unto John Yea and to David Yea her brothers equallie to be devided, Also provided John Yea or David Yea doe depart this world before they be of the age of 21 yeares if they or any of them be unmarried that then I would that he who first deptethe should be honestlie brought in earth and the goodes to him bequeathed shall be restored to him that lyveth, whether it be John or David. And if chance they doe depart out of this world both of them before they married that then I woulde they be honestly browghte in earthe, And Radigond Yae there sister to have of their goods a £6 13s 4d. And all the residue thereof to remain unto David Slocombe and Alice his wife and to there children. Also I will that if the foresaide John Yea, David Yea and Radigond Yea or any of them will not be ordered, governed and married by the advice and councell of David Slocombe and my overseers that then my bequests be divided unto the by the discretion of the same David Slocombe and my said overseers. Also I give unto Alice, my wife £13 6s 4d to be paid her in money or moneys worth. Also I give and bequeath to the same Alice, my wife, all the beddinge that is left which she brought from Whitfield and all her apparel, naprie, beades, girdles and taches that she likewise brought with her. Also I give to the same Alice my wife yearly during her life a 20s by the yere for her dowrie of my frelands, to be paide of my heires that shall enjoy my frelands, Also I give and bequethe to the same Alice my wief, to be good to the pore children before named 20s. Also I give and bequethe to Richard Collard the sonne of my Dawghter Johane Collard 20s. Also I give and bequeath Christopher Norman a heaffer of 2 yeares in the sted of a 7s which he claymth of me. Also I give to Agnes Norman a 20s. Moreover I will that my executors do deliver unto David Yea or John Yea when they or anie of

them shall chance to enter into the farme of Okehampton (Oakhampton), all my plowghe stuff, that is to say my beste waine with wheels bownde with iron and the worste butt with the wheels bownde with iron, and all my part of ropes, yokes, sooles, and all other manner of instruments for the plowghe, And that if David die before he married then to leave this plowghe stuff and all the instruments to John Yea his brother. Also when David Slocombe and Alice his wife depte this world, they to leave to said David such implements as hereafter followeth, two Vates, 1 coffer, 1 chair, a cubbard and a tablebord, it is now in the hall, and the barre of Iron in the chimney and parte of the potthangings. And if that David Yea depte this worlde before he be married then he to leave it to his brother John Yea all the saide implements. Furthermore I will that David Slocombe and his wife have the kepinge of the said John and David Yea until they be of a sufficient age. Moreover I constitute, ordaine and make my overseers John Bennett, John Kinge, Thomas Collard and Christopher Howel, to see this my last will in everie condition well and trulie performed, and they to have everie of them for their labours and paines a 3s 4d. The residue of all my goodes and chattels not bequeathed, my debts, bequests, and funeral truly contented and paide I give and bequeath to David Slocombe and Alice his wife whome I make my executors, to dispose them for the wealth of my souls as they shall seeme best. To this witnesseth Thomas Collard, John Kinge, John Bennett and Christopher Howell. Proved 27 February 1549 (Archd. Of Taunton)

1591/1591: Richard Yawe of Milverton, Somerset

In the name of God Amen, 21st February 1590 (ie 1590/91), I Richard Yawe of Milverton, Somerset, being sicke and weake of body but good and perfect of memorie praysed be to God do make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following, I commit my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker and redeemer and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Milverton aforesaid. I give to the poor 2s. I give unto my daughter £45 to be paid her at the time of her marriage, Provided always it is my will and mynd is that if the said Edith Yeo shall make choice of her husband and be married without the consent, counsel and advice of my executrix and overseers then the said Edith shall have but £20. and the other £30 to remayne to James Yawe and Emlyn Yawe my children by equal portions. Or if the said Edith shall happen to die before the time of her marriage that portion to remayne and be unto James and Emlyn by equal portions. I give unto James my son

£20 to be paid at his age of 21, I give unto Emlyn, my daughter, £10 to be paid at her age of 21 years. And if it shall happen the said James or Emlyn do die before they shall accomplish the age of 21 years that then his or her portion shall remain and be unto the other of my said children mentioned in this my will by equal portions, I give unto Agnes Darche 20s. I give unto Alice Yawe my Goddaughter 12d. All the residue of my goods, chattels not given before I give to my wife whom I make my whole and only executrix. I appoint my wellbeloved friends Thomas Burrige, Christopher Bennett and John Ellis my overseers of this my last will and testament, Signed in the presence of John Blackaller, Thomas Barby and John Yawe. Proved in London 15 May 1591 by Thomas Lovell, Notary Public, procurator for Agnes (Yawe), relict and Executrix. (PCC)

1619/1621: John Yeaw the Elder, of Chipstable, Somerset, Yeoman

25th November, 1619 – My bodie to be buried in the parish church of Chipstable afsd, To my son **John Yea** all my lands of Inheritance in Wythell said County of Somerset & £140. If **Elizabeth Yea** my daughter do marry with the consent of my extrix then I bequeath her £200. To every of my Godchildren 12d a piece. If **Elizabeth** my wife happen to die before **Emlyne** my sister the wife of **Thomas Courten Als Sully** then **John Yea** my son shall have and enjoy my living called Halsden and the profits during the life of the said **Emlyne**. Residue of my goods with my lease of Halsdon I give to **Elizabeth Yea** my wife whome I make sole executrix. I pray my brother in lawes **John Doble, Robert Talbote and John Talbote**, and my kinsmen **Wm Doble and Bartholomew Doble** sonnes of the said **John Doble** and my son **John Yea** to be overseers. Witnesses : **John Doble, Robert Talbote, John Dyer, John Yea Junior, John Talbot Junr, Richard King, Philip King**. Proved in London, 10th February, 1620 (ie 1620/21) by **Elizabeth Yea**, the relict. (PCC)

1644/1655: John Yeaw of Asholt, Somerset

In the name of God Amen The fourth day of June in the year of our Lord God 1644 I, **John Yeaw** of Asholt, Somerset, husbandman sick in body but yet God be thanks in perfect memory do make this my last will and testament. I bequeath my soule unto Almighty God hoping to be saved by the merits of his

son *Christ Jesus* and my body to be decently buried. I give to my son **John Yeaw** £5 a year out of *Quicksland* and my wife to have the tenement for her life if she keep herself widow. And my son **John** to have it after his mother for his own life. And if the said **John** shall happen to die before then to my two daughters, I give to my son **Robert Yeaw** the tenement in *Cannington* called *Kingstreet* when he shall come to the age of twenty one years and if it should happen he die a young man then to the rest. I give to my two daughters **Luce Yeaw** and **Rebecca Yeaw** threescore pounds each to be paid them when they marry. I give to my son **Symon Yeaw** three pounds a year until he shall be possessed of the tenement which I live in. I give to my daughter **Elizabeth** 20s, I give to my daughter **Elizabeth's** three children which she now hath 40s a piece when they reach 21 years, I give to my daughter **Marie** 20s and to her daughter **Alice** 20s. I give to my son **John Yeaw** one bed, bedsted a paire of blankets, a pillow & a coverlet which was his Aunt **Maria Colles** and my second best brush and one ponger, one platte and pewter and a long coffer when he shall happen to marry. I give **Symon** my son all the rest of my household stuff except to each of my daughter's children, **Luce & Rebecca & Robert** a coffer a piece and to **Robert** my son one bedstead and bed, a payre of blankets and pillow and a covelett after his mother's death and when **Symon** shall have the goods he pay unto **Luce & Rebecca** thirtie shillings a piece and to **John** twentie. All the rest of my goods and chattels not previously bequeathed I give and bequeath to **Luce Yeaw** my wife whom I make full and whole executor of this my last will and testament – Signed in the presence of **Robert Harris, Jeffery Dues**. Probate granted to **Lucie** on the 3rd December, 1655. (PCC)

1655: Luce Yaw of Asholt, Somerset, widow

To my son **John Yaw** *Quicksland* during his natural life to my son **Robert Yaw's** children 20s apiece. Legacies to **Richard Danger, Mary Danger** and **John Danger**; £12 to **Rebeka Lokier** my daughter; to her four children **John Lokier, Gabrell Lokier, David Lokier** and **Mary Lokier** 20s apiece; to **Humphrey Hole** son of **Alice Hole** 20s; unto **Henry Cridland** my apprentice 20s; unto **Richard Hole** 10s; Residue unto **Simon Yaw** my son and executor. Son in law **Gabrell Lokier** and my kinsman **Richard Hole**, overseers. (Archd. Of Taunton)

1758/1794 Administration of the Goods of David Yea

(Dorothy) Winter vs Sir William Yea Baronet

National Archives Doc Ref PROB 31/848/289

Transcript

Title page;

289

David Yea dec'd

Commission with Inventory & Account

Bro't in 7th May 1794

Part 1

John by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.

To our well beloved in Christ the Reverend George Duheume, John Boucher, Buckland Bluett and George Norman Clerks in or near the County of Somerset Greetings

Whereas the Right Honourable Sir William Wynne Knight Doctor of Laws, Master, Keeper or Commissary of pour Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted in a certain business of bringing into and leaving on the Registry of our said Court the Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of David Yea late of Wiveliscombe but at Pyrland in the Parish of Taunton St James in the County of Somerset Esquire deceased and of showing cause why the same should not be declared null and void and why Letters of Administration of all & singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased should not be granted to Dorothy Winter wife of Charles Winter the natural and lawful sister of the said deceased which is now depending before him between the said Dorothy Winter the party promoting the said business of the one part and Sir William Yea Baronet the Administrator of the Goods of the said deceased the party aghainst whom the said business is promoted of the other part, rightly and duly proceeding, did at the petition of the Proctor of the said Sir William Yea

decree a commission to issue forth to swear the said Sir William Yea to and concerning the truth of the Inventory and Account of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased, hereunto annexed. And that the Power here-under written be committed and grated to you jointly and severally in Manner and Form following (Justice so requiring) We do therefore by these presents grant unto jointly and severally full Power and Authority to receive, admit and duly swear the said Sir William Yea to and concerning the truth of the said Inventory and Account hereunto annexed, and that the same contains a true and perfect Inventory & Account of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased, which since his Death have come to his Hands, Possession of Knowledge, you assuming the principal Register or Registers of our aforesaid Prerogative Court, or his, or their Deputy, or some other faithful and legal Notary Public, indifferent to the aforesaid Parties, to and for your Register and Actuary in the Behalf; And generally to do, perform, and dispatch all and singular other Acts, Matters and Things requisite and necessary to be done in or about the Premises. Hereby charging and enjoining you, (the aforesaid oath being first received and taken) that you duly transmit to our aforesaid Commissary, or to his Surrogate, or some other competent Judge in this Behalf on or before the (Causal ??) Day after Hilary Term to wit the 29th day of March next ensuing the aforesaid Inventory and Account and the whole Proceedings had, made, and sped thereon authentically, and closely sealed, with these Presents.

Given at London the twenty fifth day of February in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Four and in the eleventh Year of our Translation.

(Signed by three Registers)

Part 2 on reverse of Part 1:

The Commission was duly executed and the within named Sir William Yea Bart sworn to the truth of the Inventory and Account hereto annexed the Third Day of March 1794 before me George Duheume, Commissioner.

Signed Phil Hancock Jun'r, of Wiveliscvombe in the County of Somerset,
Attorney at Law

Richard Richards of Stringston in the same County, Yeoman

Part 3

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

Winter against Sir William Yea baronet

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of David Yea late of the parish of Wiveliscombe but at Pyrland in the parish of Taunton St James in the Country of Somerset Esquire the party in this Cause deceased which since his death have come to the hands, possession or knowledge of Sir William Yea Baronet the natural and lawful brother and Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased:

First the Exhibitant doth declare that the said deceased was at the time of his death possessed of certain articles of wearing apparel, which he desired might upon his decease be given to Joseph Woodland he this Exhibitant's Butler to whom they were given accordingly, and this Exhibitant saith he believes that such wearing apparel was worth the sum of Eight Pounds or thereabouts, but the particulars thereof he cannot set forth **£8 0sh 0d**

Also this Exhibitant doth declare that the said deceased was at the time of his death possessed of a Fowling Piece of the value of one guinea or thereabouts which he desired might upon his decease be given to William Walter Yea Esq and which was delivered to him accordingly by him this Exhibitant. **£1 1sh 0d**

Also this Exhibitant doth declare he hath been informed and believes that the said Deceased was at the time of his Death entitled to one fifth part or share of the um of six hundred pounds under and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of Dorothy Collins (wife of Francis Collins deceased) and which now remain due and owing to his Estate from the Estate of the said Dorothy Collins, but this Exhibitant protests against charging himself therewith until he shall receive the same.

Lastly this Exhibitant doth declare that no Goods, Chattels or Credits of or belonging to the Personal Estate of the said deceased hath at any time since his death come to the hands possession or knowledge of him this Exhibitant other than what are mentioned and set forth in the aforegoing Inventory

Signed Sir Wm Yea

1794 May the Third

The said Sir William Yea Baronet was duly sworn to the Truth of this Inventory by Virtue of the Commission annexed Before me, George Duheume, Commissioner

In the presence of:

Phil Hancock Jun'r, of Wiveliscombe in the County of Somerset, Attorney at Law

Richard Richards of Stringston in the same County, Yeoman

Part 4

The Discharge (continued)

Also of the sum of two shillings and eight pence so much having been by him paid to Thomas Long being the amount of a Bill due to him from the deceased at the Time of his Death **£0 2sh 8d**

Also of the sum of two shillings and four pence so much having been by him paid to John Broughton being the amount of a Bill due to him from the deceased at the Time of his Death **£0 2sh 4d**

Also of the sum of fifty five pounds and five shillings by him paid to Messrs Jenner & Bush his Proctor for the amount of their Bill of Costs for the proceedings in this Cause on behalf of this Accountant **£55 5sh**

Also of the sum of Thirty Six Pounds Ten Shillings and Sixpence by him paid to Mr Phillip Hancock the Younger Attorney at law for the amount of his Bill of Costs for business done by him for this Accountant in the County relative to this Cause and the Estate of the said deceased **£36 10sh 6d**

Also of the sum of eighty eight pounds and one penny halfpenny so much due and owing to him from the said deceased at the time of his death and which now remain due and owing to this Accountant from his estate, the

same being the sum total or amount of the several sums hereinafter mentioned by him paid for the said deceased in his lifetime viz.

(List of sixteen payees and minor amounts paid totalling) **£88 0sh 1½ d**

Lastly this Account craves an allowance of all such other sums of money as he shall or may lay out spend or be put unto as Administrator of the Goods of the said deceased, or and may have been omitted in this Account.

1794 May the Third

The said Sir William Yea Baronet was duly sworn to the Truth of this Account by Virtue of the Commission annexed Before me, George Duheume, Commissioner

In the presence of:

Phil Hancock Jun'r, of Wiveliscombe in the County of Somerset, Attorney at Law

Richard Richards of Stringston in the same County, Yeoman

1804/1805: William Walter Yea, Esquire of Bishops Hull, Somerset

This is the last will and testament of me William Walter Yea of Bishops Hull, Somerset, Esquire, I bequeath all and singular my leasehold and copyhold messuages, lands, Tenements whatsoever and wheresoever for years determinable on the death or deaths of one or more life or lives and also all and singular my jewels plate china and household goods and furniture and also all my cattle and live and dead stock whatsoever and also all my monies and securities, goods chattels and personal estate (except my testamentary estates in the Manor of Taunton Dean and leasehold estates) to my dear wife Jane Yea, her executors, admin and assigns subject nevertheless to and charged and chargeable with the payment of all my debts and funeral expenses. I give to my worthy friends Edward Berkeley Portman of Bryanston, Dorset, Esquire, William Morton Pitt of Kingston House, Dorset, Esquire, The Reverend George Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, Somerset, Clerk and Giles Templeman of Temple, London, Esquire their heirs and assigns all my freehold messuages, lands etc and also all my customary lands

and tenements within and parcels of Taunton Dean Manor, Somerset, to hold the same unto the use of the said Edward Berkeley Portman, William Morton Pitt, George Trevelyan and Giles Templeman and their heirs for ever and upon the several uses and trusts and subject to several provisos, that is to say to the use of my said wife during her natural life if she shall remain a widow, but not otherwise to the use of the said trustees and the survivor of them, his heirs and assigns during the life of my wife, In trust only to permit and suffer my said wife and her assigns to receive and take the rents, issues and profits to her and their own use during her life and immediately after her decease to the use of my son William Walter Yea during the term of his natural life, to permit and suffer my said son, William Walter Yea and his assigns to receive and take the rents, issues and profits during his life and from and after his decease to the use of the first son of his body lawfully begotten and the heirs male of the body of such first son and in default of such issue then to the use of the second, third, fourth and all and every other son or sons of my said son William Walter Yea. In default to my son Henry Lacy Yea and his assigns, then his first son, second, third, fourth or any other male heir, In default to my third son if I shall happen to have a third son and then the heirs male of his body. And in default of such issue to the use of all and every daughter or daughters of my said son William Walter Yea, lawfully begotten, equally to be divided amongst them, share and share alike to take as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and then to their heirs. My will is that when any of my sons may be in possession of the said freehold and customary messuages, lands and tenements and after attaining the age of 23 years by any deed or writing to appoint any of the same messuages, lands or tenements (not exceeding the yearly value of £500) to the use of or in trust for any woman or women whom my said sons respectively shall happen to intermarry with the life of such woman or women as jointure and in her of dower (except the Mansion House at Pyreland and the farm house and lands belonging or adjoining called Pyreland Farm now in the possession of myself, servants and my father Sir William Yea, Baronet). I give to my said son Henry Lacy Yea £4,000 and I give to my four daughters, Jane Newman Yea, Julia Elinore Yea, Louisa Yea and Charlotte Yea, £1,500 each. I do hereby charge and subject all my freehold and customary messuages etc herein before devised to the said Edward Berkeley Portman, William Morton Pitt, George Trevelyan and Giles Templeman and my leasehold and copyhold messuages, lands etc given to them to the uses and upon the trusts aforesaid to and with the

payment of £4,000 and four sums of £1,500, amounting altogether to £10,000 and do hereby order and direct that the said Edward Berkeley Portman, William Morton Pitt, George Trevelyan and Giles Templeman shall raise the £10,000 by sale and mortgage of a competent part of my said freehold etc (except Pyreland) The said legacies to be put in trust until my said children respectively attain the ages of 21 years, and from time to time the interest to be paid to my wife during the respective minorities, I ratify and confirm the other settlements made and entered into previous to my marriage with my said wife in favor of my said wife and minor children in every respect except as to the part and share of my said daughter Georgina Alleyne which I have so purchased in and am now intitled to. I give and bequeath to my late servant Ann Pearse the wife of John Pearse of Frampton, Dorset, carpenter £20. I give my servant Thomas Edward and annuity yearly of £10. I appoint Edward Berkeley Portman, William Morton Pitt, George Trevelyan and Giles Templeman and my said wife to be guardians of such of my children as are under the age of 21 years and I make my wife Jane Yea sole executrix of this my last will and testament. I desire to be buried in the parish church of Taunton St James aforesaid in a coffin made of lead (but not milled lead) weighing one hundred and fifty pounds and that I may be buried at twelve o'clock at night and without a splendid funeral. I hereby set my hand and seal the 4th November, 1804. Signed William Walter Yea, in the presence of Phil Hancock of Wiveliscombe, Attorney, Will'm Good, clerk to Mr Hancock, Caleb Loader. Proved on the 19th March, 1805 and probate granted to Jane Yea, widow and sole executrix.(PCC)

1822:1824 Will of William Walter Yea

This is the last will and testament of me Sir William Walter Yea late of Kingston Russell in the County of Dorset but now of No 68 Upper Berkeley Street Portman Square London Baronet I give and bequeath to my dear wife Dame Anne Heckstetter Yea six hundred pounds in addition to the provision already made for her in and by an Indenture of Settlement bearing date on or about the twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord 1817 and made between me the sd Sir William Walter Yea and my sd wife of the one part; and James John Farquarson of Langton in the county afsd Esquire and the Rev James Michel of Sturminster Newton Castle in the same county Clerk of the other part

I give and bequeath unto my daughter Eleanora Ann Heckstetter Yea £300 and to my daughter Charlotte Mary Yea £1000 and to my daughter Julia Eliza Yea £200 and to my son Raleigh Henry Yea £3000

I give and bequeath to John Pyne Builder of Taunton £20 to be paid him by my Trustees hereinafter named within twelve months after my decease all which sd legacies are to be payable out of my Freehold, and Leasehold estate hereinafter devised

I give and bequeath unto my worthy friends Giles Templeman of the Temple London Esq Francis Newman Rogers of the same place Esq and the sd John James Farquarson All that my Manor of Sturminster Marshall in the County of Dorset and also all other my Manors and all and singular my Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever in the Counties of Dorset Devon and Somerset or elsewhere whether Freehold Leasehold or of what other tenure soever the same may be To hold so many or so much or such part sof the Manor of Sturminster Marshall and other Manors Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments as is or are Freehold or Inheritance unto and to the use of the sd Giles Templeman, Francis Newman Rogers and James John Farquarson their heirs and assigns for ever in trust as hereinafter mentioned And to hold so many or so much of the sd Manors etc as is or are Leasehold or of the nature of Chattel Interest or personal estate to the sd Giles Templeman, Francis Newman Rogers and James John Farquarson their Executors Administrators & Assigns during all such estate right or interest as I may therein or thereto In Trust nevertheless as to all my Freehold and Leasehold estates and to and for the ends interests and purposes and subject to the several Provisos and Declarations and to the uses hereinafter mentioned expressed or declared of and concerning the same (that is to say)

Upon Trust by sale or mortgage of all or part or parts of my sd Freehold or leasehold in Fee or for any term or number of years or by the monies and profits thereof to levy and raise so much money as may be sufficient to pay all my just Debts and all the sd Legacies hereinafter given (that is to say) to my sd wife £600 to my daughter Eleanora Ann Heckstetter £200 to my daughter to my sd daughter Charlotte Mary £1000 to my sd daughter Julia Eliza £200 to my sd son Raleigh Henry Yea £3000 and to the sd John Pyne £20 with lawful interest for the same legacies respectively from the time of my decease to the time or respective times of payment thereof And from and after payment or satisfaction of my said Debts and the Legacies hereby by me given with Interest as afsd Then and from thenceforth my sd Trustees

or Survivors or Survivor of them or the Heirs or Assigns of such Survivor shall stand seised of all my sd Freehold Estate or so much thereof as shall not be sold for the purposes afd to the only proper use and behoof of my eldest son Lacy Walter Giles Yea his Heirs and Assigns for ever and to and for no other use end intent or purpose whatsoever

And then and from thenceforth my sd Trustees and the Survivor etc shall stand and be possessed of my Leasehold or other Chattel Estate inn Trust for my sd son Lacy Walter Giles Yea his Execs etc And my mind and will is and I do hereby declare that the Receipts of my sd Trustees or the Survivors etc shall be sufficient discharge to the Purchasers or Mortgagees of the sd Premises or any part thereof and that such Purchasers or Mortgagees shall not be obliged to see the Application of their purchase money or money to be lent on mortgage or be in any manner answerable or accountable for the misapplication or nonapplication thereof or of any part thereof and also that it shall and may be lawful to and for my sd Trustees or the Survivors etc to apply all or any part of the Interest of the Legacies of my sd three daughters and son Raleigh Henry respectively during their respective minorities in or towards the Education Schooling or Advancement of my sd three daughters and son Raleigh Henry respectively in such manner as my sd Trustees shall think fit And to apply any part of the rents and profits of my sd Freehold or Leasehold Estates in or towards the Education or Advancement of my sd son Lacy Walter Giles Yea during his minority

And further if my sd sons or either of them shall be desirous of becoming Officers in the Army it shall and may be lawful to and for my Trustees or their Survivors etc to lay out advance and pay out of the Legacy hereinbefore given to my sd son Raleigh Henry during his minority such sum or sums of money as may be necessary in the purpose of a Commission or Commissions or for his promotion in the Army And by with or out of the Rents Issues and Profits of my sd Freehold and Leasehold Estates or by Mortgage or Sale of any part thereof to purchase a Commission or Commissions or promotion in the Army for my sd son Lacy Walter Giles Yea. And I desire that my sd son Raleigh Henry may finish his education at Eton

And my mind and will further is and I do herby further declare and direct that it shall and may be lawful for my Trustees the Survivors etc to pay and retain or to reimburse and pay to each other out of the premises so as afd devised and bequeathed to them or any part thereof or out of the rents and

profits thereof or part of the money to be made by sale thereof or taken up on mortgage as aforesaid all such sum or sums of money, Fees to Counsel, costs, charges, damages and expenses whatsoever as my said Trustees etc shall pay lay out expend be put unto or sustain in the Execution of the Trusts hereby in them reposed or otherwise howsoever in consequence of their being named Trustees in this my will. And also that it shall and may be lawful for my said Trustees to place out and continue at Interest or to invest in the public funds the Legacies or Portions of any or either of my said children during their respective minorities and from time to time to alter and change the Securities for the same until my said children shall respectively shall attain their respective ages of twenty one years and to pay the Interest Dividends and produce thereof in the education of my said children as aforesaid

And also that my said Trustees shall not be answerable or accountable for more money than they shall respectively actually receive notwithstanding any or either of them may sign any receipt for the sake of conformity and that they shall not be answerable or accountable for any loss which may happen upon the said Trusts premises or money unless the same shall happen through the wilful neglect or misconduct nor for any security upon which the said Trust money may be placed at Interest or invested nor for any loss which may happen in paying or remitting the same nor for the deficiency or failure of any Banker Goldsmith or any other person in whose hands the same may be placed for safe custody, nor shall be my said Trustees etc answerable or accountable for the Receipts Acts Deeds Neglects or Misconduct of the others or either of them but each of them and their heirs etc shall be answerable and accountable for his own receipts acts deeds neglects and misconduct only.

I give and bequeath unto my said son Lacy Walter Giles Yea all my plate and books and I desire that an Inventory thereof stating the weight of the plate may be taken and made within a fortnight after my decease.

I nominate and appoint my said wife and the said Giles Templeman, Francis Newman Rogers and James John Farquarson Executrix and Curators

Witnesses William Burdon; John Hoitt; Benjamin Hurford

Dated 15 April 1822

As a codicil to my last will I desire to give and bequeath as follows

Instead of the sum of £1000 which I have given to my daughter Charlotte Mary Yea and £3000 which I have given to my son Raleigh Henry Yea I give and bequeath to my daughter Charlotte Mary Yea the sum of £200 and to my son Raleigh Henry Yea £2000 only and I hereby order and direct that my Trustees shall or raise any greater sum or sums of money than may be necessary to discharge the debts and legacies in my will as they stand altered by this my codicil

Signed sealed and delivered the 24 April 1824

William Walter Yea with his seal

Witnesses James Mills; Benjamin Hurford; John Lock

1828/1829: Jane Yea of Pyrland Hall, Somerset, Widow

This is the last will and testament of me **Jane Yea** of Pyrland Hall, Somerset, widow and relict of **William Walter Yea**, Esq, deceased. I give to my daughter, **Jane Newman Yea** my brooch containing my dear mother's hair and set round with diamonds with the initials J.N. on it. To my daughter **Julia Elanore Rogers** my topaz ring set round with diamonds and my pearl earrings. To my daughter **Louisa Yea** my ring containing her brother **Sir William Walter Yea's** hair set round with diamonds and to my daughter **Charlotte Grant** my diamond hoop ring. **Whereas** by indentures of Lease and Release or Settlement bearing dates 21/22 of April, 1783, the indenture of release being of three parts and made between my late husband described as the son and heir of Sir **William Yea**, Pyrland House, Baronet of the first part, myself, **Jane Newman** of North Cadbury, spinster one of the daughters of **Francis Newman** of North Cadbury, Somerset, Esquire of the second part and **Anthony Chapman**, Esq, **John Wyndham**, Doctor of Laws and **Henry Sampson**, Clerk of the third part in consideration of my said marriage all that undivided moiety or half share of my said late husband of and in all that the Manor of Brompton Raffe otherwise Brompton Ralph in the said county of Somerset, with all appurtenances, rents, tenements formerly in the occupation of **Nicholas Martin** and the entirety of all those messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments therein lying in or near the parish of Brompton Ralph were conveyed after the solemnisation of my marriage with my late husband to the use of my husband for his life with remainder to my use for my life in part of my jointure, with remainder to the use of all and

every child or children of our marriage except for the eldest or only son as he and I should jointly direct. The indenture of Release being in four parts between my said father, myself, my late husband and the said trustees **Anthony Chapman**, Esq, **John Wyndham**, Doctor of Laws and **Henry Sampson**, Clerk. And whereas by a certain Deed Poll dated 10th March, 1820 in contemplation of the marriage between **Robert Grant** and my daughter **Charlotte Yea** I the said Jane Yea, hereintobefore in part recited the Indentures of Release on the Settlement of the 22nd April, 1783, and the estate became charges and chargeable with the sum of £3,000 to be paid unto the said **Charlotte Yea** now **Charlotte Grant** within six months after my decease, together with interest for the same. And whereas by another deed poll. Bearing date 27th June 1822 and by me also signed in contemplation of the marriage between **Francis James Newman Rogers** of Rainscombe House, North Newnton, Wilts, Esq., only son of **James Rogers** of same place, Doctor in Divinity and my daughter **Julia Eleanora Yea**, I the said Jane Yea hereintobefore in part recited the Indentures of Release on the Settlement of the 22nd April, 1783, and the estate became charges and chargeable with the sum of £3,000 to be paid to the said **Julia Rogers** within six months of my death. I do hereby further charge and make chargeable against the said undivided moiety of the said manor and the entirety of the said rents, messuages, farms, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises and every part and parcel of the same respectively with the payment of the several sums following - to my daughter **Jane Newman Yea** £3,000, to my daughter **Georgina Alleyne** £3,000, to my daughter **Louisa Yea** £3,000, to my younger son **Henry Lacy Yea** £1,000. with the payment of the sum of £4,000 unto my sons in law **Francis Newman Rogers** and **Robert Grant** upon the trusts and to and for the intents and purposes hereinafter expressed. That the said **Francis** and **Robert** shall from time to time in the joint lives of my said two daughter **Jane Newman Yea** and **Louisa Yea**, with the consent in writing of them, mysaid two daughter, **Jane** and **Louisa**, lay out and invest the said £4,000, the interest to be paid to my said two daughter as long as they remain unmarried. After the decease of both the money and the interest is to be paid unto my said five daughters and son **Henry Lacy Yea** to be divided equally among them. My freehold estate and premises at South Burham customary freehold lands at Stepswater parcels of the said Manor of Taunton, **Francis Rogers** and **Robert Grant** to stand in trust for my Grandson **Raleigh Henry Yea** youngest son of my son Sir **William Walter Yea**, Baronet, his heirs and assigns in fee and not in tail according to the

sustom of the said Manor, and if he shall depart this life under 21 years without leaving any lawful heir then to my grandson **Lacey Walter Giles Yea**, eldest son of my said son Sir **William Walter Yea**. I give to **Francis Rogers** and **Robert Grant** £2,000 to invest towards the maintenance support and education of my said grandson **Raleigh Henry Yea** until he attains the age of 21 years or day of marriage then to transfer the same to the said **Raleigh Henry Yea**, in default to my grandson **Lacy Walter Giles Yea**. Likewise £500 to be invested for my youngest granddaughter **Julia Eliza Yea**, youngest daughter of my son, Sir **William Walter Yea**, in default to **Lacey Walter Giles Yea**. I give to **Francis Rogers** and **Robert Grant** £100 as a small remuneration for the trouble of performing the trusts of this my will. I give all the remainder of my plate, books and household furniture & linen, kitchen utensils, china and glass unto the said **Francis Rogers** and **Robert Grant**, executors and assigns, upon trust for my said son Sir **William Walter Yea** for the term of his natural life to be kept and secured for him during his present unfortunate malady in the hope that he may at some future day enjoy them if it should please Almighty God to restore him and during my said son's malady it should seem desirable to the Lord Chancellor that at my decease he should live in the Mansion House of Pyrland then I hereby will and direct that my trustees shall permit and suffer him to have use and enjoyment of all the said articles for his natural life but if it should best to the Lord Chancellor that my said son should not live in the Mansion House but that his establishment should be formed elsewhere and that the said Mansion House should then be let then I hereby will all the said household furniture should remain attached to the Mansion House during his life and he should have the use of such books, plate, linen, china etc as may be necessary for his comfort, a proper inventory of such being first made and after his decease I bequeath these to my grandson **Lacy Walter Giles Yea**. And as far and concerning all the rest residue and remainder of my real and personal estate, chattels and effects I give and devise the same to **Francis Rogers** and **Robert Grant**, in trust for my grandson **Lacy Walter Giles Yea**, his heirs and assigns for his and their use absolutely and I do hereby nominate and appoint them the said **Francis James Newman Rogers** and **Robert Grant** executors in trust of this my last will and testament and it is my desire that my body may be interred in the parish Church of Taunton Saint James in a leaden coffin by the side of my late husband at twelve o'clock at night according to the custom of my family. I set my hand and seal this 22nd July 1828 in the presence of **Richard Alcade**, **R. King**

Meade, Thos Rendle.

Whereas I, Jane Yea, have made and duly executed my last will, now I do hereby declare this present writing to be a **codicil**, I do hereby revoke the said so far only as regards the several articles of plate, linen, china and glass hereinafter enumerated and I make such disposition of the same as follows, I give to **Francis Rogers** and **Robert Grant** their exec. Etc my silver soup ladle my silver fish knife four silver butter ladles, one silver marrow spoon, twelve silver dinner spoons (with bead edges), eighteen large silver tea spoons, two silver gravy spoons, (with bead edges), four silver salt spoons, my silver tea pot, one silver butter knife, my two pair of plated candle sticks, two pair of best plates, bed candlesticks, my plates, snuffer stand and steel snuffers, four plated salt sellars, my small sauce cruet stand, my plated ink stand, a plated toast rack, a plated mustard pot, four plated bottle stands and a pair of plated branch candlesticks (of all which said articles I direct that an inventory be taken), upon and for the trusts, intents and purposes hereinafter declared that they the said **Francis** and **Robert** shall permit and suffer my daughters **Jane Newman Yea** and **Louisa Yea** to have use of said articles during such time as they may continue single and unmarried and upon the decease or marriage of the survivor of them then to deliver same to my said grandson **Lacy Walter Giles Yea**, Also I give to **Francis** and **Robert**, their execs, assigns etc the household bed and table linen, towels and kitchen cloths marked respectively "J Y Yea" and six dinner napkins (which belonged to my late Uncle **Harry Sampson**, deceased) the three lamps which stand on the side board in my ding room, my best dinner and best set of China, my white and gold breakfast set and teaset of China also the breakfast set of China with lilac flowers and the Green China tea set given me by **Mrs Quinn**) also all my glass etc in trust for the use of my said daughters **Jane Newman Yea** and **Louisa Yea**, and upon their decease of marriage the said articles to go to the unmarried daughter of either of them. Dated 24th January, 1829. (This a much précised version - the main will contains 16 pages of estate legal settlements) (PCC)

Jane's will with a codicil was proved at London on 18 June 1829 by Francis James Newman Rogers Esq and Robert Grant Esq, her sons-in-law and executors named in her will. (PCC)

Miscellaneous Spousal and Other Wills

In the main text of this volume, reference is made to many individuals who married into, or who are otherwise linked, to the Yea family. In some cases, we have their wills which yield valuable information which contributes to a clearer understanding of the Yea family tree. Generally, the text of each will appears in the personal notes of the Testator in the main text. In a few cases where the transcript of the will extends over a number of pages, a summary of the main points is included with the Testator's personal notes and a fuller version of the will is included on the following pages of this section. Dates cited are generally the year when the will was proved. Where two dates are shown, these are the years when the will was made and when proved. Note these wills are listed in chronological order which differs slightly from the order in which the Testators appear in the main text:

- 1581/1581:** Nicholas Chute of Bridgwater Gent
- 1587/1587:** David Slocombe of Wiveliscombe
- 1587/1588:** Jeffery Shercombe
- 1589:** John Hutchines of Wiveliscombe
- 1611/1614:** Edmund Kenn of Hutton, Gent
- 1615:** Robert Chute of Bridgwater Gent
- 1619/1620:** Susanne Allen (nee Chute) of Wiveliscombe
- 1624/1625:** Archilaus Chute late of Bristol
- 1636/1638:** John Fry of Combe St Nicholas Gent
- 1642/1649:** Stroude Allen of Evershott, Dorset Gent
- 1643/1649:** Elizabeth Allen (nee Kenn) of Evershott, Dorset, widow
- 1648/1650:** Anne Chute (nee Hill) of Bridgwater, widow
- 1649/1650:** John Allen of Evershott, Dorset Gent
- 1656/1657:** Bartholomew Allen the Elder of East Chinnock, Gent
- 1656/1658:** Robert Chute the Elder of Combe St Nicholas, Gent.
- 1725/1728:** Rebecca Chute (nee Osmond) wife of Francis Chute of Bridgwater
- 1727/1728:** Robert Chute of Exon (Exeter) Gent
- 1745/1748:** Mary Chute of Exon, widow of Robert Chute
- 1756/1759:** Rev Robert Chute Clerk, Rector of Powderham, Devon
- 1781/1791:** Edward Chute of Exeter Gent

1581/1581: Will of Nicholas Chute of Bridgwater Gent.

10 June Elizabeth 23 (= 1581). To be buried in the church of Bridgwater. To the Cathedral Church of St Andrews Wells, twelve pence. To the parish church of Bridgwater 6 shillings eight pence. To each of my godchildren twelve pence. To the poor of Bridgwater 20 shillings. To son Robert Chute £100 in £20 instalments each Michaelmas, and in event of his decease before 21, then shared between Testator's wife Johane and daughters Suzan and Jane. To son Robert, revenues from Testator's lands etc in Taunton and Taunton Deane per custom of the Manor towards his upbringing, education and maintenance. To daughter Jane at day of her marriage £100, she to be suitably apparelled, and in event of her prior death shared between Testator's wife Johane and children Robert & Susan. To wife Johane, lifetime interest in messuage in Bridgwater where Testator then dwelled. To wife Johane, all other property in Somerset (except those in Taunton & Taunton Deane to Robert) and issues thereof in trust for son Robert on reaching 21. Wife Johane, residuary legatee and sole executrix. As Overseers, "loving friends" John Allen, William Selye, Bartholomew Kinge. Witnesses William Selye Gent, Gregory Lyde, Bartholomew Kinge.

Proved at London 11 October 1581 by Christopher Robinson, Notary Public, procurator for Executrix.

1587/1587: David Slocombe of Wiveliscombe

In the name of God Amen. The first day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand five hundred eighty seven (and Elizabeth 29) I David Slocombe of Wiveliscombe ... make my last will and testament in form and manner following. To be buried in the churchyard of Wiveliscombe Legacies to churches of Wells and Wiveliscombe, and to poor of parishes of Sampford Brett, Brompton Ralph and Fitzhead. Item I give demise and bequeath all my lands and tenements within the parish of Heathfield, Somerset now in the tenure or occupation of William Sweetinge and all my lands in the parish of Stogumber now in the tenure and occupation of John Tiler alias Burston with appurtenances etc unto my son John Slocombe and to heirs males legally begotten etc and after the decease of the same John Slocombe and for want of such issue I will shall remain and come unto my son Richard Slocombe and to heirs males etc and for default of such issue to the right heirs of the said John Slocombe for ever. Item I give etc all my lands and tenements called Rivers within the parish of Wiveliscombe and all my lands etc in the parish of Woolavington and all those lands etc known by the name of Stoneland, Mooremill, Moorehouse and Winterslands within the parish of Brompton Ralph with the appurtenances etc unto my said son Richard Slocombe and his heirs etc and after the decease of the said Richard Slocombe and for default of such issue ... unto my said son John Slocombe and (his) heirs etc. and after his decease and for default of such issue to the right heirs of Richard Slocombe. Item I give etc unto David Slocombe the son of my son John Slocombe three pounds of the five pounds which is due unto me by the widow Tynewill as executrix unto her late husband Edmund Tynewill, and the other forty shillings residue of the five pounds I give unto Justine Slocombe and Maude Slocombe the daughters of my son John Slocombe equally to

be divided between them to be paid when they shall accomplish the age of fifteen years. (And if one die, to the other etc) Item I give unto John Land son of my daughter Maude four pounds or my best colt at his election. I give unto her two daughters Ffrancis Isacke alias Skibbowe and Katherine Isacke alias Skibbowe four marks to be paid at their ages of fifteen. (And if either die, to the survivor etc) Item I give unto Ethelred Slocombe the daughter of my son Richard Slocombe fifteen pounds and to Alice Slocombe another of the daughters of Richard ten pounds to be paid at their marriage days. (And if either die, to the survivor etc. Item I give unto David Slocombe son of my son Richard Slocombe after the decease of his father one stone jug covered with silver. I give unto John Slocombe son of my son Richard Slocombe my best salt after the decease of his father. Item I give unto my son in law Henry Isacke alias Skibbowe one double sovereign of gold and to my said daughter Maude his wife one double double (sic) sovereign of gold. Item I give unto my said son John Slocombe half a dozen of my best silver spoons. Item I .. further will demise give and bequeath all obligations bonds bills etc etc which heretofore have or hath been made unto me by James Clarke gent Robert Blake and Jeffery Shercombe or by some or one or either of them and also all debts damages etc which unto me or my execs etc is are or shall be due or owed etc of from or against the same James Clarke Robert Bake and Jeffery Shercombe etc by reason of any such obligations bonds bills etc unto my son Richard Slocombe to the intent that my said son Richard Slocombe shall bestow and employ as convenient by his discretion of the same money to be taken or received upon the said obligations etc towards the relief and maintenance of the children of Johan Shercombe now the wife of the said Jeffery Shercombe during the (joint ??) lives of ..Jefferie and Johan (And after Jeffery's decease to Johan and the children; if Johan pre-deceases Jeffery to the use of the children only; if Johan and children all pre-decease Jeffery, then to use of Richard Slocombe and his children – ie NOT to Jeffery) All other my goods and chattels I give etc unto my son Richard Slocombe who I make and ordaine my sole Executor. And I desire my son John Slocombe and Henry Skibbowe to be my Overseers. Signed and sealed David Slocombe in the presence of William Taylor John Oliver Sampson Vynicombe Richard Stiffe and others

Will proved at London on 14 Sept 1587 by Thomas Redman, Notary Public, procurator for Richard Slocombe, Executor

1588/1588: Will of Jefferie Shercombe of Kedsburie, Wembdon

In the name of god amen The nine and twentithe daye of Januarie in the thirtithe yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Ladie Elizabethe the queens maiestie that now is and in the yeare of our Lorde god a thousand five hundrethe eightie seaven (ie 29 Jan 1587/8) I Jefferie Shercombe of Kedsburie within the parishe of Wembdon[n] in the Countie of Som[m]ersett gent beinge sick in bodie butt of perfecte minde and memorie thanks be unto god doe make and ordeyne this my laste will and testament in manner and forme following vid[e]l[icet] Firste I give and com[m]ende my soule into the handes of almighty god my maker and redeemer and my body to be buried in the Churche of Bridgwater in the saide countie of Somersett Item I give and bequeathe unto the cathedral churche of Saint Andrewe in Wells twelve pence Item I give and bequeathe unto the poore people

inhabiting within the said towne of Bridgwater the some of fortie shillings to be paide eight shillings every yeare until the same be fully satisfied and to be distributed accordinge to the discreation of the collectors for the yeare within the same towne from time to time Item whereas I the sayd Jefferie Shercombe together with Robert Blake gent and James Clarke gent stand bounde unto Davie Slocombe deceased by obligat[i]on in the som[m]e of twoe hundred and fortie poundes for the trew payment of a hundrethe and twentie poundes whiche saide Davie Slocombe by his last will and testament hathe given and bequeathed the same some of a hundrethe and twentie poundes unto Joane my now wife my will and intent is that uppon the delivery of the saide bonde the sayde some of a hundrethe and twentie poundes shall be paide to my said wife by my executor Item I give and bequeathe the inheritance and fee simple of my mansion or dwellinge house of Kedsberie and all my houses tenements landes meadowes and pastures with all and singular their appurtenan[ce]s whatsoever lyinge and beinge within the sayde parishe of Wembdon or Bridgwater aforesayde unto Thomas Shercombe my sonne and to the heiers males of his body lawfully begotten and for defaulte of suche issue then I give devise and bequeathe the same landes and tenementes and every parte and parcell therof w[i]th thappurtenances whatsoever unto Joane Shercombe daughter of the sayde Thomas Shercombe and to the heiers of her bodye lawfully to be begotten And for defaulte of suche issue then I will devise give and bequeathe the saide Landes and tenements and every parte and parcel therofe withe all and singuler their appurtenananc[e]s whatsoever unto Anne Snowe my daughter wife of John Snowe thelder of Bridgwater aforesaide merchante and to the heiers of her bodye Lawfully begotten or to be begotten Provided alwayes and my will and intent is for the performance hereof on the behalfe of the sayde Thomas Shercombe that he the sayd Thomas Shircombe together withe two sufficient suerties shall within the space of thirtie daies next after my decease enter into bond and become bounden unto the overseers of this my last will and testament in the some of six hundrethe poundes withe condition that he the said Thomas Shircombe shall nott alienate sell convey or in any sorte dispose or make any voluntarie or willfull waste of the sayd premisses of any parte or parcell therof before by me disposed devised and bequeathed contrary to the effecte of trew meaneninge of this my last will and testament Item I give and bequeathe unto John Snowe thounger sonne of the said John Snowe thelder the som[m]e of five poundes to be payde unto him by my executor within two yeares next after my decease Item I give and bequeathe unto Margaretten Ellen and Amie daughters of the saide John Snowe thelder and to every of them the some of five poundes a peece to be payde unto them att their daye of marriage or att thage of one and twentie yeares whiche soever shall firste happen Provided all waies that if the sayd John Snowe thounger Margaret Ellen and Amie Snowe or any of them happen to die before the sayde severall times and dayes of the receypte of their sayde severall somes of money before by me given as aforesayde then my will and intent is that the sayde severall portions of him or them so dyinge shall remain to the survivor of them then livinge to be equally devided betweene them Item I give and bequeathe to everie of my godchildren twelve pence apeece Item I give and bequeathe unto Jefferie the sonne of my sayde wife the some of tenne shillinge and an estate for tenure of life of and in my messuage or tenement withe his appurtenances lyinge and beinge in Bridgwater aforesayde payinge therefore yerlye unto the sayd Thomas Shircombe and his heiers the rent of fower pence and sufficiently to repaye the same at the proper costes and charges of the sayd

Jefferie from time to time Item I give and bequeathe unto Elizabethhe and Fraunces daughters of my sayd wife twelve pence a peece Item I give and bequeathe unto the sayd Joane my wife my beste coverled my best bedd and bedsted wholly performed fower payer of sheets two table clothes two towells one dozen of table napkins my second best panne my second best crocke half a garnishe of my best pewter a cupborde a table borde and a cheste Item I give and bequeathe unto the sayd Anne Snowe my daughter one annuitie of twentie shillinges yearly and quarterly to be payde during her naturall life by the sayd Thercombe and his heiers from time to time yssuinge or growinge out of the profitts of my landes and tenements aforesayde Item I give and bequeathe unto Joane Thomas and Elizabethhe Norris my servants and to every of them the some of tenne shillinges apeece Item I give and bequeathe unto Thomazine Gregorie my sister fower bushells of wheat Item I give and bequeathe unto William Leakey and John Williams my servantes and to everie of them tenne shillings a peece The residue of all and singular my goodes and chattells not given nor bequeathed my debts and legacies beinge fully payde and my funerale performed I doe give and bequeathe the same unto the sayde Thomas Shircombe my sonne who I doe by theis presentes constitute ordeyne and make my sole and wholl executor to see my debts and Legacies payde and this my will performed in manner and forme aforesayde And I doe further by theis presents constitute and appoynte my trustie and welbeloved frends Robert Blake gent and John Michell gent and every of them to be supervisors and overseers of this my last will and testament In wittnes wherof I the sayd Jeffery Shircombe have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of those wittnesses whose names are hereunder written viz. Jefferye Shercombe wittnesses John Burley William Wallis Henry Shircombe John Pippen and John Williams the marke of John Pippen the marke of John Williams

Debtes Whiche I the saide Jefferye Shercombe doe owe as followethe viz.

In primis unto Sr John Clifton knight for the whiche Henry Tuttell and William Hopkins Junior standethe bounde withe me fiftie sixe poundes tenne shillinges
Item more to the sayd Sr John Clifton whiche I stand bounde for John Webb twentie poundes
Item to Mr Bartholomew Michell for the whiche Mr John Edwardes standeth bounden withe mee thre and thirtie poundes
Item to the poore of Bridgwater aforesayde for the whiche Mr William Celie standethe bounden withe mee the some of eleven poundes
Item to the chamber of the towne of Bridgwater aforesayde the some of tenne poundes
Item to William Hopkins thelder [blank]
Item to Robert Bockinge gent fortie shillinges
Item to Mr John Michell of Bridgwater fortie shillings
Item to George Haberfeilde fower and fiftie shillings and fowerpence
Item to Mr William Thomas nine shillings fower pence
Item m[ist]ris Anne Castleman widdowe tenne shillings
Item to William Jones ropemaker in Bristowe thirteen shillings
Item to Mr Robert Blake six and twentie shillings and eighte pence

Debtes owinge Unto me the sayde Jefferie Shercombe

In primis John Wattes twentie poundes
 Item John Webb fiftie shillings
 Item John Cleves of Warham in the countie if Dors[et] fower poundes
 Item John White servant unto Mr docter Bourne fower pounds
 Item Richarde Barnett of Lime six poundes
 Item Thomas Spicer of Brewton eighteene shillings
 Item Thomas Clarke the Butcher fower poundes sixteene shillings
 Item William Wilkins of the castell of Barrey thre and twentie shillings and fower pence
 Item William Woodcocke of Bristow five and twentie shillings
 Item [blank] of Cardiffe for apples and a hogeshead of cider tenne shillings and eleven pence
 Item Richarde Linhame of Wembdon for a weynes bodye and things apperteyninge tenne shillings
 Item Walter Morse five and twentie shillings
 Item John Poyer of Waterforde eighte poundes whiche eight poundes is to be forgiven upon the delivery of two Irishe caddoes

Probatum fuit testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabile viro mag[ist]ro Will[ia]mo Drewrey Legum doctore curie prerogative cant. magistro custode sue commissario etc. Decimo nono die mensis Aprilis Anno Domini mill[es]imo quingentesimo octagesimo octavo (19 April 1588) inramento Thome Iles notarij publici procuratoris Thome Shercombe executoris in huisi' testamnto nominat cui cona'ssa fuit administratio honoramimenium et creditornis dridesede bene et fidel'e administrand eader' ad sra' dei evangelia curat

Proved at London 19 April 1588 by Thomas Iles, Notary Public, procurator for Thomas Shercombe, Executor

1589/1591: John Hutchines of Wiveliscombe

In the name of God Amen the tenth day of December in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred and eighty nine. I John Hutchines of the parish of Wiveliscombe in the Diocese of Bath and Wells sick of body but thanks be given to Almighty God of perfect mind and good remembrance do make my last will and testament partly in writing and partly nuncupative in manner and form following. First I give and bequeath my soul into the merciful hands of Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my body to be buried in the parish church of Wiveliscombe aforesaid. Item I give and bequeath unto the poor people of Wiveliscombe aforesaid to be distributed to them according to the direction of my overseers forty shillings. Item I give and bequeath to the poor people of Cheddar to be distributed to the poor there in like manner twenty shillings. Item I give and bequeath to the poor people of Glastonbury twenty shillings. Item I give and bequeath unto Robert Story and John Yea Overseers of this my last will and testament and their heirs and to the heirs of either of them one close of my free lands lying at Croford Hills in the parish of Fitzhead now in the tenure of Richard Hayne or his assigns and containing by estimation three acres or thereabouts to this use and only purpose and to none other that the yearly

value and ... rent and profit that may be made of ye said close may be yearly for ever be distributed in money by Robert Story or John Yea or by the assigns of them or either of them for ever amongst the poor and indigent people of the parish of Wiveliscombe forty days before the Feast of Easter yearly. Which legacy of mine I do desire and crave to be most firmly conveyed to this only use by the best advice of learned counsel. Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Alice Hutchines my lease and all my term of years at Croford within the parish of Wiveliscombe. Item I give and bequeath to the foresaid Alice Hutchines my daughter all the years of my lease at Glastonbury yet to come. Item I give and bequeath to William Story my godson one silver bowl all double gilt. Item I give and bequeath unto Mary Story twenty shillings. Item I give and bequeath unto John Story all my books. Item I give and bequeath to Benet Canniforde his two children William and Winifred twenty shillings apiece. Item I give and bequeath to all my godchildren now living twelve pence apiece. Item I give and bequeath to Alice Hutchines my daughter my worst standing cup all gilt. Item I give and bequeath to John Helliard three shillings four pence. All the rest of my goods as well movable as unmovable I give unto Johane my daughter and Alice my daughter to be equally to be divided between them without all (deceit or guile ??) whom I make my Executrices of this my last will and testament. And I do ordain and appoint my wellbeloved sons in law* Robert Story and John Yea my Overseers carefully to see this my last will and testament in all points fully performed according to my good meaning Those being witnesses Robert Story John Yea Bennett Canniforde. (* note Robert Story was John's son-in-law married to his daughter Johane. John Yea was his step-son, son of John's wife Marie by her first husband Robert Yea)

Proved at London 11 Feb 1590 (ie 1590/91) by Galfriedi (Godfrey) Clarke, notary public, procurator for Johanne and Alice Hutchines, daughters and Executrices. (PCC)

1611/1614: Will of Edmund Kenn of Hutton, Gent, father of Strode Allen's wife Elizabeth

The xvii (17th) of April 1611. I **Edward Kenn of Hutton** in the County of Somerset gentleman being of good health and memory thanks be to the Almighty therefore do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following **Imprimis** I give and bequeath my soul unto God the Maker of all things and to his son Jesus Christ by whose death and passion I only hope for eternal life and salvation, and to the Holy Ghost the sanctifier of all the elect three persons and one God (coregnall and coeternall ??) together **And** my body to be buried on the church or chancel of Hutton or in the church or chancel of the parish where I shall depart this life unto the repairing of which church or chancel I give iii iiiid (3sh 4 pence) **And** my will is that my Executors within one year after my death shall provide a fair freestone at their charge to be laid over my body where it is buried with the time of my death ingraven therein **Item** I give bequeath and ... unto the poor people of the parish of Banwell and Hutton in the County of Somerset, and to the poor people of the parish of **St Michael's in Bristol** all the (tithe ??) come of (Wolfershall ??) and in the parish of **Banwell** aforesaid for and during all such years as I have to come in the parsonage of **Banwell** to be distributed as heretofore with the one half of the profit thereof to the poor of **Banwell** the other half thereof to the poor of the foresaid two

parishes equally to be divided, the which tithes **my very good mother Margaret Payne widow deceased** bough of me for the said poor, for the sum of one hundred pounds (justly ??) to me paid. **Item** I give and bequeath during my said lease thirteen shillings four pence yearly to be taken out of the profit of the parsonage of **Banwell** to be bestowed upon some good and sufficient preacher being neither Vicar nor Curate of the said parish for the making of two sermons there at **Banwell** every year with the first upon one of the holy days in Easter week the second upon one of the holy days in the Christmas, in the which sermons my will is that he should especially move his (auditors ??) for helping and relieving of the poor, and for a great care to be taken for the equal and upright distribution of my mother's gift without any partiality, and also in them effectually to admonish all housekeepers to be very careful of their families that they break not the Sabbath days neither offend God in cursing and lying which that the ... people think to be almost no sin. **Item** I give and bequeath unto my wellbeloved wife my house and the grounds which I bought of **Henry (Coker ??) Esquire** lying on the parish of **Hutton** with all the commons and appurtenances thereunto belonging paying all rents growing out of the same and maintaining all reparations for and during her natural life only and after her decease **I give and bequeath** unto **my daughter Anne** all the foresaid premises together with the leases thereof **Item** I give further and bequeath unto **my said wife Margaret Kenn** forty pounds of lawful English money yearly in lieu of her jointure to be received and gathered up out of the profits of the parsonage of **Banwell** during my lease if she happen so long to live, provided always and my will is that if my said wife or any other by her means or procurement or any claiming by from or under her shall trouble or molest either by distress or otherwise the right heirs ... farmers or tenants of the **Manor or Lordship of Kenn** or of the manor house or domains there for or concerning one annuity rent charge of jointure of threescore pounds by the year granted to her **by my brother Christopher Kenn** Esquire deceased for and during her life after my decease out of the said **Manor of Kenn** that then and from thenceforth all my former gifts and bequests herein specified to **my said wife** to be utterly void and of none effect anything herein before mentioned notwithstanding. **Item** I give and bequeath unto **my said wife** the gilt cup which **my brother** gave her and twenty pounds worth of my household stuff uprightly and justly to be (appraised ??) such as she shall make choice of and all her own apparel **Item** I give and bequeath to **my son John Kenn** in one tenement with the appurtenances thereunto belonging lying in **Hutton** now in the tenure of John Clarke and his wife. **Item** I give and bequeath to **my son Edward Kenn** the reversion of **Peter Day and William Day** of our bargain with the common and appurtenances thereunto belonging lying in (**Wesson super Mare ??**) for and during the term of his natural life paying out of the same the (old ??) rent and other duties payable out of the same when it shall come into his hand or for fourscore and nineteen years if he shall so long live at his choice. **Item** I give and bequeath to **my daughter Catherine Kenn** the reversion of **William Carter's wife and her sister in law** of one tenement lying in **Uphill** with all and singular the common with appurtenances thereunto belonging for and during the term of fourscore and nineteen years if she so long live paying to my heir the old rent thereof when it shall come to her hand and other (duties ??) belonging to others. **Item** I give unto my daughters **Elizabeth Kenn and Alice Kenn** my lease of the parsonage of **Banwell** for and during all such years as are yet to come therein paying yearly to their mother yearly during their life forty pounds at two

terms viz at the Feast Day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Michael the Archangel by equal portions and also do pay all rents and duties going out of the same. **Item** I give and bequeath unto **my daughter Mary Kenn** the reversion of **the good wife Rodway the now wife of Lewis Rodway and her sons** of two tenements with commons and appurtenances to them belonging lying in **(Wibinton ??) and Compton** for fourscore and nineteen years if she happen so long to live paying out of the same to the lord the old rent and all other duties to others. .. **Item** I give and bequeath to the poor people of the parish where I shall inhabit and dwell at the time of my death forty shillings to be paid in the four next years following my said death viz by ten shillings a year. **Item** I give and bequeath to every of my household servants as shall serve meat the time of my death one quarter's wages upon and above such wages as shall be then due to them. The residue of all my goods not given nor bequeathed by this my will my debts and legacies paid I give and bequeath unto **my daughter Anne and to my son Edward** whom I make my whole **Executors**. **And** do entrust my good friends the **Lady Ffloreance Stallinge, Sir Robert Strode Knight, John Strode and George Strode Esquires** to be the **Overseers** of this my last will and testament and do give unto them all my fee simple land for and during the minority of mine heir to the bringing up and only use and benefit of my children during the said time. **And** do hereby give the power and authority by this my last will to sell any copyhold lying within the **Manor of Whatley and Langford** for three lives to dispose the money they shall make thereof to the benefit of those my children as they shall think most fit and needful **And** give care of them in token of my love one ring of gold to the value of ten shillings with the inscription (ut meio sucins ??) and to pray to Almighty God to reward them for their pains they shall take for the due and true executing of this my will Whereas before in my will I have given **Margaret Clarke's** tenement in Hutton to **my son John Kenn** and the reversion of **Mr Carter's** tenement at Uphill to my daughter **Catherine Kenn** both which tenements I have sold for the supply thereof and testimony of my love to my said children I do hereby give power to the Overseers of this my will during the nonage of **mine heir Edmund Kenn** to place these my two children in such two reversions of any my fee simple land as they my Overseers shall think moist fitting **And** I desire and authorise my neighbour **Nathaniel Still Esquire** a joint Overseer with the former of all this my last will. This will of **Edmund Kenn Esquire** was **ratified** in the presence of us the **xxvi (26th) day of March 1614** and likewise sealed in our presence **John Still; Jo(hn ?) Marshfield; (Walter??) Masty ; William Minterne.**

Proved on 7 July 1614 by Anne Kenn daughter of the deceased and Edward Kenn son of the deceased

1615: Will of Robert Chute of Bridgwater Gent,

29 Sept 1615. To be buried in the Church of Bridgwater. To the Church of Bridgatwer 6 shillings 8 pence, to poor of Bridgwater 20 shillings. To son George Chute, the lease for 99 years of a property in Braunton Devon after the death of John Vyrchell determinable upon the deaths of Robert & Archilaus, sons of Testator held under a lease to Testator made by Lewis Fortescue Esq deceased, and if George pre-deceases John Vyrchell, then to Robert & Archilaus equally. Testator's now wife Ann having an estate in a message in

Bridgwater with five acres outwith the South Gate, formerly in tenure of Thomazin Holcombe widow deceased, after Ann's death to son Roger on condition 2 years after Ann's death he pays his sisters Mary, Anne, Frances and Elizabeth Chute one hundred marks apiece. If Roger pre-deceases without issue Testator's wife, then to be equally divided between the said four sisters. To wife Ann plate and household stuff to value of 100 marks per a covenant made to her at their marriage, together with half of livestock etc for bringing up and maintenance of their children. Residuary legatee and sole Executor son Robert Chute. Overseers John Devenish clerk and William Hill merchant. Witnesses John Devenish clerk, William Hill, Thomas Blagg notary, Vertue Cuffe.

Proving of will - No details given.

1619/1620: Will of Susanne Allen nee Chute (daughter of Nicholas Chute, widow of John Allen deceased)

19 Nov 1619. In the name of God Amen **I Susanne Allen of the parish of Wiveliscombe** within the diocese of Bath & Wells being sick of body but thanks be given to Almighty God of perfect mind and good remembrance do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. **Ffirst** I give and bequeath my soul into the merciful hands of Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer And my body to be buried in the parish church of **Wiveliscombe** aforesaid. **Item** I give and bequeath twenty pounds towards the charges of my funeral **And** my intent and meaning is that whereas all things are performed concerning the same and all the said necessary charges fully paid and discharged that the remainder of the said twenty pounds left unbestowed shall be given among the poor of the parish of **Wiveliscombe** and the parish of **Wembdon**. **Item** I give unto **all my godchildren** twenty shillings six pence apiece **Item** I give and bequeath unto **my daughter Jane Yea** my best chest and all the things therein contained together with all my sheets, board clothes and all my other napery and linen whatsoever. And after her decease to be equally divided among her said children. **Item** I give and bequeath unto **all her daughters** all my wearing apparel as well woollen as linen to be equally divided amongst them by the discretion of their said mother. **Item** I give unto **my goddaughter Susanne Yea** my virginall. **Item** I give unto **my nephew David Yea** my clock. (Testator almost certainly refers here to her grandson David, son of David & Jane) **Item** I give unto **my cosen Thampsen Harris** ten shillings and also unto **my cosen Anne Parsons** ten shillings. **Item** I give unto all the servants that dwell now in house with **my son-in-law David Yea** five shillings apiece. All the rest of my goods and chattels not before given or bequeathed I do give and bequeath to **my son Strowde Allen** whom I make my whole and sole Executor of this my last will and testament Witness hereunto **Henrye Storie, Anne Parsons, Jane Yea, David Yea**.

Proved on 10 May 1620 by Strowde Allen, son and nominated Executor of the deceased.

1624/1625: Archilaus Chute late of Bristol.

19 November 1624. To be buried in Allhallows Church Bristol. Wife Elizabeth Chute together with “childe borne of her bodie since my departure from Bristol” joint Executrices and to inherit half each of house in Corne Street and all household effects and book of account, except one debt of £20 due from brother Robert Chute to be given to Robert, provided Robert pays £4 viz 20 shillings apiece to Roger Chute brother-in-law (ie step-brother) and (step-)sisters Elizabeth, Mary and “the other sister”. To poor of Allhallows 6 shillings 8 pence and of St Leonards 8 shillings. To Roger Hill of Taunton 20 shillings. Overseers brother Robert Chute and Roger Hill. Witnesses Thos Ledesham vicar of (Pomyrvan ??), Thomas Whitbee, Chas Hammonde, Thomas Bateman, Robert Smith.

Proved at London 11 March 1624/5 by Elizabeth Chute relict and Executrix on behalf of herself and Elizabeth daughter of deceased.

1636/1638: John Fry Gent, of Combe St Nicholas,

2 Jan 1635/6. To be buried in the church of Combe St Nicholas. To St Andrews Church Wells 6 shillings 8 pence. To parish church if Combe St Nicholas 10 shillings. To every of sister’s children 12 pence apiece. To poor of Combe St Nicholas £7. After determination of estate of Thomas Longe of CStN, miller in 2 acres of arable land which Testator purchased of one Kerch, the same to be conveyed by Testator’s wife Dorothe, kinsman Robert Chute & Julyan his wife to Testator’s servant John Luffe under lease granted on their three lives by Dr Barlowe, late Dean of Wells deceased. Inventory to be made of Testator’s livestock and crops and wife Dorothy to have lifetime enjoyment thereof, and give to Robert Chute bond for double the value thereof as security to leave after her death the true value thereof to Robert Chute and his wife Julyan. Inventory to be made of valuables, Dorothy also to enjoy for life and provide bond for value thereof as security to leave for Robert & Julyan after her death. To wife Dorothe for life the issues of a property in CStN named Halfyarde Land and after her death to Robert Chute & wife Julyan. Wife Dorothe sole Executrix. Overseers brother-in-law John Richards and cozen David Yea. Witnesses John Smith and Nicholas Walter of CStN, John Luffe servant to John Fry.

Proved at London 20 Nov 1638 by Dorothy Fry relict & Executrix.

1642/1649: Will of Stroude Allen, son of John Allen & Susan Allen nee Chute

20 March 1642 (This date added later to the transcript – in a different hand ??) In the name of God Amen I **Stroude Allen** of the parish of **Evershott** in the County of Dorset gentleman (being of perfect remembrance prise be to the Almighty) doe make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. Ffirst I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and Redeemer and my body to be buried in the church or churchyard of **Evershott** aforesaid. Item I give and bequeath unto **my wife Elizabeth** all my goods chattel or chattells whatsoever I have movable or immovable, which said Elizabeth my wife I do nominate and appoint to be my whole and sole Executrix of this my last will and testament. Stroude Allen Witnesses hereunto **Tho. Harris, William Whiting, Katherine Hardy**

Proved on 26 May 1649 by Johannes Allen “filio naturali” or natural son of the deceased. It further appears that probate was granted to his son John due to the death of **Stroude’s wife and Executrix Elizabeth** before she could undertake or complete the administration of her late husband’s assets. An apparently later insert dated **10 December 1660** presumably resulting from John’s death (see his will below) before he could complete the administration of his late father’s estate, which was then granted to **Simon Marriott and Marie Marriott**.

1643/1649: Will of Elizabeth Allen nee Kenn, widow of Strode Allen

20th October 1643 (This date added later to the transcript – in a different hand ??).

In the name of God Amen I **Elizabeth Allen of Evershot** in the County of Dorset **widow** do make my will as followeth First I commend my soul into the hands of God and my body to the earth to be buried next **my late husband** in the church yard of **Evershot**
Item I give and bequeath unto **my daughter Elizabeth** my interest and right of my lease at Hutton Somersetshire during **my sister Green’s** life. **And** I give and bequeath unto **my daughter Elizabeth** and to **my daughter Susanna** a hundred and fifty pounds apiece to be paid by my Executor hereafter named as each of them shall accomplish **the age of sixteen years** and if **my said sister** decease before **my daughter Elizabeth** come to sixteen years of age then my Executor to pay her ten pounds yearly until she come to sixteen years. And my will is that my Executor shall pay and allow unto **my daughter Susanna** ten pounds a year until she attain the age of sixteen years. **Item** I give unto **my daughter Susanna** five napkins which **her godmother Agnes (surname unclear – Daw ??)** **Item** I give unto **my said two daughters** all my wearing apparel and a pair of Holland sheets which is which is (sic – duplicated in transcript) my childbed linen. I also give them three holland pillows, two holland kerchiefs and a dembrick (??) kerchief and other small things belonging to a suckling child, four large whistles and two, four rings or bracelets, a piece of, a silver piece, a crown piece of silver to be divided among them at the discretion of my overseers.

Item I give unto **my goddaughter Elizabeth Pistle** twenty shillings. **Item** I give unto the church and priesthood ten shillings apiece **Lastly** I give and bequeath unto **my son John Allen** all my other goods and chattels charging him upon my (blessing ??) to pay all my debts and especially upon a schedule hereunto annexed , and to perform this my will whom **I make sole Executor**, and **John Strode Esq, Edw Ken, John Gould** and **Ffrancis Lawrence gent Overseers**. And I give to every of them twelve pence apiece. Witness my hand and seal in the presence of (lastly I give unto – these words clearly included but an apparent error) **Phillip Wilkes, Alice Stone and Charles (surname missing) Elizabeth Allen** Witness hereunto (**Ch Hardy ??**), **Sibell Beale** her sign, **Agnes Stone**.

The following text appears below her will, apparently a codicil :

October 21 1643 (This date added later to the transcript – in a different hand ??)

BE IT KNOWN that **I Elizabeth Allen widow** made my last will and testament in writing

and left out certain things in the same my will is that my Overseer in the same will **John Gould** shall have the education and custody of **my said two daughters** and their portions until they are of sixteen years according to the true meaning of my said will, allowing them out of their portions sufficient for their education and maintenance, and if any of them die before their age of sixteen years, then her part so dying to remain to the other surviving. And my will is that my said Overseer **J Gould** shall have the education and custody of **my son John Allen** and his portion allowing him sufficient maintenance out of the same and giving sufficient surety for his portion. And lastly I do declare herein my debts according to my said will. (**Imprimis ??**)owing to **my Lady Strode** two hundred pounds and one pound **Item** to **Mr Humphrey Windham** twelve Pounds **Item** to **Mr Bar... ??** ten pounds. **Item** to (name unclear) four pounds. **Item** to **my brother Edw Ken** ten shillings. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name **Elizabeth Allen**
Witnesses Charles Hardy, Agnes Stone her mark

Proved on **26 May 1649** by **Johannes Allen** “*filius naturalis*” or natural son of the deceased.

1648/1650: Anne Chute (nee Hill) of Bridgwater, widow

24 July 1648. Whereas son-in-law Thomas Hoare and wife Mary, testator's daughter, had received of Mary's sisters Francis & Elizabeth Chute £50 as part of Mary's portion (dowry) to be raised out of a property lying outside the South Gate of Bridgwater left to the three sisters in will of Anne's late husband Robert Chute dec'd – property to be fair valued with balance of one third share to be paid to Thomas & Mary subject to them relinquishing any claim on the property. To daughter Mary £20 on condition she and Thomas renounce any claim to share of Testator's personal estate. To grand-daughter Anne Hoare £10 at age of 21 or marriage with consent of Executors. Residuary legatees and Executrices daughters Frances & Elizabeth Chute. Overseers “dear brother” Roger Hill, kinsman William Hill of Bridgwater, son-in-law (*ie step-son*) Robert Chute. Witnesses William Hill, John Hill,

Proved at London 3 Dec 1650 by Frances & Elizabeth Chute, daughters & Executrices

1649/1650: Will of John Allen, son of Strode & Elizabeth Allen,

29 August 1649. In the name of God Amen. The **twenty ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty nine** I **John Allen of Evershot** in the County of Dorset Gent being of perfect memory (praised be God) if mindful of the frailty of human nature and the uncertainty of life and for the avoiding of that strife which might otherwise arise after my death about that small portion of worldly goods which it hath pleased God to make me his steward I do ordain this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following. **First** and above all I bequeath my soul into the hands of God my Maker by the only merits of whose son my alone Saviour Jesus Christ I hope to be saved, and in whom I have ever trusted as being the only sure rock on which my salvation is anchored **Next** I give my body to the ground to be buried in Christian burial by my

Executor or other my loving friends where he or they shall think most convenient. **Item** I give **Mr Francis Lawrence** five pounds. **Item** I give to **my uncle Mr Edward Kenn** the parsonage of Banwell in Somersetshire out of which he is to pay **Alice Stone** ten pounds within a month after my decease to be paid which I hereby give her. **Item** I give (**Joane ??**) **Hooper** ten shillings. **Item** I give **my cousin Mary Allen** ten shillings. **Item** I give **Hugh Shildon** such goods of mine as he hath already in his hands. **Item** I give to **William Harris** the sum of thirty shillings. **Item** I give to **Richard Groves** twenty shillings. **Item** I give to **my younger sister Susanna Allen** all my goods which are in the house of mine. **Item** I give **Agnes (Barleycorn??)** the goods of mine that are now in the hands of **Mr Nicholas Stone**. **Item** I give all that my part of the meadow called (Marshmead ??) situate in **Evershot** as aforesaid where I was born unto the use of the poor of Evershot aforesaid for so many years as I have therein yet to come by virtue of a lease **my father Strode Allen gent** purchased among other things. **Item** whereas **my late mother Elizabeth Allen** deceased did by her last will and testament give unto **my sister Susan Allen** one hundred and fifty pounds to be paid her at her **age of sixteen years**, and did give her ten pounds a year for her maintenance until she should accomplish that age, my will is that the said ten pounds a year shall be paid **my said sister Susan Allen** out of my message and lands in **Evershot** aforesaid until she shall attain the age of sixteen years, by fifty shillings a quarter the first payment to be paid her the next quarter which shall happen after my decease. And my further will and meaning is that my said message houses lands and tenements in **Evershot** together with the lease thereof with all and singular the appurtenances thereof (not before bequeathed) shall within two years next after my decease with the assistance and approbation of **my two sisters Elizabeth Marriott and Susan Allen** be sold for the term I have therein to come at the highest price it will yield. **And** my will is that the money that shall be raised or made by the sale thereof shall be distributed and divided amongst **my said sisters Elizabeth Marriott and Susan Allen** in manner following that is to say the first hundred and ten pounds thereof shall be paid to **my said sister Susan Allen** at her age of sixteen years in part of her legacy of one hundred and fifty pounds my mother gave her. And if the land be sold before **my said sister Susan Allen** shall attain the age of sixteen years then my will is that the hundred and ten pounds shall be paid to **my cousin John Strode Esq** to retain in his hands for her use until she shall accomplish the age of sixteen years. **And** the residue of the money which shall remain of the purchase money of my said message lease and lands in **Evershot** after the sale thereof shall be equally divided amongst **my said two sisters Elizabeth Marriott and Susan Allen** share and share alike, unto which **Elizabeth Marriott and Susan Allen** I give all my said message lands and tenements in **Evershot** aforesaid (not before bequeathed) for all the number of years therein I have yet to come for the intents and purposes aforesaid and to no other use intent and purpose. **And** my will is that **my said kinsman John Strode Esq** shall retain in his hands the forty pounds he owes me until **my sister Susan Allen** attains the age of sixteen years to be paid by him then to her to make up her full portion of one hundred and fifty pounds my mother gave her. **The residue** and remainder of all my goods chattels debts and ready money not before bequeathed I give to **my loving uncle Mr Edward Kenn** aforesaid **whom I do ordain to be the sole Executor** of this my last will and testament, desiring him well truly and faithfully to perform this my last will and testament in every particular. **And** I do hereby renounce all former wills by

me made. **And I desire my said kinsman John Strode Esq and John Gould gent to be Overseers** of this my last will and testament to see it performed according to the fair intent and meaning thereof. **And I give to each of them five pounds apiece to buy them rings to wear in remembrance of me. In witness** whereof I the said **John Allen** to this my last will and testament have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written. /**Item I give unto Mr Edmond Collison ten shillings/John Allen/** Published and declared by the above named **John Allen** to be his last will and testament in the presence of **Edmond Collison, John Strode, the mark of Richard Grove.**

Proved on the fifth day of March 1649 (noted as “English style, presumably referring to ecclesiastical year 1649/50, hence calendar date 5 March 1650) by **Simon Marriott and Elizabeth Marriott** nee Allen his wife and sister of the deceased. The nominated Executor **Edward Kenn** apparently renounced the Executorship.

1656/1657: Will of Bartholomew Allen the Elder of East Chinnock, Gent, presumed son of John Allen & Susanna Allen nee Chute.

13 Nov 1656. To the poor of East Chinnock 20 shillings. To East Chinnock church 20 shillings. To daughter Susan Childs, wife of Edward Childs £10. To daughter Jane Childs wife of Richard Childs £5. To daughter Mary Marshall wife of William Marshall 20 shillings. To son Bartholomew Allen 20 shillings. To Anne wife of son John Allen 20 shillings. To (un-named) wife of son Bartholomew Allen 20 shillings. To grand-son Edward Childs son of Edward Childs £5 plus testator’s wearing apparel etc. To grand-sons Bartholomew Allen £5 and John Allen 40 shillings, sons of son John Allen £5. To grand-child Mary Allen daughter of son John Allen £5. To all (un-named) children of Bartholomew Allen 10 shillings apiece. To “all other children” (un-named) of daughters Susan & Jane Childs and Mary Marshall ten shillings apiece. Residuary legatee and sole Executor son John Allen. No Overseers appointed or witnesses named.

Proved in London 10 Dec 1657 by John Allen, son and Executor.

1656/1658: Robert Chute the Elder of Combe St Nicholas, Gent.

30 July 1656. To be interred at Bridgwater with “parents, brothers & sisters of which there have been many”. To poor of Wells, East Wells and Liberty where testator “dwelled for many years” £3. To poor of Bridgwater where Testator was born £5. To poor of Combe St Nicholas where Testator now lived £3. To daughter Dorothy Chute £400 of which £200 at day or marriage, £100 at birth of first child and £100 one year thereafter – conditional upon her and husband relinquishing any claim to a property in Manor of CStN lately purchased of Walter Raleigh late Dean of Wells and Lord of said Manor for use & behoof of Robert Chute, son of Testator. To daughter Ellinor £400 – all as per Dorothy, but concerning 4 acres of land in Bridgwater. To daughter Mary Chute £400 at age of 21 or at marriage, conditional upon marrying with consent of Executor & Overseers. To daughters Dorothy, Ellinor & Mary £18 each annually for maintenance until legacies satisfied. Share of any

daughter dying to be shared between survivors. To sister Frances Stafford £5 and to nephew James Stafford 40 shillings. To sister Elizabeth Chute £5. To sister Mary Hoare £10 and to her daughter Anne Hoare 40 shillings. Thomas Hoare brother-in-law and wife Mary, forgives rents on property due to Testator since death of his mother-in-law (ie step-mother) Mrs Anne Chute, conditional that after Testator's death the rent thereon of 20 shillings to be paid to Testator's son Robert. Residuary legatee and sole Executor, son Robert Chute. Overseers "loving brother" James Stafford (*ie brother-in-law*) and Cozen David Yea the Younger. Witnesses Francis Carswell, William Pyke, Robert Bagg.

Proved at London 2 July 1658 by Robert Chute, son and Executor.

1725/1728: Rebecca Chute, wife of Francis Chute of Bridgwater, Apothecary

11 July 1725. Testator cites powers given to her in a (tri-partite) indenture made 20 April 1723 between Rebecca then called by her maiden name Osmond of Exon, spinster; John Levington of Exon & Josiah Eveleigh of Crediton, Minister of the Gospel & Edward Moffatt of St Sidwells Exon, Gent; and Francis Chute - made *before* her marriage to Francis. To "loving husband" Francis Chute an annuity of £20 for life or until re-marriage. To cousin Hanna Hare daughter of cousin John Hare of Ottery St Mary, brewer, £100 paid to Rev John Lavington and John Moffatt in trust for Hanna at 21 – in event of her prior death then to cousin George Osmond son of Phillip Osmond of Tiverton, merchant. To cousin Hare one guinea. To cousin Phillip Hare, his wife Mary & their son George one guinea apiece. To Elizabeth Eveleigh of Exon spinster one guinea. To cousin Sarah Ferris wife of John Ferris mariner of Exon £5. To Rev John Walrond of Ottery St Mary & Mr John Lavington one guinea apiece. To Mrs (Mistress) Dorothy Chute, daughter of John Chute of Wiveliscombe deceased, my diamond pendall. Sister Elizabeth Pyle of Ottery St Mary residuary legatee and Executrix. Witnesses Julyan Hutchings, Mary Ffry, Esayah Broadmeade.

Proved at London 5 August 1728 by Elizabeth Pyle widow, natural and legitimate sister and Executrix of deceased.

1727/1728: Robert Chute of Exon Gent.

1 April 1727. To be buried at discretion of Executor. To eldest son Robert, all properties (under various tenures) in Combe St Nicholas, Bridgwater & Wembdon, conditional on charges thereon for various legacies. To daughter Mary £100. To daughter Elizabeth £300. To daughter Anne £300. To youngest son Edward Chute £300. Legacies to daughters and youngest son conditional on them renouncing their interests in Testator's estate in CStN in favour of eldest son Robert, otherwise to be null & void. Residue to wife Mary Chute with power to dispose thereof among children at her discretion, sole Executrix. To Wm Rous one guinea. To poor of CStN £5. Witnesses Joseph Vigor, Rebecca Vigor, Wm Rous.

3 April 1728. Codicil: Power to wife to let out 2 gardens in Bridgwater, one in possession of Mr Steare, the other of Pilot Methowen, for 1,2 or 3 lives for 99 years to raise the

“considerable sum of money” to be paid for apprenticeship of son Edward for 7 years to Mr Samuel Sampson of Exon, apothecary. Witnesses Wm Rous, Wm Hesket, Eliz Chute.

Proved at London 24 June 1728 by Mary Chute widow, relict & Executrix.

1745/1748: Mary Chute of Exon, widow of Robert Chute

11 Feb 1745. Cites powers given to her as residuary legatee and Executrix for her late husband's estate, and to disposal of her own personal estate. To son Robert Chute £10 in respect of any claim to share of residual estate of late husband. To daughter Elizabeth Hann £10 in respect of any claim of her and her husband ditto. To Mr Elias Hann, husband of daughter £10. To grandsons Elias Hann and Robert Hann £50 to their father in trust for them at 21 years, and if one die to the survivor and if both die then to Testator's daughter Elizabeth. Whereas late husband bequeathed to daughter Elizabeth, now wife of Elias Hann £300, and to daughter Ann Chute & son Edward Chute £300 apiece, all charges on late husband's property bequeathed to eldest son Robert, testator has satisfied same to her daughter Elizabeth and has paid to and for said son Robert's education at University of Oxford and since his return in excess of any demands he might have on Testator in respect of any revenues received by her from Robert's estate, for which Robert to issue a release to any claim to any share of late husband's residual estate and revenues of Testator – on which condition Testator forgives Robert the £300 paid to Elizabeth, to Robert also a property in CStN which Testator purchased of Robert Franklin and held on lives of Edward Chute, Elizabeth Chute then Hann and Ann Chute in trust for Testator – Edward, Elizabeth and Ann to release their interests therein in favour of Robert, and also to son Robert one third of Testator's personal estate – but in event Robert refuses or neglects to issue first mentioned release, all bequests to him null and void, and to descend instead to son Edward and Ann equally. To brother in law Francis Chute £10. To servant Elizabeth Arthur £20 and to Miss Sarah Warren five guineas. Son Edward & daughter Anne – forgiveness of any debts owing. To son Edward all shop goods related to testator's trade of milliner to be sold, and issue thereof first to settle debts, then the several legacies, remainder in trust to pay one quarter thereof to son-in-law Elias Hann for life & thereafter to his two sons, three quarters into testator's residual personal estate – residual legatee son Edward, sole Executor for ends and purposes viz upon trust to pay £100 to daughter Ann Chute, dividing remainder into thirds, one to Robert on condition of providing first mentioned release, one third to daughter Ann, remaining third to Edward in full satisfaction of any claim by Anne & Edward to late father's estate – Robert to settle the two legacies of £300 due to Edward and Ann under will of testator's late husband from the estate bequeathed to him. Witnesses J Cholwith, Matthew Spry, Francis Sanderson

Proved at London 16 May 1748 by Edward Chute, son and Executor.

1756/1759: Rev Robert Chute Clerk, Rector of Powderham, Devon.

23 May 1756. To “Dear sister” Hann £400. To nephew Robert Hann £100 at 21. To poor

of Powderham £10. All goods chattels & personal estate to brother Edward Chute, sole Executor. All properties and real estate in Bridgwater, Combe St Nicholas and Exon to “esteemed friend” James Minifie in trust for use of brother Edward Chute and assigns for natural life, and after his death to use and behoof of such child or children of said brother Edward, in order of seniority of his sons and their sons, and in default in order of seniority of his daughters, in default of all thereof to sister Hann and her assigns for life, and after her death to nephew Robert Hann and his sons, daughters etc as above. And upon determination of all such estates, in power and disposal of brother Edward, whom Testator recommends settles in his will upon Testator’s cousin John Codrington. Notwithstanding, brother Edward and nephew Robert Hann given power to grant interest in trust of any part of real estate to any woman they were to marry. Witnesses John Ley, William Oram, Jas Bisgood.

16 June 1756; Codicil. Dear Br (Brother ??) To Mary Searle your present servant 20 guineas. To James Budd (my own servant) 10 guineas. Wm Oram your servant 5 guineas. Mary Rolestone, Mary Crooking, (blank) Badcock 2 guineas each.

Proved at London with codicil 3 April 1759 by Edward Chute, brother & sole Executor.

1781/1791: Edward Chute of Exeter, Gent

24 Dec 1781. To be buried in parish church of St Stephen, Exeter “with as much privacy as decency will admit of”. Property called Haygrove, the Back Closes, dwelling house now in possession of Jane Moore, Bradney now in possession of Simon Oldman in parishes of Bridgwater & Wembdon; Clayhanger and Woolhays in Combe St Nicholas; and all other properties in said 3 parishes to John Harvey of Wiveliscombe Gent and Henry Ley of City of Exeter Gent to the use of Richard Codrington eldest son of Richard Codrington late of Bridgwater Gentleman deceased and after his decease to use of his first son and heirs male thereof in seniority of age and in default his second son & heirs males etc & so on: and in default to use of Robert, second son of Richard Codrington deceased and after his death to his sons etc; and in default to Christopher, third son of Richard Codrington deceased and after his death to his sons etc; and in default of all such heirs males, to daughters sequentially in order of age of Richard, Robert & Christopher; and in default to use of Susanna, Sarah, Elizabeth & Mary, daughters of Richard Codrington deceased and to their heirs all in order of seniority; and in default to kinsman John Codrington of Exon, apothecary, and his heirs. To said John Codrington & his heirs properties in St Stephen, City of Exon, in possession of John Hutton and James Bath recently descended to Testator on death of his sister Elizabeth Hann, other properties inherited from her; garden in St Sidwell, Exon; dwelling at Exmouth; properties in St Sidwell, Pinhoe & Sowton. All the properties in those parishes to John Patch of Exeter surgeon and Henry Ley in trust for said John Codrington and after his death to Samuel Codrington, only son of John and his sons then daughters in order of seniority etc; and in default to use of Elizabeth, Maria & Sarah daughters of John Codrington and their heirs successively. To Robert, Christopher, Susanna, Sarah, Elizabeth & Mary, the daughters and younger children of kinsman Richard Codrington deceased £800 apiece at 21. To said Richard Codrington £500. To four

(un-named) children of Mary Watson deceased, sister of Richard & John Codrington, £1000 divided equally between them, respectively at 21. To Elizabeth, Maria & Sarah the younger children of John Codrington £1000 apiece. To John Patch & Henry Ley, £100 in trust for Jane Palmer, widow of John Palmer of Exon, cutler deceased and after her death to children at 21. To John Patch and Henry Ley £50 in trust for Elizabeth Cagwell, sister of late John Palmer, wife of (blank) Cagwell. To Ann Palmer, the other sister of John Palmer £50. To Phillip Drake of Exeter apothecary 200 guineas. To Mrs Sarah Warren of Exeter an annuity of 20 guineas. To John Patch & Henry Ley £50 in trust for Treasurer & Governors of Devon & Exeter Hospital, and £20 in trust to Treasurer of Exeter Charity School. To servant Justinian Carnell 20 guineas. To Richard Codrington gold watch of Tompion and gold ring with sapphire. To Mrs Codrington his wife table set of china with the Heskett arms. Other plate & china at houses in Exeter and Exmouth divided into two, one half to John Codrington, the other be divided between the six children of Richard Codrington. To Henry Lay, property in Kenton, Devon held of Lord Courtenay. To John Harvey, John Patch, Henry Ley ten guineas apiece. Residue of personal state to John Codrington, subject to payment of £8000 therefrom to John Patch & Henry Ley in trust, to lay out one moiety in the purchase of lands of inheritance in Bridgwater, Wembdon and CStN to be promptly conveyed to Richard Codrington for life, and the other moiety similarly in lands in the City and County of Exeter to John Codrington for life. Witnesses James Simons, Kellow Nation, Charles Please.

6 Dec 1788. Codicil: Whereas Trustee John Patch is deceased, Testator nominates Hugh Downman of Exeter in his stead. Testator revokes legacy of £500 to Richard Codrington "having contributed very considerably to his maintenance and education", and instead bequeaths him 300 guineas. Testator revokes legacy of £1000 given to Elizabeth d/o John Codrington intended for her portion or dowry, Testator having given same to her father on her marriage to Mr William Nation. Testator revokes legacy of 200 guineas to Mr Phillip Drake and 20 guineas to Mrs Sarah Warren, and instead grant annuity of ten guineas each. To Elizabeth wife of (blank) Cantlebury daughter of Elizabeth Cagwell deceased 20 guineas in lieu of £50 previously bequeathed. To Ann Palmer 20 guineas in lieu of £50. To John Palmer joiner of Exeter 20 guineas over and above share of £100 previously. To servant Justinian Carnell additional 80 guineas, recognition of extraordinary attention to Testator in recent illnesses. Witnesses James Humphreys, Edmund Pye, Charles Please.

7 July 1789. Codicil. Additional annuity of 5 guineas to Servant Justinian Carnell attested by Henry Ley Gent and Charles Please, scrivener.

Proved at London with two codicils 14 Jan 1791 by John Codrington, Executor

Transcripts of Marriage Settlements

John Burland & Dorothy Hobbes Marriage Settlement 1663/4

(SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DK/1)

THIS INDENTURE made the second day of February in the fifteenth year of the Reign of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord Charles the Second of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith **BETWEEN** John Burland of Steanings within the parish of Stogursey in the County of Somerset Gent and Dorothy Hobbs of the said parish of Stogursey singlewoman of the first part & Abraham Williams of Dodington Somerset gent of the second part & Edward Hobbes of Stogursey Somerset gent brother of her the said Dorothy & Robert Chute of Combe St Nicholas Somerset Gent of the third part

Witnesseth that for and in consideration of a marriage shortly hereafter by the Grace of God to be had and solemnized between the said John Burland and Dorothy Hobbes and for an in consideration of a jointure to be had and made unto the said Dorothy in case the said marriage shall take effect and that the said Dorothy shall happen to survive and outlive the said John Burland and for the settling and assuring the messuages lands tenements rents and services of him the said John Burland to such uses intents and purposes as are hereunder mentioned expressed and declared and for diverse other good and reasonable causes & considerations him the said John Burland thereunto especially moving it is mutually & respectively covenanted granted concluded condescended unto & fully agreed upon by and between all the said parties to these presents and either of the said parties doth by these presents covenant grant and fully agree to and with the others in manner and form following

That is to say that the said Edward Hobbes and Robert Chute shall on this side and before the end of Hilary term next ensuing the date hereof purchase and sue out of the High Court of Chancery one original writ of entry “sur diseisin in le post” against the said Abraham Williams returnable before the Justices of the Common Bench at Westminster at a certain time in the said writ to be mentioned and by the said writ shall demand against the said Abraham Williams all those 32 acres of pasture ground be it more or less commonly called & known by the name of Steynings and 3 acres of marsh or warth ground lying next adjoining to the said close situate lying and being in Pedersham Marsh within the parish of Cannington and all those 10 acres of land & pasture be it more or less called by the name of Stennings situate lying and being in Pedersham Marsh and also those two acres of pasture ground called Bullands lying in Pedersham Marsh together with all rents reversions services commons ways paths waters wartercourses royalties jurisdictions liberties franchises easements profits commodities advantages & hereditaments whatsoever unto the premises or any part or parcel thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining or accepted reputed taken known used occupied or enjoyed as part parcel or member thereof or of any part or parcel thereof

ALL which premises by one Indenture bearing date with these presents are to be given granted and enfeoffed unto the said Abraham Williams by Elizabeth Burland mother of him the said John Burland and Joane Burland mother in law to the said Elizabeth which indenture to make the said Abraham Williams a perfect and complete tenant unto the same

premises by such certain name or names number of acres & by such quantity and quality of land in the said writ to be specified unto which said writ the said Abraham Williams shall appear gratis and take upon him the tenancy of the said lands hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances and to vouch to warrant the said John Burland party to these presents who likewise shall appear gratis and after shall make "departure in despite" of the said court so that the judgement shall be thereupon given that the said Edward Hobbes & Robert Chute shall recover said lands hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances in the said writ to be contained against the said Abraham Williams & the said Abraham Williams shall recover in value against the said John Burland and the said John Burland party to these presents shall recover against the common vouchee that the execution of the said recovery so to be had shall be made according to the form of common recovery in such cases used

AND further the said John Burland Abraham Williams Edward Hobbes & Robert Chute parties to these presents & the common vouchee and every & either of them shall & will make do acknowledge execute and suffer all & every such act or acts thing or things whatsoever meet necessary or expedient for the prosecution of the said recovery & the execution thereupon according to the form and order of common recoveries with double voucher in such case used

AND it is further covenanted granted concluded condescended unto & agreed upon by and between all the parties to these presents & either of the said parties doth by these presents covenant grant conclude condescend & fully agree to and with the others in manner & form following

THAT is to say that the said recovery of the said lands hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances & the execution thereof & the said lands hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances shall forever immediately from & after the recovery & execution had be and remain & all & every person or persons which now at the time of the said recovery to be had shall stand and be seized of the premises or any part thereof shall stand and be of the same lands hereditaments and premises or of any part or parcel thereof with the appurtenances seized to the only use or uses hereafter expressed & declared & not to any other sue or uses intents or purposes whatsoever

THAT is to say of those 32 acres of pasture ground called Steynings and of those 3 acres of wharfe (sic) ground in Pedersham Marsh and of all those 10 acres of land & pasture called Steynings lying also in Pedersham Marsh to the use of the said John Burland & his heirs until the solemnisation of the said marriage and from and after the said marriage takes effect then to the use of John Burland party to these presents & his assigns for and during the term and time of his natural life without impeachment of or for any manner of wast & from & after his decease to the use of the said Dorothy his wife & her assigns for and during the term and time of her natural life for her jointure & in full recompense & satisfaction of such jointure & dower as the said Dorothy may have or challenge to have out of all the lands tenements & hereditaments of him the said John Burland in case she shall survive and outlive him the said John Burland and after the decease of him the said John Burland and Dorothy his wife then to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said John Burland on the body of the said Dorothy to be begotten & for default of such issue

male then to the use of the heirs male of the body of John Burland lawfully to be begotten and for default of such issue male to the use of Benjamin Burland brother of him the said John Burland party to these presents and to the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten on such proviso and condition as hereafter & by these presents is mentioned & expressed & declared & for default of such issue or for non performance of said proviso & condition to the use of the right heirs of him the said John Burland party to these presents for evermore

PROVIDED always that if the said Benjamin shall not well & truly pay or cause to be paid to the daughter of the said John Burland on the body of the aforesaid Dorothy if it fortune that he hath but one or to the daughters of him the said John Burland begotten on the body of the said Dorothy in case he hath many the sum of £800 of lawful money of England equally divided amongst them within one year after the decease of the said John Burland party to these presents without issue male of his body that then and from thenceforth this present limitation or any other limitation before in or by these presents mentioned expressed and declared to the use of him the said Benjamin Burland & his heirs male shall cease and be utterly void tom all intents & purposes whatsoever and that then & and from thenceforth the premises so limited unto the said Benjamin Burland & the heirs male of his body shall remain unto the right heirs of him the said John Burland forever for their own use and behoof for evermore any things in this present indenture to the contrary thereof notwithstanding & of all other the premises with the appurtenances where the use is by these presents declared to the use of the said John Burland party to these presents & his heirs for evermore

IN WITNESS whereof the parties abovesaid to these present indentures their hands and seals have interchangeably sett the day and year first above written.

The original deed has three signatures and seals of John Burland, Dorothy Hobbes and Abraham Williams.

The authors have seen a copy of the original deed of 1663/4 deed made in 1681/2 which we believe was made prior to John Burlands second marriage to Margaret Cridland as proof of his entitlement of ownership of the lease which has the following endorsement:

This is a true copy of the original contained in the within written three sheets for as much in it as concerns the lands within mentioned compared and examined by us whose names are hereunder written this seventeenth day of February Anno Domini 1681 (ie 1681/2)

Elias Bachilor Vicar of Stogurdsey, John Wescombe, Abraham Apley

(Elias Bachilor served as Vicar of Stogursey 11 Nov 1671 until his death on 27 Jan 1688 per Clergy of the Church of England Database. However, the Stogursey parish register states he died on 1 September and was buried there on 9 September 1687.)

David Yea and Joan Brewer marriage settlement 1720
(SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/DR/57/2)

An Abstract of the Marriage Settlement of David Yea Jun'r Esq & Mistress Joan Brewer dated 12 Dec 1720

By Articles quadri-partite between (1) David Yea Snr & David Yea Jun'r; (2) Nathaniel Brewer & Joan Brewer his daughter; (3) Mathew Haviland & Thomas Cole; (4) John Webber & John Blake, it was agreed as follows (to wit)

In consideration of marriage to be solemnised between sd DY Jun'r & JB and of £1500 to be paid by NB and disposed of in manner thereafter expressed as & in part of the marriage portion the sd NB was to give with his daughter, the sd DY the Elder for himself his heirs execs & admins covenants with NB his heirs etc that he DY Sen'r will within 3 calendar months thereafter deposit the sum of £2000 or assign securities for that sum to MH & TC which with sd £1500 to be raised by NB was agreed to be laid out in a purchase of freehold or leasehold lands in fee simple or for a long term of years absolute as soon as such purchase (may ??) be had and made to the good liking of DY Sr DY Jr and NB which lands when purchased should be conveyed to MH & TC and their heirs to the uses following (to wit)

To the use of DY Jr for life without impeachment of waste, after his decease in case there should be any child or children then living of the sd marriage to be divided of such lands to be purchased to the use of JB and her assigns for her life together with a moiety of the Manor & lands comprised in one 5-partite Indenture of Release bearing even date with the sd Articles and between (1) NB; (2) MH & TC; (3) JW & J Blake; (4) DY Jr; and (5) J Brewer whereby the said last mentioned premises were conveyed to MH & TC and their heirs in trust for J Brewer for her life in case she should survive DY Jr should be in bar of dower and after the decease of J Brewer then as well the four sd parts of such lands so to be purchased agreed to be limited to J Brewer for life and also the other three parts of the same lands so to be purchased immediately after the death of DY Jr to the use of JW & J Blake for 300 years upon such trusts as are hereby declared concerning the same and after the end or sooner determination of sd term of 300 years to the use & behoof of the first son of sd marriage and the heirs of such first son and in default of such issue to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th 7th & all other the son or sons of sd marriage successively as they should be in seniority of age and the several heirs etc of all such sons with preference to the elder of such sons and in default of such issue to the use and behoof of all & every the daughter and daughters of sd marriage as Tenants in Common

And as touching the term of 300 years limited to JW & J Blake it was agreed that the sd term was so limited for the following uses (to wit) that in case there should be any more issue of sd marriage then such issue male or female who should be entitled to the inheritance of the sd premises so to be purchased then the sd JW & J Blake after the commencement of the sd term of 300 years in possession by out of & with the clear yearly profits of sd lands so to be purchased or some part thereof or by sale or mortgage of the same or some competent part thereof for the said term of 300m years or any lesser number of years raise the several sums following for the portions for younger sons and daughters

of sd marriage to wit

If there should be such one such child then the sum of £500 for the portion of such child whether son or daughter and if two or more such children then the sum of £1500 for such childrens' portions to be divided between them share & share alike and to be paid if a son or sons at his or their respective age or ages of 21 and if a daughter or daughters at their respective age or ages of 21 or days of marriage which should first happen .. several sums so as aforesaid appointed to be raised for younger childrens' portions should become payable the interest of the sd several sums or portions or so much thereof as the clear profits of the sd premises to be so purchased could raise or so much as the sd JW and J Blake should think fit should be yearly raised thereout for and towards the maintenance and education of such younger child or children and the overplus (if any) of the clear profits of such purchased premises over & besides what shall be applied towards payment of the portion or portions maintenance & education of such younger child or children should be paid to the person or persons who for the time being should be entitled to the Inheritance thereof. Provided if any of the children who are to have such portion should die before the same became payable then the portion or portions of him or her so dying should be paid to the survivor or survivors of them at such times as the original portions should become payable share & share alike. Provided also that no such child should have for his or her portion more than £750

Provided also that if all such children should happen to die before any of the sd portions become payable then no such portions shall be raised and the said term of 300 years to cease. Provided also that no sale or mortgage should be made until some of the portions should become payable. Provided also that when all the sd portions should be paid then the sd term of 300 years of & in the premises so to be purchased or so much thereof whereof no sale should be made should cease & determine. Provided also that whatsoever sums of money lands &c should be left or given by the sd DY Jr to such younger child or children for & towards their advancement should be accounted as part of their sd portion in case DY Jr should declare the same in writing under his hand or by his last will to be duly executed. Provided also it there should happen there should be no child or children living at the death of DY Jr or if living should die before the attainment of the age of 21 and she the sd Joan should be then living then that the sd MH & TC should stand seised of all the sd premises so to be purchased to the use of the sd Joan for her life and after her death to the use of the right heirs of DY Jr for ever

Proviso that in such settlement should be contained a Power for sd DY Jr when in possession of premises so to be purchased to make leases of the premises for any term of years not exceeding 21 at a rack rent without fine for the most improved value could be got for the same and so as no such leases should be made dismissable of waste and under usual covenants in such like cases . And it was agreed between all the parties that MH & TC should have power until such purchase should be made to put and keep out the moneys so to be deposited in his or their hands upon securities at interest by the consent of DY Sr, DY Jr, NB the survivor of them his exec &c

And it was thereby further agreed that the yearly interest of the two sd sums of £2000 and £1500 until such purchase should be made should be paid to the person or persons for such

purposes and in such proportions as the rents of the premises to be purchased were thereby limited to be paid in case the same had been purchased And it was thereby declared in case the sd Joan should die leaving no issue of sd marriage before any such purchase made then both sd sums of £2000 and £1500 should go and be paid to DY Jr his exec &c

NB covenants with DY Sr that within 3 calendar months after the marriage he would pay the sd £1500 or make over good securities for that sum to MH and TC which money with the moiety of the Manor & Lands so agreed to be settled by the sd Nb by the sd 5-partite Indenture was in full of the marriage portion which he agreed to give with his sd daughter and the sd £1500 to be added to the sd £2000 so as aforesaid to be paid by DY Sr to make up one entire sum of £3500 to be paid out in the purchase of Lands &c in manner and for the purposes afsd.

DY Sr covenanted with NB that in case sd Joan should happen to die in lifetime of DY Jr leaving a child or children of the marriage at the time of her decease and DY Jr should afterward intermarry any other woman and by such second wife should have any child or children then DY Sr should within 6 calendar months after the birth of such child or children by such second wife (if such child or children and also such child or children as should be begotten by DY Jr on sd Joan and the sd DY the Elder shall be all then living and not otherwise) pay and deposit the further sum of £1500 to MH and TC to be put out at interest with the consent of DY Sr DY Jr and NB for the only use of such child or children as sd Joan should have begotten on her body by DY Jr and should be then living the interest of sd £1500 to be applied to the maintenance and education of such child or children until they should attain the age of 21 and at the attainment of that age the sd £1500 to be paid to such child or children equally if more than one and if but one such child then that one to have the whole £1500.

Proviso that MH and TC should not be answerable for any loss that should happen by placing out at interest any the moneys to be paid or deposited in their hands and it was also agreed by all the parties that the acquittance of DY Jr alone for the several sums agreed to be paid by DY Sr and NB for the purposes afsd should be a sufficient discharge to him and them respectively for the same.

DY Sr covenanted with NB that in case DY Jr should have any son or sons of the marriage he DY Sr should within 12 calendar months after the deaths of Mary Yea widow and DY Jr which should first happen if the sd DY Sr and a son begotten of the marriage be both living and not otherwise at his own proper cost and charges purchase for the life of the eldest son for the time being of the marriage if there shall be more than one and if but one son only then for the life of such only son of and in Oakhampton Farm to be held and enjoyed for the term of his natural life

DY Jr covenanted with NB that at the end of ten years after the celebration of the marriage tp pay NB Jun'r son of sd NB party thereto if the sd NB Jun'r should be then living the sum of £500.

William Yea and Julia Trevelyan marriage settlement 1755

(SWHT Taunton doc ref DD/WO/16/9/4)

This Indenture Tri-partite made the thirty first day of December in the twenty ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty five

Between Sir George Trevelyan of Nettlecombe in the County of Somerset Baronet of the first part, Julia Trevelyan of the same place Spinster eldest daughter of the said Sir George Trevelyan of the second part and William Yea of Oakhampton within the parish of Wiveliscombe in the said County of Somerset Esquire of the third part

Whereas by Indenture of Lease and Release bearing date the fifteenth and sixteenth day of January which was in the sixth year of his present majesty's reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty two the said Release being sexpartite and made or mentioned to be made between Sir John Trevelyan of Nettlecombe aforesaid of the first part; Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley in the County of York Baronet and Dame Julia Trevelyan the now wife of the said Sir George Trevelyan (by the name and addition of Julia Calverley of the (same Spinster ??) the daughter of the said Sir Walter Calverley by Dame Julia Calverley his wife) of the second part; John Bampfylde of Hestercombe in the County of Somerset Esquire Alexander Luttrell of Dunster Castle in the said County of Somerset Esquire of the third part; George Southcott of Dowleshays Devon (one line in fold) Thomas Southcott of Ottery St Mary Devon of the fourth part; Richard Richardson of Northbyerly in the said County of York Esquire of the fifth part; Sir Walter Hawksworthy of Hawksworth in the said County of York Baronet Walter Blackett of Wallington in the County of Northumberland (now Sir Walter Blackett Baronet) Cavendish Nevill of Chevitt in the said County of York Esquire Sir William Windham of Orchard Windham in the said County of Somerset Baronet Raymond Putt of Combe in the County of Devon Esquire and Edward Prideaux Gwyn of Ffordabby (*ie Ford Abbey*) in the said County of Devon Esquire of the sixth part purporting to be a settlement made previous to the marriage of the said Sir George Trevelyan with the said Dame Julia Trevelyan his wife

The said Sir John Trevelyan and Sir George Trevelyan after reciting as is therein recited and for the causes and considerations therein mentioned **Did** amongst other things give grant release and confirm unto the said Sir Walter Hawksworthy Walter Blackett Cavendish Nevill Sir William Windham Raymond Putt and Edward Prideaux Gwyn the several Manors Lordships Bartons Farms Messuages Lands Tenements Rents Hereditaments and Premises therein mentioned **To hold** to the said Sir Walter Hawksworthy Walter Blackett Cavendish Nevill Sir William Windham Raymond Putt and Edward Prideaux Gwyn their heirs and assigns for ever to and for the uses ends intents and purposes and upon the Trusts in the said Release mentioned or declared of and concerning the same respectively and in particular from and after the determination of certain life estates thereby limited as to several of the premises therein particularly mentioned to the use of the said Sir Walter Hawksworthy Walter Blackett Cavendish Nevill Sir William Windham Raymond Putt and Edward Prideaux Gwyn their Executors Administrators and

Assigns for and during the full term and time of three hundred years on such Trust and for such uses ends intents and purposes as are therein and hereinafter mentioned of and concerning the same (that is to say)

Upon Trust and confidence and to the only ends intents and purposes that in case the said Sir George Trevelyan should happen to leave any daughter or daughters or younger son or sons of his body begotten on the body of the said Dame Julia his then intended wife either born in his lifetime or in ventre sa mere (*ie in the mother's womb*) at the time of his death That then they the said Sir William Hawksworthy Walter Blackett Cavendish Nevill Sir William Windham Raymond Putt and Edward Prideux Gwyn and the survivor of them and the Executors Administrators and Assigns of such survivor should and might by and with and out of the rents issues and profits of the lands and premises so to them limited for the said term of three hundred years in manner as therein and hereinbefore mentioned (by ??) demise sale mortgage or taking up any sum of money (at interest ??) on the said premises or any part thereof chargeable therewith during the whole or any part of (the said term ??) as in his and their discretion should seem meet raise and *** for the portion and portions of all and every such daughter and daughters younger son and sons such sum and sums of money as are therein and hereinafter for that purpose mentioned and declared mentioned and declared (that is to say) In case there should be only one such daughter or one such younger son then the sum of ten thousand pounds unto such only daughter or younger son in manner following (that is to say) to such only daughter at her age of eighteen years or day of marriage which should first happen and to such younger son at his age of twenty one years and in case there should be more than one only daughter or one younger son and such daughters or younger sons should not exceed the number of three and there should be only two or three such daughters or daughters younger son or sons then the sum of ten thousand pounds only for such two or three daughters younger son or sons But in case such daughters and younger sons should exceed the said number of three and there should be four or more of such daughters or younger sons then the sum of twelve thousand pounds for all and every such four or more daughters and younger sons the said sum of ten thousand pounds and twelve thousand pounds severally and respectively to be paid unto such daughters and younger sons if more than one at such time and in such manner share and proportion and under such restrictions and limitations as he the said Sir George Trevelyan in his lifetime by any deed or deeds writing or writings to be sealed and delivered by him in the presence of two or more credible witnesses or by his last will and testament in writing to be signed and published by him in the presence of like number of witnesses should direct limit and appoint

Subject Nevertheless to the provisos and limitations therein before mentioned of and concerning the same and in default of such direction (limitation and ??) appointment by the said Sir George Trevelyan in his lifetime than as she the said Dame Julia his then intended wife in her lifetime by any deed or deeds writing or writings or by her last will and testament to be respectively sealed delivered and published as aforesaid should direct limit and appoint subject nevertheless as therein and hereinbefore mentioned and for want of any such direction limitation and appointment then the said sums of ten thousand pounds and twelve thousand pounds severally and respectively should be equally divided and distributed share and share alike to (and amongst ??) all and every the said daughters and

younger sons if two three four or more according to the limitations therein and hereinbefore as the case should or might happen to be the same portions severally and respectively to be paid unto such two three four or more daughters at their respective ages of eighteen or day of marriage which shall first happen and to the younger sons respectively at the age of twenty one years

And it is thereby further provided that in case there should be but one such daughter or younger son of the said Sir George Trevelyan begotten on the body of the said Dame Julia his then intended wife living at the time of his death or whereof the said Dame Julia should be then (*ensient = pregnant ??*) and with child and such daughter should die under the age of eighteen years unmarried or such younger son should die under the age of twenty one years the and in either of the said cases the said sum of ten thousand pounds for such only daughter or younger son should not be raised or levied anything therein contained to the contrary (thereof in any wise ??) notwithstanding and in case there should be more than one such daughter or younger son so to be begotten by the said Sir George Trevelyan on the body of the said Dame Julia his intended wife as aforesaid and living at the time of his death or whereof the said Dame Julia should be ensient or with child who should be entitled to any part of the said sums of ten thousand pounds and twelve thousand pounds as aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning thereof and any such daughter or daughters should happen to die under the age of eighteen years being unmarried or any such younger son or sons should happen to die under the age of twenty one years then the share part and proportion of him her or them so dying of in and to the said ten thousand pounds and twelve thousand pounds respectively as aforesaid as the case might happen to be should survive to and be vested in and divided among the survivors or survivor of such daughter or younger son as should be so living at the time of the death of the said Sir George Trevelyan or whereof the said Dame Julia his then intended wife should be then ensient or with child equally to be divided between them share and share alike and so from time to time until there should be only one survivor of the said daughters and younger sons as often as any or either of them should die within such time and before their portions should become payable respectively as therein and hereinbefore mentioned and the sum and sums portion and portions so thereby respectively limited and belonging to him her or them so dying as therein and hereinbefore mentioned with the increase thereof from time to time by survivorship should always (go to ??) and be divided from time to time among the survivors them the said daughters or younger sons who should be living at the time and times of such death and deaths respectively if more than one and to the survivor only if but one and subject to other the limitations and directions therein mentioned as in and by the said recited Indentures of lease and release of the said fifteenth and sixteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and thirty two relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear

And Whereas the said Sir George Trevelyan by the said Dame Julia his wife hath now six children (that is to say John Trevelyan his eldest son and heir and five younger children to wit the aforesaid Julia Trevelyan Susanna Trevelyan Charlotte Trevelyan Frances Trevelyan and Walter Trevelyan

And Whereas there is a marriage agreed on and intended by Gods permission forthwith to

be had and solemnized between the said William Yea and the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter of the said Sir George Trevelyan

Now this Indenture witnesseth that for and in consideration of the said intended marriage and of the provision this day made by the said William Yea by way of settlement on the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter his intended wife in case that the said intended marriage shall take effect **** ** and purpose and in pursuance of the Trusts aforesaid and by force and virtue of the power and authority to him the said George Trevelyan given or reserved in and by the said recited Indenture sexpartite of the sixteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred thirty two and of all other powers and authorities whatsoever **he** the said Sir George Trevelyan hath directed limited and appointed and by these presents doth (by this his deed in writing under his hand and attested by two credible witnesses) direct limit and appoint that the sum of four thousand pounds of lawful money of Great Britain (part of the said recited sums of ten thousand pounds and twelve thousand pounds intended for the portions of such his daughters and younger sons by virtue of the said recited Indentures and Trusts of the said term of three hundred years (shall be raised ??) and levied by the said Sir Walter Hawksworthy Sir Walter Blackett Cavendish Nevill Sir William Windham Raymond Putt and Edward Prideaux Gwyn and the survivors and survivor of them his Executors Administrators and Assigns by and out of the several recited Manors Lordships Bartons Farms Messuages Lands Tenements Rents Hereditaments and Premises so charged therewith and subject thereto by such ways and means and in such manner as in and by such said recited Indentures of Lease and Release is in that behalf mentioned and directed and thereupon be by them or the survivors or survivor of them his Executors or Administrators paid to the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter or her Assigns for her portion as soon as conveniently may be next after the death of the said Sir George Trevelyan

And for that end the said Sir George Trevelyan doth hereby authorise empower and direct the said Sir Walter Hawksworthy Sir Walter Blackett Cavendish Nevill Sir William Windham Raymond Putt and Edward Prideaux Gwyn the Trustees of the said term of three hundred years and the **Survivors and Survivor** of them his Executors and Administrators to raise levy and pay the same accordingly

And the said Sir George Trevelyan doth hereby declare and testify that the said sum of four thousand pounds so hereby limited and appointed for the benefit the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter as aforesaid is hereby intended and declared to be in **** **** share and proportion of the said sum of ten thousand pounds and twelve thousand pounds

And the said Sir George Trevelyan for himself his heirs executors administrators and for every of them covenant promise grant and agree to and with the said William Yea his Executors Administrators and Assigns by these presents in manner following (that is to say) that in case the said marriage shall take effect and the said Dame Julia Trevelyan shall happen to die in the lifetime of the said Sir George Trevelyan her husband living the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter **he** the said Sir George Trevelyan his Executors Administrators and Assigns shall and will from the day of the death of the said Dame Julia Trevelyan well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said William Yea his Executors Administrators and Assigns interest at the rate of four pounds for a hundred pounds for a

year for the said sum of four thousand pounds until the death of the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter or the said sum of four thousand pounds shall become due and payable

And also that he the said Sir George Trevelyan hath not at any time heretofore done or committed or wittingly or willingly suffered to be done or committed or shall or will at any time hereafter do or commit or suffer to be done or committed any manner of act matter cause or thing whatsoever whereby or wherewith or by reason or means whereof the limitation direction and appointment of the said sum of four thousand pounds to the benefit of the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter in manner aforesaid is can or shall in any wise become vacated revoked prejudiced or encumbered by any ways or means howsoever

And that (in case the said intended marriage shall take effect) he the said Sir George Trevelyan shall and will from time to time and at all times thereafter at the reasonable request cost and charges in the law of the said William Yea his Executors Administrators or Assigns readily make do and execute or cause and procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts thing and things and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further better and more sure directing limiting and appointing the said sum of four thousand pounds to and to the benefit of the said Julia Trevelyan the daughter in manner aforesaid pursuant to the power in him vested by the said recited Indentures of lease and release and according to the true intent and meaning thereof and these presents and all the parties hereto by such ways and means in the law as the counsel of the said William Yea his Executors Administrators or Assigns shall reasonably devise or advise and require

provided nevertheless and it is hereby declared and agreed by and between all and every the said parties that in case the said intended marriage shall not take effect within one month from the date hereof then the appointment of the said four thousand pounds and interest in manner aforesaid and everything herein contained shall be void and of no effect in as full a manner as if these presents had not been made anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to these presents their hands and seals interchangeably have set the day and year first above written

Signatures and seals of George Trevelyan, Julia Trevelyan, William Yea

William Walter Yea & Jane Newman Marriage Settlement 1783

Deed 1 Transcript

SWHT Taunton Doc ref DD/PM/16/1)

This Indenture made the twenty first day of April in the twenty third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three

Between Francis Newman of North Cadbury in the County of Somerset Esquire and Jane Newman of North Cadbury aforesaid Spinster (second daughter of the said Francis Newman) of the one part and Anthony Chapman of (How's ??) Lodge in the County of Dorset Esquire John Wyndham of Corton Denham in the County of Somerset Doctor of Laws and the Reverend Henry Sampson of Croscombe in the said County of Somerset Clerk of the other part

Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to the said Francis Newman and Jane Newman in hand well and truly paid by them the said Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson on or before the sealing and delivery hereof the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged they the said Francis Newman and Jane Newman **have** and each of them **hath** bargained and sold and by these presents **do** and each of them **doth** bargain and sell unto the said Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson

All that messuage farm lands tenements and premises called Northleaze Park And the additionalland and premises thereto lately added containing now together in the whole one hundred and eighty acres be the same more or less with the appurtenances that is to say the farmhouse garden and orchard by computation one acre, one close of pasture called home close by computation ten acres, The Meads by computation ten acres, one close of meadow or pasture by computation five acres, one close of meadow or pasture called Six Acres by computation six acres, three closes of meadow or pasture called Bowers by computation sixteen acres, one close of meadow or pasture called Willow Leaze by computation twelve acres, one piece of meadow or pasture called Jonathan's by computation six acres, one piece of meadow or pasture called Rocknell's by computation six acres, three closes of meadow or pasture called Long Grounds by computation twenty one acres, And also all those several pieces of meadow or pasture ground called Littledowns by computation ten acres, and one other piece of meadow or pasture called also Littledowns by computation twelve acres, all which said premises are situate in and part of the Manor of North Cadbury aforesaid. And also all that close of meadow or pasture ground called Longhound by computation six acres, one other close called Rush by computation seven acres, one piece of meadow called Northmead by computation four acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called Three Corner close by computation two acres, one other piece of meadow or pasture called Slanders by computation one acre, all those pieces of meadow or pasture called Long Grounds by computation six acres, one other close of meadow or pasture

called Three Acres by by computation three acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called (Shelves ??) by computation four acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called Hawkingdown by computation four acres and one other close of meadow or pasture called Lords Lane by computation twelve acres, and also all those meads called North Meads by computation ten acres, one other close called (Colly's ??) by computation four acres, and one other close of pasture called Blandford's Close by computation two acres, all which said last mentioned lands and premises are situate lying and being in and part of the Manor of Sparkford in the said county and the whole of the said messuage farm lands tenements and premises now are or late were in the tenancies or occupations of Stephen March Mary Colly Gracious Jeffery and Mr Blandford or their respective under-tenants together with all houses outhouses edifices buildings ways paths passages waters watercourses commons common of pasture easements profits commodities advantages hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the same premises any part or parcel thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining

And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders yearly and other rents issues and profits thereof and every of them and every part and parcel thereof **to have and to hold** the said messuage farm lands tenements hereditaments and all and singular other the premises hereby bargained and sold as mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Anthony Chapman John Wyndham Henry Sampson their Executors Administrators and Assigns from the day before the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed expired and ended yielding and paying therefor unto the said Francis Newman and Jane Newman their heirs and assigns the rent of a peppercorn on the end of the said term (if lawfully demanded)

Which said bargain and sale is to and for this only end intent and purpose that the said Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson by virtue hereof, and also by force of the Statute for transferring of uses into possession may be in the actual possession of the said messuage farm lands and premises and of every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances and thereby be enabled and made capable to accept and take a Grant and Release of a Reversion and Inheritance thereof from them the said Francis Newman and Jane Newman to them the said Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson their heirs and assigns In Witness thereof the parties first above named to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signatures and wax seals of Francis & Jane Newman

The reverse of the document bears the date 21 April 1783 and the notes "Lease for year, Francis Newman Esq Miss Jane Newman and Anthony Chapman Esq & others" and "Signed and delivered in the presence of Catherine Newman and Wm Hill"

William Walter Yea & Jane Newman Marriage Settlement 1783

Deed 2 Transcript

(SWHT Taunton Doc ref DD/PM/16/2)

This Indenture of four parts made the twenty second day of April in the twenty third year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and soforth and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three

Between Francis Newman of North Cadbury in the County of Somerset Esquire of the first part, **Jane Newman** of North Cadbury aforesaid Spinster (second daughter of the sd **Francis Newman**) of the second part, **William Walter Yea** of Pyrland House in the sd County of Somerset Esquire (the eldest son of **Sir William Yea** of Pyrland House afsd Baronet) of the third part, and **Anthony Chapman** of (Hows ??) Lodge in the County of Dorset Esquire **John Wyndham** of Corton Denham in the sd County of Somerset Doctor of Laws and the **Reverend Henry Sampson** of Croscombe in the same county Clerk of the fourth part

Whereas a marriage hath been agreed upon and is intended to be shortly had and solemnised between the sd William Walter Yea and the sd Jane Newman with the consent and approbation of the sd Francis Newman her father

And whereas the sd Francis Newman now is and stands seised of or well entitled to an estate for and during the term of his natural life in possession with Remainder to his first and other sons successively in Tail Male and the sd Jane Newman now is seised of or well entitled to the immediate Remainder or Reversion in fee simple expectant upon the decease of the sd Francis Newman without heir male of his body of and in the messuage farm lands tenement and hereditaments hereinafter particularly mentioned and described subject as hereinafter is mentioned

And whereas in prospect of the sd intended marriage and in consideration of the (3 or 4 words in fold) provision which the sd William Walter Yea hath made and covenanted and agreed (rest of line and whole of next line in fold) Newman now respectively are seised of or entitled to ... for such estates and interests as hereinbefore are mentioned should previous to and before the solemnisation of the sd intended marriage be conveyed settled and assured to and for the several uses and upon the Trusts and to and for the intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers and agreements hereinafter limited expressed and declared concerning the same

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the sd recited contract or agreement and as well in consideration of the sd intended marriage as of the settlement and provision which the sd William Walter Yea hath already made covenanted and agreed to make upon and for the use and benefit of the sd Jane Newman his intended wife and the issue of their bodies And for conveying settling and assuring the sd messuage farm etc to the several uses upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes and subject to the powers and agreements hereinafter expressed and declared concerning the same And in consideration

of the sum of five shillings of lawful British money to the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman in hand respectively paid by the sd Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson upon or before the execution of these presents (The receipt whereof is hereby respectively acknowledged) they the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman with the privity consent and approbation of the sd William Walter Yea (testified by his being a party to and executing these presents) **have** and each of them **hath** granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents **do** and each of them doth accordingly to their respective estates rights and interests therein grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the sd Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson in their actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof made by the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman by Indentures bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the term of one whole year commencing from the day next before the day of the date of the sd Indentures of bargain and sale and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possession and their heirs

All that messuage farm lands tenements and premises called Northlease Park and the additional land and premises thereto lately added now containing together in the whole one hundred and eighty acres be the same more or less with the (that is to say) the farm house garden and orchard by computation one acre, one close of pasture called Home Close ten acres, the Mead ten acres, one close of meadow or pasture five acres, one close of meadow or pasture called Six Acres six acres, three closes of meadow or pasture called Bowers sixteen acres, one close of meadow or pasture called Willowleaze twelve acres, one meadow or pasture called Jonathans six acres, one piece of meadow or pasture called (Rockwells ??) six acres, three closes of meadow or pasture called Long Grounds twenty one acres, And also all those several pieces of meadow or pasture ground called Little Downs ten acres And one other piece of meadow or pasture called Little Downs (sic) twelve acres All which said premises are situate in and part of the Manor of North Cadbury afsd

And also all that close of meadow or pasture ground called Longhound six acres called (Ruish or Huish ??) seven acres, one piece of meadow called North Mead four acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called Three Corner Close two acres, one piece of meadow or pasture called Flanders one acre, all those pieces of meadow or pasture called Long Grounds six acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called Three Acres three acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called (????)four acres, one other close of meadow or pasture called Hawkingdown four acres, and one other close of meadow or pasture called Lords Lane twelve acres, and all those meads called North Meads ten acres, one other close called Coly's Close four acres, and one other close of pasture called (Blandford ??) Close two acres all which sd last mentioned lands and premises are situate lying and being in and part of the Manor of Sparkford in the sd county and the whole of the messuage farm lands tenements and premises now are **or late were** in the tenure or occupation of Stephen March Mary Colly Gracious (sic) Jeffery and Mr Blandford or their respective under-tenants together with all houses outhouses edifices buildings ways paths passages waters watercourses commons common of pasture easements profits commodities advantages hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the same premises or any part of parcel thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions

Remainder and Remainders yearly and other rents issues and profits thereof and of every of them and of every part and parcel thereof

And also all the estate right title interest use trust inheritance property claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in equity of them the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman and each of them of in to or out of the sd messuage farm etc hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be and every of them and every part and parcel thereof in the manner herein before mentioned or otherwise howsoever **To have and to hold** the sd messuage farm etc and all and singular other the premises hereby granted and released and mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances subject the sd Anthony Chapman and John Wyndham and Henry Sampson and their heirs to and for the several uses upon the Trusts and for the intents and purposes and subject to the powers and agreements hereinafter limited expressed and declared concerning the same (that is to say)

To the use of the sd Francis Newman and his Assigns and the sd Jane Newman and her heirs according to and for such estates and interests as they respectively had and were seised of or were entitled to in the sd messuage farm etc at or immediately before the execution of these presents until the sd intended marriage between the sd William Walter Yea and the sd Jane Newman shall be duly had and solemnised And from and immediately after the solemnisation thereof to the use of the sd William Walter Yea and his Assigns for and during the term of his natural life with (such ??) power of leasing as hereinafter is given and contained And from and immediately after his decease to the use of the sd Jane Newman and her Assigns for the term of her natural life with the like power of leasing And from and immediately after the determination of such estates for life or either of them by forfeiture or otherwise to the use of the sd Anthony Chapman, John Wyndham and Henry Sampson and their heirs for and during the natural lives of them the sd William Walter Yea and Jane Newman his intended wife and the life of the longest liver of them upon trust to support and (preserve ??) the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited from being defeated or destroyed and for that purpose to make entries or bring actions as the nature of the case shall require

But nevertheless to permit and suffer the sd William Walter Yea or his Assigns and the sd Jane Newman or her Assigns for and during their respective lives successively to receive and take the rents issues and profits of the sd messuage farm etc and every part thereof to and for his and her own use and benefit

And from and immediately after the decease of the survivor of them the sd William Walter Yea and Jane Newman his intended wife to the use of all and every or such of the children of the sd William Walter Yea on the body of the sd Jane Newman his intended wife to be begotten (other than and besides an older oldest or a only son of the sd intended marriage) if more than one for such estate or interest estates or interests and in such parts shares or proportions and with under or subject to such (proviso or provisos ??) limitations conditions contingencies and restrictions for the use or benefit of the others or other of them or any one or more of them and in such manner and form and charged and chargeable with a such sum or sums of money either annual or (monthly ??) to the benefit of some or one of them either with or without power of (reversion ??) and appointment as they the

sd William Walter Yea and Jane Newman his intended wife at any time or times during their joint lives by any deed or writing deeds or writings under their respective hands and seals and to be attested by two or more credible witnesses shall direct limit or appoint. And for want of such joint direction limitation or appointment or in case any such there shall be and the same shall be anyways defective or incomplete then as and when the estate and interest estates and interests thereby limited or appointed shall (respectively end or determine ??)

And in the meantime until the same shall take effect and as to the part or parts of the sd messuage farm etc (if any) whereof no such direction limitation or appointment shall be made then as the survivor of them the sd William Walter Yea and Jane Newman his intended wife at any time or times after the decease of either of them during his or her life by and deed or writing deeds or writings to be by him or her duly executed under his or her hand and seal to be attested by two or more credible witnesses or by his or her last will and testament in writing to be by him or her signed sealed and published in the presence of three or more credible witnesses shall direct limit or appoint give or devise the same premises or any part or parts thereof And for want or in default of such sole appointment devise disposition by the survivor of them the sd William Walter Yea and Jane Newman his intended wife or in case any such there shall be and the same shall be anyways imperfect or incomplete then as and when the estate or interest estates or interests thereby limited appointed or devised shall respectively cease end or determine And in the meantime until the same shall take effect and as to such part or parts of the sd messuage farm etc (if any) whereof no such devise appointment or disposition shall be made to the use of all and every the children daughters as sons of the sd William Walter Yea on the body of the sd Jane Newman his intended wife lawfully to be begotten exclusive of and besides an only oldest or older son (if more than one) in and by equal parts or shares as Tenants In Common and not as Joint Tenants and the heirs of their respective body or bodies lawfully issuing and for default or in failure of lawful issue of the body or bodies of any one or more such children to the use of the survivors of them if more than one as Tenants in Common and not as Joint Tenants and the heirs of their respective bodies and for default or in failure of lawful issue of the bodies of all such children (other than and besides an only or older son) except one or if there shall be only one such child of the sd intended marriage besides an only or oldest son **to the use** of the sd only or only surviving child and the heirs of his or her body And if there shall be only one child of the sd intended marriage whether son or daughter **to the use** of such only child

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between all and every the parties to these presents that it shall and may be lawful to and for the sd William Walter Yea at any time or times after the solemnisation of the sd intended marriage during his natural life and after his decease to and for the sd Jane Newman his sd intended wife (if she shall him survive) and her Assigns at any time or times during her life as and when each of the sd ... shall come into and be in the actual possession of the sd messuage farm etc by virtue of the limitations afsd by indenture (under his or her ??) hand and seal to demise or lease the same messuage farm etc or any part or parts thereof to any person or persons for any term or number of years not exceeding twenty one years to take effect immediately on possession and not in Reversion or by way of future interest so as upon every such lease

there may be reserved and made payable during the continuance thereof by even half yearly or quarterly payments the best or utmost yearly rent or rents which can be then had or obtained for the same premises or any part thereof without taking any sum of money or any premium gratuity or other matter whatsoever by way of fine income or otherwise for or in respect of any such lease or leases and so as none of them be made of waste by any express words therein And so as in every such lease there be inserted and contained a clause of re-entry for non-payment within a reasonable time of the rent or rents which shall be thereby respectively reserved And so as the Lessee or Lessees to whom such lease or leases shall be made do sign seal and deliver a counterpart or counterparts thereof to and for the use and benefit of the Lessor and his or her Assigns and such person or persons as by virtue of the limitations or uses herein before contained shall become and be seised of or entitled to the immediate freehold or inheritance of or in the same premises anything herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And the sd Francis Newman for himself his heirs executors and administrators and the sd Jane Newman for herself her heirs executors and administrators do hereby severally covenant promise and agree to and with the sd Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson and their heirs in manner following (that is to say) that notwithstanding any act (deed ??) matter or thing whatsoever by him the sd Francis Newman or any of his ancestors or by her the sd Jane Newman made done executed committed or suffered to the contrary he the sd Francis Newman now at the time of the sealing an delivery of these presents is and stands lawfully and rightfully seised of or well entitled to a good estate of freehold for and during the term of his natural life with Remainder to the first and other son and sons of his body successively in Tail Male and that she the sd Jane Newman now likewise is and (stands ??) seised to her and her heirs of the immediate Remainder or Reversion in ffee simple expectant and to take effect in possession upon the decease of the sd Francis Newman without issue male of his body of and in the same messuage farm etc and all and singular other the premises hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances without any condition limitation power of revocation or appointment use or uses or any contingency ... restraint act matter or thing whatsoever whereby such estates or interests or either of them can shall or may be altered changed charged revoked ... or determined in any wise howsoever save only as hereafter is excepted

And that notwithstanding any act deed matter or thing as herein before is expressed they the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman (subject to the limitation or devise to or in trust for the benefit of the first and other son and sons of the body of the sd Francis Newman in Tail Male) and otherwise as hereinafter is mentioned now have in themselves good right full power and authority to grant bargain sell convey settle and assure the sd messuage farm etc herein before described and released or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with their appurtenances to the several uses upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes and under and subject to the powers and agreements herein before limited expressed and declared concerning the same in manner afsd and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents

And that the sd messuage etc hereby granted and released or intended so to be and every

part and parcel thereof with their appurtenances shall and lawfully may from time to time and at all times after the solemnisation of the sd intended marriage (subject to the limitation to the first and other son and sons of the sd Francis Newman in Tail Male and to the charges and encumbrances hereinafter mentioned remain continue and be to and for the several uses upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes and under and subject to the powers and agreements herein before limited expressed and declared concerning the same and shall and may accordingly peaceably and quietly held and enjoyed and the rents and profits thereof received and taken without any action suit proceeding denial eviction molestation or interruption whatsoever of from or by the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman or either of them or any other person or persons legally or equitably claiming or to claim any estate right title or interest whatsoever of in or to the same premises or any part thereof by from under or in trust for them or either of them or by through or with their or either of their acts means default privity consent or procurement save only as afsd and as herein after is excepted.

And that free and clear and freely and clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged or otherwise by the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman their heirs executors and administrators or some or one of them at (all ??) times after the solemnisation of then sd intended marriage well and effectually saved defended and kept indemnified of from and against all former and other grants bargains sales settlements jointures dowers uses trusts wills devises entails leases mortgages rent charges annuities sum and sums of money and all other estates rights titles interests acts charges and encumbrances whatsoever had made done committed created occasioned or suffered by the sd Francis Newman or any of his ancestors or by the sd Jane Newman or any other person or persons legally or equitably claiming or to claim by from though under or in trust for them or either of them or by through or with their or either of their act means default privity consent or procurement save and except the limitation or devise to and in trust for the benefit of the first and other son and sons of the body of the sd Jane Newman and also a certain term of ninety nine years or some such term granted or demised of and in the sd premises called Little Downs by computation twelve acres which sd term now depends upon the life of (blank) Salmon only and will determine upon his decease and is subject to an annual quit rent and heriot as will appear by the lease Also to some such term or number of years of and in the premises called North Meads by computation ten acres which depends on the life (left blank) and determinable on the death of Elizabeth the wife of Gracious (sic) Jeffery (formerly Elizabeth Brown daughter of Samuel Brown deceased) and is held by lease under and subject to a certain annual quit rent and heriot as may also appear Also to the widowhood of Mrs Mary Celly of Sparkford afsd of and in the sd close of meadow or pasture ground called Celly's Close containing by computation four acres held by copy of Court Roll and subject to a yearly rent and heriot as may also appear And also to certain terms of ninety nine years or some such term or interest of and in the sd close of meadow or pasture called Blandford's Close containing by computation two acres which is held by lease for and determinable on the.... or ... of one of more life or lives under and subject to an annual quit rent and heriot as may also appear.

And lastly that they the sd Francis Newman and Jane Newman and all and every other person or persons having or legally or equitably claiming any estate right title or interest

whatsoever in to or out of the sd messuage farm etc hereby released or intended so to be or any part or parcel thereof by from through under or in trust for them or either of them or by through or with their or either act means default privity consent or procurement save only the person or persons claiming under or by virtue of the leases charges or encumbrances herein before excepted and the son or sons of the sd Francis Newman if any he shall ever have claiming under or by virtue of the limitation to or in trust for their use or benefit shall and will at any time or times after the solemnisation of the sd intended marriage upon every reasonable request of the sd Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson or the survivors or survivor of them or his heirs make levy suffer execute or cause or procure to be made done levied suffered and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act or deed acts or deeds conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever (be the same by fine, ffeoffment, common recovery or otherwise for the better more effectual and absolute conveying settling and assuring the sd messuage farm etc hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances (subject as herein before is mentioned) to and for the several uses intents and purposes upon the trusts and under and subject to the powers and agreements herein before limited expressed and declared concerning the same or such of them as shall be then existing undetermined or capable of taking effect as by the sd Anthony Chapman John Wyndham and Henry Sampson the survivors or survivor of them or his heirs or their either or any of their Counsel in the law shall be reasonably advised or devised and required so as for the making or ... thereof no person or persons shall be compelled or compellable to go or travel above twenty miles from his her of their dwelling or place of abode

In witness whereof the parties first above named to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Seals and signatures of Francis Newman, Jane Newman, William Walter Yea, Anthony Chapman, John Wyndham and Henry Sampson

The reverse of the document bears the date 22 April 1783 and the following notes:- Francis Newman Esquire Jane Newman and William Walter Yea Esquire and their trustees. Settlement on the marriage of Mr Yea with Miss Jane Newman of part of her father's family estate.

The marriage settlement between William Walter Yea and Jane Newman involved a mutual transfer of property from the estates of the two families to provide a dowry for Jane, security for her should she out-live her husband; and for the inheritance of any child or children of the marriage. The pair of deeds above concern the property transferred by the Newman family. They are typical examples of contemporary marriage settlement deeds. The transfer from the Yea family involved property in and around Brompton Ralph. The authors have NOT made a full transcript of that pair of deeds. Researchers seeking further information may view the deeds at the Somerset Heritage Centre, Taunton under ref DD/PM/15/9/8-9

Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds

The main Descendant Report sections of this volume include many references to land and property deeds. Where those deeds are brief or are only partially relevant, transcriptions are typically included with the relevant text. Where deeds extend to several pages such that their inclusion would detract from the flow of the main text, they are presented in this section. Certain properties remained in the Yea or other spousal families for generations, either under some form of leasehold or freehold. Some deeds were simply transfers from one party to another, while others formed the basis of marriage settlements, in some cases providing the intended bride with a “jointure”, a form of security should she out-live her intended husband.

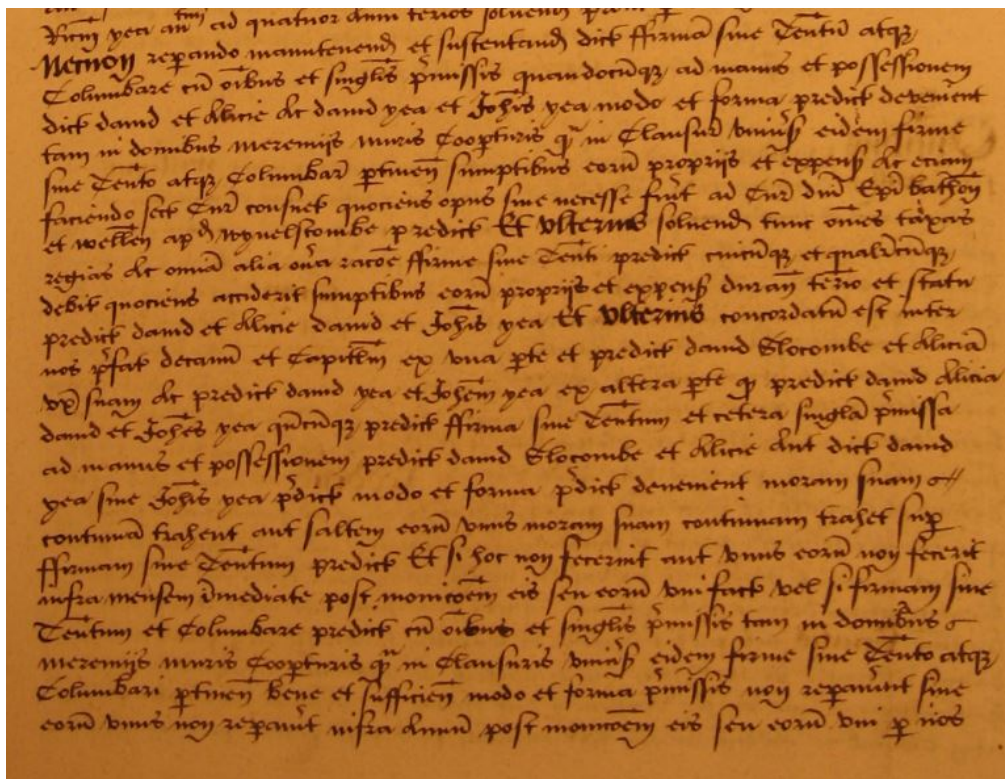
A listing of the documents is included below, followed by the full or abridged transcript in order of the date of execution:-

1544: Dean of Bath & Wells, Richard Yea & David Slocombe – Lease of Oakhampton Three pages in Latin. We have **NOT** fully transcribed this document, which is included here as the earliest deed linking the Yea and Slocombe families with Oakhampton house and farm. (If anybody is able to transcribe the latin deed below more fully for us the authors would be very pleased to hear from them)

1597: Deed between (1) John Yea of Yea the Elder of Wiveliscombe; (2) David Yea of Oakhampton and Robert Hill of Chipstable; and (3) Joseph Yea, son and heir of John Yea; lease of Yea Farm, Wivesliscombe and East Pitt farm, Sampford Peverell, Devon

1604/5: Deed between Richard Slocombe of Bishops Nympton, Devon, gent, David Slocombe of Netherbury, Dorset, gent, son and heir apparent of the said Richard and John Slocombe, one other of the sons of the said Richard of one part, and David Yea of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, gent of the other part. Property in Brompton Ralph.

1761: Deed for a large portfolio of properties across 15 parishes in Devon between (1) Sir William Yea of Pyrland in Somerset, bart., heir at law and administrator of David Yea of Wiveliscombe, esq., his deceased father, and also of David Yea, his deceased grandfather, John Fortescue of Exeter, gent., James Awse of Great Torrington, gent., William Tonken of Frithelstock, esq., and Charles Corbyn of Ilsington, yeoman and (2) Edward Collins of Parkerswell, Devon, esq., Joseph Nicholls of the Six Clerks Office, Middlesex, esq., and John Trehawke of Liskeard, esq.



1597: Deed between John Yea of Yea; David Yea of Oakhampton; Joseph Yea, son & heir of John Yea. (SWHT Doc ref DD/DR/48)

This Ffeoffament Indented made the 30th day of June in the nine and twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith (ie 30th June, 1597) between

John Yea of Yea within the parish of Wiveliscombe within the County of Somerset the elder of the one part and

David Yea of Oakhampton within the said countie and parish yeoman and Robert Hill of Chipstable in the same countie yeoman of the second part and

Joseph Yea, son and heir apparent of the said John Yea of the third part.

Witnesseth that the said John Yea as well for the natural love and fatherlie affection that he beareth unto the said Joseph Yea his sonne and heir apparent as also for the settling of the lands and tenements in these partes hereafter named and expressed as well in the said John Yea for the terme of his life and also after his decease in the said Joseph Yea and his heires and for and upon other good causes and considerations he the said John Yea there unto formally moving hathe given, granted, infeoffed assured and conveyed and by these presents doth give grant infeoff and convey unto the said David Yea and Robert Hill all that his and the messuage & tenements called or in such sort known by the name of Yea now or late being in the tenure or occupation of the said John Yea and was before that was in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Yea deceased, father of the said John Yea and lyeth and is within the Manor of Wiveliscombe and also within the parish of Wiveliscombe within the said County of Somerset or in both or some of them. And also all the houses,

barns, stables, edifices, orchards, gardens lands pastures meadows feedings woods furse heaths waste grounds commons common of pasture meres waters fishings footpaths easements profits and commodities and hereditaments whatsoever with all and singular their appurtances heretofor and now to or with the said messuage and tenements or any of them used, occupied or enjoyed or deemed, esteemed or taken as parte or parcel thereof and also the reversion and reversions rentes and services of them and of every of them. And farther these presents also witnesseth whereas the said John Yea now is lawfully seised in fee of and in reversion of one tenement with his appurtances in Sampford Peverell within the County of Devon called Estpit (East Pitt) and of the reversion of diverse landes, meadows pastures and feedings to the said tenements belonging or appurtaining as well depending upon the state for term of the life of one Robert Yea, brother of the said John Yea by deed thereof unto him made by the said John Yea bearing date twentieth of Februarie in the 2nd Year of the Queen's Majesty that now is (ie 20 Feb 1559/60) as also upon the estate for his natural life of Thomas Yea sonne of the said John Yea by deed thereof unto him also made by the said John Yea being dated 24th March of the 33 year of the reign of the Queen's Majesty that now is (ie 24 March 1591) That nowe the said John Yea for and on the considerations aforesaid hath given granted infeoffed assured and conveyed and by these presents doth give grant infeoff and convey unto the said David Yea and Robert Hill the said Reversion of the said tenement with appurtances in Sampford Peverell and the reversion of all the landes, meadows pastures feedings groves profits, commodities hereditaments to the said tenement belonging or appertaining or deemed used occupied or enjoyed in or with the same or esteemed or accompted as part and parcel thereof together with all the estate tythes and interests that the said John Yea hathe of in or to the same or of in and to the premises before in any sort herein recited or of in or to any part or parcel thereof To have and to hold the said messuage and tenement called Yea and the reversion of the said tenement called Estpit and all the houses orchards gardens lands with all and singular their appurtenances unto the said David Yea and Robert Hill and to the heirs and assigns of the said David Yea and Robert Hill and to the heirs and assigns of the survivor of them for ever more to the only use behoof profit and commodity of the said John Yea for and during the term of the natural life of the said John Yea and after the decease of the said John Yea then to the use and behoof of the said Joseph Yea and of his heirs the same to be holden of the Lord and Lords of the ffee and ffees of the premises by the rents and services thereof of right heretofore used and accustomed. And the said John Yea for him his executors and administrators doth covenant and grant to and with the said Joseph Yea his heirs executors and administrators that all and singular the premises now are and so shall continue for ever discharged of all former burdens charges encumbrances whatsoever had made done or suffered by the said John Yea the estates for the term of the life and lives of the said Robert Yea and Thomas Yea before mentioned excepted and foreprised. And the said Joseph Yea for him his heirs executors administrators and assigns doth covenant and grant to and with the said John Yea his executors and administrators that the said John Yea and his assigns shall and may according to the true intent and meaning of these presents quietly and peaceably have hold and enjoy the premises and any part thereof and the issues and profits of the same and may during the natural life of the said John Yea perceive receive and take to the proper use of the said John Yea without the lawful let or disturbance of the

said Joseph Yea his heirs or assigns or of any other person or persons that shall have any lawful estate of in or to the same by from or under them or any of them And further that the said Joseph Yea, his heirs and assigns shall and will after the death of the said John Yea and marriage hadd & soleminised in and between the said John Yea and one Cecilie Upham daughter of one John Upham of Wiveliscombe within the said County of Somerset, husbandman peaceably and quietly permit and suffer the same Cecilie for and during all such tyme as she shall after the death of the said John Yea live sole and unmarried to have hold and enjoy to her own use one chamber parcel of the said tenement called Yea which said chamber the said John Yea now useth to lie and lodge in being the chamber over the hall there. And also shall and will (relie ??) after the said marriage had and the decease of the said John Yea so long as she the said Cecilie shall live sole and unmarried permit and suffer her to take and have competent wood and fuel growing upon the premises necessary and needful to be spent in the said chamber without waste or spoil making. Finally let all men know by these presents that the said John Yea hath ordained, constituted and in his place and stead appointed and put his wellbeloved friends in Christ Philip Yea and Lawrence Sanders to be his true and lawful attornies jointly or severally for him and in his name place and stead to enter into the premises or some part thereof .in the name of the whole and full and peaceable possession and seisin thereof or in some part thereof in the name of the whole and in his name place and stead to take and have and after such possession and seisin so thereof taken and had the same to deliver over unto the said David Yea and Robert Hyll or to some one of them in the name of them both to have and to take the same according to the purport true intent and meaning of these presents ratifying allowing and in good part taking all and whatsoever his said attornies or any one of them shall do in or about the same In witness whereof to one part of this Ffeoffment Indentis remaining with the said David Yea Robert Hill and Joseph Yea the said John Yea hath put and set his hand and seal the day and year first above written and to the other part of the Ffeoffment Indented remaining with the said John Yea the said John Yea David Yea Robert Hill and Joseph Yea have put and set their hands and seals the said day and year first above written.

Ffeofement indenture of 30 June 1597 – Reverse of Deed

WHEREAS that the first day of July in the nine and thirtieth year (ie 1597) first within written Philippe Yea and Laurence Saunder deffonnees within named did take quiet and peaceable possession and seisin of and in the mansion house of the messuage or tenement called Yea within mentioned in the name of all the premises within specified and the same did then and there deliver over unto the within named Robert Hill one of the feoffees within specified in the name of them both to have and to hold the same according to the uses and intents within mentioned according to the true intent and meaning of the feoffment within written in the presence of the persons whose names are hereunder written

Signed Mr Thomas Marshe; Thomas Yea (his mark); Roger Upham (his mark)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of :

Henrye Welshman; Mathew Byndon (Vyndon ??); Laurence Saunders; John Upham (his mark); Roger Upham (his mark)

1604/5: Richard, David & John Slocombe and David Yea deed concerning property in Brompton Ralph. (SWHT Doc ref DD\DR/48)

This Indenture made the seventh day of January in the year of the reign of Sovereign Lord James by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith the second and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth (= 7 January 1604/5)

Between **Richard Slocombe of Bishops Nympton**, Devon, gent, **David Slocombe of Netherbury, Dorset**, gent, son and heir apparent of the said **Richard and John Slocombe, one other of the sons of the said Richard** of one part, and **David Yea of Wiveliscombe**, Somerset, gent of the other part,

WHEREAS by the purport, intent limitation and meaning of certain indentures tripartite made between the said **Richard Slocombe and Helen his wife**, the said **David Slocombe and John Land of Woodbeare**, Devon, gent of the first part and the said **David Yea and Ethelred Slocombe & Alice Slocombe, daughters of the said Richard Slocombe** of the second part. And **Henry Storey, Henry Shepcott and John Shepcott and John Story** of the third part bearing date the twentieth day of May in the four and fortieth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth (= 20th May, 1602). all those messuages, lands, tenements etc whatsoever called or commonly known by the name of **Wintersland**, otherwise **Winters Ground, Moore Park and Moore Mill** with the appurtenances scituate lying and in **Brompton Ralph**, Somerset. And all those lands attached to **Winters Land in Brompton Ralph** (lists numerous cottages, tenements etc) are by good and sufficient conveyance and assurance in the law lawfully conveyed and assured to the said **David Yea** and his assigns or otherwise to the use and behoof of the said **David Yea** and of his assigns for and during the term of five years next ensuing the date of the said indenture. And that if the said **David Slocombe** his heirs etc do not pay nor cause to be paid unto the said **David Yea**, his execs, assigns etc the full and whole sum of £300 within the said terme of five years then to the use of **David Yea**, his heirs and assigns forever.

BUT if the said **David Slocombe** his heirs, exec. etc do pay or cause to be paid unto the said **David Yea** the said £300 at any time or times within the said term of 5 years then from and after such payment to the use and behoof of the said **David Slocombe** his heirs etc forever. And then from and after the said payment the said term of five years to be frustrated void and determined as by the same several indentures tripartite more at large it doth and may appear which said sum of £300 and every part thereof is yet unpaid. And the said term of 5 years is likewise yet unexpired.

And where also the same **Richard Slocombe, David Slocombe and John Slocombe** or some or one of them now do or doth stand seised in their or his demesne as of fee of and in all those messuages and lands called **Stoneland** or otherwise situate and being in or near

Stoneland or Stonelands in the parish of **Brompton Ralph**, Somerset late in the tenure or occupation of **Johan Saffyn, widow** or of her assignee or assignees with all rents etc thereunto belonging or reputed used or enjoyed and part parcel or members thereof. **These indentures do now witness** that the said **Richard Slocombe, David Slocombe and John Slocombe** for and in consideration of divers great sums of money paid by the said **David Yea** to and for the said **Richard Slocombe, David and John Slocombe** and also for and towards the advancement of the said **Ethelred and Alice** by the procurement of the said **Richard and David Slocombe** as also for divers other good causes and considerations they the said **Richard, David and John Slocombe** thereunto especially moving have given, granted bargained sold enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant etc unto **David Yea**, his heirs and assigns all the afore mentioned premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances and all writings evidences deeds, etc touching or concerning the premises only or only any part thereof, All which or as many of them as now are in the hands custody or possession of the said **Richard Slocombe David and John Slocombe** or of any or either of them or in the hands custody or possession of any other by them or any or either of their delivery or which they or any or either of them may lawfully ... without any suit in law. The same **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe** for themselves their heirs assigns etc do covenant promise and grant to and with the said **David Yea** his heirs and assigns by these presents to deliver or cause to be delivered unto the said **David Yea** his heirs and assigns before the Feast of St Michael the Archangel now next coming as the same now are uncanceled and undefaced together with the true copies of all such other writings evidences deeds etc as do concern the premises or any part thereof which other lands tenements or hereditaments, the said copies to be written at the costs and charges of the said **David Yea** his heirs and assigns.

And the said Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe for the better and more absolute assuring (*several words in fold illegible*) **David Yea** his heirs and assigns in manner and form aforesaid **HAVE** for the consideration aforesaid remised released and quitclaimed and by these presents for them their heirs etc and for every and either of them remise release and quitclaim unto the said **David Yea** and his heirs as well all the right title interest claim and demand of them the said **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe** of in and to all and singular the premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances as also all the benefit use limitation condition and clauses of redemption and other possibilities whatsoever which the same **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe** or any or either of them their or any or either of their heirs etc or any or either of them have hath or may have of for or concerning the same premises or any part thereof either by for upon or concerning the payment of the said sum of £300 before the end of the said term of five years or otherwise **to have and to hold** all and singular the premises and every part thereof with the apps. unto the said **David Yea** his heirs etc forever to the only use and behoof of the same **David Yea** his heirs etc for evermore to be holden of the Chief Lord and Lords of the fee and fees thereof by the rents and services for the same due and accustomed

AND THE SAID Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe for themselves and every and either of them their heirs etc and for every of them do covenant

promise and grant to and with the said **David Yea** his heirs etc by these presents that they the same **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe John Slocombe** or some or one of them now are or is and at the time of the first execution of estate hereupon shall be seised of the premises called **Stoneland** or situate in or near **Stoneland or Stonelands** as aforesaid of a good lawful rightful and estate of inheritance in fee simple to them and their heirs etc without any manner of condition mortgage or limitation of use or uses or other matter or thing whatsoever to alter change or make void the same **AND THAT** the same **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe John Slocombe** or some or one of them now have or hath at the time of the first execution of estate hereupon shall have full lawful and rightful power and authority to give grant enfeoffe and confirm the same premises unto the said **David Yea** his heirs etc in manner and form aforesaid **AND THAT** all the aforementioned premises etc now are and so at all time and times forever hereafter shall be and may continue unto the said **David Yea** his heirs etc in manner and form aforesaid cleanly acquitted and discharged or otherwise sufficiently saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of gifts grants etc with statutes etc and of and from all other titles etc whatsoever had made done caused or procured or to be had made etc by the said **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe** or any or either of them their heirs etc or by any other person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming from by or under them etc of their means grant tythe or procurement ... demise or grant heretofore made by the said **Richard Slocombe** of the premises called **Stoneland or Stonelands** unto the said **Johan Saffyn** for diverse years yet enduring determinable by the deaths of **Edward Saffyn Alice Saffyn and Margaret (..... surname in fold)** children of the same **Johan** whereupon it reserved the yearly rent of six shillings and eight pence etc which shall continue due and payable during the (endurance ??) of the same estate and one demyse or grant thereof also heretofore made by the said **David Slocombe** by his writing indented unto the said **David Yea** his executors etc from the day of the date of the same writing for the term of three thousand (*sic*) years then next and immediately following fully to be and ended only excepted and foreprised

AND THE SAID Richard Slocombe David Slocombe and John Slocombe for themselves etc do further covenant promise and grant to and with the said **David Yea** his heirs etc by these presents that they the said **David Slocombe and Anne his wife** and the heirs etc of the same **David and the said Richard Slocombe and John Slocombe** and their heirs and every other person and persons any thing having or lawfully claiming and which any thing lawfully may claim from by or under them or any of them of in or to the premises or any part thereof for the further assuring and suremaking of all the before mentioned premises etc unto the said **David Yea** his heirs etc absolutely as aforesaid shall and will at all time and times hereafter during the space of seven years now next coming upon the reasonable request and at the costs and charges of the said **David Yea** his heirs etc maker do execute and acknowledge and suffer to be made done executed and acknowledged all and every such further reasonable act deed and thing devise and devises whatsoever be it by fine feoffment recovery with double or single voucher or vouchers release confirmation with warranty against the said **Richard Slocombe David Slocombe John Slocombe** and their heirs etc without warranty deed or deeds enrolled or not enrolled or the enrolment of these presents or by all those ways and means or part of them or as

many of them or by such other reasonable ways and means as by the said **David Yea** his heirs etc his or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably devised or advised **IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the parties aforesaid to these indentures interchangeably have set their seals the day and year first above written

Seal of **Richard Slocombe** and two others attached at bottom of document

On reverse of deed the words :

Signed sealed and delivered by the within named Richard Slocombe, David & John Slocombe in the dwelling house of More Mill parcel of the lands and tenements within Contained. In the presence of those hereunder named Henry Storie, Ryc (Richard) Hyll

Lawrence Togood, Richard Dewell, William Storie, Thomas Bryant, John Shorney, David Storie.

Note then that peaceable and quiet possession and seizin of the lands and tenements Within mentioned vizt Wintersland, More Mill and Moore Hill groundes, but also of Stonelands with every parte and parcel thereof was had and taken by the within written named Richard Slocombe, David Slocombe and John Slocombe, the one an twentieth day of March in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King's majesty within contained (= **21 March 1604/5**) and by them delivered over the same day and year unto the within named David Yea, to the use and behooffe of the said David Yea, his heires and assignes for ever according to the intent and true meanings of the deed within written in the presence of the here under named.

Henry Storie, Ryc (Richard) Hill, Richard Dewe, William Storie, Lawrence Toogood, John Shorney, Thomas Bryant, David Storie

1761: 23 & 24 March, Lease & Release of a large portfolio of properties across 15 parishes in Devon between;

(1) Sir William Yea of Pyrland in Somerset, bart., heir at law and administrator of David Yea of Wiveliscombe, esq., his deceased father, and also of David Yea, his deceased grandfather, John Fortescue of Exeter, gent., James Awse of Great Torrington, gent., William Tonken of Frithelstock, esq., and Charles Corbyn of Ilsington, yeoman and

(2) Edward Collins of Parkerswell, Devon, esq., Joseph Nicholls of the Six Clerks Office, Middlesex, esq., and John Trehawke of Liskeard, esq.

Properties in the parishes of Alwington: Bradworthy: Buckland Brewer: Cullompton: Exbourne: Harberton: Highampton: Okehampton: Parkham: Sampford Courtenay: Sheepwash: Great Torrington: Little Torrington: Welcombe: Woolfardisworthy including:

Manor of Parkham and the capital messuage, barton, farm and demesne lands called Babeleigh; third part of three tenements called Melberry Downs and Bears Down in

Parkham; manor of Torrington; manor of Honychurch; capital messuage barton, farm and tenement called Slade in Honychurch; manor of Horton in Bradworthy; manor of East Buckish in Woolfardisworthy; manor of Upcott in Wellcombe; messuages lands and tenements in Oakhampton, messuage, tenement and farm called West Cheworthy in Buckland Brewer; messuage, farm and tenement called Raslebridge in Harberton, messuage and tenement called Stockley in High Hampton; messuage, farm, barton and tenement in Shipwash formerly in the possession of Emanuel Heale; messuage and tenement in Alwington formerly in the possession of [blank] Collins; lands, tenements and hereditaments called Horse Parks and Long Meadow in Alwington now in the tenure of Richard Rooms, messuages and tenements called Hole and Amaland in Woolfardisworthy; chief rent of £22 13s. chargeable on certain messuages, lands and tenements in Collumpton; all the messuages, lands and tenements of Giles Risdon, late of Ashburton, deceased, to be sold under a decree in chancery; viz. the capital messuage, barton, farm and demesne lands called Babeleigh in Parkham, the manor of Parkham and certain chief rents belonging, amounting to 11s. 11½d., and several messuages, lands and tenements in the parish or Parkham, part of the manor of Parkham, viz. a third part of tenements called Melberry and Downs, messuage and tenement called Hollamoore late in the possession of Jasper Husbands, a tenement called Poor Close Adjustment late in the possession of Thomas Jewell, since of Richard Veale, tenement called Moles Hill in the possession of Thomas Dannell, messuage and tenement called Northway in the possession of John Hortopp, and another messuage and tenement called Northway, in the possession of John Hortopp, tenement called South Lawford late in the possession of John Peckard, since of Thomas Glover, tenement called North Lawford late in the possession of Charles Nicholls, since of Thomas Tardrew, messuage and tenement called East Goldworthy in the possession of Thomas Dannell junior, Whitefield Tenement in the possession of Thomas Dannell, messuage and tenement called Broad Parkham in the possession of Thomas Dannell, messuage and tenement called Horehill late in the possession of Humphrey Bawdon clerk, messuage and tenement called East Old-Mill, late Fry's, tenement called Limberry in the possession of Walter Haywood, messuage and tenement called Ash in Broad Ash in the possession of Bartholomew Peckard, messuage and tenement called Ellis's late in possession of Thomas Glover, close of land or garden called Beinlake Garden, late in the possession of Bartholomew Stanbury, messuage and tenement near Parkham town now in the possession of Ann Harris, widow, messuage and tenement called Hole and Amaland in Woolfardisworthy in the possession of Ambrose Petherick; messuage and tenement called Tythens in Buckland Brewer late in the possession of John Blight, now of Richard Bond, messuage and tenement called Ekeworthy in Buckland Brewer, late in the possession of John Stapledon, since of William Blight, now of Richard Bond; messuage and tenement or agistment called Horse Parkes and Long Meadow and a cottage called Rice Thomas's Cottage all in Alwington, now or late in the possession of Philip Dennis; messuage and tenement called East Buckish in Woolfardisworthy, late in the possession of William Praunce, since of Charles Nicholls; tenement in West Putford called Whitafields, late in the possession of Wilmot Braund, now of John Dunn; messuage and tenement called Venn in Parkham late in the possession of Catherine Earle; messuage, tenement and barton in Honychurch called Slade, now in the possession of Richard Newcombe; Willcox's Tenement in Parkham late in the possession of Nicholas Howe;

messuage and tenement called Bollacroft in Exbourne late in the possession of John Hill, now of Benjamin Bolt; messuage and tenement called Rowtry in the parish of Bundley (sic.), in the possession of Richard Newcombe; messuages and tenements in Oakhampton, viz a barn and close called Courts Meadow late in the possession of William Luxmore, since of William Bezzill, closes called Bidwells Riddons, late in the possession of Elizeus Heans now of John Rattenbery, closes called Dennis's Upcott and Riddons, late in the possession of John Smyth, Roaches Meadow, late in the possession of Thomas Pleace, meadows and closes called Fudlers Meadow, Joles Bears, Joles Meadow, and Mill Meadow late in the possession of Christopher Cunningham, since of Edward Ellard, closes called Kimpleighs, late in the possession of Elizabeth Commins, dwelling house and garden late Jole's, now in the possession of John Millman, Hues Meadow now in the possession of John Luxmoore, esq., closes of land or a tenement called Becherslew late in the possession of James Earle, now of Benjamin Eastabrooke, messuage and dwelling house, malthouse, stable and curtilage late in the possession of Temperance Frayne, since of Francis Drake, Henry Woodman and Mary Yealland, messuage, dwelling house, stable, orchard and garden late in the possession of Mary Nix, now of John Carswell, dwelling house and quillet of land adjoining called the Turks Head, close called Brandisparke late in the possession of James Earle, now of Benjamin Warren, dwellinghouse, garden and little meadow formerly in the possession of Tristram Stanlake, since of Andrew Chasty, John Colling and Matthew Sprague junior, and a dwelling house, stable, garden and meadow now or late in the possession of Christopher Lymbear; manor of Torrington with appurtenances in Great and Little Torrington, viz. a messuage and tenement in Great Torrington called Elstone's Cottage in the possession of George Tucker, four meadows in Little Torrington late in the possession of Charles Banbury, since of Thomas Elsworthy, fields called Bastons Hill in Little Torrington in the possession of Charles Banbury, messuage and close of land in Great Torrington, late in the possession of Charles Banbury, since of Grace Elsworthy, since of Amy Elsworthy, a field in Little Torrington called Cold Harbour late in the possession of Humphrey Langdon, since of Thomas Banbury, barn and meadow in Great Torrington late in the possession of John Merrill, since of William Colwill; field in Great Torrington, late Clark's, called Dueslade, late in the possession of John Walter; house and garden in Great Torrington, late Rice's, late in the possession of Richard Cawsey and Thomas Doble; field in Great Torrington, late Berry's, late in the possession of John Hiern; garden or close of land in Great Torrington formerly in the possession of William Horwood, since of William Colwill; Culver House Meadow in Great Torrington, formerly Sleemans, late in the possession of Mary Gorwill, since of William Gorwill; messuage and tenement formerly granted in the same lease with Culver House Meadow late in the possession of Arthur Squire and Samuel Bennett, since of George Dillihay and Peter Elsworthy; three fields in Little Torrington late Mrs. Cadlake's, late in possession of Philip Johns, since of Thomas Banbury; tenement and garden in Great Torrington, late in the possession of John Lake, since of Jane Lake; house and field in Great Torrington and a field in Little Torrington late in the possession of Margery Green, since of Grace Elsworthy, James Sniggins and Charles Banburry; messuage and tenement in High Hampton called Lower Stockley in the possession of William Brend; messuage and tenement in High Hampton called Higher Stockley late in the possession of John Saunders, now of Elizabeth Gay, widow; messuages, lands, and tenements, part of the

manor of Parkham, viz. a tenement called Weekamoore late in the possession of the said Walter Heywood; messuage and tenement called Waytown late in the possession of Richard Strutt, lately deceased; messuage and tenement called Waywood late in the possession of Richard Strutt; messuage and tenement in Parkham Town late in the possession of Grace Bear, since of William Austin, third part of a tenement or close called Bears Down in the possession of Henry Manning; cottage near or called East Goldworthy in the possession of John Deane; messuage and tenement called Cabbacott in the possession of Samuel Saunders; cottage in the possession of Thomas Tardrew; cottage in New Haven late in the possession of Elizabeth Darke, now of Joseph Thomas; messuage and tenement near the village of East Goldworthy late in the possession of Thomas Jewell; cottage in New Haven in the possession of William Darke; cottage near the village of Broad Parkham in the possession of Thomas Short; Praunces Cottage in the possession of John Shull; messuage and tenement called Dydon in Alwington, in the possession of George Blake, clerk; messuage and tenement called Venn and Venn Moore in Bundley in the possession of John Dunning; Honeychurch Mill in the possession of Joseph Knight Messuage, lands and tenements in Oakhampton, viz. a dwellinghouse, curtilage, orchard and garden in the possession of Thomas Hiern; Wonnacott's Meadow in the possession of Moses Arscott; several closes called Brehams late in the possession of Amos Baker; several closes in the possession of Hester Rattenbury; messuage or dwellinghouse, stable, garden and meadow, late in the possession of Margaret Warren, now of John Luxmoore, esq., dwelling-house late in the possession of John Nosworthy, now of [blank] Nosworthy; several fields called Upcott late in the possession of Elizeus Heans, since of Joan Heans; three meadows in the possession of Peter Macey; close called Buddparke in the possession of the executors of Francis Gidley, dwelling house, garden and ham late in the possession of Ann Knight; dwelling houses and gardens late in the possession of John Lee; dwelling house, shop and stable late in the possession of Robert Gidley, now of William Dodge; dwelling house, garden and plot of ground late in the possession of Luke Perry now of James Earle and Joseph Salkield;

Messuages, lands and tenements also part of the manor of Torrington in Great and Little Torrington, viz. a barn and four fields or closes of land in Little Torrington and a field in Great Torrington late in the possession of John Edwards, since of Thomas Dyer; a garden in Great Torrington late in the possession of James Flexman or Thomas May; messuage and garden in Great Torrington late in the possession of Grace Elsworthy; field in Little Torrington late in the possession of Ambrose Mitchell; garden in Great Torrington late in the possession of Ambrose Mitchell; field in Little Torrington in the possession of James Smyth; dwellinghouse in Great Torrington now in the possession of James Awse; malthouse, garden, orchard and four fields in Shipwash late in the possession of Michael Bradford; messuage and tenement in Harberton called Raslebridge late in the possession of [blank] Lavers, widow; manor of Horton in Bradworthy and a chief rents of £1 13s. 2d; manor of East Buckish in Woolfardisworthy and chief rents of £1 1d; manor of Upcott in Wellcombe and a chief rent of £1 10d.

Consideration: 5s and £9600 in Release (SWHT Exeter doc ref Z16/1/5/31a-b)

Transcripts of Court Cases

1558/1560: John Yea v John & Marie Hutchins

1589/91: Cappes vs Yea, Star Chamber

1605: Yea vs Cappes, Star Chamber

1676: Thomas Yea vs David Yea & Mary Periam alias Yea

1684: David Yea vs John Turbervill

1558/1560: John Yea vs John & Marie Hutchins (NA Document C3/201/21)

To the Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon Knight Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England

Humbly complaining showeth unto ye honourable good Lordshipp yr humble and daylie orator **John Yea of Wiveliscombe** in the Countie of Somerset yeoman whereas one (blank) late Bisshope of Bathe & Welles was lawfullie seised in his demesne as of ffee as is the right of his Bishopricke of and in the Manor of Wiveliscombe in the countie afforesaid with appurtenances and of diverse lands tenements and hereditaments to the said mannor belonging And he the said late Bisshope so of the said Manor and other the premises amongst other things being seised by his deed indented scealed with his sceal the certain date whereof yr Lordshippes said orator doth not know for lacke of the said deed did demise grant and to ffarme lett unto the said **Robte Yea Marie Yea his wieffe** and to yr Honours orator for tenne acres of lands meadow and pastures with their appurtenances situate liinge and beinge in the parish of Wiveliscombe in the said countie of Somerset to have and to hold the said tenne acres of pasture lands meadows and pastures to the said **Robte Yea Marie Yea his wieffe** and to yr honours said orator ffor the terme of their lives and for the terme of the life of the longest liver of them. By reason whereof the said **Robte and Maria his wieffe** and yr Lordshippes said orator entered into the said ten acres of lande meadow and pasture and were therof seased accordinglie. And the said **Robte Marie** and ye Lordshippes said orator possessed the said x (=10) acres of land meadow and pasture with appurtenances beinge seased the sayd **Robte** about xvi (=16) yeares last past died and the said **Marie** and yr Lordshippes said orator him and continued and held them selffes therein by title of survivor and they so beinge thereof possessed about xiiii (= xiv = 14) yeares last past the said **Marie** toke to husbände one **John Hutchins** of Wyveliscombe aforesaid yeoman the moitie of the said x (=10) acres of lande meadowe and pasture before leased by dede ought to be yr Lordshippes said orators. So it is right honourable lorde that as soon as the said **Robte Yea ffather unto yr honours said orator** and sythence (*sic = since*) the said **Marie** married with the said **John Hutchins** the said **John Hutchins** and **Marie** his wieffe have conveyed awaie the said lease from yr honours said orator and have expulsed yr honours said orator ffrom the possession of the same mynding thereby utterlie ... deffraude yr honours said orator of his

(inst ??) right and title of the premises and have made and conveyed unto diverse persons to yr Lordshippes said orator unknowen diverse and sundrie secret of the premises to the great hindrance and well near to the utter undoing of yr Lordshippes said orator. And although yr Lordshippes said orator hath diverse and sundrie times as well beffore the said **Marie** married with the said **John Hutchins** as sythence (*sic = since*) she was married gentlie required the said **John Hutchins** and **Marie** his wieffe to deliver unto him the said dede or to suffer the said dede to be in some indifferent persons hands to be kept to both their use and to suffer yr Lordshippes said orator to inioie (*sic = enjoy*) the said moietie of the premises according to his (inst ??) right in that behalf yet that to do theie and everie of them have always reffused and yet do contrarie to all right equitie and good conscience In tender consideration whereof and ffor as much as yr honourable Lordshippes said orator doth not know the certain date eyther of the said dede nor yet the certantie of lands in the same contained nor whether yt be contained in baggs boxes chests or ... charts locked or unlocked scealed or unscealed whereby he is unable to make anie certain declaration at the common lawes of this realm of the same which will be to the utter undoing of yr honours said orator if yr lordshippes honourable ... be not unto him extended in this behalffe It may therefore please yr honourable good lordshippe the premises tenderlie considered to grannte unto yr honours said orator the queens majesties most gracious writ of subpoena to be directed unto the said **John Hutchins** and **Marie** his wieffe commanding them and everie of them certain daye and under a certain pain therein to be limited personallie to appeare beffore yr honourable good Lordshippe in the queens majesties most high court of chancerie then and there to answer unto the premise and ffurther ... stand and abide to such ffurther order and direction therein as unto yr honourable good Lordshippe shall seem ... with equitie and good conscience and yr honours said orator shall dailie praie for yr honourable good Lordshippes ... in him longer to continue.

The original Bill is un-dated, but is addressed to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who served in that role 1558-1579. In his pleading, John states his father had died 16 years previously and his mother had re-married 14 years previously. John's Bill can only have been lodged between 1558 and 1560 - it could not be earlier, otherwise it would have been addressed to the previous Lord Keeper Nicholas Heath, and could not be later because Robert was already deceased by 1544, as is confirmed in a deed for Oakhampton executed in that year by Richard Yea. *For our purposes above in dating death and marriage we have used a notional 1559 rather than 1558-1560*

James Cappes vs David Yea John Yea Christopher Howell & Peter Edney

A case brought in the Court of Star Chamber ca 1589/1592

(National Archives doc refs STAC5/C1/29; STAC5/C64/18; STAC5/C60/17; STAC5/C65/33; STAC5/C23/39; STAC5/C66/40; STAC5/C29/17; STAC5/C53/9)

Abstract

This legal case was instituted in the Court of Star Chamber by the Plaintiff James Cappes of Jewes, Wiveliscombe against Co-defendants David Yea, John Yea, Christopher Howell/Hoyle (both spellings are used in the case papers) and Peter Edney. The Court took its name from the stars painted on the ceiling of the court chamber. It had jurisdiction over “riots, perjury, misbehaviour of Sherrifs, and other notorious misdemeanours contrary to the law”.

The National Archives has a series of records of this case which capture not only the parties’ pleadings but also reveal a remarkable level of detail about local personalities and contemporary conditions. The current authors have transcribed many of the NA records, a catalogue of which is included at the end of this document. While full transcripts are much too lengthy to be included in this present work, the authors hope the following abstract will provide an interesting overview.

A note on the protagonists. Jewes Farm is a property lying a few miles to the north west of Wiveliscombe as Oakhampton is to the north-east, though the farms do not directly adjoin. Jewes was probably part of the estate of John Jewe who died about 1415, his daughter Elizabeth being then orphaned and whose siblings dying young left her as sole heiress. She married first Sir John Hody, who became Lord Chief Justice, by whom she bore eight children.

After his death, she married Robert Cappes by whom she bore a son James Cappes, probably in the early 1440’s and from whom the Plaintiff in this case is almost certainly descended. Though the Cappes may be thought to have a certain lineage, there is no pedigree for them in the Visitation of Somerset of 1623. However, the pedigree of the Lancaster family therein shows James Cappes had married Mary or Marie, daughter of William Lancaster of Milverton. The Wiveliscombe parish register records the baptisms of several sons and daughters of James around the period of this case.

David and John Yea were brothers – the grandchildren of Richard Yea who in his will of 1548 had taken such care for their upbringing and providing legacies. Christopher Howell was a butcher by trade and Constable of Wiveliscombe. We should note here that a Christopher Howell was a witness to Richard Yea’s will in 1548, indicative of some close relationship. Christopher the Constable may well have been the son or grandson of Christopher the witness. Peter Edney was Bailiff of the town.

It appears there was “bad blood” between the Cappes and Yea families for reasons unknown, and which eventually led to violence through two assaults allegedly made by

David Yea and others on James Cappes and others in Wiveliscombe market on 7th and 14th October 1589.

About Jan 1589/90: James Cappes' first Bill of Complaint:

The case began with Cappes' first Bill of Complaint which was addressed to "The Queen's Most Gracious Majesty" and bears date "Hil 32 Eliz" (ie Hillary term hence Jan-Apr 1589/90). Therein, Cappes alleged that he had been assaulted by David Yea at the market in Wiveliscombe on 7 October 1589. Cappes clearly held David Yea in no high regard, describing him as:

"a man that heretofore hath been greatly noted and suspected to be of very lewd and dissolute life and conversation and such a one as hath been touched and called in question and presented before the Ordinary (ie the local court) of the place where he dwelleth by his neighbours upon their oaths to have begotten a woman with child in his brother's house being his servant he then being Constable of the said town of Wiveliscombe thinketh hath conveyed her away in such sort as the child she went withal was never sithence (= since) heard of so it is much doubted what is become thereof and greatly maligning and envying your said subject and having sundry times before delivered and given forth slanderous wrongful and threatening speches and words against him"

Cappes claimed that he was only saved from serious hurt by the intervention of one William Marshfield. Cappes went to complain to Humphrey Wyndham, a local Justice of the Peace. The latter called two Constables of the town, Christopher Hoyle and John Yea to him and ordered them to see no further breach of the peace took place, and to remove any weapons from any of the protagonists should they be seen to carry them at the market in future.

Cappes also alleged that a second and more serious assault took place the following week on 14 October. His servant John Slocombe had called upon Hoyle to ensure no breach of the peace should occur as per Wyndham's orders. But anticipating some attack, Cappes and his servant John Slocombe sought refuge in a house near the market. There, following some subterfuge by Peter Edney allowing Josias Holcombe and Henry Parker to be concealed in the house, they allegedly at the behest of David Yea assaulted Marshfield and then seriously wounded John Slocombe. (In evidence given later in the case, John Slocombe was said to be aged about 30, ie born ca 1560. It his seems unlikely he was the son of David Slocombe, to whom the upbringing of David and his siblings had been entrusted in Richard Yea's will, but may have been a grandson).

Cappes alleged that David's brother John Yea was a "furtherer" of the breaches of the peace which arose on the said days. He further alleged that Constable Christopher Hoyle and William Hillinge another Constable had not only failed to pre-empt the assault by removing the weapons carried by the assailants, but took no further action after the assault, in disregard of the orders given to them by Humphrey Wyndham.

11 Feb 1589/90: Responses of David Yea and co-his defendants:

The co-defendants gave answer to Cappes charges about 11 Feb 1589/90 – this date stated subsequently by James Cappes in his second Bill of Complaint (see below).

David Yea denied the charge of assault, claiming that he himself had been assaulted by the Plaintiff, and in defending himself had been struck from behind by John Slocombe. David stated that after the market on the second of the two alleged assaults, Josias Holcombe had come to his house that evening as he habitually did, the two having been fellow servants to Sir George Sydenham Knight. David also strongly denied the charge of “fornication and destroying or conveying of a child” with which he was “untruly and slanderously charged”. In his evidence John Yea stated that he was at the market on the 14th October without any weapon but only a short walking staff he needed “in respect of some weakness in his legs and feet” – perhaps not surprising as John would have been in his 50’s at this period.

In his evidence Hoyle claimed he had indeed acted in accordance with Hunphrey Wyndham’s order. He had sought to remove David Yea’s staff from him, but allowed him to retain it on the basis Yea was a sworn tithingman and as such was authorised to carry such an implement. Constable Hillinge had removed two daggers from Holcombe and only returned them to him when the latter promised to leave the town. However, Holcombe had returned and in some quarrel with Slocombe, according to Hoyle, had “touched him in the face as it were with the scratching of a bramble”, that is to say had inflicted no serious hurt. On his part, Edney denied that he was responsible for any subterfuge or that he was part of any conspiracy or pre-meditation to assault the Plaintiff and his followers.

17 Feb 1589/90: Examination of the Defendants:

The National Archives hold a further record related to cross-examination of the Defendants. Each co-defendant was examined through an “interrogatorie” individually tailored to each Defendant, with 18 questions to David Yea; 6 to John Yea; 18 to Hoyle and 5 to Edney. The interrogatories are undated but are readily legible and have been transcribed by the present authors. Each one seeks to elicit evidence and establish the facts about the two assaults and in particular whether the co-defendants had conspired to make a pre-mediated attack. The first page of the Defendants’ answers, that of David Yea, bears date 17 Feb 32 Eliz (ie 1589/90). However, the said answers are written in what appears to be a “court shorthand”, which the present authors have been unable to transcribe **except** that in response to a question to David Yea about him fathering an illegitimate child by his brother’s servant woman, it can discerned in the “shorthand” text that he utterly denied the same.

It is unclear who had been commissioned to administer these interrogatories and hear the responses, where this hearing was held and whether it might have resulted from the Answers of the Defendants made on 11 Feb.

1590: Plaintiff's Replication and Defendants' Rejoinder:

As is commonly found in contemporary cases, the Plaintiff had an opportunity to make a "Replication" or response to the Defendant's Answers or pleadings. What is less common is that in this case, the Defendants had an opportunity to make a "Rejoinder" or further response to the said Replication. Neither of the two documents is dated, but they were probably made later in 1590 following the Defendants' Answers and examination. Both documents more or less re-affirm what each party set forth in their respective earlier claim and counter-claim, and nothing new of any substance was adduced.

5 Jan 1590/91: First Commission at Wiveliscombe:

Although we have no written record of it, from Cappes' second Bill of Complaint from May 1591 (see below) upon instruction from the Court of Star Chamber issued "in the term of St Michael last past" (ie Oct-Dec 1590), a commission was appointed to hear evidence from witnesses for both parties in the case. The Commissioners appointed were William Lacy, Nicholas Street & John Worth and they sat in Wiveliscombe on 5 Jan 1590/91 at the house of Sampson Vinycombe, apparently an inn called The Angel. (We should note here that about a century later, a descendant of the Yea family David would later marry a Dorothy, daughter of William Lacy of Hartrow, though we don't know if this was a direct descendant of the said Commissioner). The events at the hearing are set out under Cappes' second Bill of Complaint below – suffice here to note that the Commission was disrupted and was unable to complete its work.

31 March 1591: Second Commission at Taunton:

As a result of the failure of the first commission as outlined above, Cappes in his second Bill states that he

"was enforced to his great charge and delay of his suit to procure a new Commission out of this court to be sitten (sic) upon at some other place, which is sithence (=since) executed and returned into this court"

The court issued an instruction on 15 Feb 1590/91 to Roger Hill, William Lacy Esq, Nicholas Street and John Worth Gent for all or any three or two of them to act as Commissioners to hear witnesses on behalf of the Plaintiff as well as the Defendants. They three latter named Commissioners sat in Taunton on 31 March 1591. The records of this hearing are the most comprehensive and detailed of the whole series held by the NA. The Commissioners used two interrogatories, that for the Plaintiff with 29 questions and for the Defendants 21. They cross-examined 39 witnesses in total, though it is not always clear whether a witness was called for the Plaintiff or the Defendants.

In swearing their oaths, witnesses gave their residence, age and occupation, showing they came not just from Wiveliscombe but from several nearby towns and villages, an indication of the importance of the weekly market held there at this period. Each witness

responded only to some of the questions in the interrogatories at times in detail, at others less so. On balance, the evidence presented seems to support the Plaintiff's version of events with evidence presented that David Yea was the initial aggressor, subsequently procuring Holcombe to further assault Slocombe, and that Constables Hoyle and Hill alias Hillinge failed to take any action before or after either assault. Unsurprisingly, some of the witnesses alleged the affray was started by the Plaintiff and his servant Slocombe.

The present authors have transcribed both interrogatories and the witnesses' evidence, which paint a fascinating picture of this aspect of local life at this period. The transcripts are much too long to be included here, though a few extracts give interesting insights:

Sampson Vynicombe of Wiveliscombe, Innholder aged 41 stated that David Yea was a tithingman of the farm of **Oakhampton** where he lived, but **NOT** a tithingman of Wiveliscombe.

Christopher Chilcott of Wiveliscombe, weaver, stated that the Constable Howell favoured David Yea more than the Plaintiff as Howell and Yea "were more familiarly acquainted" – though whether he meant there was some family link between the two through marriage or simply a friendship is unclear. Witness Robert Bennett, tanner aged 60 also stated Howell was favourably disposed to David & John Yea and thought "that they be of some alliance, and goodwill is borne between them".

Chilcott also stated that in a previous affray when Hoyle was also Constable, Joseph Yea and Thomas Yea had assaulted and seriously hurt a stranger in Wiveliscombe, yet Hoyle had taken no action against them. We can be confident Joseph and Thomas were sons of John Yea of Yea on whose family comments are to be found in the "Other Yea's" section of this volume. It appears Hoyle was well disposed to Joseph & Thomas also – yet Chilcott makes no suggestion they were in any way related to David. **James Stydman** tailor aged 20 in his evidence made similar remarks regarding Joseph & Thomas Yea.

John Cowline of Wiveliscombe husbandman aged 30 stated that he had seen the wound on Slocombe's head which the latter had shown to John Francis, a Justice of the Peace, apparently confirming Slocombe had indeed been seriously hurt and not merely "scratched" as claimed by Hoyle.

One of the principal witnesses called was the victim of the alleged assault, Cappes' servant **John Slocombe**. In his evidence in which he responded to almost every question in the interrogatory, Slocombe of Wiveliscombe aged 30 occupation fuller - stated that:

"he hath heard that the said John Yea and David Yea have long since borne evil will unto the Complainant (ie Cappes) for that the said Complainant being Foreman of the Jury for the Peculiar or Jurisdiction of Wiveliscombe aforesaid at a visitation there holden about three years now last past (ie ca 1587/8) did together with the residue of the jury present that Christian Bowringe a servant unto John Yea one of the Defendants was then with child and that the said David Yea was the reputed or suspected father of the same child whereupon displeasure or evil will hath ever since been and continued between the Complainant and the said David Yea".

He stated that on the day of the first assault, David Yea had attacked Cappes, and Slocombe coming to his aid struck Yea once on the head with his walking staff. David's brother John then intervened, taking Slocombe by the throat and among other things saying to him:

“thou hast once already run out of the country thou rogue and villain and we will drive thee once again out of the country”.

Witness **William Hill alias Hillinge** of Wiveliscombe husbandman aged 60, also a constable of the town, stated that David Yea was a tithingman for the tithing of Oakhampton in the parish of Wiveliscombe. The tithing contained Oakhampton Farm and “the house and lands there wherein one William Chicke now dwelleth”. Hillinge further stated that in the time Yea had lived in Wiveliscombe and Oakhampton “**which is about six or seven years**”, Yea had never made an assault or affray on any person in that time. It appears from this text that David Yea had not yet taken up occupation of Oakhampton farm but was perhaps sub-letting it to Chicke. Hillinge's evidence begs the question of where David lived beforehand.

In other evidence it was also stated that David Yea and Holcombe were fellow “servants” of Sir George Sydenham, a local Justice of the Peace - “servant” in this context probably meaning he held some post on Sydenham's staff rather than a domestic servant, probably as “retainer”.

21 April 1591: David Yea affidavit to the Star Chamber

Following the hearings of the second Commission, it appears that David Yea made an affidavit to the Star Chamber concerning Cappes' alleged behaviour at the first Commission. We find no document of it in the National Archives records, though the fact of it – and its consequences – are referred to in Cappes' second Bill of Complaint below.

7 May 1591: Examination of Humphrey Wyndham:

Humphrey Wyndham, the Justice of the Peace referred to in early documents from the case, was himself examined on 7 May 1591. There is no mention in the original documents as to who made the examination or where it was held. Wyndham was cross-examined through an interrogatory of six questions. These largely bear on gathering evidence on the orders issued by Wyndham to Constable Howell and others on the two days when the alleged assaults took place in Wiveliscombe market.

Wyndham gave comprehensive answers to each question, setting out in detail the orders he gave to Howell as Constable and to Sampson Vynicombe as Bailiff of the town to prevent any further breach of the peace. Wyndham notes that Hoyle had failed in his duty to prevent the assaults. He also listed a number of other occasions when the Constable had failed to carry out his orders regarding affrays at the market. On another occasion “a harlot great with child was conveyed into the sd town there to be brought abed and her child

(when it was born) should be there christened”. Hoyle failed to carry out Wyndham’s order to ensure the woman should not depart the town after her confinement, such that she and the suspected father could be brought to book.

Wyndham also referred to a previous encounter with David Yea. Sir John Stawell, William Hill Esq and Wyndham as Justices of the Peace had sat at Wiveliscombe to take order for the relief of the poor according to the statute. He alleged that David Yea was “not willing to contribute answerable to his ability (ie according to his means) **having neither wife nor child lawfully begotten**, his living being well worth yearly one hundred pounds or thereabouts”. Moreover Yea then used “unseemly and outrageous words plainly threatening and menacing us”. There is no mention of whether Yea suffered any punishment.

Regarding Slocombe’s wound, Wyndham stated that John Francis, another Justice of the Peace, had seen the wound and told him “it was no feigned thing”. As other witnesses had stated elsewhere in this case, Wyndham stated he thought Hoyle looked more favourably on the Yea’s than on the Plaintiff Cappes.

13 May 1591: James Cappes’ second Bill of Complaint:

Cappes then brought a second case against David Yea, Christopher “Hoyl” and others in the Court of Star Chamber on 13 May 1591. Therein Cappes referred to the Bill he had earlier lodged in 1589/90 and to which David Yea, John Yea, Christopher Hoyle and other defendants made Answer according to Cappes on 11 Feb 1589/90.

A first point made by Cappes in this second Bill was that in Hoyle’s Answer to the first Bill, the latter perjured himself – “procured and suborned by David Yea and John Yea” - by giving evidence that Cappes’ servant Slocombe had only received a scratch in the assault when Hoyle had himself seen it was a serious wound.

Apparently at Cappes request, the Court had then constituted a Commission to look into the case, and appointed as Commissioners Gabriel Hawley Esquire, William Lacy, Nicholas Street and John Worth Gent, or any three or two of them. The three latter sat at Wiveliscombe on 5 January and heard witnesses from nine in the morning until eight at night. Cappes alleged that thereupon, David Yea came into the chamber where the Commissioners sat, and objected to one of Cappes witnesses. He insulted Cappes calling him a liar and knave, whereas Cappes considered himself “a gentleman of ancient descent” and David Yea as

“but a husbandman and a day labourer in husbandry for any man that would hire him to do work, but now by happ a certain farm is come unto him for term of his life only”.

(We might presume from Cappes remarks that David Yea had recently succeeded to the lease of Oakhampton Farm, as provided for in Richard Yea’s lease of 1544 referred to above. That would be consistent with David Slocombe’s death in 1587 and the apparent earlier death of the latter’s wife Alice).

Cappes alleged that Yea caused such a commotion that the Commissioners were unable to complete their work. Cappes was thereafter obliged “at great charge and delay of his suit to procure a new Commission out of this court”. The Commissioners duly sat at Taunton on 31 March 1591, the key points of that hearing being outlined above.

Cappes alleged that following the second Commission and on about the 21 April 1591, David Yea returned to the Court and obtained a ruling against him – apparently without Cappes being present to defend himself. Cappes further alleged that Yea not only committed perjury himself at that hearing, but also procured that other witnesses namely his brother John Yea and Christopher Howell should also commit perjury, making false statements about Cappes and in particular that it was the latter’s outrageous behaviour which was responsible for the disruption of the first Commission. Furthermore, Yea’s counsel also sought to have Cappes committed to the Fleet Prison, to which testimony according to this second Bill “the court gave credit” and ordered that Cappes be so committed. (The Fleet Prison was originally off Farrindgon Street, London beside the River Fleet whence its name, and was at this time used to received persons committed by the Star Chamber and later of debtors) Cappes states he “willing submitted himself thereunto, but trusting that upon due process he would by order of the same court be sufficiently relieved against Yea and his co-defendants”. It thus appears that Cappes was imprisoned at the time he lodged his second Bill.

In his response, David Yea protested that Cappes’ second Bill was frivolous. He acknowledged that a first Commission had sat at Wiveliscombe, and alleged that Cappes had produced as a witness “a lewd person and of small credit” who had been indicted six or eight times and who would have “suffered pains of death as a felon if he had not had the benefit of his Clergy”.

Yea denied that he had personally committed any outrageous behaviour or perjury, and in a rejoinder to Cappes’ remarks about himself stated he would “rather be the first Gentleman of his kyndred than the last, and an honest quyet subject than an unquiet troublesome gentleman”. Yea further stated that his affidavit regarding Cappes mis-behaviour, presumably the document Yea lodged at the Court on 21 April, was a matter of record in the Court, the contents of which Cappes would be unable to disprove. Cappes should therefore not complain of the Court’s censure

As is often occurs, there is no record of the final judgement in the case. Alfred Monday had evidently seen at least some of the records relating to the case, as he quotes from Cappes’ second Bill and David Yea’s Answer thereto. Monday’s reflection was that “David Yea had overthrown a formidable opponent”. (Appendix Z, p lxii)

However, the bad blood between the Cappes and Yea families did not end here. As will be seen, violence was to revive a few years later and lead to another case in the Star Chamber.

(Note: The authors’ transcripts of the various NA documents are too lengthy to be included in this volume. Researchers interested in reading further details should contact the authors who would be pleased to share such transcripts)

Yea v Cappes

A case brought in the Star Chamber 1605

NA Doc ref STAC 8/311/15

Abstract

Just over a decade after the case noted above between James Cappes and David Yea and others, the two principal protagonists were back in the Court of Star Chamber. But on this occasion, David Yea was the Plaintiff, along with Henry Storie his “brother” and John Yea their “cosen”. James Cappes Gent was a Defendant, along with his sons James, Richard, William and John. Amyas Towte, Stephen Radford and others were also co-defendants. Although in his “History of the Yea Family”, Alfred Monday commented at some length on the Star Chamber case of 1590/91, he made no reference to this later case. Perhaps the original documents were not available to him.

An explanatory note on the Plaintiffs is necessary. David Yea mentioned here is one and the same David Yea who was a Co-defendant in the case referred to above. He and his elder brother John were grandsons of Richard Yea. Their father Robert died ca 1543 when they were young children. Shortly afterwards, their mother Mary re-married to John Hutchins by whom she bore two daughters, Johan and Alice. Johan and Alice Hutchins were thus “half-sisters” to David & John Yea through their mother.

Henry Storie or Story (both spellings are found) was born in 1563, the son of Robert Story. After the death of Henry’s mother, Robert Story re-married to Johan Hutchins in January 1568/9. Henry married Alice Hutchins in May 1592 – an unusual situation of Henry marrying his aunt, though there being no consanguinity, such a marriage was not proscribed by the church. Moreover, Henry was thus in effect David’s “brother-in-law” – which in contemporary documents we often find rendered simply as “brother”.

John Yea is referred to as “cosen” of David & Henry– a term which we would today refer to as “nephew”. The joint Plaintiff in this case John Yea was the son of John Yea, David’s elder brother, the latter John thus also being brother-in-law to Henry. As will be seen, David’s brother is also mentioned in the case though he was not a Plaintiff.

16 Oct 1605: David Yea Bill of Complaint

David and his two joint Plaintiffs lodged their Bill of Complaint – addressed to “The Kings Most Excellent Majesty” - in the Court of Star Chamber on 16 Oct 1605. The Plaintiffs alleged that in Wiveliscombe on 9 June 1605, Cappes’ sons James & Richard had threatened David and then assaulted a number of his friends or associates. They were only prevented from doing them serious injury by the intervention of various parishioners, but not before James Cappes the father had stated “they would not rest until they had driven all the Yea’s and Story’s out of the town”. We might note here that two of Cappes’ alleged accomplices were Thomas Upham and his son John – and that John Yea of Yea, with whom David Yea executed a deed in 1597, married Cicely Upham, who was probably

from this family.

The Plaintiffs further alleged that two days later on 11 June, being market day in Wiveliscombe, Cappes together with his two sons, Amyas Towte and other followers went to the house of Alice Vynicombe, widow, where they found Henry Story. Having persuaded Story out of the house and into the churchyard where David Yea happened to be, Cappes and his followers again assaulted them, Cappes senior threatening further retribution on them when his son William should return.

A fortnight later on 2 July when the said William had indeed returned he carried out a further assault upon Henry Story. As a result, the Plaintiffs appealed at the sessions of the peace in Taunton, out of which it appears orders to keep the peace were made against William Cappes and others. Notwithstanding such order, at the next market, William Cappes, John Cappes and Amyas Towte continued to cause trouble. Towte allegedly assaulted one Edward Jenkyns, who in self-defence seems to have seriously wounded his assailant. Jenkyns fled, only to be arrested by Joseph Yea, a tithingman. (Joseph here is the son of John Yea of Yea noted in the earlier case, and with whom David Yea executed a property deed in 1597. As in the earlier case, in this recital no mention is made that Joseph was in any way related to David and John Yea). But when Joseph returned to the town with his prisoner, William Cappes and his brother John assaulted both of them. The Plaintiffs allege that William then shirtless and with his trousers awry ran up and down the town much to the consternation of the inhabitants.

At the next market day, James Cappes senior was again present with his sons William and John and their followers. Encountering David's nephew John Yea in the street, William Cappes allegedly threw his dagger at John which the Plaintiff claims would have "slain your said subject if it had taken him aright". John and his father John – the latter being also in the street - retired for safety to the house of John Hobbs. The Cappes then attacked Hobb's house, trying to stab at John's father John through the window.

At this point the Constables of the town intervened and appointed a number of townspeople with weapons to help them preserve the peace. That failed to quell the Cappes rioters, who then attacked the townspeople with one of the rioters threatening to cut off the Constable's head !!

Fearing for their own safety, David Yea and Henry Story repaired to the home of Humphrey Wyndham, local Justice of the Peace, but found him not at home. Receiving information as to the presence of David and Henry, the Cappes and some of their supporters followed them there. Unable to dislodge them, they nevertheless assaulted and wounded an old man at the gate of Wyndham's house. Wyndham was evidently not far away as receiving news of this affray, he came personally to the town to issue orders for keeping on the peace, and to the Constables to disarm the offenders – but even then some rioters continued in contempt of the order.

The danger to the Yea's was not yet over. On 21 July, William Cappes coming across John Yea in the highway drew his rapier and sought to injure him, John saving himself by running away.

The Plaintiffs sought sub-poena's to be issued to their assailants to answer for this series of alleged assaults.

30 November 1605: William Cappes' Answers to the Bill of Complaint

About six weeks after David Yea's Bill was lodged, William Cappes was called to give his defence in the Star Chamber on 30 November. He was examined through an interrogatory of 15 questions – the only Defendant response included in the NA record. These were framed to elicit evidence of whether he had been summoned from London at his father's behest and specifically to engage in a feud against the Plaintiffs.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, Cappes denied most of the allegations made against him by the Plaintiffs, though he did admit he had sought to injure John Yea who he claimed had assaulted his brother John Cappes. He explained his appearance in the street of Wiveliscombe in a state of undress by claiming he had removed his shirt to staunch the blood on his associate Towte's wounds, and his running up and down as a an attempt to find a doctor. He also denied he had ignored the orders not to breach the peace, and had not refused to appear before Wyndham, the Justice of the Peace, as was alleged.

As is frequently the case, we find no verdict in this case – but neither do we find any subsequent litigation. James Cappes Senior died and was buried in Wiveliscombe on 15 Oct 1611. The Yea brothers outlived him – John dying on 10 Dec 1614 and David on 17 Apr 1619. Perhaps with their passing the apparent feud between the families ceased or at least moderated.

Foot note: While the foregoing two cases concern James Cappes and the latter also four of his sons, the genealogy literature has a fascinating insight into one of his daughters Silvester or Silvestra born in Wiveliscombe in 1587. She married as his second wife George Luttrell of the prominent family whose seat was at Dunster, north Somerset. Following his death she re-married to Sir Edmond Skory, who in his will of 1623 left this excoriating judgement of her character:

To Dame Silvestra Skory, my wife, whom I heartily forgive all her wicked attempts against me, a praier book called "The Practice of Piety", desiring that she better love and affect the same than hitherto she has done. I give to my servant George Baker, who hath lived under the tyranny of my wife to the danger of his life during the space of two years, 20 shillings

(**Note:** The authors have made a full transcript of the NA document which is too lengthy to be included in this volume. Researchers interested in reading further details should contact the authors who would be pleased to share the transcript)

Thomas Yea vs David Yea, David Yea, Francis Chorley, Jane Shattocke, Mary Periam alias Yea

National Archive Doc refs C6/216/16; C6/61/94; C8/237/89

Abstract

This case concerning a disputed inheritance of property was brought in the Court of Chancery in the mid-1670's and is important in the context of the descendency of Richard Yea for two reasons:

1. The evidence given by the Plaintiff and Defendants categorically links the two properties in dispute back over 70 years to another property transaction in 1597,
2. The family relationships cited in evidence from both sides provide confidence that the conclusions on descendency the authors drew from that earlier transaction were indeed correct

The two properties concerned are Yea Farm in Wiveliscombe, Somerset and East Pitt Farm in Sampford Peverell, Devon. These properties were the subject of an "Indenture of Feoffment" executed on 30 June 1597 between John Yea of Yea, David Yea of Oakhampton and Joseph Yea, the latter being the son and heir of the said John Yea. In essence, John Yea transferred Yea Farm to his eldest son and heir Joseph, and East Pitt Farm to another son Thomas, with certain rights on both to David Yea of Oakhampton. The David Yea mentioned here was one of the grandsons of Richard Yea, and who before this time came into the possession of Oakhampton Farm. A full transcript of the indenture is included in the Transcripts of Land & Property Deeds section of this volume.

It appears that the provisions made in this indenture were fulfilled - but some 70 years later, a descendant of John Yea of Yea disputed the inheritance of the two properties and initiated this case against those then holding or occupying the premises.

Evidence of Thomas Yea of Taunton St James.

A Bill of Complaint was initially raised by Thomas Yea of Taunton St James, occupation sergeweaver. The Bill bears an unclear date of 11 Jan 1665/6 (??) and was addressed to Orlando Bridgman Baronet, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. The latter served in that role 31 Aug 1667-17 Nov 1672, so from its date, it may be this Bill was an early draft. A later version is dated December 1675 and is addressed to Heneage Lord Finch, who served as Lord Keeper 10 Jan 1673 to 12 May 1681.

Thomas set out his ancestry as son of Joseph Yea, who was brother and heir of Thomas' uncle John Yea; these two brothers being the sons of Joseph Yea, Thomas' grandfather; and the latter being the oldest son and heir of John Yea of Yea, who was thus Thomas'

great grandfather and the person ceding the two farms in the indenture of 1597 noted above. The Wiveliscombe parish register has a credible record for the baptism of Thomas, son of Joseph and Margerie Yaw, on 2 Dec 1644. He would thus probably have been in his early 30's when he launched his Bill of Complaint.

Thomas stated that his father Joseph and uncle John had both died, the latter without issue (The Wiveliscombe parish register has credible matches for their burials in late 1658/early 1659). He claimed that one or both farms should by right have descended to him, although he had no deeds or other documents to substantiate such a claim. The basis of his Complaint was that immediately after his uncle's death, the latter's widow Mary (who later re-married to John Periam) together with Francis Chorley of Wiveliscombe; David Yea of Wiveliscombe gent; Thomas Siderfin Esq; John Gough of Milverton gent; Roger Upham of Wiveliscombe and Francis Hill the Elder of Wiveliscombe conspired among themselves for one or more of them to occupy the said farms. Thomas asked for sub-poena's to be issued to each of them for them to produce deeds which would clarify the position.

Joint Answer of Mary Periam alias Yea & Francis Chorley

Mary made a joint Answer to the Bill with Francis Chorley in a document dated 25 Jan 1675. Mary confirmed Thomas' ancestry as set out in his Bill of Complaint. She also confirmed she was the widow of Thomas' late uncle John Yea. (We have the latter's will of 8 Jan 1658/9 in which he appointed Mary as residuary legatee and Executrix, she proving the will on 20 May 1659. The Testator left bequests to nephews Francis and Joseph, sons of his brother, but **NOT** to the (future Complainant) Thomas. Mary later re-married to John Periam in April 1669 by licence, that document witnessed by John & Roger Upham from which we might speculate whether Upham was perhaps her maiden name. John Periam pre-deceased her as Mary was a widow at her death). Mary was in possession of various deeds relating to the two properties – in fact she held three short deeds linking the Yea's with Yea Farm dating back to the time of Henry VI (ruled 1422/3-1460/61).

Mary probably married John Yea around 1624-1626, as she referred to two other deeds of these dates, the earlier referring to a "marriage to be had" and the later to "Mary then wife of the said John". Following her marriage, her husband John executed a further series of deeds on Yea Farm in 1633/4, 1643 and 1656 intended to provide her with security should she survive him. Mary also cited a deed made by John Yea in 1658 by which he conveyed part of Yea Farm containing some 22 acres to Francis Chorley. In his evidence Chorley denied that he knew of any other transaction on the two farms besides that concerning the 22 acres referred to immediately above, **EXCEPT** that he "had heard" that John Yea had made some lease upon four lives to James Shattock, late husband of co-defendant Jane Shattock, for a small parcel of land at Yea Farm on which the latter's late husband had erected a cottage. In concluding her evidence, Mary stated that two or three years previously, she had shown the deeds in her possession to the Plaintiff Thomas Yea with his learned Counsel Thomas Gale and allowed them to make notes – at which time Thomas

was said to be satisfied. The co-defendants denied any conspiracy and asked to be discharged with their costs.

Answer of David Yea the Elder of Sampford Peverell

In his Answer to the Bill dated 27 Aug 1675, David confirmed Thomas' parentage as set out in his Bill. He stated that he knew of no property other than Yea and East Pitt Farms of which the Plaintiff's grand-father and great grand-father were possessed, nor for how long before-hand their ancestors had been so possessed. He gave annual values of £50 and £35 to Yea and East Pitt farms respectively, knowing better the latter which "now and for many years heretofore hath been in the occupation of this Defendant". He denied that the Plaintiff's father Joseph had ever had any rights to either property, but confirmed the Plaintiff's uncle John did enjoy rights to both.

David stated that he understood that following the death of the Plaintiff's uncle John Yea, the latter's relict Mary, later re-married to John Periam, was entitled to some estate for her life and widowhood in Yea Farm in satisfaction of her jointure. He also stated that the said John Yea had in 1641 executed a lease for 99 years with Thomas Yea the Elder, this Defendant's late father on the lives of David Yea this Defendant; Elizabeth Saunders, this Defendant's now wife; and Uriah, another son of Thomas Yea the Elder. This Defendant stated he had enjoyed the property for about the last 30 years, ie since about 1645. (Note the Devon Wills index has a list entry for Thomas Yea dated from 1642 the original having been lost in the bombing of Exeter in WW2. It seems likely this was the will of the Defendant's father Thomas)

David also stated that he has heard that David Yea the Younger, the other Defendant in the case, had "many years since" purchased from the Plaintiff's uncle John Yea the inheritance of East Pitt Farm, though under what form of conveyance he was unaware. In concluding his evidence, David denied he was possessed of any other property and asked to be dismissed with his costs.

The Answer of David Yea the Younger of Wiveliscombe.

By way of clarification, we should note here that David Yea the Younger is so named merely to distinguish him from David the Elder, his co-defendant in the case – the two are **NOT** father and son as might be supposed. David Yea the Defendant here is was the son of David Yea and his wife Jane nee Allen, and baptised in Wiveliscombe on 17 May 1618

In his Answer to the Bill of Complaint, David stated he thought the parentage set out therein by the Plaintiff Thomas was true, but that he did not know what title to either property the Plaintiff's grand-father, great grand-father and their ancestors had enjoyed. He stated he had in his possession a tri-partite deed made by John Yea of Yea, David Yea of Oakhampton and Joseph Yea, son and heir of John Yea of Yea executed in 1597 and referred to above. The David Yea of Oakhampton in that deed was the grandson of Richard Yea.

This Defendant also referred to a deed of 1641 executed by the Plaintiff's uncle John Yea and Thomas Yea of Sampford Peverell for a lease of 99 years on East Pitt farm on the three lives of David Yea of Sampford Peverell (ie his co-defendant); Elizabeth Sanders; and Uriah Yea – all three of whom were still living when the Defendant gave his evidence. Further this Defendant cited a deed of 1647 under which the Plaintiff's uncle John Yea for the sum of £220 15 shillings conveyed to David Yea, this Defendant's father and his heirs for ever the farm of East Pitt. The Defendant also cited another deed made later in 1647 whereby the Complainant's uncle made a lease for 99 years to the Defendant's father on Yea Farm by way of security on the transaction for East Pitt Farm.

The Defendant David Yea the Younger then referred to later deeds from 1656 executed by John Yea to the Defendant's father to further secure the conveyance of East Pitt Farm and asserting that the Plaintiff had no claim whatsoever thereto. The Defendant added that he himself had no claim on Yea Farm other than as security for the transaction on East Pitt Farm. He also asked to be dismissed with his costs.

John Gough of Milverton and Thomas Yea of Taunton St James, Deed at SWHT

As the authors have frequently found in cases in Chancery and other courts, the NA records include no final verdict, and it may be the case was eventually settled out of court. However, from a deed held at the SWHT archives in Taunton, it appears that somehow Yea Farm did indeed descend to Thomas. A couple of years after the court case in Chancery, we find a deed executed on 21 Dec 1678 between John Gough the Eldest son of John Gough the Elder, then living at Milverton, and Thomas Yea of Taunton St James regarding Yea Farm. Under this deed, John Gough held the sum of £250 which he owed to Thomas for a demise on Yea Farm, the property then in the possession of Mary Periam, widow, Francis Chorley and Jane Shattock, for the period of 500 years from and immediately after the death of Mary Periam. The deed provided that Gough would pay the whole sum due within twelve months after the decease of Thomas' wife Jane, or if Jane should release or disclaim her dower or thirds in the premises, apparently as set forth in another deed executed the previous year on 29 Dec 1677. If in the meantime Gough paid Thomas an annual rent of £15 in lieu of interest on the £250 principal, then the deed of 1678 would become null and void.

Post-script

We have no further documentary evidence of what happened next to Yea Farm. We find a credible match for the burial of Jane Yaw, wrapped in woollen, in Taunton on 9 Dec 1682. Mary Periam widow was buried in Wiveliscombe on 2 May 1684 – the certificate that she was buried in woollen according to an Act of Parliament was given by Thomas Marshe, Rector of West Quantockshead. The Defendant David Yea the Younger was buried in Wiveliscombe on 7 Jan 1686. The Sampford Peverell parish register has a credible match

for the burial of David Yea the Elder on 5 May 1694. We find a possible match for the burial of Thomas Yaw in Taunton St James on 27 May 1722 – based on the baptism record from 1644, he would have been almost 80 at death.

Foot-note: The authors have transcribed much of the evidence from the case, which is too lengthy to include here. Readers interested in further details may contact the authors.

David Yea vs John Turberville

National Archives doc ref C7/581/93 dated 1684

Transcript

**To the Right Honourable Francis Lord Guildford*
Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England**

In all humble manner complaining sheweth to your Honourable Lordship your daily Orator David Yea the Elder of Wiveliscombe in the County of Somerset Gent that John Turberville the Elder late of Tolland in the sd County

of Somerset Esq deceased having occasion for a sum of money did borrow and take up at interest of your Orator the sum of fifty pounds and for the true repayment thereof did together with John

Turberville the Younger his son (who as your Orator believes had and shared part of the money) became bound unto your Orator in and by or writing obligatory of the penalty of one hundred pounds

the true repayment of the sd sum of fifty pounds at a day now long past which being past and your Orator was desirous to have his money paid him the sd John Turberville the Elder

the sum of forty pounds part of the principal moneys and thereupon and by much earnest entreaty ... had the bond or writing obligatory of the penalty of one hundred pounds

up unto him or cancelled and thereupon gave to your Orator another penal bill or writing obligatory of the penalty of twenty pounds bearing date on or about the nine and twentieth of

in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred seventy and seven conditioned for the true payment of the sum of ten pounds residue of the sum of fifty pounds

upon or about the third day of May then next following. In which said penal bill or writing obligatory the said John Turberville the Younger by the omission or neglect of the

or ... the same was left out and not inserted or bound therein, however he the sd John Turberville the Younger being then present at the sealing and executing of the sd penal bill or writing obligatory

of twenty pounds made unto your Orator for the true payment of the residue of the fifty pounds afsd for which he the sd John Turberville the Younger was before bound as afsd ...

.....

promise and engage in consideration of the delivering up and cancelling of the sd bond or writing obligatory afsd wherein he before stood bound to see the sd remaining ten pounds well and (faithfully ??)

satisfied and paid unto your Orator with interest according to the condition or true intent and meaning of the sd penal bill or writing obligatory of twenty pounds then entered into by the sd John

Turberville the Elder his father for the true payment thereof whereupon your Orator very much (confided and rested ??) : And not long after the sd John Turberville the Elder dying intestate but possessed of a very

great and considerable as well personal and testamentary estate consisting in plate ready money jewels goods chattels household stuff chattel leases (utensils ??) specialties (*sic*) debts or moneys owing him to the value

of fifteen hundred pounds and upward, as also of a very good real estate of a great annual value all which came unto the hands custody or possession of the sd John Turberville the Younger the eldest son and

heir who either by colour of some Letters of Administration granted him or otherwise possessed himself of and took and disposed of or converted to his own use all the sd personal and testamentary estate of the Testator of the

value afsd, but without ever making or exhibiting any inventory thereof into the spiritual court as he ought to have done, the better to conceal the quantities and true value thereof thereby to defraud

and deceive the creditors of his said father; In some short time after which your sd Orator well hoping that the sd John Turberville the Younger as well for his own promise and engagement afsd

of his father's whole testamentary estate he had possessed himself of and disposed of as afsd would have readily paid the remainder of the sd debt owing yr Orator as afsd repaired unto him the sd John Turberville (the Younger ??) and

demanded the same of him who at first did not deny the payment thereof, but desired yr Orator to have patience of some short time and to forbear him until that he could dispose of some of the testamentary estate

faithfully promising in consideration of such forbearance in some short time thereafter to satisfy and pay your Orator all that was due unto him. But yr Orator finding his neglect and therefore in little time

... and pressing upon him for the sd moneys and threatening to prosecute him for the same unless that yr Orator was speedily paid it one George Turberville younger brother of him

the sd John Turberville

... and hearing the same did earnestly request and entreat yr Orator yet to forbear to prosecute his sd brother John Turberville for some short time promising himself faithfully

... forbearance in some very short space thereafter to see your Orator paid all that was due unto him from his sd father with which yr Orator resting satisfied for some time, he the sd George Turberville

short time thereafter having first made his last will and testament and the afsd John Turberville his Executor thereof dyed possessed of a personal and testamentary estate of the value of

at the least consisting in goods chattels leases moneys specialties (*sic*) or debts owing him all which have since come unto the hands custody or possession of the sd John Turberville his brother

otherwise converted the same to his own use, since which time your Orator having repaired unto the sd John Turberville the Younger and demanding the debt or moneys afsd due and owing unto him

John Turberville the Younger upon so many accounts as afsd Yet nevertheless he the sd John Turberville the Younger doth now utterly refuse and deny to pay the same unto yr Orator or any part thereof that he is in no way obliged to pay the same either in his own right upon account of any engagement made by himself or of any assets that he hath sithence (= *since*) of his father's or brother's estate

he very well knows; however for that he also well knows yr Orator's witnesses that should and could prove all the same are now either dead or gone into parts beyond the seas

be had at any trial at law, he now denies all the same. Whereby yr Orator is not relievable in any the sd premises at or by the strict rules of the courts of law but only and properly before your Lordship

in this High and Honourable Court of Chancery upon the Answers of the sd John Turberville the Younger put in upon his corporal oath hereunto To the end therefore that the sd John Turberville the Younger

may true and direct Answers make to all and singular the sd premises as if particularly here again interrogated and may set forth if he was not so bound and did not make such promise and engagement

afterwards for payment of the sd sum of ten pounds or other sum of moneys due to yr Orator according to the condition or true intent and meaning of the penal bill or writing obligatory

entered into therefore by his father John Turberville the Elder unto yr Orator as afsd.. And if his brother George Turberville afsd did not afterwards promise yr Orator the same thing

or to that

what consideration and how and in what manner the same was done or the sd promises or agreements were had and made and likewise set forth the particulars values of all such goods ...

chattels chattel leases ready money jewels debts specialties whether personal or testamentary estate either of his sd late father John Turberville the Elder or of his brother George Turberville have ...

their or either of their deceases come unto his hands custody or possession or of any other to or for his use benefit or behoof or in trust for him or by or with his knowledge privity or consent ...

become of all or any part thereof. And may be compelled by the order and decree of this Honourable Court to make your Orator full satisfaction of his debts or moneys afsd due and owing to ...

he yr Orator be further relieved in the premises according to equity and good conscience may it please your Lordship the premises considered to grant unto yr Orator His Majesty's gracious writ of subpoena to

be directed to the sd John Turberville thereby commanding him at a certain day and under a certain pain personally to be and appear before yr Lordship then and there ...

... the premises and to stand and abide such order and direction therein as to your Lordship shall seem meet. And yr Orator shall ever pray etc

*Sir Francis North, created Baron Guildford in 1683 served as Lord Keeper 1682-1685

Document bears date 3 May 1684

Other Yea Families

Richard & Alice Yea of Oakhampton, Wiveliscombe

The main focus of this present work is on Richard Yea and his wife Alice and their descendants. This family branch was researched at length previously by Alfred Monday, commissioned by Sir Francis Grant of Monymusk, Scotland, a descendant of Richard & Alice in the female line. The results of Monday's research were published in 1885 in his *History of the Family of Yea*, which work is frequently cross-referenced in this present volume.

In the frontispiece of his book, Monday refers to the Yea family as :

“Formerly of *Pyrland* in the parish of Taunton St James; *Oakhampton* in the Parish of Wiveliscombe; of the Manor of *Stone* in the parish of Brompton Ralph; of the parish of *Tolland*; of *Burliford* in the Parish of Bishop's Nympton; of *North Wheelborough* in the parish of King's Carswell; of the Manor and parish of *Sturminster Marshall*; of *Yea's Hundred Acres* in the parishes of Cannington, Stockland and Huntspill; with diverse other considerable possessions all situated within the several counties of Somerset, Devon & Dorset” (*italics as in the original*)

Records show some of the properties listed formed part of dowries under the marriage settlements of brides from wealthy families into which the Yea's made advantageous marriages. Many remained in the possession of the Yea family for generations, though it seems unlikely all of them were at some time the Yea's principal residence, but were instead leased.

In the early part of his book, Monday speculates on the origin of the Yea name and the location whence it came. He suggests (p 6) that the family's “cradle” was in the Buckfastleigh district of Dartmoor in Devon, from where members migrated to the north-east of that county and thence into Somerset and the parish of Wiveliscombe. Later, he refers in some detail (p14) to the Yea family's link with the Dean and Chapter of Wells and the latter's property in the Manor of Wiveliscombe known as Oakhampton, first leased by Richard Atya (ie Richard Yea) in 1500 and subsequently by generations of his descendants down to 1811.

Monday established the descent of Richard Yea's grandchildren from the latter's will and a contemporary lease. He identified Richard's great grandson David Yea who was granted a lease on Oakhampton in 1608 on three lives – his own, his nephew another David Yea and Jane Allen, although Monday failed to identify the marriage between the latter two later that year. Monday included with the preface to his book a copy of a pedigree chart of the Yea Family lodged with the College of Arms in May 1759 by William Yea, consequent to the latter being granted by King George II a baronetcy in the newly established family seat of Pyrland Hall, Taunton. The chart begins with the marriage of David Yea – son of David & Jane - to Ursula Hobbs (an error by William Yea – in fact he married Ursula's niece Mary Hobbs). More or less mirroring the chart in his text, Monday traced the family line down into the 1860's when the line was extinguished in the male line for want of male

heirs. (See for example the personal notes for 1618 for David Yea in Generation 5 of the Descendants of Richard Yea section of this volume)

Moreover, in researching Richard Yea, we also discovered sources which yielded additional insights into other individuals with the surname Yea in the locations mentioned by Monday and elsewhere. Two branches briefly noted by Monday are of special interest to the present authors which merit comment, since they concern our own ancestries.

Robert Yea & Joan Treable of Kingston St Mary 1670:

The first of these concerns the descendants of Robert Yeaw and Joan Treble in Kingston St Mary near Taunton. The Combe Florey parish register records the marriage of Robert & Joane on 15 Nov 1670. We find no baptism record for Robert, but assuming he was of full age at marriage, he was probably born 1645/50. We do however have one clue as to his origins – in a footnote to Appendix G of his book, Monday states:

“Robert Yea or Yawe son and heir of John Yea in the 22nd year of Charles II (*ie 1670/71*) lived at Yawe’s Tenement at Kingston. The old house has long since been destroyed but over the lintel over the door of a cottage nearby are the letters RY with the date 1672, the same year that Robert Yawe was entered a tenant on the Rolls of the manor of Taunton Deane”. Monday cites no source for this statement. *The authors have identified three deeds by John Yaw relating to a property in Cushuish and other acreage in Middlebrook which concern Robert’s father – though we have been unable to trace further the said John’s ancestry with certainty. The cottage referred to in Monday’s statement was still standing in 2020 (ref SWHT DD/SP/79)*

Combe Florey is less than 5 miles from Kingston St Mary and was probably Joane’s home parish, as the local register has a credible match for the baptism of Joane, daughter of John Treable and wife Agnes on 25 April 1646. She was to bear Robert two sons and seven daughters, the first eight of whom were baptised in Kingston St Mary and the ninth in Cothelstone. Robert was buried on 27 Sept 1709 in Kingston St Mary. We have Robert’s will proved in Taunton on 8 April 1710 by Joane, his relict and executrix. Joane was buried in Kingston St Mary on 17 July 1722. We now know there were 2 versions of Joans will. Her latest will was proved in Taunton (date unknown) by her son-in-law Daniel Barrell and now identifies some of their children for whom he previously had made some incorrect assumptions.

We find no records of the baptisms of the first two children Robert & Grace. They may have been baptised in Kingston St Mary, where the records prior to 1677 have not survived, and where we find the baptisms of the next six children in the parish register for the period 1677-1763. We then find the baptism of the ninth child in the parish register for Cothelstone for 1658-1719. There is no obvious explanation why the last-born child was baptised in a different church, though the two parishes are less than four miles apart. While both registers make reference where life events relate to people from outside the parish, no such reference is made in any of the baptismal records relating to Robert & Joane, nor in their respective burials – see below.

Robert made his will on 13 Sept 1708 citing his residence as Kingston St Mary. He

directed that he should be buried there, and was duly laid to rest there on 27 Sept 1709. His relict Joane proved his will in Taunton on 8 April 1710. We now know there were two versions of Joane's own will, viz from 1716 and 1722. In the latter (and hence valid) will, she directed that should be buried beside her late husband in Kingston, and she was interred there on 17 July 1722, Her will was proved that year in Taunton (exact date unknown) by her son-in-law Daniel Barrell. The said will identifies some of their children for whom Mike had previously made some incorrect assumptions.

In her research, Mike's Aunt Alma discovered records of property rates levied in Cothelstone for Robert Yeaw in 1707, 1708 and 1709. These are followed by a rate for "Mr Yeaw" in 1711, which may have been for his son, and in 1718 for "Widow Yeaw" in respect of White House, a property mentioned in Robert's will. From these various records, it is unclear if these ratings all relate to the same property. It is also unclear whether Robert and his wife continued to reside in the cottage identified by Monday, and whether these rates were levied on the Yeaw's as occupants or as absent owners of properties leased out by them. Further research in the records in the South West Heritage Trust in Taunton might clarify this.

Mike has documented his own ancestry from Robert & Joan to the present day, proving conclusively he is a 9th generation descendant from Robert's father John. He posted an early version of a descendant report from John through Robert & Joane on the Yeo Society website:

<http://www.yeosociety.com/downloads/The%20Somerset%20Yea%27s%20Public%20version%20abridged%20revised%20March%202008.pdf>

The results of our latest research including review of sources not previously in the public domain mean the first 4 generations as presented are no longer valid. However, the descendants from Robert's father John through Robert himself and his wife Joan in Generation 5 onwards remain valid. Readers able to demonstrate a close family link may contact Mike for an updated version.

John Yea of Yea, Wiveliscombe 1597:

The second of these branches concerns the descendants of John Yea of Yea who executed a deed in 1597 involving the transfer of Yea Farm, situated a few miles south-west of Wiveliscombe, and of East Pitt Farm in Sampford Peverell, a few miles east of Tiverton, both of which still stand today. Recitals in the deed confirm that the properties were previously held by John's father Thomas Yea or Yeaw, deceased; that John had a brother Robert, perhaps also deceased; and that John had two sons, Joseph his elder son and heir and Thomas, to whom Yea and East Pitt farms were transferred respectively. Among the other parties to this transaction was David Yea of Oakhampton – who the authors conclude was none other than the younger grandson of Richard Yea who died ca 1548. From the Wiveliscombe parish register which is complete at this time, we can identify the deaths of John Yea of Yea and David, as well as the marriage and children of John's son Joseph.

A subsequent legal case of 1676 concerning the transfer of these two properties was brought in the Court of Chancery by Thomas Yea, sergeweaver of Taunton St James, a great grandson of John Yea of Yea. The defendants were Mary Peryam alias Yea, widow of John Yea, a son of Joseph Yea who was the plaintiff's uncle; David Yea of Sampford Peverell, tenant of East Pitt and one of the sons of Thomas Yea to whom East Pitt was granted in 1597; and David Yea of Oakhampton, grandson of Richard Yea's elder grandson John Yea. Details of the pleadings need not detain us here – suffice to say that statements given in evidence include numerous references to other deeds concerning the two properties and allow us to identify the immediate descendants of John Yea of Yea and his son Joseph.

Unfortunately, the Sampford Peverell register pre-1676 has not survived, so we are unable to document conclusively the descendants of John's son Thomas. However, fragments of the Bishop's Transcripts, list entries from the Devon Wills Index and comments in the evidence in the legal case of 1676 indicate a continuous Yea presence there. The first year of the surviving parish records lists the marriage of Thomas Yeaw and Mary Locke on 26 June 1679. This is followed by the record of the baptism of David son of Thomas Yeaw on 7 April 1680. While subsequent birth, marriage and burial records confirm some members of the Yea family remained in Sampford Peverell until at least the 1720's, we find no further mention of Thomas & Mary.

Intriguingly, the parish register of Templeton, a small hamlet a few miles to the west of Tiverton, records the baptism of four children of Thomas & Mary Yea – Thomas (1683); Elizabeth (1685-6); Mary (1687-8); and William 1690. Given the distance between Sampford Peverell and Templeton is less than 10 miles, it seems very likely that Thomas & Mary, parents of David born in the former and of four children born in the latter are one and the same, and for some unknown reason migrated to the latter where their descendants remained for over four generations before moving elsewhere in Devon and Somerset.

Co-author of this volume David Yaw has researched from primary sources the descendants Thomas & Mary down to the present day. Drawing also on the circumstantial evidence linking them to John Yea of Yea, David has documented his ancestry through 13 generations, the results of which are also posted on the Yeo Society website:

<https://yeoonline.net/thomas-yea-of-wiveliscombe/>

What is striking in our research of Richard Yea, Robert Yea & Joan Treable, and John Yea of Yea is the commonality of the surname despite occasional differences in spelling; the close proximity of Yea Farm and Oakhampton in Wiveliscombe and the continuation of transactions between the same families on the same properties over 50 years; and with the presence of Yea's in Kingston St Mary and other settlements around Taunton at no great distance away.

It is tempting to take at face value Monday's conclusion noted above that these branches (and others –see below) have a common ancestor. Yet **NOWHERE** in any of the hundreds of records we have reviewed is there any explicit indication that the Yea's of Oakhampton, of the Taunton area and of Yea were in any way inter-related. While the present authors

have been unable to discover any document to irrefutably confirm Monday's thesis, nevertheless we have been able to trace our own respective roots reaching back to near-contemporary period of Richard Yea, and demonstrate descendants of these two branches survive to the present time.

“Other” Yea families:

In tracing Richard Yea's pedigree, Monday refers (pp 13 & 14) to his discovery of parish records, taxation and other records of individuals with the surname Yea in Wiveliscombe, Aisholt, Cannington, Kingston, Cothelstone, Stawley, Sampford Peverell, Morebath and elsewhere. Extracts from those records are presented in several appendices to his book. Implying these were not directly related to Richard, in respect of these other branches Monday (p 19) ventures the thesis that **“all of whom it may be fairly assumed at one time originated from a common ancestor”**. In our own research we have come across many of the same records that Monday found, as well as other sources which were probably not available at the time he was researching. A detailed commentary on each and every such branch is beyond the scope of this volume. Suffice here for us to provide here a listing of these other branches with the Yea family, typically linked to one or more wills :

- Walter Yea of Shobrooke ca 1540 and Maude Yeo will 1586:
- Thomas Yoe of Pawlett, will 1589:
- Richard Yawe of Milverton will 1591, and John Yea the Elder of Chipstable will 1621:
- Thomas Yaw of Morebath will 1674
- Francis Yea of Studley/Stoodleigh, will 1696/7:
- John Yeaw of Aisholt will 1645 proved 1655 and Luce Yaw of Aisholt will 1665
- John Yea of Cannington will 1666; John Yea of Chilton will 1689; Margaret Yea of Bridgwater will 1695; John Yea of Cannington will 1719
- William Yeo of West Monkton will 1669 and Sarah Yeaw of North Petherton will 1684
- Joane Yeaw widow of Cannington 1683
- Robert Yeaw the Elder of Cannington will 1683
- Robert Yaw of Morebath will 1718; Susanna Yaw widow will 1729

Some of these branches may be inter-related and may even be related in some way to Richard & Alice's line. The present authors would be pleased to share their discoveries concerning these branches with readers researching them.

Yea's in America.

As is evident from the place names report included in the following section of this volume, from their early roots in the Wiveliscombe area of Somerset, the Yea's and the families with whom they inter-married ranged not only across Somerset and other counties of south West England, but throughout the United Kingdom and into several parts of the former British Empire – in the latter case frequently through military service. One destination which merits mention here in the context of the Yea diaspora is “America”.

In 1962, the Yaw-Yeaw Family Society in the USA published a work by C Arthur Phillips titled “The Yaw-Yeaw Family in America”. While a detailed review of this 200-page work, which covers early arrivals and the further spread of descendants across North America, is beyond the scope of this current volume, a couple of points deserve mention here.

In Chapter 1, the author refers to the possible origin in England of the early settlers in Massachusetts. In particular he refers to and cites a brief extract from Alfred Monday's History of the Yea Family published in Taunton in 1885. Phillips was thus evidently not only aware of, but apparently in possession of, a copy of that volume.

In the second chapter, Phillips refers to records naming a David Yaugh and other David's where the surname is also rendered as Yaw and Yeaw, which the author contends refer to one and the same person. He identifies David's six sons, four born in Marblehead, Massachusetts viz Joseph b 1728; David b 1731; Phillip b 1733; and Amos b 1734; and two in Scituate, Rhode Island viz John b 1737/8 and William b 1738/40. A daughter Mary was buried in Marblehead in 1729. Phillips devoted the following six chapters to each of David's sons as progenitors of sub-branches across what were then the colonies of America. The co-authors of this present work have sought to identify possible candidates for David from among the descendants of Richard Yea and other branches – alas without success.

We should note here however that among the early settlers to the American colonies were migrants from the Wiveliscombe area. Indeed, in Appendix T of his History of the Yea Family, Monday states that one Henry Wolcott of Tolland, a small village just to the north of Wiveliscombe, emigrated to Connecticut in 1628. A descendant Oliver Walcott was one of the signatories to the Declaration of American Independence, and was later Governor of Connecticut. Another later emigrant, also from Tolland, was Fortescue Turberville, a descendant of John Turberville who acted as David Yea's attorney in a court case of 1676. The Turberville family seat was at Gaulden Manor which lies only one mile from the then Yea family seat at Oakhampton House. In 1708/9, Fortescue was appointed by Henry Somerset, 2nd Duke of Beaufort as his Deputy to take probate of wills, grant letters of administration etc in South Carolina. It was to prove a brief appointment, as Fortescue died there in 1710.

Hopefully more records will come to light which might allow a documentary link to be established between the Yea's of south west England and these early near-namesake settlers in America.

List of Individual with details

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
(Burland), John Berkeley Harris	02 Nov 1804	12 Jan 1830	1871	Adey, Helen
(Burland), John Burland Harris	05 Sep 1832		Abt. 1848	
(Burland), Jone Harris	02 Dec 1830			
(Burland), Morris Harris	21 May 1834			
Adey, Helen		12 Jan 1830		(Burland), John Berkeley Harris
Agnes				Malake, Richard
Alice				Yea, Richard
Alice			1562	Poole, William
Alice	Abt. 1475	Abt. 1500	Bet. 1548–1558	Yea, Richard
Allen, Bartholomew			1657	
Allen, Elizabeth		29 Mar 1649		Marriott, Simon
Allen, Jane				Yea, David
Allen, Jane	Bet. 1582–1587	08 Nov 1608	Bef. 1649	Yea, David
Allen, Jane	Bet. 1582–1587	08 Nov 1608	Bef. 1649	Yea, David
Allen, John				
Allen, John				Chute, Susannah
Allen, John	Abt. 1550	20 Nov 1580	20 Jun 1606	Chute, Susanna
Allen, Strode	Bet. 1582–1598	10 Jan 1629/30	Bet. 1642–1643	Kenn, Elizabeth
Allen, Susanna				
Alleyne, Augusta Louisa	31 May 1810		1812	
Alleyne, Elizabeth Jane	23 May 1808		12 Jun 1866	
Alleyne, Georgiana	12 May 1805	07 Jun 1825	26 Jul 1867	Fursdon, George
Alleyne, Haynes Gibbes	21 May 1783	21 May 1804	23 Jul 1813	Yea, Georgiana
Alleyne, Haynes Walter Forster	02 Sep 1806		10 Sep 1806	
Alleyne, John Forster	22 Apr 1762	10 Jun 1782	29 Sep 1823	Willing, Elisabeth Gibbes
Alleyne, Maria Louisa	18 Jun 1812	18 Mar 1842	03 Sep 1845	Fordyce, John
Anne				Dering, Edward
Anne				Hobbes, Thomas
Archer-Burton, Katharine Edith		1876		Dering, Lionel Ashton
Avice				Spurway, William
Ayscough, Grace Harrison				Michel, David Robert
Bacon, Joan		Abt. 1615		Burland, John
Bacon, William				
Balfour, Joan Melville	05 Nov 1908	04 Apr 1927	2000	Rogers, Francis Henry Newman
Ballard, John Murray		30 Nov 1916		Cameron, Christina Charlotte
Ballyman, Mary				Chichester, William
Bamfield, Margaret		Abt. 1590		Lacy, William
Bamfield, Richard	Abt. 1526		24 May 1594	Sydenham, Elisabeth
Bamfield, Sir Edward			20 May 1528	Wadham, Elisabeth
Battyn, Edward				Pitt, Mary
Battyn, Mary				Hobbes, Thomas
Battyn, Mary				Hobbes, Thomas
Battyn, Mary	26 May 1602	16 Sep 1620	11 Feb 1668/69	Hobbes, Thomas
Bellew, Patrick		15 May 1862		Fordyce, Sophia Elizabeth
Bennitt, Eleanor Harding	Abt. 1842	10 Dec 1868	1897	Harris-Burland, William

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Berkeley, Laetitia	04 Dec 1715	29 Oct 1747	27 Jun 1779	Burland, John
BerkeleyPortman, William				Seymour, Anne
Blake, Edmond		21 Jul 1714	10 Apr 1757	Burland, Elisabeth
Blake(widow), Joane		30 Jan 1658/59		Granger, William
Boddam, Gertrude L	13 Nov 1908	1938	31 Jul 2007	Rogers, Francis Henry Newman
Boyd, Gertrude Frances Cordelia	1890	1916	1969	Dering, Anthony Lionel Yea
Brewer, Joan	13 Feb 1699/00	19 Jan 1720/21	26 Oct 1781	Yea, David
Brewer, Nathaniel		23 Jun 1659	07 Feb 1715	Yenboroh, Margerett
Brewer, Nathaniel	05 Jan 1665	15 Dec 1698	Abt. 1727	Bult, Mary
Brinsmead, Joan Sweeting alias			24 Mar 1582/83	Lacy, William
Browning, Julia		25 Nov 1622		Hole, Robert
Bruneford, Dyonisia		15 Jun 1699		Hole, Thomas
Bult, Mary		15 Dec 1698		Brewer, Nathaniel
Burland, Alice	21 Jan 1622			
Burland, Anne	1740	29 Dec 1768	18 Jul 1790	Keate, William
Burland, Benjamin	Bet. 1641–1653		18 Oct 1670	
Burland, Claver Morris	14 Nov 1730	02 Dec 1762	13 Jan 1801	Stiff, Betty
Burland, Elisabeth	Bet. 1641–1653			
Burland, Elisabeth	27 Jul 1686	21 Jul 1714	23 Oct 1756	Blake, Edmond
Burland, Jane	11 Oct 1620			
Burland, Jane	16 Aug 1698			
Burland, Joan				
Burland, Joan	06 Apr 1627			
Burland, Joan	Bet. 1641–1653		Aft. 1663	
Burland, John				
Burland, John	Abt. 1520		1558	Poole, Joan
Burland, John	Bef. 1558		24 Mar 1604	Day, Elisabeth
Burland, John	Abt. 1586	Abt. 1615	1648	Bacon, Joan
Burland, John	Abt. 1628	11 Feb 1640	Abt. 1649	Hody, Elisabeth
Burland, John	13 Nov 1640	11 Feb 1663/64	17 Aug 1713	Hobbes, Dorothy
Burland, John	13 Nov 1640	11 Feb 1663/64	17 Aug 1713	Hobbes, Dorothy
Burland, John	20 Apr 1666		Bef. 1681	
Burland, John	20 Apr 1666		Bef. 1681	
Burland, John	10 Jul 1696	12 Aug 1718	11 Nov 1746	Morris, Elisabeth
Burland, John	21 Jul 1724	29 Oct 1747	29 Feb 1776	Berkeley, Laetitia
Burland, John	02 Feb 1775		03 Mar 1798	
Burland, John Berkeley	06 Jan 1754	29 Jan 1779	10 Nov 1804	Farr, Theophila
Burland, Margaret	30 Jan 1718/19		30 Mar 1733	
Burland, Martha	Bet. 1630–1635			
Burland, Mary	17 Feb 1619			
Burland, Mary	18 May 1683			
Burland, Mary	28 Feb 1685		12 Mar 1711/12	
Burland, Mary Ann	18 Feb 1721/22	20 Dec 1743	11 Nov 1795	Huddlestone, The Rev William
Burland, Mary Ann	16 Jul 1771	17 Feb 1800	1851	Harris, James Lloyd
Burland, Maudline	20 Feb 1624			
Burland, Morris	18 Feb 1719/20		10 Oct 1720	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Burland, Richard				
Burland, Richard	Aft. 1586			
Burland, Robert	27 Mar 1738	07 Oct 1768	04 Oct 1803	Summer, Anne
Burland, Sarah	Bet. 1630–1635			Westcombe, John
Burland, Sarah	30 Dec 1692	15 Jun 1714		Morley, John
Burland, Susannah	14 Feb 1694			
Burland, William	Aft. 1629			
Burland, William	29 Aug 1726		02 Dec 1726	
Burland, William	05 Oct 1733		05 Apr 1764	
Burland, William	03 Sep 1767		29 Nov 1767	
Burland, William	18 May 1769			
Burnell, Elizabeth		23 Jun 1659		Hole, Thomas
Calverley, Julia				Trevelyan, George
Calverley, Walter				
Cameron, Archibald Rice	Sep 1870		19 Jun 1944	
Cameron, Christina Charlotte	1880	30 Nov 1916	23 Nov 1936	Ballard, John Murray
Cameron, Eleanora Yea	1875		08 Nov 1946	
Cameron, Ewan	1872		1873	
Cameron, John Ewen	1874		28 Jul 1939	
Cameron, Ralph	1871		1871	
Cameron, Ralph Abercrombie	20 May 1839	1869	02 May 1927	Thompson, Charlotte Ann Heckstetter Yea
Cameron, Ralph Abercrombie	1877		31 May 1952	
Castleman, Jasper		04 Jul 1584		Chute, Bridget
Chichester, Anne	1751	1775	16 Dec 1780	Hole, Thomas
Chichester, William	1722		1770	Ballyman, Mary
Chorley, Agnes	01 Jan 1585	26 Jan 1608		Yea, John
Chorley, Christian	03 Oct 1590	10 Aug 1616		Yea, Robert
Chorley, Ellen	Abt. 1555	22 Sep 1576		Slocombe, Richard
Chute, Alice	Abt. 1533			Palmer, Unknown
Chute, Ann				
Chute, Ann	Abt. 1609		Bet. 1609–1624	
Chute, Archilaus	Abt. 1593/94		Abt. 1624	Elizabeth
Chute, Bridget		04 Jul 1584		Castleman, Jasper
Chute, Dorothy				Pyke, William
Chute, Dorothy	Abt. Jun 1608		Jun 1608	
Chute, Dorothy	23 Dec 1715		31 Oct 1735	
Chute, Edward			Bet. 1788–1791	
Chute, Eleanor				Greenway, John
Chute, Elisabeth			07 Apr 1780	Hann, Elias
Chute, Elizabeth	Abt. 1615			
Chute, Elizabeth	Bef. Nov 1624			
Chute, Frances	Abt. 1615			Stafford, James
Chute, Francis	Abt. 1672	27 Jun 1723	Abt. 1745	Osmond, Rebecca
Chute, George				
Chute, Jane				
Chute, John	Abt. 1670	17 Nov 1713	17 Aug 1722	Yea, Dorothy
Chute, Mary			Apr 1680	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Chute, Mary				
Chute, Mary				Tuthill, Francis
Chute, Mary	Abt. 1606/07	10 Aug 1627		Hoare, THomas
Chute, Nicholas	Abt. 1510		Jul 1581	Joane
Chute, Robert	Abt. 1565	20 Jun 1583	Abt. Oct 1615	Hollworthy, Helen
Chute, Robert	09 May 1591	Bet. 1612–1625	Abt. 1658	Fry, Julyan
Chute, Robert	Abt. 1634	31 Oct 1661	16 Sep 1686	Hobbess, Elizabeth
Chute, Robert	Abt. 1634	31 Oct 1661	16 Sep 1686	Hobbess, Elisabeth
Chute, Robert	Abt. Dec 1662	28 Feb 1692	Abt. 1728	Hesket, Mary
Chute, Robert	Abt. 1696		08 Dec 1758	
Chute, Roger	Abt. 1605/06		Abt. Sep 1626	
Chute, Susanna	Abt. 1560	20 Nov 1580	Dec 1619	Allen, John
Chute, Susannah				Allen, John
Chute, Thomas				
Clement, Johanna		20 Jul 1585		Hobbess, Thomas
Collard, Richard				
Collard, Unknown				Yea, Johane
Collins, Elisabeth	21 Jul 1688			
Collins, Francis	03 Oct 1677	08 Feb 1724/25	04 Aug 1757	Yea, Dorothy
Collins, Grace	01 Dec 1693	25 Mar 1713	Aft. 1754	Derham, Francis
Collins, Hannah	18 Dec 1685	04 May 1710		Wright, Johanis
Collins, Henry		03 Feb 1675		Mullines, Abigail
Collins, Jane	23 Sep 1678			
Collins, Thomas	18 May 1683			
Cookson, Ellen		30 Apr 1841		Yea, Raleigh Henry
Cookson, John				
Copplestone, John		1644		Hole, Mercy
Copplestone, Mercy				Hole, Bennet
Cridland, Henry				Mary
Cridland, Margaret	Aft. 1661	Abt. 1681	20 Oct 1703	Burland, John
Day, Elisabeth			Bef. 1598	Burland, John
Derham, Elisabeth	19 Nov 1716	05 Mar 1759	18 Feb 1784	Wright, Thomas
Derham, Francis		25 Mar 1713		Collins, Grace
Derham, Francis	11 Feb 1723			
Derham, Hannah	16 Jan 1721			
Derham, Jane	10 Aug 1719			
Derham, John	15 Sep 1726			
Derham, William	08 Mar 1714			
Dering, Anthony Lionel Yea	18 May 1890	1916	1953	Boyd, Gertrude Frances Cordelia
Dering, Beatrice Adela Frances	01 Apr 1880		1923	
Dering, Cholmeley Charles William	01 May 1785	27 Jul 1809	06 Feb 1858	Hale, Charlotte Bucknall
Dering, Claude Lacy Yea	13 Oct 1885	1915	1943	Gelibrand, Winifred
Dering, Dorothy	Abt. 1880			
Dering, Edgar William Wallace	15 Aug 1848	22 Apr 1879	02 Dec 1894	Harding, Marianna Emily Anne
Dering, Edward				
Dering, Lionel Ashton	17 Sep 1850	1876	08 May 1890	Archer-Burton, Katharine Edith

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Dering, Rupert Anthony Yea	17 Oct 1915	17 Apr 1940	16 Mar 1975	Druce, Betty Bridgett
Dering, Rupert Cholmeley Yea	07 Apr 1883	06 Aug 1914	19 Apr 1915	Fitzgerald, Helen Margaret
Dering, Susan Helen	Private			
Drake, Emanuel		1672	27 Mar 1683	Yea, Mary
Druce, Betty Bridgett	15 May 1915	17 Apr 1940	12 Jan 2011	Dering, Rupert Anthony Yea
Duff, Margaret	Abt. 1753	28 Sep 1808	1828	Yea, Lacy
Elisabeth				Stiff, Jacob
Elizabeth				Chute, Archilaus
Eveleigh, William		29 Jan 1636		Yea, Judith
Farr, John		15 Sep 1750	1773	Yeatman, Mary
Farr, Theophila	26 Sep 1754	29 Jan 1779	19 Feb 1802	Burland, John Berkeley
Fitzgerald, Helen Margaret	1898	06 Aug 1914	19 Jun 1974	Dering, Rupert Cholmeley Ye
Fordyce, John		18 Mar 1842	26 Feb 1877	Alleyne, Maria Louisa
Fordyce, Sophia Elizabeth	31 May 1844	15 May 1862	16 Feb 1885	Bellew, Patrick
Fraser, John				
Fraser, Laura		02 Dec 1886		Grant, Francis William
Fry, Julyan		Bet. 1612–1625	Bef. Jul 1656	Chute, Robert
Fursdon, Alfred Henry Marcus	1842			
Fursdon, Alice	1832			
Fursdon, Charles	1829			
Fursdon, Ellen	1828			
Fursdon, Florence Caroline	1866			
Fursdon, George	1802	07 Jun 1825	12 Feb 1873	Alleyne, Georgiana
Fursdon, George Edward	1840			
Fursdon, George Sydenham				Rodd, Harriet
Fursdon, Georgina Frances Anna	1865			
Fursdon, Lucy	1831			
Fursdon, Margaret	1826			
Fursdon, Walter	27 Dec 1833	05 Aug 1863	02 Mar 1876	Hole, Sarah Anna
Gelibrand, Winifred		1915		Dering, Claude Lacy Yea
Gordon, Anna	09 Mar 1759	29 Jan 1804	02 Mar 1819	Burland, John Berkeley
Gough, Florence Carolina		1906		Harris-Burland, John Burland
Granger, Jane	Bef. 1704			
Granger, Mary	14 Mar 1689	14 Jul 1715	09 Mar 1732/33	Haviland, Mathew
Granger, William		30 Jan 1658/59		Blake(widow), Joane
Granger, William	13 Jan 1663	1689	10 Jul 1697	Yea, Mary
Granger, William	01 Dec 1692		21 Oct 1696	
Grant, Archibald			1863	
Grant, Archibald	21 Sep 1823		05 Sep 1884	
Grant, Francis William	10 Feb 1828	02 Dec 1886	13 Dec 1887	Fraser, Laura
Grant, Louisa Charlotte Yea	20 Jul 1822		02 Aug 1839	
Grant, Mary Jane Forbes	05 Jan 1821	20 Oct 1853	16 Apr 1880	Gregson, John
Grant, Robert	12 Feb 1797	14 Mar 1820	15 Mar 1857	Yea, Charlotte Mary Poore
Gray, Margaret		24 Oct 1699		Hobbes, John
Greene, Grace				Morris, Dr Claver
Greenway, John				Chute, Eleanor
Gregson, Francis R	Abt. 1855			

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Gregson, John	Abt. 1806	20 Oct 1853	27 Dec 1879	Grant, Mary Jane Forbes
Gregson, Lancelot				
Haberfield, George				Chute, Alice
Hale, Charlotte Bucknall	27 Jun 1785	27 Jul 1809	1843	Dering, Cholmeley Charles William
Hale, William				Mary
Hamilton, Hermione Lucy	07 Aug 1844	25 Feb 1868	08 Feb 1869	Rogers, Walter Lacy
Hann, Elias				Chute, Elisabeth
Hann, Elias	21 Apr 1737			
Hann, Robert	06 Sep 1739			
Harding, Marianna Emily	08 Feb 1852	22 Apr 1879	16 Aug 1926	Dering, Edgar William Wallace
Harding, Thomas Goldie		1845		Wollocombe, Mary Anne Jane
Harris, Honoria	31 Jul 1803			
Harris, James				Mary
Harris, James Lloyd	02 Jul 1779	17 Feb 1800	23 Sep 1815	Burland, Mary Ann
Harris, John		23 Apr 1582	Abt. Mar 1592/93	Joane
Harris, Maurice Burland	17 Nov 1805			
Harris-Burland, Benedict aka Harry	01 Jul 1846			
Harris-Burland, Helen	28 Dec 1841			
Harris-Burland, John Burland				
Harris-Burland, John Burland	Abt. 1869		1869	
Harris-Burland, John Burland	1870	1906	1926	Gough, Florence Carolina
Harris-Burland, Jone Burland	Abt. 1880			
Harris-Burland, Kendon	24 Jun 1848			
Harris-Burland, Mabel	15 Sep 1843			
Harris-Burland, Maud	30 Mar 1839			
Harris-Burland, Robert	30 Mar 1837		Abt. 1838	
Harris-Burland, William	16 Oct 1835	10 Dec 1868	Abt. 1890	Bennitt, Eleanor Harding
Haviland, Dorothy	04 Jul 1724		26 May 1727	
Haviland, Elisabeth	07 Aug 1717		07 Apr 1722	
Haviland, Elisabeth	06 May 1722		04 Jan 1722/23	
Haviland, Jane	17 Nov 1725			
Haviland, Mary	Apr 1716	01 Oct 1755	15 Oct 1766	Webber, William
Haviland, Mathew	22 Jun 1685	14 Jul 1715	24 Feb 1737/38	Granger, Mary
Haviland, Mathew	11 Jul 1719		11 Nov 1753	
Haviland, Robert	06 Jun 1723		24 Oct 1723	
Haviland, Thomas	30 Apr 1727		26 May 1727	
Haviland, William	May 1721			
Herndon, Mary		12 May 1691		Lacy, George
Hesket, Mary	11 Feb 1666	28 Feb 1692	Bet. 1745–1748	Chute, Robert
Heskett, John				Mary
Hibbs, Anna				Nash, Stephen
Hill, Anne	Abt. 1575	14 Jan 1604/05	Abt. 1650	Chute, Robert
Hillinge, John Hill alias		21 Jan 1603		Yea, Judith
Hoare, Anne	Abt. 1638			
Hoare, THomas		10 Aug 1627		Chute, Mary

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Hobbes, Anna	12 Dec 1564			
Hobbes, Bartholomew	03 Mar 1559/60		11 Mar 1559/60	
Hobbes, David	25 May 1567			
Hobbes, Dorothy	Bet. 1636–1640	11 Feb 1663/64	02 Jul 1679	Burland, John
Hobbes, Dorothy	Bet. 1636–1640	11 Feb 1663/64	02 Jul 1679	Burland, John
Hobbes, Edward	11 Feb 1560/61	Abt. 1588		Malake, Eleanor
Hobbes, Edward	Abt. 1635	Abt. 1658/59	16 Aug 1693	Jane
Hobbes, Edward	22 Dec 1664		07 Feb 1664/65	
Hobbes, Edward	02 Dec 1685			
Hobbes, Elisabeth	Bet. 1636–1640	31 Oct 1661	29 May 1704	Chute, Robert
Hobbes, Elizabeth	Bet. 1636–1640	31 Oct 1661	29 May 1704	Chute, Robert
Hobbes, Francis	29 Mar 1566		21 Jun 1566	
Hobbes, George	14 Dec 1576			
Hobbes, Grace	29 Aug 1575			
Hobbes, Jane	17 May 1562			
Hobbes, John				
Hobbes, John	06 Feb 1666/67	24 Oct 1699	24 Apr 1718	Gray, Margaret
Hobbes, Margareta	14 Dec 1572			
Hobbes, Mary		17 Jul 1655	07 Sep 1724	Yea, David
Hobbes, Mary	Abt. 1635	17 Jul 1655	07 Sep 1724	Yea, David
Hobbes, Mary	08 Jan 1660/61			
Hobbes, Mary	25 Dec 1702			
Hobbes, Silvester	27 Sep 1570			
Hobbes, Thomas				Battyn, Mary
Hobbes, Thomas				Battyn, Mary
Hobbes, Thomas	Bet. 1530–1535	05 Feb 1557		Webber, Elisabeth
Hobbes, Thomas	08 Nov 1568		13 Nov 1568	
Hobbes, Thomas	15 May 1574			
Hobbes, Thomas	12 Oct 1595	16 Sep 1620	08 Nov 1657	Battyn, Mary
Hobbes, Thomas	05 Mar 1662/63		24 Dec 1685	Anne
Hobbes, Ursula	03 Feb 1590/91	25 Sep 1610		Hoop, John
Hody, Elisabeth	Aft. 1617	11 Feb 1640	25 Jun 1685	Burland, John
Hody, Hugh				
Hole, Anne				Pitcher, Thomas
Hole, Augustine			Aft. 1635	
Hole, Bennet			Bef. 1635	Unknown
Hole, Bennet			1677	Copplestone, Mercy
Hole, Elisabeth	1796	1822		Spurway, John
Hole, Francis	29 Dec 1797		Abt. 1798	
Hole, Francis	23 Sep 1798	23 Jan 1823	14 Oct 1866	Spurway, Frances
Hole, Henry				
Hole, Mary				
Hole, Mercy		1644		Copplestone, John
Hole, Nicholas			Bet. 1635–1646	Mercy
Hole, Robert				
Hole, Robert	Abt. 1595	25 Nov 1622	03 Nov 1653	Browning, Julia
Hole, Robert	20 Jan 1718	31 May 1744	Abt. 1807	Inclendon, Penelope
Hole, Sarah	05 Dec 1630		08 Jan 1701/02	Lacy, William

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Hole, Sarah Anna	18 Apr 1833		17 Jan 1835	
Hole, Sarah Anna	02 Mar 1836	05 Aug 1863	07 Mar 1915	Fursdon, Walter
Hole, Thomas			Abt. 1830	
Hole, Thomas	08 Jun 1634	23 Jun 1659	10 Feb 1715	Burnell, Elizabeth
Hole, Thomas	Abt. 1660	15 Jun 1699	28 Mar 1728	Bruneford, Dyonisia
Hole, Thomas	21 Feb 1750	1775	10 Oct 1831	Chichester, Anne
Hole, Unknown				
Hole, William				Joyce
Hole, William				
Hole, William				
Hollworthy, Helen	Abt. 1565	20 Jun 1583	Bef. 1604/05	Chute, Robert
Holsworthy, Christian		22 Oct 1571	08 May 1613	Shercombe, Thomas
Hoop, Dorothie	1613			
Hoop, Edward Hooper	15 Sep 1611			
Hoop, John		25 Sep 1610		Hobbes, Ursula
Hoop, John	23 Feb 1616			
Hoskins, John		02 Jun 1622		Lacy, Ursula
Huddleston, The Rev William		20 Dec 1743		Burland, Mary Ann
Hunt, Robert				
Hunt, Susannah		Abt. 1675	Aft. 1727	Lacy, William
Hutchings, Alice	Bef. 1555	25 May 1592		Story, Henry
Hutchings, Johan	Abt. 1548	24 Jan 1569		Story, Robert
Hutchings, John	Abt. 1510	1545	17 Dec 1589	Marie
Inclendon, Penelope	1717	31 May 1744	1807	Hole, Robert
Irwin, Elisabeth	1762	1793	1814	Hole, Thomas
Isabella				Gregson, John
Isabella				Lacy, Arthur
Jane			12 Apr 1565	Shercombe, Jeffery
Jane		Abt. 1658/59	21 Jun 1689	Hobbes, Edward
Jane, Mary				Thompson, Robert
Jennings, Louisa Annie	1869	1893	25 Feb 1955	Rogers, Francis Edward Newman
Jennings, Richard				
Jennings, William Etheldred	Abt. 1854	07 Jan 1914	30 Apr 1919	Rogers, Violet Mary Yea
Joane				Chute, Nicholas
Joyce				Hole, William
Keate, William		29 Dec 1768	14 Mar 1795	Burland, Anne
Kenn, Elizabeth	Bef. 1593	10 Jan 1629/30	Bet. 1643–1645	Allen, Strode
Lacy, Anne	12 Mar 1656/57	29 Sep 1691	Aft. 1691	Trevelyan, Amos
Lacy, Arthur	01 Nov 1665		Bet. 1719–1729	Isabella
Lacy, Dorothy	10 Mar 1662/63	18 Dec 1690	22 May 1741	Yea, David
Lacy, Dorothy	10 Mar 1662/63	18 Dec 1690	22 May 1741	Yea, David
Lacy, Edward	19 Jul 1601		24 Dec 1601	
Lacy, Elezius	02 Jul 1563			
Lacy, Elizabeth	02 May 1661		Aft. 1698	Langdon, Edward
Lacy, George	03 Jul 1592			
Lacy, George	Abt. 1650	12 May 1691	27 Aug 1691	Herndon, Mary
Lacy, Henry	10 Oct 1602			

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Lacy, John	31 Dec 1594			
Lacy, John	Abt. 1652		28 Jun 1671	
Lacy, Jonathon	06 May 1658		06 Jun 1658	
Lacy, Julyan	20 Sep 1593			
Lacy, Margaret	09 Dec 1597		17 Dec 1597	
Lacy, Mary aka Margaret	24 Jan 1655/56	Abt. 1664/65		Lawrence, John
Lacy, Mercy			20 Nov 1678	
Lacy, Nicholas			Abt. 1689	
Lacy, Sarah				
Lacy, Sarah	07 Sep 1682	17 Sep 1702	27 Jul 1711	Rich, Thomas
Lacy, Susanna	27 Oct 1671		19 Mar 1671/72	
Lacy, Susanna	10 Feb 1675/76		01 Mar 1675/76	
Lacy, Thomas	02 Aug 1596	24 Aug 1624	19 Jul 1626	Northcott, Elizabeth
Lacy, Thomas	22 Dec 1659		26 Apr 1682	
Lacy, Ursula	27 Jun 1574			
Lacy, Ursula	10 Jul 1599	02 Jun 1622		Hoskins, John
Lacy, Ursula	02 Jun 1654		24 Apr 1655	
Lacy, William	Abt. 1535		Abt. 1607	Brinsmead, Joan Sweeting alias
Lacy, William	07 Jun 1560	Abt. 1590	13 Apr 1641	Bamfield, Margaret
Lacy, William	13 Jul 1591		29 Aug 1622	
Lacy, William	17 Apr 1626		06 Mar 1689/90	Hole, Sarah
Lacy, William	Abt. 1648	Abt. 1675	06 Dec 1695	Hunt, Susannah
Lacy, William	20 Jan 1676/77		18 Dec 1678	
Land, John	Bet. 1545–1550	10 Apr 1570	11 Dec 1574	Slocombe, Maude
Land, John	29 May 1571	Abt. 1600	1637	Tye, Dorothy
Land, Mary	14 Feb 1570/71		Bef. 1574	
Land, Richard	17 Jun 1572		Bef. Aug 1587	
Langdon, Edward			Aft. 1699	
Langdon, Edward			Aft. 1699	Lacy, Elizabeth
Langdon, Sarah			Aft. 1699	
Langdon, William			Aft. 1699	
Lawrence, John		Abt. 1664/65		Lacy, Mary aka Margaret
Lawrence, Ursula	Abt. 1667		21 Jun 1669	
Malake, Eleanor		Abt. 1588		Hobbes, Edward
Malake, Richard				Agnes
Marie				Yea, Robert
Marriott, Simon		29 Mar 1649		Allen, Elizabeth
Marshe, Mary		22 Nov 1574	Aft. 1628	Yea, John
Marshe, Mary				Yea, John
Martyne, John				Poole, Joan
Mary				Cridland, Henry
Mary				Heskett, John
Mary				Harris, James
Mary				Hale, William
Matson, George William	10 Aug 1794	07 Oct 1835	1857	Yea, Jane Newman
Mercy			20 Nov 1676	Hole, Nicholas
Michel, Anne Heckstetter	22 Dec 1773	24 Jun 1806	09 Sep 1846	Yea, William Walter

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Michel, David Robert				Ayscough, Grace Harrison
Morley, John		15 Jun 1714		Burland, Sarah
Morris, Dr Claver			Abt. 1726	Greene, Grace
Morris, Elisabeth		12 Aug 1718	Jul 1760	Burland, John
Mullines, Abigail		03 Feb 1675		Collins, Henry
Nash, Stephen				Hibbs, Anna
Newman, Catherine				Rogers, James
Newman, Francis				
Newman, Jane	23 May 1756	01 May 1783	31 Jan 1829	Yea, William Walter
Northcott, Elizabeth		24 Aug 1624		Lacy, Thomas
Osmond, Rebecca		27 Jun 1723	30 Nov 1727	Chute, Francis
Palmer, John	Abt. 1563			
Palmer, Unknown				Chute, Alice
Paton, Sophia May Coore		30 Apr 1873	05 Nov 1935	Rogers, Walter Lacy
Pitcher, Thomas				Hole, Anne
Pitt, Mary				Battyn, Edward
Poole, Joan			1570	Burland, John
Poole, William			1550	Alice
Pyke, William				Chute, Dorothy
Rich, Thomas	13 Jul 1680	17 Sep 1702	Abt. 1716	Lacy, Sarah
Rich, Thomas	26 Jul 1703		30 Apr 1727	
Rodd, Francis				
Rodd, Harriet				Fursdon, George Sydenham
Rogers, Alexander Peter Newman	Private			
Rogers, Edward Henry	16 Oct 1827		1910	
Rogers, Eleanora Amelia	24 Aug 1832		1860	
Rogers, Ethel Gertrude	1882		29 Feb 1952	
Rogers, Francis Edward Newman	26 Dec 1868	1893	28 Mar 1925	Jennings, Louisa Annie
Rogers, Francis Henry Newman	31 Dec 1903	04 Apr 1927	1977	Balfour, Joan Melville
Rogers, Francis James Newman	1791	29 Jun 1822	19 Jul 1851	Yea, Julia Eleanor
Rogers, Francis Newman	06 Oct 1826		02 Sep 1859	
Rogers, George Ernle	Abt. 1880		1899	
Rogers, Gertrude Jane	10 Nov 1833		1887	
Rogers, Henry Paton	02 Apr 1874		13 May 1900	
Rogers, Hermione Angela	01 Nov 1895		31 Dec 1917	
Rogers, James				Newman, Catherine
Rogers, Jonathan Newman	Private			
Rogers, Julia Sophia Coore	01 Aug 1875		29 Jan 1948	
Rogers, Sylvia Agnes	1899			
Rogers, Timothy J Newman	Private	1964		Walker, Jill R
Rogers, Violet Mary Yea	Abt. 1876	07 Jan 1914	27 Feb 1962	Jennings, William Etheldred
Rogers, Walter Lacy	28 Jan 1831	30 Apr 1873	Apr 1885	Paton, Sophia May Coore
Rogers, Walter Lacy Yea	1878			
Sealie, Richard		28 Sep 1631		Yea, Susanna
Seymour, Anne				BerkeleyPortman, William

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Shercombe, Ann aka Agnes	Bef. Oct 1565	17 Jan 1563/64		Snow, John
Shercombe, Elizabeth	25 Apr 1577			
Shercombe, Elizabeth	25 Apr 1577			
Shercombe, Frances	Aft. Oct 1565			
Shercombe, Gefry	28 Apr 1583			
Shercombe, Henry	25 Oct 1573			
Shercombe, Jefferie	Aft. Oct 1565			
Shercombe, Jeffery		08 Oct 1565	Abt. 1588	Slocombe, Johane
Shercombe, Johan	28 Sep 1582			
Shercombe, Thomas	Bef. Oct 1565	22 Oct 1571		Holsworthy, Christian
Skibbowe, Elisabeth Isaak alias	22 Nov 1583			
Skibbowe, Francis Isaak alias	24 Jan 1576/77			
Skibbowe, Henry Isaak alias		14 Sep 1575	27 May 1626	Slocombe, Maude
Skibbowe, Henry Isaak alias	15 Jun 1585			
Skibbowe, Katherine Isaak alias	19 Jun 1582			
Slocombe, Alice	06 Jun 1578			
Slocombe, David				
Slocombe, David			03 Jun 1572	
Slocombe, David			14 Aug 1587	Yea, Alice
Slocombe, David	Bet. 1510–1520		14 Aug 1587	Yea, Alice
Slocombe, David	06 Jul 1580			
Slocombe, Ethelred	29 Mar 1577			
Slocombe, Johane		08 Oct 1565	Aft. 1587	Shercombe, Jeffery
Slocombe, John				
Slocombe, John	05 Aug 1583			
Slocombe, Justine				
Slocombe, Maude	Bet. 1545–1550	10 Apr 1570		Land, John
Slocombe, Maude	Bet. 1545–1550			
Slocombe, Richard	Abt. 1555	22 Sep 1576		Chorley, Ellen
Snow, Amie	05 Dec 1579			
Snow, Helen aka Ellen	28 Mar 1577			
Snow, John		17 Jan 1563/64		Shercombe, Ann aka Agnes
Snow, John				
Snow, Margaret				
Spurway, Frances	17 Dec 1792	23 Jan 1823	1880	Hole, Francis
Spurway, John		1822		Hole, Elisabeth
Spurway, William				Avice
Stafford, James				Chute, Frances
Stafford, James				
Stiff, Betty	02 Dec 1739	02 Dec 1762	1788	Burland, Claver Morris
Stiff, Jacob				Elisabeth
Story, Henry		25 May 1592		Hutchings, Alice
Story, Robert	Abt. 1537	24 Jan 1569	Jun 1598	Hutchings, Johan
Strachey, Edward	13 Jan 1882	14 Mar 1933	17 May 1973	Rogers, Violet Mary Yea
Summer, Anne		07 Oct 1768	19 Feb 1823	Burland, Robert
Sydenham, Elisabeth			04 Mar 1599	Bamfield, Richard
Thompson, Charlotte Ann	Abt. 1845	1869	25 Mar 1910	Cameron, Ralph Abercrombie

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Heckstetter Yea				
Thompson, Henry	14 Apr 1816	23 Apr 1844	03 Apr 1900	Yea, Julia Eliza
Thompson, Jane Julia Eleanora Trevelyan	1847			
Thompson, Robert				Jane, Mary
Toogood, Lawrence		1604		Yea, Mary
Trevelyan, Amos	Abt. 1644	29 Sep 1691	03 Apr 1696	Lacy, Anne
Trevelyan, George				Calverley, Julia
Trevelyan, Julia	19 Feb 1733/34	01 Jan 1756	31 Mar 1791	Yea, William
Tuthill, Francis				Chute, Mary
Tye, Dorothy		Abt. 1600		Land, John
Unknown				Hole, Bennet
Vaughan, Isabella Victoria		26 Jan 1869		Fursdon, George
Wadham, Elisabeth				Bamfield, Sir Edward
Walker, Jill R		1964		Rogers, Timothy J Newman
Webber, Elisabeth	Bet. 1530–1535	05 Feb 1557	05 Sep 1584	Hobbes, Thomas
Webber, John				
Webber, William		01 Oct 1755		Haviland, Mary
Westcombe, John	Abt. 1630			Burland, Sarah
Willing, Elisabeth Gibbes	30 Sep 1764	10 Jun 1782	12 Feb 1820	Alleyne, John Forster
Winter, Charles	03 Nov 1718	05 Sep 1755	15 Apr 1795	Yea, Dorothy
Wollocombe, Mary Anne Jane		1845		Harding, Thomas Goldie
Wright, Francis	04 May 1716			
Wright, Johanis		04 May 1710		Collins, Hannah
Wright, Thomas	21 Oct 1712	05 Mar 1759	05 Jun 1761	Derham, Elisabeth
Yea, Alice	Abt. 1520		Bef. 1587	Slocombe, David
Yea, Alice	Abt. 1520		Bef. 1587	Slocombe, David
Yea, Betty (Elizabeth)	21 Sep 1733		24 Sep 1777	
Yea, Charlotte Mary	Abt. 1813	30 Jul 1846	05 Apr 1882	Dering, Cholmeley Charles William
Yea, Charlotte Mary Poore	02 May 1795	14 Mar 1820	28 Nov 1847	Grant, Robert
Yea, Christian	04 Dec 1624		04 Aug 1698	
Yea, David				Allen, Jane
Yea, David	Abt. 1538		17 Apr 1619	
Yea, David	18 Oct 1579	08 Nov 1608	05 May 1658	Allen, Jane
Yea, David	18 Oct 1579	08 Nov 1608	05 May 1658	Allen, Jane
Yea, David	17 May 1618	17 Jul 1655	07 Jan 1686	Hobbes, Mary
Yea, David	17 May 1618	17 Jul 1655	07 Jan 1686/87	Hobbes, Mary
Yea, David	21 Jan 1663/64	18 Dec 1690	25 Mar 1730	Lacy, Dorothy
Yea, David	21 Jan 1663/64	18 Dec 1690	25 Mar 1730	Lacy, Dorothy
Yea, David	Bet. 1690–1698		25 Oct 1751	
Yea, David	Bet. 1690–1698	19 Jan 1720/21	25 Oct 1751	Brewer, Joan
Yea, David	06 Dec 1721		Abt. 1758	
Yea, David Raleigh	Abt. 1809		19 Feb 1813	
Yea, Dorothy	18 Nov 1675	17 Nov 1713	25 May 1741	Chute, John
Yea, Dorothy	09 Apr 1729	05 Sep 1755	06 Dec 1813	Winter, Charles
Yea, Eleanor Anne Heckstetter	20 May 1807		1883	
Yea, Elisabeth	04 Dec 1616			
Yea, Elizabeth	03 Feb 1661		03 Jun 1697	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Yea, George	01 Apr 1760		02 Oct 1811	
Yea, Georgiana	04 Sep 1786	21 May 1804	03 Feb 1860	Alleyne, Haynes Gibbes
Yea, Henry Lacy	18 Nov 1798		31 Aug 1864	
Yea, Jane	20 Nov 1614		13 Jun 1638	
Yea, Jane	03 Mar 1659		03 Jul 1718	
Yea, Jane Newman	25 Aug 1785	07 Oct 1835	31 May 1869	Matson, George William
Yea, Jenny	17 Feb 1730/31		26 Jan 1809	
Yea, Johan	07 Nov 1611			
Yea, Johan	21 Aug 1631			
Yea, Johane				Collard, Unknown
Yea, John				Marshe, Mary
Yea, John	Abt. 1537	22 Nov 1574	10 Dec 1614	Marshe, Mary
Yea, John	26 Sep 1581	26 Jan 1608	22 Oct 1637	Chorley, Agnes
Yea, John	18 Jan 1620/21		03 Dec 1621	
Yea, Judith	21 Mar 1577	21 Jan 1603		Hillinge, John Hill alias
Yea, Judith	25 Feb 1613	29 Jan 1636		Eveleigh, William
Yea, Julia	15 Dec 1789		05 May 1790	
Yea, Julia Eleanor	14 Nov 1792	29 Jun 1822	31 Dec 1871	Rogers, Francis James Newman
Yea, Julia Eliza	05 Apr 1815	23 Apr 1844	28 Oct 1885	Thompson, Henry
Yea, Lacy	14 Dec 1757		10 Jun 1758	
Yea, Lacy	21 Jan 1759	28 Sep 1808	17 Jan 1811	Duff, Margaret
Yea, Lacy	26 Jun 1788		01 Jul 1788	
Yea, Lacy	21 Jun 1791		03 Feb 1792	
Yea, Lacy Walter Giles	20 May 1808		18 Jun 1855	
Yea, Louisa	15 Jan 1794		10 Jul 1872	
Yea, Margaret	12 Nov 1611			
Yea, Marie	22 Nov 1628			
Yea, Mary	21 Sep 1575	1604	1641	Toogood, Lawrence
Yea, Mary	29 Oct 1609			
Yea, Mary	1616	1672	11 Dec 1690	Drake, Emanuel
Yea, Mary	23 Jun 1656	1689	15 Jan 1735	Granger, William
Yea, Mary	19 Mar 1724/25		21 Jul 1748	
Yea, Radigond	Abt. 1540			
Yea, Raleigh Henry	02 Jun 1817	30 Apr 1841	01 Feb 1855	Cookson, Ellen
Yea, Richard				Alice
Yea, Richard	Abt. 1475	Abt. 1500	1548	Alice
Yea, Robert	Abt. 1500		1543	Marie
Yea, Robert	12 Jun 1585	10 Aug 1616	01 Jan 1636	Chorley, Christian
Yea, Robert	22 Oct 1735		29 Apr 1743	
Yea, Robert	28 May 1770		13 Jun 1770	
Yea, Sarah aka Sally	17 Dec 1736		29 Apr 1743	
Yea, Susanna	17 Dec 1610	28 Sep 1631		Sealie, Richard
Yea, Thomas	19 Jan 1587/88			
Yea, Thomas	19 Apr 1723		28 Apr 1738	
Yea, Thomas Frere	12 May 1766		14 Oct 1777	
Yea, William	26 May 1727	01 Jan 1756	28 Nov 1806	Trevelyan, Julia
Yea, William Walter	08 Oct 1756	01 May 1783	27 Dec 1804	Newman, Jane

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Yea, William Walter	19 Apr 1784	24 Jun 1806	20 May 1862	Michel, Anne Heckstetter
Yea, William Walter Raleigh			30 Apr 1814	
Yeatman, Mary		15 Sep 1750		Farr, John
Yenboroh, Margerett		23 Jun 1659		Brewer, Nathaniel

Index of Individuals

-
- (
(Burland), John Berkeley Harris: 344,345,491
(Burland), John Burland Harris: 346,491
(Burland), Jone Harris: 345,491
(Burland), Morris Harris: 346,491
-
- A
- Adey, Helen: 344,345,491
Agnes: 271,272,491,499
Alice (1475): 12,16,17,491,503
Alice (2): 218,491,503
Alice (3): 287,491,500
Allen, Bartholomew: 241,491
Allen, Elizabeth: 256,491,499
Allen, Jane (1582): 239,491,502
Allen, Jane (1582): 38,40,45,491,502
Allen, Jane (3): 278,491,502
Allen, John (1): 38,40,491,494
Allen, John (1550): 236,237,239,491,494
Allen, John (3): 256,491
Allen, Strode: 241,251,256,491,498
Allen, Susanna: 257,491
Alleyne, Augusta Louisa: 144,491
Alleyne, Elizabeth Jane: 144,491
Alleyne, Georgiana: 144,158,159,491,495
Alleyne, Haynes Gibbes: 122,138,142,143,491,503
Alleyne, Haynes Walter Forster: 144,491
Alleyne, John Forster: 122,138,491,502
Alleyne, Maria Louisa: 144,159,160,491,495
Anne (1): 135,152,491,494
Anne (2): 283,284,285,491,497
Archer-Burton, Katharine Edith: 155,174,175,491,494
Avice: 491,501
Ayscough, Grace Harrison: 120,126,491,500
-
- B
- Bacon, Joan: 292,293,297,298,491,492
Bacon, William: 292,293,491
Balfour, Joan Melville: 181,183,186,491,500
Ballard, John Murray: 178,491,493
Ballyman, Mary: 491,493
Bamfield, Margaret: 354,355,356,357,491,499
Bamfield, Richard: 354,355,491,501
Bamfield, Sir Edward: 491,502
Battyn, Edward: 274,275,491,500
Battyn, Mary (1): 47,49,491,497
Battyn, Mary (1602): 274,275,276,278,491,497
Battyn, Mary (3): 304,305,491,497
Bellew, Patrick: 160,491,495
Bennitt, Eleanor Harding: 346,347,491,496
Berkeley, Laetitia: 326,328,331,332,492
BerkeleyPortman, William: 326,328,492,500
Blake(widow), Joane: 55,57,492,495
Blake, Edmond: 320,492
Boddam, Gertrude L: 181,183,186,187,492
Boyd, Gertrude Frances Cordelia: 173,492,494
Brewer, Joan: 69,77,83,88,492,502
Brewer, Nathaniel (1665): 69,77,492
Brewer, Nathaniel (2): 492,504
Brinsmead, Joan Sweeting alias: 350,353,354,492,499
Browning, Julia: 492,497
Bruneford, Dyonisia: 492,498
Bult, Mary: 69,77,492
Burland, Alice: 298,492
Burland, Anne: 327,492,498
Burland, Benjamin: 304,492
Burland, Claver Morris: 326,342,343,492,501
Burland, Elisabeth (1641): 304,492
Burland, Elisabeth (1686): 320,492
Burland, Jane (1620): 298,492
Burland, Jane (1698): 320,492
Burland, Joan (1): 292,492
Burland, Joan (1627): 299,492
Burland, Joan (1641): 305,492
Burland, John (1520): 287,291,492,500
Burland, John (1558): 291,292,492,494
Burland, John (1586): 292,293,298,491,492
Burland, John (1628): 299,300,303,492,497
Burland, John (1640): 304,305,317,319,492,494,497
Burland, John (1640): 281,283,284,492,497
Burland, John (1666): 317,492
Burland, John (1666): 284,492
Burland, John (1696): 320,324,492,500
Burland, John (1724): 326,328,332,492
Burland, John (1775): 343,492
Burland, John (7): 299,492
Burland, John Berkeley: 332,492,495
Burland, Margaret: 324,492
Burland, Martha: 299,492
Burland, Mary (1619): 298,492
Burland, Mary (1683): 319,492
Burland, Mary (1685): 319,492
Burland, Mary Ann (1722): 325,492,498
Burland, Mary Ann (1771): 343,344,492,496
Burland, Maudline: 299,492
Burland, Morris: 325,492
Burland, Richard (1586): 292,299,493
Burland, Richard (2): 300,493
Burland, Robert: 327,493,501
Burland, Sarah (1630): 299,493,502
Burland, Sarah (1692): 320,493,500
Burland, Susannah: 320,493
Burland, William (1629): 299,493
Burland, William (1726): 326,493
Burland, William (1733): 326,493
Burland, William (1767): 343,493
Burland, William (1769): 343,493
Burnell, Elizabeth: 493,498
-
- C
- Calverley, Julia: 91,98,493,502
Calverley, Walter: 493
Cameron, Archibald Rice: 177,493
-

Index of Individuals

Cameron, Christina Charlotte: 178,491,493
Cameron, Eleanora Yea: 178,493
Cameron, Ewan: 177,493
Cameron, John Ewen: 177,493
Cameron, Ralph: 177,493
Cameron, Ralph Abercrombie (1839): 157,175,177,493,501
Cameron, Ralph Abercrombie (1877): 178,493
Castleman, Jasper: 236,493
Chichester, Anne: 493,498
Chichester, William: 491,493
Chorley, Agnes: 39,47,48,493,503
Chorley, Christian: 39,48,493,503
Chorley, Ellen: 221,226,227,493,501
Chute, Alice: 236,237,493,496,500
Chute, Ann (1609): 250,493
Chute, Ann (2): 267,493
Chute, Archilaus: 249,260,261,493,495
Chute, Bridget: 236,493
Chute, Dorothy (1608): 251,493
Chute, Dorothy (1715): 72,269,493
Chute, Dorothy (3): 260,493,500
Chute, Edward: 266,493
Chute, Eleanor: 260,493,495
Chute, Elisabeth: 267,493,496
Chute, Elizabeth (1615): 251,493
Chute, Elizabeth (1624): 261,493
Chute, Frances: 251,261,493,501
Chute, Francis: 263,493,500
Chute, George: 249,493
Chute, Jane: 236,493
Chute, John: 57,69,71,72,263,267,269,493,502
Chute, Mary (1607): 250,261,494,496
Chute, Mary (2): 260,494,502
Chute, Mary (3): 263,493
Chute, Mary (4): 267,494
Chute, Nicholas: 231,236,494,498
Chute, Robert (1565): 237,245,249,250,494,496,498
Chute, Robert (1591): 249,258,260,494,495
Chute, Robert (1634): 57,69,260,261,263,494,497
Chute, Robert (1634): 281,494,497
Chute, Robert (1662): 263,264,265,494,496
Chute, Robert (1696): 265,494
Chute, Roger: 250,494
Chute, Susanna: 236,237,239,491,494
Chute, Susannah: 38,40,491,494
Chute, Thomas: 264,494
Clement, Johanna: 271,494
Collard, Richard: 32,494
Collard, Unknown: 17,29,31,32,494,503
Collins, Elisabeth: 494
Collins, Francis: 57,69,72,494
Collins, Grace: 494
Collins, Hannah: 494,502
Collins, Henry: 57,69,494,500
Collins, Jane: 494
Collins, Thomas: 494

Cookson, Ellen: 136,494,503
Cookson, John: 136,494
Copplesstone, John: 494,497
Copplesstone, Mercy: 494,497
Cridland, Henry: 304,305,494,499
Cridland, Margaret: 304,305,318,319,494

D

Day, Elisabeth: 291,292,492,494
Derham, Elisabeth: 494,502
Derham, Francis (1): 494
Derham, Francis (1723): 494
Derham, Hannah: 494
Derham, Jane: 494
Derham, John: 494
Derham, William: 494
Dering, Anthony Lionel Yea: 173,492,494
Dering, Beatrice Adela Frances: 172,494
Dering, Cholmeley Charles William:
135,152,154,155,494,496,502
Dering, Claude Lacy Yea: 172,494,495
Dering, Dorothy: 175,494
Dering, Edgar William Wallace: 155,169,172,494,496
Dering, Edward: 135,152,491,494
Dering, Lionel Ashton: 155,174,175,491,494
Dering, Rupert Anthony Yea: 183,187,188,495
Dering, Rupert Cholmeley Yea: 172,181,183,495
Dering, Susan Helen: 188,495
Drake, Emanuel: 46,495,503
Druce, Betty Bridgett: 183,187,188,495
Duff, Margaret: 108,495,503

E

Elisabeth: 326,342,495,501
Elizabeth: 249,260,261,493,495
Eveleigh, William: 45,495,503

F

Farr, John: 332,495,504
Farr, Theophila: 332,492,495
Fitzgerald, Helen Margaret: 172,181,182,183,495
Fordyce, John: 144,159,160,491,495
Fordyce, Sophia Elizabeth: 160,491,495
Fraser, John: 151,495
Fraser, Laura: 151,495
Fry, Julyan: 249,258,260,494,495
Fursdon, Alfred Henry Marcus: 159,495
Fursdon, Alice: 159,495
Fursdon, Charles: 159,495
Fursdon, Ellen: 159,495
Fursdon, Florence Caroline: 179,495
Fursdon, George: 144,158,159,491,495,502
Fursdon, George Edward: 159,495
Fursdon, George Sydenham: 144,158,495,500
Fursdon, Georgina Frances Anna: 179,495
Fursdon, Lucy: 159,495
Fursdon, Margaret: 159,495

Index of Individuals

Fursdon, Walter: 159,178,179,495,498

G

Gelibrand, Winifred: 172,494,495

Gordon, Anna: 332,495

Gough, Florence Carolina: 348,495,496

Granger, Jane: 495

Granger, Mary: 60,74,76,495,496

Granger, William (1663): 55,57,59,60,495,503

Granger, William (1692): 60,495

Granger, William (2): 55,57,492,495

Grant, Archibald (1): 126,149,495

Grant, Archibald (1823): 151,495

Grant, Francis William: 151,495

Grant, Louisa Charlotte Yea: 151,495

Grant, Mary Jane Forbes: 151,168,169,495,496

Grant, Robert: 126,149,150,495,502

Gray, Margaret: 283,285,495,497

Greene, Grace: 320,495,500

Greenway, John: 260,493,495

Gregson, Francis R: 169,495

Gregson, John: 151,168,169,495,496,498

Gregson, Lancelot: 496

H

Haberfield, George: 236,237,496

Hale, Charlotte Bucknall: 494,496

Hale, William: 496,499

Hamilton, Hermione Lucy: 148,161,163,496

Hann, Elias (1): 267,493,496

Hann, Elias (1737): 496

Hann, Robert: 496

Harding, Marianna Emily: 155,169,170,172,494,496

Harding, Thomas Goldie: 155,169,496,502

Harris, Honoria: 344,496

Harris, James: 343,496,499

Harris, James Lloyd: 343,344,492,496

Harris, John: 496

Harris, Maurice Burland: 344,496

Harris-Burland, Benedict aka Harry: 346,496

Harris-Burland, Helen: 346,496

Harris-Burland, John Burland (1869): 348,496

Harris-Burland, John Burland (1870): 348,495,496

Harris-Burland, John Burland (3): 496

Harris-Burland, Jone Burland: 349,496

Harris-Burland, Kendon: 346,496

Harris-Burland, Mabel: 346,496

Harris-Burland, Maud: 346,496

Harris-Burland, Robert: 346,496

Harris-Burland, William: 346,347,491,496

Haviland, Dorothy: 77,496

Haviland, Elisabeth (1717): 77,496

Haviland, Elisabeth (1722): 77,496

Haviland, Jane: 77,496

Haviland, Mary: 76,496,502

Haviland, Mathew (1685): 60,74,76,495,496

Haviland, Mathew (1719): 77,496

Haviland, Robert: 77,496

Haviland, Thomas: 77,496

Haviland, William: 77,496

Herndon, Mary: 368,496,498

Hesket, Mary: 263,264,265,494,496

Heskett, John: 263,264,496,499

Hibbs, Anna: 332,496,500

Hill, Anne: 237,245,249,250,496

Hillinge, John Hill alias: 38,496,503

Hoare, Anne: 261,496

Hoare, THomas: 250,261,494,496

Hobbes, Anna: 271,497

Hobbes, Bartholomew: 271,497

Hobbes, David: 271,497

Hobbes, Dorothy (1636): 281,283,284,492,497

Hobbes, Dorothy (1636): 304,305,316,317,492,497

Hobbes, Edward (1561): 271,272,274,497,499

Hobbes, Edward (1635): 281,282,283,497,498

Hobbes, Edward (1664): 283,497

Hobbes, Edward (1685): 285,497

Hobbes, Elisabeth: 281,494,497

Hobbes, Elizabeth: 57,69,260,261,262,263,494,497

Hobbes, Francis: 271,497

Hobbes, George: 272,497

Hobbes, Grace: 272,497

Hobbes, Jane: 271,497

Hobbes, John (1): 274,497

Hobbes, John (1667): 283,285,495,497

Hobbes, Margareta: 272,497

Hobbes, Mary (1): 47,49,54,55,263,267,497,502

Hobbes, Mary (1635): 278,497,502

Hobbes, Mary (1661): 283,497

Hobbes, Mary (1702): 286,497

Hobbes, Silvester: 271,497

Hobbes, Thomas (1): 47,49,491,497

Hobbes, Thomas (1530): 271,494,497,502

Hobbes, Thomas (1568): 271,497

Hobbes, Thomas (1574): 272,497

Hobbes, Thomas (1595): 274,275,278,491,497

Hobbes, Thomas (1663): 283,284,285,491,497

Hobbes, Thomas (7): 304,305,491,497

Hobbes, Ursula: 274,497,498

Hody, Elisabeth: 299,300,301,303,492,497

Hody, Hugh: 299,300,497

Hole, Anne: 497,500

Hole, Augustine: 497

Hole, Bennet (1): 494,497

Hole, Bennet (2): 497,502

Hole, Elisabeth: 497,501

Hole, Francis (1797): 497

Hole, Francis (1798): 159,178,497,501

Hole, Henry: 497

Hole, Mary: 497

Hole, Mercy: 494,497

Hole, Nicholas: 359,360,497,499

Hole, Robert (1595): 492,497

Index of Individuals

- Hole, Robert (1718): 497,498
Hole, Robert (2): 497
Hole, Sarah: 359,360,362,368,497,499
Hole, Sarah Anna (1833): 498
Hole, Sarah Anna (1836): 159,178,179,495,498
Hole, Thomas (1634): 493,498
Hole, Thomas (1660): 492,498
Hole, Thomas (1750): 493,498
Hole, Thomas (4): 498
Hole, Unknown: 498
Hole, William (1): 498
Hole, William (2): 498
Hole, William (3): 498
Hollworthy, Helen: 237,245,249,494,498
Holsworthy, Christian: 498,501
Hoop, Dorothie: 275,498
Hoop, Edward Hooper: 275,498
Hoop, John (1): 274,497,498
Hoop, John (1616): 275,498
Hoskins, John: 358,498,499
Huddleston, The Rev William: 325,492,498
Hunt, Robert: 368,375,498
Hunt, Susannah: 368,375,376,498,499
Hutchings, Alice: 498,501
Hutchings, Johan: 498,501
Hutchings, John: 498
-
- I
- Incedon, Penelope: 497,498
Irwin, Elisabeth: 498
Isabella (1): 370,498
Isabella (2): 498
-
- J
- Jane (1): 281,282,283,497,498
Jane (2): 498
Jane, Mary: 135,155,498,502
Jennings, Louisa Annie: 163,179,180,181,498,500
Jennings, Richard: 165,498
Jennings, William Etheldred: 165,498,500
Joane: 231,236,494,496,498
Joyce: 498
-
- K
- Keate, William: 327,492,498
Kenn, Elizabeth: 241,251,252,256,491,498
-
- L
- Lacy, Anne: 370,498,502
Lacy, Arthur: 370,498
Lacy, Dorothy (1663): 57,60,69,498,502
Lacy, Dorothy (1663): 370,379,380,498,502
Lacy, Edward: 358,498
Lacy, Elezius: 354,498
Lacy, Elizabeth: 370,377,379,498,499
Lacy, George (1592): 357,498
Lacy, George (1650): 368,496,498
Lacy, Henry: 358,498
Lacy, John (1594): 358,499
Lacy, John (1652): 369,499
Lacy, Jonathon: 370,499
Lacy, Julyan: 357,499
Lacy, Margaret: 358,499
Lacy, Mary aka Margaret: 370,376,377,499
Lacy, Mercy: 369,499
Lacy, Nicholas: 368,499
Lacy, Sarah (1): 369,499
Lacy, Sarah (1682): 376,381,382,499,500
Lacy, Susanna (1671): 374,499
Lacy, Susanna (1676): 376,499
Lacy, Thomas (1596): 358,359,499,500
Lacy, Thomas (1659): 370,499
Lacy, Ursula (1574): 354,499
Lacy, Ursula (1599): 358,498,499
Lacy, Ursula (1654): 370,499
Lacy, William (1535): 350,354,492,499
Lacy, William (1560): 354,355,357,491,499
Lacy, William (1591): 357,499
Lacy, William (1626): 359,360,368,497,499
Lacy, William (1648): 368,375,376,498,499
Lacy, William (1677): 376,499
Land, John (1545): 221,222,223,499,501
Land, John (1571): 223,499,502
Land, Mary: 223,499
Land, Richard: 224,499
Langdon, Edward (1): 370,377,378,379,498,499
Langdon, Edward (2): 379,499
Langdon, Sarah: 379,499
Langdon, William: 379,499
Lawrence, John: 370,376,377,499
Lawrence, Ursula: 377,499
-
- M
- Malake, Eleanor: 271,272,273,274,497,499
Malake, Richard: 271,272,491,499
Marie: 17,19,21,498,499,503
Marriott, Simon: 256,491,499
Marshe, Mary (1): 21,33,36,499,503
Marshe, Mary (2): 239,499,503
Martyne, John: 499
Mary (1): 263,264,496,499
Mary (2): 304,305,494,499
Mary (3): 343,496,499
Mary (4): 496,499
Matson, George William: 120,499,503
Mercy: 359,360,497,499
Michel, Anne Heckstetter: 120,126,130,131,499,504
Michel, David Robert: 120,126,491,500
Morley, John: 320,493,500
Morris, Dr Claver: 320,495,500
Morris, Elisabeth: 320,322,324,492,500
Mullines, Abigail: 57,69,494,500
-
- N

Index of Individuals

- Nash, Stephen: 332,496,500
Newman, Catherine: 122,144,500
Newman, Francis: 108,114,500
Newman, Jane: 108,114,119,120,500,503
Northcott, Elizabeth: 358,359,499,500
-
- O
- Osmond, Rebecca: 263,493,500
-
- P
- Palmer, John: 237,500
Palmer, Unknown: 236,237,493,500
Paton, Sophia May Coore: 148,161,163,164,500
Pitcher, Thomas: 497,500
Pitt, Mary: 274,275,491,500
Poole, Joan: 287,291,492,499,500
Poole, William: 287,491,500
Pyke, William: 260,493,500
-
- R
- Rich, Thomas (1680): 376,381,382,499,500
Rich, Thomas (1703): 382,500
Rodd, Francis: 500
Rodd, Harriet: 144,158,495,500
Rogers, Alexander Peter Newman: 189,500
Rogers, Edward Henry: 148,500
Rogers, Eleanora Amelia: 148,500
Rogers, Ethel Gertrude: 167,500
Rogers, Francis Edward Newman: 163,179,181,498,500
Rogers, Francis Henry Newman: 181,183,187,491,492,500
Rogers, Francis James Newman: 122,144,146,148,500,503
Rogers, Francis Newman: 148,500
Rogers, George Ernle: 167,500
Rogers, Gertrude Jane: 149,500
Rogers, Henry Paton: 164,500
Rogers, Hermione Angela: 181,500
Rogers, James: 122,144,500
Rogers, Jonathan Newman: 189,500
Rogers, Julia Sophia Coore: 164,500
Rogers, Sylvia Agnes: 181,500
Rogers, Timothy J Newman: 187,188,189,500,502
Rogers, Violet Mary Yea: 165,498,500,501
Rogers, Walter Lacy: 148,161,163,164,496,500
Rogers, Walter Lacy Yea: 166,500
-
- S
- Sealie, Richard: 45,500,503
Seymour, Anne: 326,328,492,500
Shercombe, Ann aka Agnes: 501
Shercombe, Elizabeth (1577): 501
Shercombe, Elizabeth (1577): 229,501
Shercombe, Frances: 229,501
Shercombe, Gefry: 501
Shercombe, Henry: 501
Shercombe, Jefferie: 229,501
Shercombe, Jeffery: 221,227,228,229,498,501
Shercombe, Johan: 501
- Shercombe, Thomas: 498,501
Skibbowe, Elisabeth Isaak alias: 226,501
Skibbowe, Francis Isaak alias: 225,501
Skibbowe, Henry Isaak alias (1): 221,222,224,225,501
Skibbowe, Henry Isaak alias (1585): 226,501
Skibbowe, Katherine Isaak alias: 225,501
Slocombe, Alice: 227,501
Slocombe, David (1): 17,501,502
Slocombe, David (1510): 218,221,501,502
Slocombe, David (1580): 227,501
Slocombe, David (3): 221,501
Slocombe, David (5): 230,501
Slocombe, Ethelred: 227,501
Slocombe, Johane: 221,227,229,501
Slocombe, John (1): 221,229,230,501
Slocombe, John (1583): 227,501
Slocombe, Justine: 230,501
Slocombe, Maude (1545): 221,222,223,225,499,501
Slocombe, Maude (1545): 230,501
Slocombe, Richard: 221,226,227,493,501
Snow, Amie: 501
Snow, Helen aka Ellen: 501
Snow, John (1): 501
Snow, John (2): 501
Snow, Margaret: 501
Spurway, Frances: 159,178,497,501
Spurway, John: 497,501
Spurway, William: 491,501
Stafford, James (1): 251,261,493,501
Stafford, James (2): 261,501
Stiff, Betty: 326,342,343,492,501
Stiff, Jacob: 326,342,495,501
Story, Henry: 498,501
Story, Robert: 498,501
Strachey, Edward: 165,501
Summer, Anne: 327,493,501
Sydenham, Elisabeth: 354,355,491,501
-
- T
- Thompson, Charlotte Ann Heckstetter Yea: 157,175,177,493,501
Thompson, Henry: 135,155,157,502,503
Thompson, Jane Julia Eleanora Trevelyan: 157,502
Thompson, Robert: 135,155,498,502
Toogood, Lawrence: 36,502,503
Trevelyan, Amos: 370,498,502
Trevelyan, George: 91,98,493,502
Trevelyan, Julia: 91,98,106,108,502,503
Tuthill, Francis: 260,494,502
Tye, Dorothy: 223,499,502
-
- U
- Unknown: 497,502
-
- V
- Vaughan, Isabella Victoria: 502
-
- W

Index of Individuals

Wadham, Elisabeth: 491,502
Walker, Jill R: 187,188,189,500,502
Webber, Elisabeth: 271,497,502
Webber, John: 271,502
Webber, William: 76,496,502
Westcombe, John: 299,493,502
Willing, Elisabeth Gibbes: 122,138,491,502
Winter, Charles: 91,502
Wollocombe, Mary Anne Jane: 155,169,496,502
Wright, Francis: 502
Wright, Johanis: 494,502
Wright, Thomas: 494,502

Y

Yea, Alice (1520): 218,221,501,502
Yea, Alice (1520): 17,501,502
Yea, Betty (Elizabeth): 96,502
Yea, Charlotte Mary: 135,152,155,502
Yea, Charlotte Mary Poore: 126,149,150,495,502
Yea, Christian: 49,502
Yea, David (1538): 21,502
Yea, David (1579): 239,491,502
Yea, David (1579): 38,40,45,491,502
Yea, David (1618): 278,497,502
Yea, David (1618): 47,49,55,263,267,497,502
Yea, David (1664): 370,379,380,498,502
Yea, David (1664): 57,60,69,498,502
Yea, David (1690): 380,502
Yea, David (1690): 69,77,88,492,502
Yea, David (1721): 88,502
Yea, David (9): 278,491,502
Yea, David Raleigh: 135,502
Yea, Dorothy (1675): 57,69,72,263,267,268,269,493,494,502
Yea, Dorothy (1729): 91,502
Yea, Eleanor Anne Heckstetter: 131,502
Yea, Elisabeth: 48,502
Yea, Elizabeth: 56,502
Yea, George: 111,503
Yea, Georgiana: 122,138,143,491,503
Yea, Henry Lacy: 123,503
Yea, Jane (1614): 46,503
Yea, Jane (1659): 55,503
Yea, Jane Newman: 120,499,503
Yea, Jenny: 94,503
Yea, Johan (1611): 48,503
Yea, Johan (1631): 49,503
Yea, Johane: 17,29,32,494,503
Yea, John (1537): 21,33,36,499,503
Yea, John (1581): 39,47,48,493,503
Yea, John (1621): 48,503
Yea, John (4): 239,499,503
Yea, Judith (1577): 38,496,503
Yea, Judith (1613): 45,495,503
Yea, Julia: 122,503
Yea, Julia Eleanor: 122,144,148,500,503
Yea, Julia Eliza: 135,155,157,502,503
Yea, Lacy (1757): 108,503

Yea, Lacy (1759): 108,495,503
Yea, Lacy (1788): 122,503
Yea, Lacy (1791): 122,503
Yea, Lacy Walter Giles: 133,503
Yea, Louisa: 122,503
Yea, Margaret: 45,503
Yea, Marie: 49,503
Yea, Mary (1575): 36,502,503
Yea, Mary (1609): 48,503
Yea, Mary (1616): 46,495,503
Yea, Mary (1656): 55,57,60,495,503
Yea, Mary (1725): 91,503
Yea, Radigond: 28,503
Yea, Raleigh Henry: 136,494,503
Yea, Richard (1475): 12,17,491,503
Yea, Richard (2): 218,491,503
Yea, Robert (1500): 17,21,499,503
Yea, Robert (1585): 39,48,493,503
Yea, Robert (1735): 97,503
Yea, Robert (1770): 114,503
Yea, Sarah aka Sally: 97,503
Yea, Susanna: 45,500,503
Yea, Thomas (1588): 39,503
Yea, Thomas (1723): 91,503
Yea, Thomas Frere: 114,503
Yea, William: 91,98,108,502,503
Yea, William Walter (1756): 108,114,120,500,503
Yea, William Walter (1784): 120,126,131,499,504
Yea, William Walter Raleigh: 135,504
Yeatman, Mary: 332,495,504
Yenboroh, Margerett: 492,504