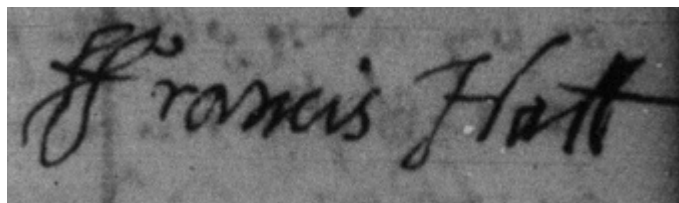


# **Solving The Mystery Surrounding The Origins And Ancestry Of Francis Hall Of New Haven And Stratford Connecticut**



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**First Edition**

# Foreword

Researching the Hall family has been a driving force in my life for the last 11+ years. I have been all over the world researching our family in England, Canada and America. To say it has been a consuming passion would be a major understatement.

My parents divorced when I was about two years old, and I grew up not knowing anything about this side of my family, apart from my father's name. I believe this need to know about the Hall's, to fill that void, has driven me harder in ways the other side of my family hasn't, as I knew that side very well.

What I have found is a family to be exceedingly proud of. We have often held positions of respect and honor, positions that were earned and **NOT** granted. We have been Representatives, Congressmen, Governors and Presidential Candidates. We have often been "movers and shakers" in our representative communities, whether officially or unofficially, leading the charge whenever needed, rarely waiting for someone else to take the reins. We have also held to our conscience even at our personal peril by not taking the easy road out. I found that I had many of these traits growing up, but didn't know where they came from. Now I do. This is the beauty of researching your family history, by finding out your past you find out so much more about yourself. I use that knowledge everyday in my personal life and am proud to be carrying on the family tradition. I have found that I have what they now call ADD or ADHD. I prefer to think of it by another name; that I am a "DaVinci Type". This is a hereditary trait that tends to run in a family, especially in male line descendants. I refer you to Garret Lo Porto's excellent paper called "The DaVinci Method" if you'd like to learn more about this amazing trait. It will explain a lot of what you will find in our family. Contrary to popular consensus (something our Hall's rarely follow anyways) this is a blessing and not a curse. I believe it's a major player in what makes us who and what we are. It's our "secret weapon", if you will, that allows us to accomplish and achieve the improbable.

In this work, the facts as I have found them will be presented to you. In addition, when there is no absolute and clear-cut evidence but only circumstantial evidence, I have attempted to analyze and theorize "best evidence theories" based on that analysis. My hope is that, one day, the evidence that has, up to now, eluded us, will come up to the surface and together we will be able to shed more light upon these theories. It is also my hope that these theories will offer possibilities on where to research and what for. I am a firm believer that one must have theories in order to further our family research. This has proved successful time after time in my own personal research. I find it breaks us free from stiff and limited thinking to expanded and tangential thinking which I believe is the key to solving any problem we face, not just genealogical ones. I encourage you to do your own analysis and create your own theories. I am just one man, yet with multiple people working on the same project, it will be amazing what we can find and accomplish.

# **Dedication**

This work is dedicated, first and foremost, to anybody and everybody who has contributed, tromped, sacrificed and slaved to expand and extend the Hall family tree. Without you and your passionate efforts, this work would have been impossible. I am eternally indebted to you all.

I am also indebted to the many cousins who have freely shared their pictures, stories and company. You have given me the fullness of knowing what a wonderful family we all belong to.

To Howard Hall, thanks so much. Without your asking me to contribute and help you with your book on Francis Hall's descendants, I may have never gotten the impetus to create this work on his ancestry.

A special dedication goes out to Joseph Henry Hall of Enderby, Leicester, and his niece Jean Huncote. Were it not for Jean's kind willingness to assist me and Joseph's support by taking the DNA test that absolutely proved our Church Lawford ancestry, we may never have found the evidence we needed to prove it.

And finally to Jen, the love of my life, for her patience and understanding for my crazy obsession that is genealogy. Her support over the years has been more than invaluable. Thanks, babe.

# Prologue

This last few years have been exciting ones for researching the Hall family. Thanks to the Internet and advances in Genetics, new evidence has been unearthed that has shed an incredible amount of insight into our ancestry and history.

The new DNA evidence has helped me determine what I believe to be the correct lineage of our Hall's in Church Lawford, based on the relationship of our line to the established line of William Hall born ca 1488. As mention above, it was this line's descendant who provided the independent DNA sample that confirmed our Church Lawford origins.

It has also given us very good evidence that we are descendants from the Germanic tribes that migrated to Brittainia in the AD 400's to 500's, now called Anglo-Saxons, after Rome's departure from England.

I am grateful to the Archivists at the Warwick County Record Office, Shakespeare Centre Library and Archive in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick who have abstracted the documents that have made much of the pre-1400 ancestry possible for me to trace. Without their amazing efforts, this genealogy would have been a much, much smaller one. Documents from these archives can be searched for and viewed on the UK National Archives website at <http://www.national.archives.gov.uk>.

I am also grateful to the LDS Church here in Salt Lake City. Without their tireless efforts to save the vital records of the world, tracing any of our English ancestry would have been next to impossible.

I wanted to make sure that you can retrace my path on this journey so I have sourced this work as much as possible. There is so much garbage out there in the genealogy world today, and I want this work to last as a verifiable testament to our family. I have come across so many family histories that have wonderful "information", but then give no clue as to how or where the author obtained it. To those who source, I heartily salute you...for those that don't, **please** get with it!

As you will see, the majority of the records found in this discourse are from the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City. They will be sourced "LDS" and then be followed by the Film, Microfiche or Book Call Number.

I have chosen to use abbreviated sourcing in this book to save space. As other sourcing details are usually included in the text, I felt it unnecessary to duplicate it in the sources also. LDS sources can easily be pulled up and viewed by going to their website <https://www.familysearch.org> and going to the "Catalog" tab if you'd like more information about them.

This work is set up in a somewhat unusual manner. Normally, one would start with the first known ancestor, in this case Francis Hall, and work our way back until we arrive at our last known ancestor. Unfortunately, this format proved impossible due to the nature of having to prove a number of connections using indirect methods. It became a convoluted maze that confused more than informed. So, after showing the evidence that proves Francis' origins, I have decided to work his ancestry in reverse starting with our eldest possible first known ancestor and working our way forward towards Francis. I believe the evidence flows easier and it is much easier to follow. I hope you will find that this format works for you too.

DH  
16 March 2011



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# **Section One**

## **The Search For Francis**

# Chapter 1

## Early Presumed Origins -The Riddle Begins

Francis Hall's origin in England has been subject to many mis-truths and errors over the last 150+ years. The main source of these errors was Dr. David B. Hall's "Hall's of New England", where he states that Francis was the son of Gilbert Hall of Rolvenden, Kent in England.<sup>1</sup> Francis' arrival in New Haven was just about the exact same time as William Hall, who was Gilbert's son. Dr. Hall appears to have made the error of assuming they were brothers.

### Gilbert Hall of Staplehurst

I personally visited Staplehurst, a nice little town, in late April of 1999 and attempted to research Gilbert's family. I didn't find anything while there, but when I returned I was able to find quite a bit. Gilbert had a very large family. They were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Baptized</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Place</u>
<i>Frideswyde</i>	<i>23 June 1611</i>	<i>Hunton</i>	<i>before 1654</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>Margaret</i>	<i>27 September 1612</i>	<i>Hunton</i>	<i>before 1654</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>15 January 1614/1615</i>	<i>Hunton</i>	<i>16 March 1638/1639</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>William</i>	<i>29 September 1616</i>	<i>Hunton</i>		
<i>Mercy</i>	<i>14 November 1619</i>	<i>Hunton</i>	<i>3 January 1622</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Sylvestra (daughter)</i>	<i>15 June 1621</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>21 January 1638/1639</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Susanna</i>	<i>15 June 1621</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>28 February 1638/1639</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Richard</i>	<i>21 November 1624</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>5 March 1638/1639</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>James</i>	<i>24 August 1626</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>before 1654</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>Samuel</i>	<i>6 April 1628</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>		
<i>Unnamed Child</i>	<i>13 January 1629/1630</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>13 February 1629/1630</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Thomas</i>	<i>13 January 1629/1630</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>18 February 1629/1630</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Anne</i>	<i>13 January 1629/1630</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>	<i>18 February 1629/1630</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>17 April 1631</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>		
<i>Jane</i>	<i>7 April 1633</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>		

Unfortunately, most of Gilbert's children appear to have died young.<sup>2</sup> Gilbert, "an ancient clothier" died 20 July 1654 in Staplehurst.<sup>3</sup> In Gilbert's will dated 28 October 1653 and probated 12 September 1654,<sup>4</sup> he mentions his son William in "Newe England" to whom he gave his house in "Whithersham" in the Eyele of Ipaenys (?), as long as he renounced any legacies due from his grandfather John Allen's estate, his grandsons John and Samuel the sons of William, his son Samuel to whom he gave only 12 pence and only if lawfully demanded, his daughter Elizabeth who was to get £10 plus the 20 pence given to her by her uncle John Allen, plus the items Gilbert was holding from a Peter Coveney, and the land and house in Staplehurst, and his daughter Jane, who was made the executor and co-heir with her sister to everything else left over.

<sup>1</sup> LDS 856103 Item 1. A copy of which is in author's possession.

<sup>2</sup> LDS 992524 (Hunton) and 1737092 (Staplehurst).

<sup>3</sup> LDS 1737092.

<sup>4</sup> LDS 92201 Book 214 PCC Wills.

James, Margaret and Frideswyde all appear to be dead before 1654, and if they married, did not have any children.

**As can be seen, no Francis Hall's are named in the will or in those church records.**

Even though this line has been dis-proven for Francis, I am still including what I have found on Gilbert's family for William Hall of Guilford, Connecticut researchers. A few other items of interest found were:

<i>Widdow Hall</i>	<i>died 22 March 1625/1626</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Fridswid wife Gilbert Hall</i>	<i>died 21 February 1638/1639</i>	<i>Staplehurst</i>
<i>Margery Hall</i>	<i>baptized 16 March 1566</i>	<i>Wittersham daughter Richard<sup>5</sup></i>
<i>Katren Hall</i>	<i>baptized 29 October 1570</i>	<i>Wittersham daughter Richard</i>
<i>William Hall</i>	<i>baptized 1574</i>	<i>Wittersham son Richard</i>
<i>William Hall</i>	<i>baptized 5 September 1577</i>	<i>Wittersham son Richard</i>
<b><u>Gilbert Hall</u></b>	<b><u>baptized 25 September 1586</u></b>	<b><u>Wittersham son Richard</u></b>
<i>Richard Hall</i>	<i>baptized 12 January 1588/1589</i>	<i>Wittersham son Richard</i>
<i>Friswife Allyn</i>	<i>baptized 25 December 1592</i>	<i>Hunton (no parents listed)</i>

Note that Wittersham is about 2 miles south of Rolvenden. There appears to be at least one branch of these Hall's in Wittersham into the mid 1600's, including another Gilbert Hall baptized 16 June 1637 the son of John and Joan.

Gilbert's father-in-law John Allen of Hunton wrote a will dated 21 February 1619/1620:<sup>6</sup>

John Allen of Huntington als. Hunton, Co. Kent, Clothier.

To the poor of Hunton and adjacent parishes; wife Susan; father-in-law James Partriche, deceased.; tent. of my wife's which I sold to Samuel Evenden; daughter Frideswyde, her 4 children. (all under 21); their father; my son William Allen and his son William Allen (under 21); **lands in Staplehurst** and Cranbrook, Co. Kent; the 2 sisters (under 21) of my grandchild Wm. Allen, by his own mother; **son-in-law Gilbert Hall**; Exor: son James Allen. [John Allen] Wits: Theophilus Higgons, Thomas Holyman, Gilbert Hall, Robert Hadsman. (Probated 28 April. 1620.)

And on the Allen side in Staplehurst these records were found that may be relevant:

*Edward Simons + Fizissha Allen married 25 November 1634 in Teston, Kent (She appears to be a daughter of William Allen and Margaret or Sarah Champman baptized 19 March 1615 Staplehurst)*  
*Anne ye daughter of Edward Simons and Fridswid his wife 15 November 1641 Staplehurst (buried 27 November 1641)*

*Anne of the same 5 August 1643*

*William of the same 10 August 1646*

*Elizabeth of the same 8 February 1650/1651*

*Elizabeth of the same 17 July 1636*

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<sup>5</sup> IGI

<sup>6</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 118 Soame, Fol 32, will 342.

## A Clue To Francis' True Origin: The Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead Letter

This seemed to disprove Dr. Hall's contention that Francis was from Staplehurst, Kent. It then leaves the obvious question, "***Then where did he come from?***". There have been several locations attributed to his origin such as various locales in Surrey and London, none of which seemed to pan out. The best clue to his origin appears to lay within this letter, dated March 10, 1646/1647, from Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead, who resided in Leamington Priors, Warwick, to her brother Thomas Alcock of Dedham, Massachusetts.<sup>7</sup>

*"25 (8) 1647 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Alcocke, Loueing and kind brother my love remembered unto yo<sup>u</sup> & my sister & all yo<sup>r</sup> children hoping in God that you are in good health as I & my children are at this present time now praised be the Lord for it. Brother the cause of my writeing to yo<sup>u</sup> is this, I heard not from yo<sup>u</sup> a greate while until m<sup>r</sup> Richard Wright brought me newes that yo<sup>u</sup> were well, but he could tell me nothing concerning my children w<sup>ch</sup> is a great grieffe unto mee. The parting from them was a great grieffe unto mee w<sup>ch</sup> brought me neere unto death but the Lord in mercie raised me up againe, blessed be the Lord for his mercie unto mee, But since m<sup>r</sup> Wright came over & can tell me no newes from them, w<sup>ch</sup> is a great grieffe unto mee, & I am afraid that they are not well because it pleased God to take away my Brother out of this world before they were able to helpe themselves. w<sup>ch</sup> makes mee the more fearefull that that they be not so looked unto as if it had pleased Almighty God that hee had lived, for then he would have beene a father to them by his pmise unto mee. Yet if they be w<sup>th</sup> any of his friends I hope they will use them well for his sake.*

*Brother my love remembered unto M<sup>rs</sup> Alcock & her children hoping in God that they are in good health the Lord revive his mercie unto them. And brother my earnest desire is that yo<sup>u</sup> would be pleased to doe so much for mee as to send mee a tre from yo<sup>u</sup> of them, & who they be w<sup>th</sup>, & what trade they be, I should be very glad to see yo<sup>u</sup> or them if it might please God that it might be soe; if not, I must be content as well as God will give mee leave. The Lord in mercie to blesse us all & give us all grace to serve him as we ought to doe, And so I rest yo<sup>r</sup> loveinge sister Elizabeth Whitehead of Lemintun priors. Anno Dni 1647 Dated the 10 day of March.*

*M<sup>r</sup> Francis Hall had my children over w<sup>th</sup> him, he did live in Buckingtun parish where my Uncle Darbie lives before he came over, but I doe not know whereabout he is planted, whether neere unto yo<sup>u</sup> or far of. He sent a tre or two unto his ffather since he came over, but nothing of my children w<sup>ch</sup> makes the more doubtfull of them."*

*This is a true copie of such a tre presented to mee by Thomas Alcock aforesaid.*

The record then goes on to then say:

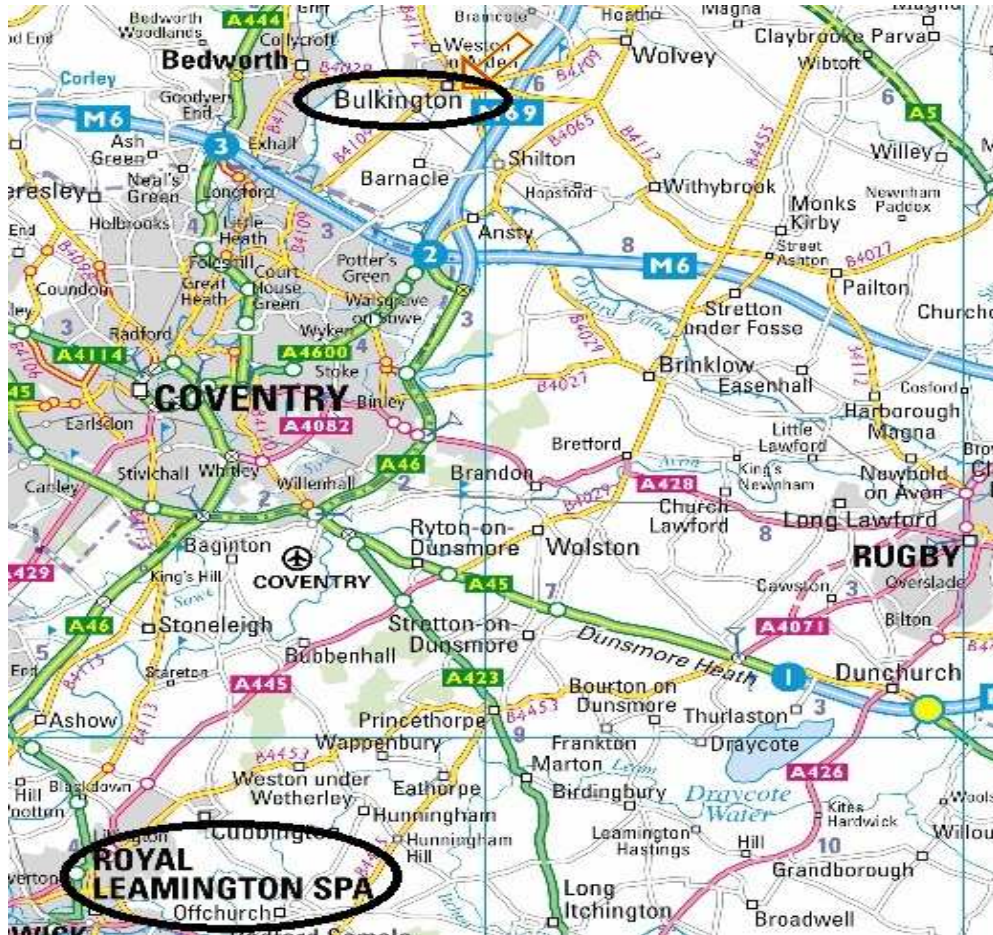
*25 (8) 1647\_ W<sup>ch</sup> Thomas Alcock constituted John Thompson his Attorney to aske*

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<sup>7</sup> LDS 974.461 N3a, William Aspinwall's Notarial Records, Boston, 101-102 (83-84 in original).

*demand recover & receive of ffancis hall of New haven the two sonnns of the said Elizabeth to witt John Whithead & Thomas Whithead & them hither to send unto him there uncle to be disposed of, & to sue implead & psecute the s<sup>d</sup> ffrancis Hall for detaining them contrary to the trust reposed in him, & to recover just damages. Allowing what he shall do therein./*

In this letter, preserved in Aspinwall's Notarial Records, she asks her brother for information on her sons John and Thomas Whitehead that were sent with Francis Hall of "Buckington" who had lived near "where my Uncle Darbie lives" before coming to Connecticut. "Buckington" was an often-used variant spelling at the time for Bulkington, which lies about 7-10 miles north of Leamington Priors (now Royal Leamington Spa).



Therefore, in order to confirm Francis Hall's origin, there are four parts that need to be verified:

- Part One:** That there is an Alcock connection to Leamington Priors,
- Part Two:** That there is a Whitehead family in Leamington Priors,
- Part Three:** That there is a Darbie family in Bulkington, and
- Part Four:** That Francis Hall was in Bulkington.

We'll begin with the Alcock's in Leamington Priors.

## The Alcock Family of Leamington Priors

For Part One of our proof, we find in the Lichfield Calendar of Wills, this will dated 16 October 1601 for Thomas Alcock of Leamington Priors:<sup>8</sup>

In the name of god Amen the xvi<sup>t</sup> day of october 1601 in the viiii year of the Reign of our sovereign ladie Elizabeth by the grace of god Queene of England france & Ireland defender of the faith. I Thomas Alcocke of lemington priors in ye countie of warwick being sicke in bodie, but of perfect minde & memorie thanks be god therfoar do make this my last will and testament in maner & forme followinge ffirst I commit my soule into the handes of almightie god of who I trust to receive salvation onlie for the death & me of christ Jesus & my bodie to be buried in the church yarde of lemington aforesaid for my temporall goodes I will have them \_\_\_stioned as followeth ffirst I will yf margaret my wife doe quietlie inioye my now dwelling house w<sup>th</sup> the \_\_\_\_\_ appurtenances therunto belonging nandinge to agreemet made by my mother, then my said wife shall pay unto my mother yerelie the sum of xl<sup>s</sup> for the aforesaid prmisses. Item I give & bequeath unto my foure children the sm of xl<sup>s</sup> apeece to be delivered unto them when thei shall accomplish the age of xxi<sup>t</sup> yeares. And of this my last will & testament I appointe & make margaret my wife my sole & onlie executour unto whom I give all the rest of my goods & chattels not before given or bequeathed. And I will yt Richard Anderton & George Alcocke my brother to beth uvrseers of this my last will & testament witnesses henry Clerke, Richard Anderton George Alcocke on muttis alys

Debts yt I owwe to Thomas holbay xliiii<sup>s</sup>

+

to ursula Boodler v<sup>l</sup> to John Arnold xlviiii<sup>s</sup>

sign testoris

In his will, Thomas mentions his wife, Margaret, and his four children, unfortunately unnamed. As will be shown below, there appears to be a fifth child born posthumously. Thomas Darby, Margaret's brother, along with Richard and Thomas Anderton, possible cousins, are listed as completing his inventory. See **Chapter 10: Richard Hall** for more on the Anderton's. Thomas' brother George is mentioned in the will, as is his mother, albeit unnamed.

## The Whitehead Family of Leamington Priors

With the Alcock family confirmed in Leamington Priors, Part Two of our proof is to see if we can find a Whitehead family in Leamington Priors and to see if John and Thomas Whitehead are there. As it turns out, they are.

From the parish record we find the following entries:<sup>9</sup>

19 November 1626  
6 May 1628

John son Henry Whitehead, laborer  
Thomas son Henry Whitehead, laborer; (died 16 May 1628)

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<sup>8</sup> LDS 95295.

<sup>9</sup> LDS 1067477.



<i>26 April 1629</i>	<i><b>Thomas</b> son Henry Whitehead, laborer</i>
<i>13 March 1630/1631</i>	<i>Elizabeth dau Henry Whitehead, laborer</i>
<i>30 March 1632</i>	<i>Jane dau Henry Whitehead, carpenter</i>
<i>11 June 1635</i>	<i>Henry Son Henry Whitehead, carpenter; (died 4 September 1636)</i>
<i>25 September 1635</i>	<i>Henry Whitehead, carpenter</i>
<i>1 May 1663</i>	<i>"Jone" Whitehead died (could this be Jane?)</i>

Unfortunately, there are no Whitehead or Alcock marriages to be found in the Leamington Priors parish record, however, in the neighboring parish register of Radford-Semele, the ancestral home of the Whiteheads, we find:<sup>10</sup>

*4 July 1626, Henricus Whithead et Elizabetha nupt*

This entry appears to be one of the few without the brides maiden name, but because of Elizabeth's letter, we can confirm that her maiden name was indeed Alcock, verifying that this is the correct Whitehead family. Based on her letter, she mentions that her and her "children" are well, implying that both Elizabeth and Jane are still living in 1647.

### **"Uncle Darbie" Of "Buckingtun"**

Part Three is to prove "Uncle Darbie" in Bulkington. There is, in fact, a long-standing Darby family seated in Bulkington. Again, in the Calendar of Wills for Lichfield we find this will dated 6 January 1608/1609 for John "Darbey" of Bramcote in the parish of Bulkington:<sup>11</sup>

In the name of god Amen. I John Darbey of Bramcote in the parish of Bulkington, being sick in body but pfect in mynde and memorye thanks be to god, doe make this my Last will and Testament this vi<sup>th</sup> of Jann 1608 in manner & forme followinge.

Imprimis I bequeeth my soule unto the hands of Almighty god In whos mercye I hast to be \_\_\_\_ in Jesus Christ.

I gyve unto my daughter Margarett 20<sup>s</sup>

I gyve unto John Awcott and Elizabeth Awcott, sonne and daughter of margarett Awkott my daughter 40<sup>s</sup> apeece, And likewise I gyve unto George Awcott 20<sup>s</sup>, and to be paid them two yeares after my Deceass.

I gyve unto the tow youngest children of my daughter margarett 20<sup>s</sup> apeece, to be paid tow yeares afrt my decease.

I gyve unto my daughter Johan 20<sup>s</sup>, And I gyve unto her tow daughters Sarah and patience bears 50<sup>s</sup>, And I gyve Nathaniel and Anna tapley 5<sup>s</sup> apeece, and thes all to be paid 4 yeares after my deceass.

Itm I gyve unto Abigail yarnale 40<sup>s</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> LDS 554781.

<sup>11</sup> LDS 95367.

Itm I gyve unto John Gilberts three youngest sonnes 12<sup>d</sup> apeece.

Itm I gyve unto Robert Ambros his three daughters 12<sup>d</sup> apeece.

Itm I gyve unto the poore in Bulkington pish 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.

Itm I doe owe John yarnale of lillington 9<sup>l</sup>

The rest of my goods unbequeathed, I gyve unto my sonne Thomas Darbey whom I make my full and whole executor, to se my debt discharged and all my will pformed.

As it can be seen, John mentions his daughter Margaret “Awcott”, her two eldest children John and Elizabeth, along with her two youngest children, unnamed. We know from other sources that these children are Thomas and (possibly) Annis. Annis (if she truly did exist) appears to have been born posthumously being born about 1601 or 1602. He also mentions George “Awcott”. At first appearance, this George appears to be Thomas Alcock's brother George. But this is definitely not the case. This George is actually his middle grandson. Note the progression down of the amounts bequeathed.

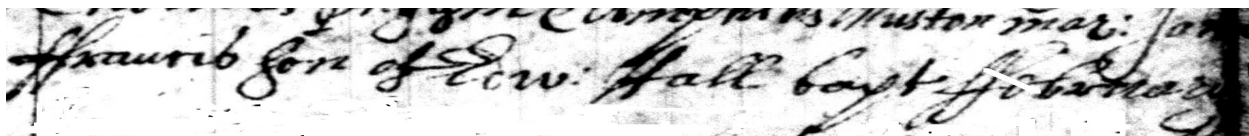
The 1607 will of Katherine Alcott as shown in **Appendix B: The Hall - Alcock Connection**, proves that Thomas and his brother George were both deceased at the writing of her will. John also mentions his son Thomas Darby and Daughter Joan Bears-Tapley and her children. “Awcott” is one of the many variant spellings of Alcock. Is Thomas Darby then the “Uncle Darbie” of her letter? It certainly appears so.

As further proof there is an entry that reads, “to Walton of Buckington...v<sup>b</sup>”, in the 1610 inventory of John's brother Thomas Darby, who was also of Bramcote, confirming the alternative spelling of Bulkington.<sup>12</sup>

Uncle Thomas “Darbye” was buried 26 December 1658 in Bulkington.<sup>13</sup> He must have been pretty old at his death. A probate has not yet been found for him.

## **Francis Hall's Baptism and Family At Bulkington**

Only one last requirement is required to fully confirm and verify Francis Hall's origin, his presence in Bulkington. A search of the Bulkington parish register yields the following entry:<sup>14</sup>



**ffrancis son of Edw. Hall bapt ffebruary (5, 1614/1615)**

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<sup>12</sup> LDS 95367.

<sup>13</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

<sup>14</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1. I have a copy of his baptism showing his full baptism date that I made from the Warwick Record Office on a my visit to England in 2006. Unfortunately, it is in storage and not readily available, so the LDS copy is what is presented here.

Also in this record are:

*30 August 1635*

*20 December 1636*

*5 January 1638/1639*

*Isabell dau Francis Hall*

*Bathsuah dau Francis and Elizabeth Hall*

*Mary dau Francis Hall*

## **Origins Confirmed**

All four parts of the Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead letter have been successfully verified. With Francis' origin in England confirmed, we can now begin looking at his ancestry. But before we do that, there is a question that begs asking and that is...

## **Why Did Francis Move To America?**

Was land too expensive in England? Was it because of the religious unrest? Was it for business opportunities? Or was he just simply an adventurer and wanted to test the new horizons?

Francis most likely met Davenport and Eaton in Coventry, as all three were from that area. The fact that the Hall's were wealthy enough to own land, have servants and pay multiple passages to America makes it very likely that Francis' family knew Davenport, the minister, and/or Eaton, the mayor's son.<sup>15</sup>

## **Formatting Notes**

As mentioned in the Prologue, the formatting from here on will begin with our furthest back "possible" ancestor and move toward Francis. If I were just doing a discourse only on his direct ancestors, it would have been possible to go from Francis and trace the line straight back, but I am attempting to do much more than that. I am attempting to give as full a picture of the Hall family in England as I can, and because of that, this "reverse" formatting is necessary. I think you will find that it flows much better this way, as I tried to do the straight line back and it became more confusing than informative, so I returned to this format.

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<sup>15</sup> Howard Hall email

# **Section Two**

## **The De Aula's of Stoneleigh**

## Chapter 2

### Suspected Beginnings

The surname Hall is a most ancient one. It's meaning is that of a person who dwells in a great hall or large room. "In other words, John atte Hall signified... 'John who lived at the manor house'... It should be noted that the principal apartment in all old mansions was the hall, and in feudal times it was a petty court of justice as well as the scene of entertainment. The chief servitor when the lord was resident, or the tenant when he was not resident acquired the surname Hall."<sup>16</sup> Often times, this same person was also the Steward of the Lord. In Latin, this was Dispensator (probably today's Spencer surname), "one that manages or administers, treasurer"<sup>17</sup>, or Senescallo (Seneschal), "an agent or steward in charge of a Lord's estate in feudal times."<sup>18</sup>

In this very early period, there are three main ways in which our surname was written:

**de Aula / ad Aulam = Latin**

**atte Halle =Anglican**

**de la Sale =French**

They all have the same meaning. The difference is mainly based on who is writing the record and often what their native language or tongue was.

Up until about the mid 1200's, and sometimes later, "surnames" were not used the same way we use them now. They first truly came around in general usage so the pesky tax collector could tell two people with the same given name apart. The "surname" would usually pass onto the eldest son as would the father's Coat of Arms.

Younger sons would often be required to take up another "surname", such as their trade (Baker, Cook, Smith), a physical characteristic (Brown, Short, Strong) or place (de Lawford, de London, de England). They would also need to earn new Coat of Arms, or, according to the rules of Heraldry, they could bear the "cadet" shield of a family, which designated their branch as a junior branch of the family.

The surname could also change if the person moved, bought land, became a servant of a landowner or took on a new trade, if they used one at all. Also, surnames did not necessarily descend paternally as they do now. For example, let's say Philip the Clerk of Lawford, "Philip le Clerc de Lawford" had a son William the Cook. In the records, he could be known as "William Coco", William (fil) le Clerk, William de Lawford, "William son of Philip", or as it would be written today, William Phillips. All signify the same man.

This lack of steady surnames obviously adds to the challenges of tracing a family in this period. One

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<sup>16</sup> "Is This Your Name..." from The Bryan Times January 20, 1981

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dispensator>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/seneschal>

must use other clues such as locale, neighbors, associations and descriptions in deeds and court records to trace a person.

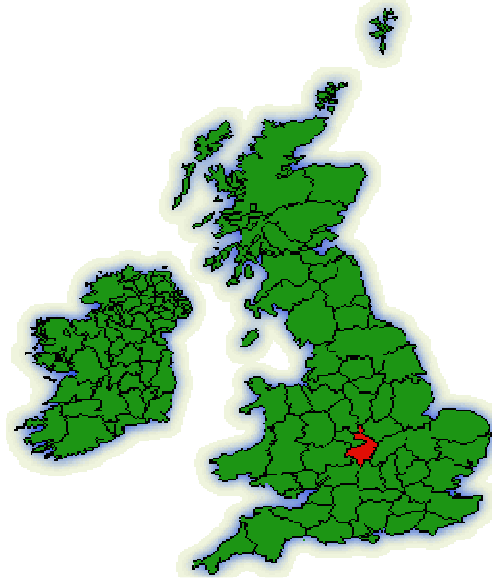
It is unknown at this time whether or not this Stoneleigh lineage connects with our Church Lawford line. However, since a Nicholas de Aula appears in Stoneleigh in 1308, and with the close proximity to Church Lawford (a mere 8-10 miles away), it is believed that a very possible connection may exist. Therefore, this line has been researched as best as possible and presented here to you.

With this in mind, we begin our journey with the earliest known “possible ancestor”: **Ernald de Hull.**

# Chapter 3

## Ernald de Hulle 1130

Our story begins in Warwickshire, England, which can be described as the “Heart of Britain”, it being in the very center of the country, as seen here:



Ernald lived in the parish of Stoneleigh which lies about 4 miles due south of Coventry. It was an ancient demesne, having been held before the Conquest by Edward the Confessor and retained in his own hands by William the Conqueror. The manor continued to belong to the Crown till the time of Edward II. Henry II founded a Cistercian monastery here in 1154.<sup>19</sup> Ernald appears to have lived in the neighborhood of Kingshulle, also known as Hulle Regis or King's Hill, which is located about 1.5 miles northwest of Stoneleigh village and lies in the top center portion of this map here:<sup>20</sup>



<sup>19</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57135>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.streetmap.co.uk>

## Ancient Demesne of the Crown

So what is meant by Ancient Demesne of the Crown? According to Madeleine Joyce van der Graaf-Loosley, it meant:

After 1086, there were three ways in which a Norman tenant-in-chief could make use of his manor. He could put the land "out to farm," which meant that he received an annual payment, or rent, from its "farmer." Or he could allow a clerical community to hold the land by "free alms," or it could be held by knights service or sargeanty. He could also hold it in his own hands "in demesne," which meant that a resident reeve or bailiff was employed to look after the cultivation on the demesne, to store the farm produce, or send it where it was required.

The historian, Sir Frank Stenton, describes how the land which had belonged to Edward the Confessor, and to Harold, and which was taken over by William the Conqueror, was the "ancient demesne of the Crown", and stood apart from other estates. Some were estates of great antiquity. They seem to have been assessed very lightly towards Danegeld and other public burdens.

The men who lived there enjoyed these privileges because, unlike men of other lords, they were still required by Custom to support the royal household with farm goods for a single day or days. To be able to do this, the villagers had been given strips of land, scattered in the surrounding common Open Fields, strips which they ploughed with their 8 ox plough teams. Some strips would be in good arable land, and some beside a stream, so divided that each man was fairly treated. But sometimes the village was unable to supply the communal food rent which its lord had the right to demand. It became easier to supply labour, and so, in time, a system developed by which each of the regular holdings in the Open Fields, the half hides and virgates, supplied labour for the king's demesne on a definite number of days in every week, instead of providing farm goods for the king as he travelled round his kingdom.

Tenants who held land under these conditions, "tenants in ancient demesne", were required to surrender their holdings to the lord of the manor, and received them back again from his hands, acknowledging themselves to be his men, and placing themselves under his protection. Thus they paid homage for their land, and there were duties involved which formed the "Customs". Since it was the village community as a whole which had owed the "food rent", when some families fell on bad times, one can imagine that the tithing group of ten households would be the first to try to help. Only when the group was unable to provide what was needed, did the community have to ask for help from the powerful overlord, or the bailiff of the King's demesne.

The villagers, or villeins, who lived on these royal estates, which became known as royal manors after the conquest, enjoyed privileged tenure as "villeins of ancient demesne." This was a new form of tenure, comparable to the Burgage tenure in the towns, which had been developed during the reign of Henry I. The King had a special interest in the well-being and prosperity of the peasants on lands which he held "in socage." These peasants paid him by tallage, that is a feudal due paid by a tenant to his lord on their demesne lands and royal boroughs. This "Royal Demesne tenure" became known later as



"tenure in ancient demesne". These tenants enjoyed certain immunities from other taxes, freedom from suit of Shire and Hundred Court, freedom from trial by combat outside the manor, and later, freedom from contributing to the cost of knights of the Shire sent to Parliament, freedom from the Sheriff's jurisdiction, also "Freedom from Toll" wherever they went. So the villein sokemen of the royal manors had a legal form of tenure superior to that of other villeins.

In a walled town, Burgesses might have to help defend the burg's walls. They held their property by what became known as Burgage Tenure, a special kind of sokage tenure, and enjoyed various privileges. Most burgesses in a normal borough were the king's men, but, long before the Conquest, Churchmen and noblemen had been acquiring borough plots to build a town house. For this the king would retain an interest in the rents, dues and service, the Customs, which the plot had formerly rendered. Borough Courts developed.<sup>21</sup>

As you can see, there were a lot of benefits of being under a Royal Ancient Demesne. Living there would be highly desirable. You could also infer that, because of these benefits, living there required having to make and have more money as the benefits would clearly raise real estate values and the cost of living just like desirable properties do today.

It also can give us clues as to the personal movements of those who lived there. For most people of this era, they tended to move no more than 10 miles from where they were born. However, with an Ancient Demesne, this dynamic can change the norm.

The Crown, it being the Lord of an Ancient Demesne, would have had his Bailiff or other representative collect the taxes and enforce the laws by holding Court and, of course, in the process, it would have documents and monies that would need to be transported to London. So a trusty page or other servant is sent to deliver them. Once there, let's say he likes the area and requests the King to transfer him up there to live. Or, let's say the King/Lord has another desmesne/property in two very different areas of England and needs to transfer personnel. It's scenarios like these that often were the reasons and motivations for large distance moves.

## **Ernald's Debut**

Records for this early time period are exceedingly scarce. War, neglect, theft and deliberate destruction have decimated the amount of records from this era. That these records still exist is literally a genealogical miracle. These early records have been archived by the Shakespeare Centre Library and Archive in Stratford upon Avon, AKA the "Shakespeare Archive". They are some of the earliest surviving deeds in all of England, dating from as early as the 1150's. They were donated by Lord Gregory of Stivichall, the Lord that held them in 1920. I am in the process of obtaining copies of these documents. Ernald first appears in the following 1195 deed:

### **Gregory of Stivichall, Kingshill in Stoneleigh DR 10/1071 c. 1195**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift from Geoffrey Salvege to William, son of Ernald of Hulle, of one virgate of land in Hulle for his homage and service; to hold the same of the said Geoffrey, rendering

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www.genealogy.com/users/v/a/n/Joyce-Van-der-graafloosley/FILE/0001page.html#\\_Toc493651451](http://www.genealogy.com/users/v/a/n/Joyce-Van-der-graafloosley/FILE/0001page.html#_Toc493651451)

annually at the Nativity one pound of pepper; and for this the said William gives 5 shillings of money and the better ox of his plough team.

Witnesses: Thomas de Ardena, Ralph de Muttona, Ivo de Muttona, and Geoffrey his brother, Henry de Raggale and Thomas de Raggela, Robert the Steward (Senescallo), Alexander de Wuttana, William Malebrance, Robert de Fereres and very many others.

Seal on tag: circular, white. A knight on horseback, legend obliterated.

Endorsed: i) **Carta Galfidi Savage Willelmo de Hull de una virgata terre**  
ii) librum piperis [AG]

*Note: Date: Geoffrey Savage and Thomas de Arden occur in 1195 (FF, i, no.9). Galfridi is the Latin equivalent of Geoffrey.*

This deed gives Ernald's "surname" as being de Hulle. The surname de Hulle is the old form of the current surname "Hill" (as in King's Hill) from which it refers too. In Kingshulle, there are many with this "surname". As it will be seen in the next section, it is only five years later that the surname of Ernald's son William changes it to "de la Sale". By the manner that this deed is written, it is believed that Ernald is still alive at its writing.

It should be noted that this spelling of "Ernald" (vs. the Norman-French-German "Arnald") is the Anglo-Saxon version of the name, it originally being Earnweald.<sup>22</sup> As we will see in **Appendix A: The Hall DNA Results**, this Anglo-Saxon name may be a very important clue.

Ernald or possibly a son also named Ernald may have later moved into Stoneleigh Village, and assumed the place-name as his "surname":

**Gregory of Stivichall, Kingshill in Stoneleigh DR 10/1072 c. 1200/1213**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim with warranty from Henry de Tiwa to Robert de Stanl' of all his land of Helewenin which he held of the assarts of the King, with all rights and liberties pertaining to the same land for ever without any service, in consideration of two and a half marks paid by the said Robert to the said Henry; and the said Henry, Daniel his brother-in-law and Amice his sister have renounced all their right in the land before the 'Helimot' of the King at Stanleiam.

Witnesses: Geoffrey Belet, Stephen de Funsout, Robert de Kaneleia, Robert de Stanl', **Arnald de Stanl'**, Luke de Meleburn', James de Hulla and many others.

Tag, seal lost.

Endorsed: i) Henricus de Tywe [contemp.]  
ii) H.II Helwenin [AG]

*Note: Date: Luke de Milburn occurs in 1213 (FF no.209). (and apparently also in 1200-1203)*

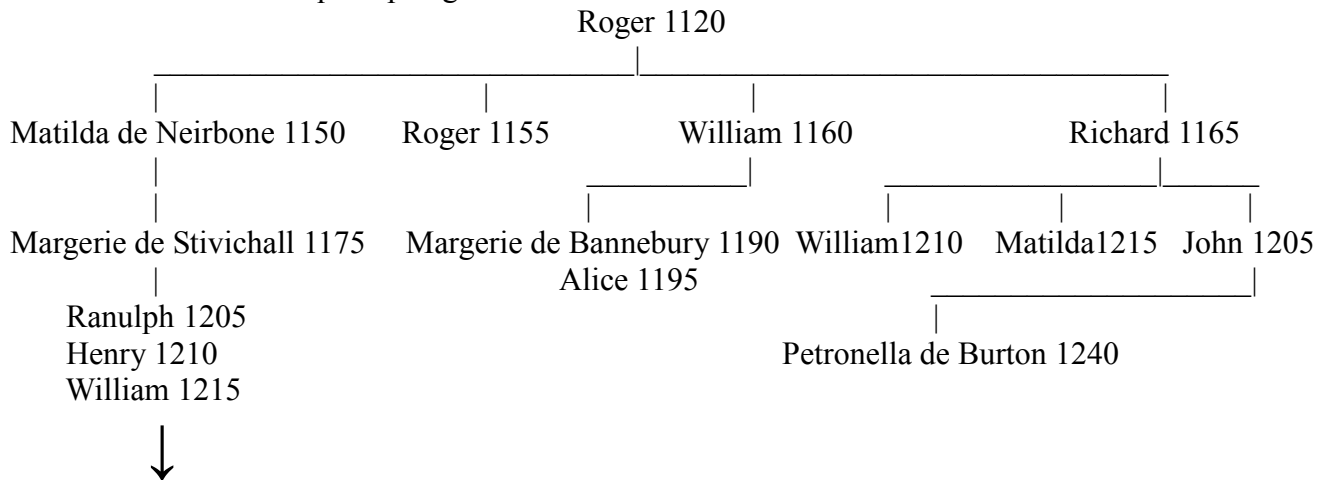
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<sup>22</sup>[http://www.20000-names.com/origin\\_of\\_baby\\_names/etymology\\_E\\_male/meaning\\_of\\_the\\_name\\_earnweald.htm](http://www.20000-names.com/origin_of_baby_names/etymology_E_male/meaning_of_the_name_earnweald.htm)

Earnwald. Anglo-Saxon name composed of the Old English elements *earn* "eagle" and *weald* "power", hence "eagle power". (A compendious Ang.-Sax and Elg. Dictionary, Bosworth, 1901). This name was replaced with (the) German Arnwald after the Norman invasion.

## The Spon End de Aula's of Coventry

There is another Hall family based in the Spon End neighborhood of West Coventry contemporary with the Ernald line. They appear to be administrators of the court of the Earls of Chester that appear to be based in Coventry at the time. Spon Street is only about 4 miles north of King's Hill it being about 1 mile due west of Coventry Center. It is not known if there is any relationship between these two Hall families, although it is hoped that further evidence will come to light that will be able to show whether or not there is. Here is a quick pedigree:



## Other Possible Mentions Of Ernald

The first name of Ernald is not all that common in this area and time. It appears to be even more uncommon in the Coventry area. These three deeds may give more early information and details on our Ernald. These deeds are written in Brinklow, which is only about 5 miles northeast of Stoneleigh. The land mentioned is on the border of the parish of Braundon, which lies just south of Brinklow and is only about 3.5 miles from Stoneleigh. With such a close proximity, and the scarcity of the name, this appears to be evidence worth looking into. This Ernald is known as “Ernald Dispensator”. “Dispensator” is a Latin word for Steward. It is very probable that the steward would reside in a large hall.

### Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/38 1150-1188

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift in Frankalmoign with warranty from Roger de Mulbraio to the Monastery of St. Mary of Cumba of a part of his wood of Brinchelawa, namely that part of the grove with the land which is within it from Moreweia as far as the road which is between the said grove and between the arable land of Brinkelawa and from Waleweia up to the way which comes from Brinchelawa to Brandona and from the boundaries of Brandon' as far as the assart which the men of Brinchelawa hold and from the angle of the said assart through Morweia as far as the said way which stretches to Brandona'; to hold the same to do with as they wish 'scilicet ad sartandum vel ad custodiendum'; and the grantor declares that the said Monks of Cumba of their charity for four score marks have acquitted him to the Jews.

Witnesses: Robert de Daivill', Walter Briton', Hamo Bel', Hamo Lestrangle, Philip de Montpincun, Henry de Rokebi, Robert Bel', Robert de Waura, William Cam', Peter son of Hamo Lestrangle, Ralph son of Richard, Robert de Bileneia, **Ernald Dispensator**, Ralph son of Geoffrey, Robert the Clerk (Clerious), Ranulf de Mendevill' and Robert son of Gerard.

Tag, seal lost.

Endorsed: Rogeri de Molbrai de bosco de Brinkelauue.

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/37 1150-1188**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift in frankalmoign from Roger [de Nolbraio to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Cumbe and the Monks there serving God] of part of his wood of Brinkalaue, that part namely --- from Maiweia to the road which is between the said Grove --- [Brink]elaue and from Walweia which is between that part of the Grove --- to the boundaries of Brandune; and for this the said monks have given him 80 marks.

Witnesses: --- Walter Bricon', Hamo Bel', Hamo Lestraunge, Philip de Muntepincun, He--, Robert de Wauarn, William Cam', Peter son of Hamo Lestraunge, Ralph son of Richard ---, **(Ernald) Dispenser**, Ralph son of Geoffrey, Robert the Clerk, Raynuld de Mandauill', Robert son of ---.

Seal on tag: circular, of white wax, varnished brown. A knight in armour on horseback, broken.

Endorsed: Roger de Molbrai de parte nemoris de Brinkelaue ad custodiendum et sartandum et ad vellem suum faciendum. [contemp]

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/39 1161-1182**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift in frankalmoign with warranty addressed to Richard [Peche] Bishop of Cestrie, from Roger de Molbraio to God and the Church of St. Mary of Cumba and the monks there serving God of that part of his wood of Brincalawa called Burhtleia which extends from the way called Walewei, namely from that Waleweia which is nearest to Brincalawie, and which whole wood extends transversely to the boundaries of Brandonie and Bileneie.

Witnesses: Roger Priest (Sacerdote) of Brincalawa, Hugh Malebisse, Philip de Muntepincun, Robert de Cotes, Peter 'clerico meo', Herbert Putot, Durand de Brincalawa, Simon son of Roger, William son of Herbert, William Gramarius, Ralph son of Richard, William de Wauera, Osbert de Brettuna, Alan Fossard, **Ernald Dispensator**, Chino the Chamberlain (Camerario), Ralph Biseliar, Cook, and many others.

Tag and seal missing.

Endorsed: i) Rog' de Molbraio de boscho de Brinchelawa [contemp]

ii) 7 H 2

## **Some Notes On Deed, Tax And Manorial Records In England**

Before we continue any further, a little background needs to be addressed here about how deeds were issued and stored in England. There were no central archives or repositories for land deeds until about the 1750's and later. Land deeds were issued by the Lord of the Manor, indentured directly from another landowner, or directly from the Crown. The Crown was only concerned with the taxation of the Lord. All others were considered tenants, which the Crown did not concern itself with, unless the tenant was living on Crown lands, in which the Crown was the Lord. Tenants were given "Tenancy Deeds" under the authority of the Lord. The Lord also collected taxes, which was passed on to the Crown with a profit for himself being taken beforehand, called his "Income". He also held his own court.

Manors often changed hands, so if the Lord's papers were lost or destroyed there would be no records of the deeds issued (or taxes collected), unless the tenant's records survive, which is exceedingly rare. Sometimes, but not always, the new Lord assumes the records of the former Lord. For this reason, it is often necessary to know all of the manors Lords. This definitely makes it more difficult to trace the Manorial records.

Also, the records were kept at the Lord's main residence. So, if the Lord's main residence were in London then the records would be held there. It matters not that they deal with say, Warwickshire lands.

Archives now are attempting to procure and preserve these old records, some by purchase, most by donation. Unfortunately, many have been lost to time. Others can be found in private hands or being auctioned off on places like Ebay.

### **Children:**

#### **3-A. William 1165– Chapter 4**

### **Other Possible Children:**

As mentioned above, there are a number of people in this time period with the surname of "de Hulle". Here are other possible de Hulle families that may have connecting lineages to Ernald:

#### **(3-B.) Ketelbern de Hulle 1155**

##### **(3-B1.) Robert de Hulle 1180**

##### **(3-B1a) Ernald de Hulle 1210**

##### **Records Of The Exchequer, E210/3037**

*At the National Archives - Kew*

**Ernald son of Robert Ketelbern of Hulle** to [Stoneleigh] Abbey:

Grant [of land in] Hurst which he had of Thomas Fesaunt: (Warw.) No date.

### **(3-C.) Nicholas de Hulle 1160**

#### **(3-C1.) Thomas de Hulle 1190 (+ Susanna de Birmingham)**

(3-C1a.) Nicholas de Hulle 1210

(3-C1b.) Elias de Hulle 1215

(3-C1c.) Julianna de Hulle 1220

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1083 c. 1240**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Susanna de Hulle, daughter of Thomas de Burmengham in her widowhood to **Juliana, daughter of Thomas, son of Nicholas de Hulle** of all her right in two virgates of land which the said Thomas, son of Nicholas de Hulle once held in the same vill.

Witnesses: Simon vicar of the church of Stanl', Masters Richard the Vintner (Vinitario) and Henry Gulbert, Robert de Canele, John de Stanl', Alexander de Crulefeld, Robert de Meleburn', Thomas de Crulefeld, Peter de Prestewelle and others.

Seal on tag: white, perished and indecipherable.

Endorsed: i) Susanne filie Thome de Burning' [contemp.]

ii) Hull'

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1084 c. 1240**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Alice daughter of Luke de Mele in her widowhood to **Juliana, daughter of Thomas son of [Nicholas de Hulle]** of her right in all the land which the said Thomas son of Nicholas held in the said town with appurtenances or in any part of the land, concerning which land -----  
- between the grantor and the said Juliana; and for this the said Juliana gives one mark.

Witnesses: [Robert] de Canele, John de Stanl', Alexander de Crulefeld, Robert de Meleburn', Thomas de Crulefeld, Peter de Prestwell', Simon de Schukkeberewe, Robert Russel and others.

Seal on tag: green, broken and indecipherable.

Endorsed: i) Alicie filie [Luce] de Meleburn' [contemp.]

ii) Hull'

iii) Kingshull [AG]

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1085 c. 1240**

Gift with warranty from [Juliana ?] daughter of Thomas son of Nicholas de Hull to John ---- of all her land of Hulle; to hold of the said Juliana rendering annually one peppercorn and customary service to the chief lord of the fee.

Witnesses: Robert de Canele, John the Bailiff (preposito) Alexander de ---, --- de Meleburne, William le Harpur, Peter de Prestwell', Richard de Esscheso, carpenter, Nicholas de Hulle, Elias his brother, Simon de Sukebur', Thomas porter of the Abbey of Coventr', Robert de Cornhull', Nicholas de Heyford' and others.

Seal on tag: white, broken and illegible.

Endorsed: i) [---]e filie Thome [contemp.]

ii) Hull Regis granum piperis [AG]

**(3-C2.) Phillip de Hulle 1192**

**(3-C3.) Julianna de Hulle 1194 (+ John Fisher)**

**(3-C4.) Margery de Hulle 1196 (+ Thomas Fortin “Fordwyn”)**

**(3-D.) Elias de Hulle**

## Chapter 4

### **William de Hulle alias de la Sale 1165**

William is the only confirmed son of Ernald de Hulle so far known. As mentioned above, the eldest son usually retained the “surname” of the father. William may have been a younger son. If this is so, should William become employed by or end up residing in a Lord’s Hall, he would have naturally taken on the “surname” of Hall instead of de Hulle.

As shown above in the previous chapter, the earliest record found for this family is a land deed written in 1195. A second deed involving William occurs in 1200:

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1073 c.1200**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Nicholas de Hulla to Ralph Miller (Molendinario), for homage and service, of a messuage in Hulla, which Siward Fisher (Piscator) held, and one quarter of land, namely a half part of one half virgate which his (Nicholas's) mother held in dower; to hold the same of the said Nicholas, rendering annually 8 pence (four terms); which grant is made to the said Ralph together with the grantor's sister Bele (Isabella) in marriage; and for this the said Ralph gives 20 shillings.

Witness: **William de la Sale**, Thomas de Finham, James de Hulla, Robert son of Ketelb', William de Stanl' and many others.

Seal on tag: white wax, badly crushed. A star?

Endorsed: i) Nicholai de Hull' [contemp.]

ii) Hulle

iii) **Willelmus filius Ernaldi tenens vnus virgate terre de dono domini Galfridi** [AG]

iv) viiid chief [AG]

In this deed, William's “surname” changes from de Hulle to de la Sale, but in the Endorsement you see, “Willelmus filius Ernaldi tenens vnus virgate terre de dono domini Galfridi”, obviously the same people from the 1195 deed. As it will be seen, the surname does not change again.

#### **DEEDS Project, Benedictine Acknowledgement, Order, Coventry 042-420013 1192**

*At the University of Toronto*<sup>23</sup>

Ranulfus Comes Cestr omnibus hominibus suis francis et anglicis et universis fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem Notum vobis facio me recognovisse jus matris mee ecclesie Coventr quod habuerat et habere debebat in capella sancti Michaelis que sita est in feudo meo in villa de Coventr et in omnibus capellis tam constitutis quam constituendas in feudo meo et in omnibus aliis pertinentiis ad prefatam capellam pertinentibus infra villam et extra tam in terris quam in decimis et oblationibus et pro

<sup>23</sup> <http://res.deeds.utoronto.ca:49838/research>



vivis et pro mortuis factis et in omni jure parochiali Hanc autem recognitionem feci inductus testimonio multorum et ex inspectione carte avi mei Ranulfi Comitis et nichilominus carte patris mei Hugonis Comitis qui capellam predictam sancti Michaelis ecclesie Coventr in perpetuam elemosinam concesserant et sigillis suis firmaverant imperpetuum Sciant igitur tam presentes quam futuri quod ego ad preces venerabilis patris mei Hugonis ejusdem ecclesie episcopi concessi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Priori et ejus successoribus ecclesie Cov sepepredictam capellam sancti Michaelis cum omnibus capellis ad eam pertinentibus et cum omni jure parochiali scilicet cum capella de Stokes et capella de Wike et capella de Stivechal et capella de Ekeleshal et capella de Folkeshull et capella de Billeneia et capella de Spanna et capella de Anesti et capella de Sulfton et cum omni jure parochiali omnium villarum ad easdem capellas pertinentium scilicet Witeleia et Pinneleia et Keresleia et Wadburleia et Bisseleia et si que sunt alie vel ad majorem capellam sancti Michaelis vel ad minores predictas pertinentes vel si que alie constituentur infra terminos earundem capellarum Hanc ergo donacionem et concessionem meam feci publice et solempniter in ecclesia Coventr tercio anno regni regis Ricardi mense Julii in festo sanctorum Abdon et Sennes et cartam meam super altare ponens anulo aureo de donacione ista ecclesiam Coventr investivi et imperpetuum confirmavi Hiis testibus Magistro Roberto de Salop, Magistro Ricardo Thesaurario de Lichefeld, Willelmo de Clavill - Thesaurario Cestr, Ada Noel, Thoma Noel, Radulfo de Maisnill, Warin Petro, Ruald Hugone de Nova Villa, Willelmo de Hardredeshull, Rogero de Camvill, **Willelmo de Aula**, Garard Vinetar, **Ricardo filio Fordwin** et multis aliis.

(Sorry, but my Latin isn't good enough to translate this.)

This William may be the William de Aula of Spon End in Coventry. However, with the name of Fordwin included, it leads me to believe that it might be our William. It is possible that William could have been known by both de Hulle and de Aula. The Thomas Fordwin who married Margery de Hull ca 1225 may be the son of this Richard.

## **Children:**

### **4-A. Ernald 1200:**

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1012 25 June 1248**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Robert, lord of Caneleye to Alexander, son of Guy de Caneleye, of all services which the said Alexander owed for one virgate of land, two messuages and two acres of arable (lucrabilis) land which he held in the same vill, except an annual payment of 4s. 8½d. and suit of court.

Dated at Canleye in the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1248.

Witnesses: Sir William de Waure, John Peeche, Alexander de Crulefeld, Geoffrey son of John, Simon his brother, John de Finham, William son of Michael, **Arnald de Aula, John de Aula** and many others.

Seal on tag: circular, green. A crescent moon. Legend indecipherable.

Endorsed: i) Robertus dominus manerii de Canley cuius heres Tho. Gregory [AG]

ii) Warr'

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1087 c. 1250**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Thomas Fortin, with the consent of Margery his wife, to Thomas le Hore of Leycestr', of all that piece of land which descended by inheritance to Margery his wife from Philip her brother in Hulle; to hold the same of the lords of that fee of whom the said Philip held it and for the same service, namely as far as pertains to a third part of that land, paying yearly to the said Thomas a clove gilliflower at Easter, and to the chief lord of the fee (in the said Fortin's name) due and customary service; and for this the said Thomas le Hore gives 10 shillings.

Witnesses: Sir John Andrew, John de Stonle, Alexander de Crulefeld, Geoffrey de Fineborwe, **Ernald del Sale**, William Michel, Peter de Prestwelle, Simon son of John, John de Finham, Robert de Melebourne and others.

Tag, seal lost.

Endorsed: i) Carta mencionem faciens de terra de Hulle que fuit Thome de Leycestr' et Felicie vxoris sue [contemp.]

ii) Clavus girofri [AG]

iii) **Ernaldus Willelmus filius Ernaldi de la Sale tenens vnus virgate terre de dono domini Galfridi** [AG] (e. g. Ernald son William son Ernald)

*Note: For date, see FF(Feet of Fines?), no.180.*

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/835 Undated [13th century]**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Alice daughter of Robert of Canley to Robert her father of all her right in a croft and meadow in Canley (as described in no. 834).

Witnesses: Alexander of Cryfield, Geoffrey of Stoneleigh, William de Swinesford, Robert de Witlakesford (?Wixford), **Ernald de la Sale**, Geoffrey of Cryfield and Ranulf of Frankton.

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1094 c.1275**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift in frankalmoign with warranty from Alexander de Crulefeld to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Stanleia and the monks there serving God, of all that land in the territory of Hulle with appurtenances which lies between the land which belonged to Nicholas de Hulle and the ditch 'del breche', extending towards the headland which belonged to **Osbert Smith (Fabri)** on one side and towards the gate of Finham on the other.

Witnesses: Robert de Kannele, Robert his son, Geoffrey son of Alexander de Crulefeld, William son of Michael, **Ernald de Sale**, Nicholas de Hulle, Simon de

Hull and others.

Tag, seal missing.

Endorsed: i) Alexandri de Crulef' de terra sua in Hull' [contemp.]

ii) De Hull'

**iii) Osbartus Faber. Ernardus [AG]**

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh DR 18/1/835 Undated (13th century)**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Alice daughter of Robert of Canley to Robert her father of all her right in a croft and meadow in Canley (as described in no. 834).

Witnesses: Alexander of Cryfield, Geoffrey of Stoneleigh, William de Swinesford, Robert de Witlakesford (?Wixford), **Ernard de la Sale**, Geoffrey of Cryfield and Ranulf of Frankton.

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/455 late Henry III (1250s-1270s)**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Lady Emma, widow of Sir William de Olneya, to Alexander son of Wydo de Caneleya of all her dower rights in the land of her late husband which Alexander held of him in Astul; and for this Alexander gives 4 shillings.

Witnesses: Robert de Caneleya, Alexander de Crulefeld, **Ernard de la Sale**, William de Stivechale, Philip de Wynchecumb', Thomas de la Horewelle, John his brother and others.

Seal on tag: oval, white. Legend: S' EMME [D]E OLNEI

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/454 c. 1250**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from William de Olney to Alexander son of Wyt de Caneley of all the land with messuage and other appurtenances which the said William sold to Robert de Caneley, chaplain, in Astul; namely, that land which Roger le Poter held lying between the land which Gilbert le Poter held and the road leading towards Stivicsal' from Bercliswelle; also that piece of moor which the said William had also sold to the said Robert in the land of the vill of Astul; to hold of the said William with all appurtenances and easements belonging to the said moor as are contained in the charters of the said William to the said Robert, paying annually 20 pence at the terms observed by the said Robert; and for this the said Alexander gives half a mark.

Witnesses: Robert de Caneley, John de Stanl', Alexander de Crulefeld, **Ernard de la Sale**, Philip de Wynchecumbe, Thomas de Horewelle, John his brother, Richard Nigro, Robert Goupill' and others.

Tag, seal lost.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo sexto in crastino Palmarum conventum est inter Philippum de Winhecumb ex parte una et Johannem le Flecher ex parte altera ita videlicet quod predictus Philippus retraxit breve domini regis super predictum Johannem perquisitum pro quadam communi pastura in campis de Sponna sub tali scilicet forma quod predictus Johannes vel heredes vel assignati sui in communi pastura pretacta ulterius non arabunt nec etiam seminabunt sed secundum metas et divisas ibidem factas illa communis pastura predicta jacebit et permanebit intacta Si tamen a casu contingat vel etiam voluntarie quod predictus Johannes vel heredes vel assignati sui ulterius in predicta pastura arent vel seminent vel etiam divisas sive metas aliquas ibidem positas removeant predicto Philippo vel ejus heredibus vel assignatis emendam facient per visum bonorum et legalium virorum ex consensu partium eligendorum sub pena dimidie marce nomine peccunie solvende si virorum electorum visui vel etiam si viros aliquos honestos pro parte sua eligere aliquo modo contradicere presumant Et ad omnia predicta fideliter observanda renunciavit predictus Johannes pro se et heredibus vel assignatis suis omni exceptioni cavillationi et defensionis et omni juris remedio tam canonici quam civili et specialiter regie prohibitioni Subjecit se etiam predictus Johannes pro se et heredibus vel assignatis jurisdictioni officialis domini archidiaconi Coventr sive precentoris ejusdem loci quicumque fuerit pro tempore quod ipsos sine cause cognitione de die in diem per sententiam excommunicationis vel aliam penam quam pars dicti Philippi duxerit eligendam possit ad observacionem convencionis compellere una cum dampnis et expensis si pars dicti Philippi aliquas fecerit ratione convencionis non observate Ex alia parte predictus Johannes retraxit breve domini regis super dictum Philippum perquisitum pro quodam mesuagio versus Sponnam sub tali forma quod omnes discordie et etiam convenciones inter predictos Philippum et Johannem prehabite a dictis die et anno in posterum relaxentur et compescantur Si tamen contingat quod absit quod alique rixe sive etiam contenciones in dictis vel factis vel etiam in terris tenementis vel edificiis inter predictos Philippum et Johannem et eorum heredes vel assignatos dehinc evenerint quicumque eorum erga alium deliquerit et per juramentum fidelium probari possit per visum domini vicarii sancti Michaelis et capellani de Sponna quicumque fuerint pro tempore alii emendabit sub pena dimidie marce qui dictorum vicarii et capellani arbitrio consentire voluerit Et ad hoc omnia fideliter observanda uterque predictorum Philippi et Johannis fide media se obligavit et etiam huic presenti scripto in modum cyrographi confecto alternatim sigillum suum apposuit Hiis testibus Anketino de Wikewane Symone Medico Henrico Burgeys Ada de la Grene Ricardo Nigro **Alexandro de Crulefeld** **Ernardo de Aula** Thoma de Horewell Hugone clerico istius cyrographi compositore et aliis.

(Sorry, again my Latin isn't good enough to translate this.)

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<sup>24</sup> <http://res.deeds.utoronto.ca:49838/research>

## Children:

### 4-A1. John 1245

#### Records of the Exchequer Augmentation Office And Abbot Of Stoneleigh E-326 Series B, ca 1261-1272

*At the National Archives – Kew*

Grant by Richard (de Merynton), the abbot, and the convent of Stanley, to William son of Richard Petun of Hurst, of a messuage in Riseburnesiche which they had of the gift of William's father; also release by the same to the same of a yearly rent payable in respect of the tenement of 'Longa mora.'

Witnesses:- William Michel, Ernald and John de la Sale, and others (named): [Nthld.?)

*Richard de Merynton was Abbot from 1261 to 1272 when he was deposed.*

#### Records of the Exchequer Augmentation Office E-326 Series B, Michaelmas 19 Edw I, 1291

*At the National Archives – Kew*

Conveyance by Peter de Wolveye, to John Ernald (John son of Ernald?), of land in Sowe for twelve years, on condition of his cropping it as specified herein: [Warw.]

### 4-A2. Osbert Faber 1250

#### Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1094 c.1275

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift in frankalmoign with warranty from Alexander de Crulefeld to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Stanleia and the monks there serving God, of all that land in the territory of Hulle with appurtenances which lies between the land which belonged to Nicholas de Hulle and the ditch 'del breche', extending towards the headland which belonged to Osbert Smith (Fabri) on one side and towards the gate of Finham on the other.

Witnesses: Robert de Kannele, Robert his son, Geoffrey son of Alexander de Crulefeld, William son of Michael, Ernald de Sale, Nicholas de Hulle, Simon de Hull and others.

Tag, seal missing.

Endorsed: i) Alexandri de Crulef' de terra sua in Hull' [contemp.]

ii) De Hull'

**iii) Osbartus Faber. Ernaldus [AG]** (The way this is written implies that Osbert was a son of Ernaldus, but might be two separate names. Until I can view the original, I won't be able to know for sure.)

## **Possible children:**

### **(4-B.) Walter 1205:**

Almost nothing is known about Walter. The only known direct mention of him is in this deed:

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1014 c. 1250**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Hugh Hally to Henry, son of Roger de Canel', of all his right in an acre of land with two pieces of pasture in Canel' which he bought of Philip Godyer, which acre lies above Lokerslowe between land of the lord of the same town and land formerly of John le Turner; and in one piece of pasture in Brademedwe between a meadow of the lord and a meadow formerly of Richard, son of Roger; and in the other piece of pasture lying between a pasture of Alexander, son of Guy, and a pasture formerly of Richard, son of Roger; to hold by service of 3 pence annually to be paid to Sir Robert de Canel' and his heirs at three terms in the year in equal portions; for which quitclaim the said Henry gives half a mark of silver.

Witnesses: Alexander de Crulefeld, **John son of Walter de la Sale**, William son of John de Canel', Alexander son of Guy, Jordan Thorbarn of Flichamstud', Richard son of Richard of the same, John de Watburl', Roger Gopil, William de Horewell' and others.

## **Children:**

### **(4-B1.) John - 1230**

### **(4-B2.) Nicholas – 1240**

This is the same Nicholas listed below in John 1210's section. His definite lineage is uncertain so he is listed in both places.

### **(4-B3.) Walter - 1245**

There may have also been a son Walter. An entry that refers to him is found in this "De Banco" Plea Roll of 1312.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=52457> . Plea Rolls for Staffordshire: 30 Edward I, Staffordshire Historical Collections, vol 7, part 1, 1886, by Major General Hon. George Wrottesley.

### **De Banco Rolls of Staffordshire**

*Pleas before Ralph de Hengham, etc., at York, Michaelmas, 29 September 30 Edward I (1312).*

Warr. Isabella formerly wife of William Bagod sued Henry son of Walter de la Sale and Isabella his wife for half a virgate of land in Toft near Dunchurche, which she claimed as her right by the gift of Henry de Rokeby, who had enfeoffed her and the said William of it, and in which Henry and Isabella had no entry except by a feoffment made by her husband William to Roger formerly Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and to which she could not object, during the lifetime of her husband. The defendants stated they held the tenements only for life by a demise of Roger de Burghton, and they called him to warranty. Roger is therefore to be summoned in co. Stafford, and to be in Court at a month from Easter. m. 283, dorso.

With this Henry being so close to Church Lawford and the name Walter apparently recurring, there is a good possibility he has a connection to the family.

### **(4-C.) John 1210 – Chapter 5**

## Chapter 5

### **John de Aula 1210**

John is believed to be the son of William and a brother of Ernald. This deed seems to suggest this relationship:

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1012 25 June 1248**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Robert, lord of Caneleye to Alexander, son of Guy de Caneleye, of all services which the said Alexander owed for one virgate of land, two messuages and two acres of arable (lucrabilis) land which he held in the same vill, except an annual payment of 4s. 8½d. and suit of court.

Dated at Canleye in the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1248.

Witnesses: Sir William de Waure, John Peeche, Alexander de Crulefeld, Geoffrey son of John (*de Hull\**), Simon his brother, John de Finham, William son of Michael, **Arnald de Aula, John de Aula** and many others.

Seal on tag: circular, green. A crescent moon. Legend indecipherable.

Endorsed: i) Robertus dominus manerii de Canley cuius heres Tho. Gregory [AG]

ii) Warr'

\*added by author

### **Other deeds that appear to be involving this John or his apparent nephew John 1230 (son of Walter):**

#### **Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/825 c. 1267**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Demise from Thomas of Canley to Sir Thomas of Charlecote of the land, with messuages and appurtenances in Canley, which his father gave to him in 1267 for four years; to hold for the remainder of the said term at an annual rent of 40 shillings.

Witnesses: Gerard of Alspath, John of Pontefract, Geoffrey of Stoneleigh, Geoffrey of Cryfield, Simon de Hulle and **John de la Sale**.

#### **Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/827 Undated [13th century]**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift from Robert of Canley to Robert his son of all his land in Canley, except the capital messuage and two acres called Linnecroft which Robert the elder shall retain for life.



Witnesses: Geoffrey of Stoneleigh, John Shuckburgh, Alexander of Cryfield, Geoffrey his son, **John de la Sale** and Nicholas 'clerico de Mora'.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/828 Undated [13th century]**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift from Robert of Canley, with the consent of his son Thomas, to his daughter Juliana, of a new curtilage and eight acres of land in Canley.

Witnesses: William Michel of Hurst, **John de la Sale**, Simon of Cryfield, Henry Rachel, Henry de la More, Richard de Daddele, Jordan Thorebern, Richard Juvene and William son of Margaret.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/830 Undated [13th century]**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim from Richard de Dadeley to Master Thomas of Canley of all his right of half a virgate (described) in Canley.

Witnesses: Henry Rachel, **John de la Sale**, Jordan of Fletchamstead, William son of Alexander Wyth and Henry de Mora.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/834 1268/9**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Agreement between Robert son of Robert of Canley and Master Thomas his brother, whereby the former quitclaims to the latter his right in a capital messuage, three virgates, a meadow and a croft in Canley in return for a demise from the latter to the former of a messuage, virgate and 'cultura' in Canley.

Witnesses: William vicar of Stoneleigh, Geoffrey of Stoneleigh, Henry of Cryfield, **John de Aula**, Nicholas of Finbury, son of Richard de Hulle, John de Monte of Stoneleigh and Richard de Mora.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/838 29 September 1270**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Lease from Master Thomas son of Robert de Canley to Michael Abbot of Stoneleigh, of his tenement and lands in Canley, for ten years at an annual rent of 40 shillings.

Witnesses: William vicar of Stoneleigh, Geoffrey of Stoneleigh, Geoffrey of Cryfield, Henry son of Thomas of the same, Alexander of Canley, William Michel of Hurst and **John de Aula**.

Fine seal of the Abbot.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Canley In Stoneleigh, DR 18/1/846 c. 1270**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Demise for life from Master Thomas of Canley to Robert son of Peter of Canley of a tenement in Canley which he had recovered before the justices at Warwick in 1270.

Witnesses: William, vicar of Stoneleigh, William Michel of Hurst, **John de la Sale**, William son of Alexander of Canley, Henry de Mora and Richard de Dadeley. Seal.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Hurst in Stoneleigh DR 18/1/1027 c.1250**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim by Geoffrey son of Alexander de Crulefelde, to William son of Michael de la Hurste, of 4 cres of land in Hurst, which he held by 'brief of right' of the court of the Abbot of Stanleye. for which he gave in largess 4 marks.

Witness: Robert de Canele, Geoffrey de Stonle, Henry de Crulefeld, John de la Hulle, **John de la Sale**, Richard de Hurste, and others. Seal a pointed oval green. A ? between two stars. S' GALFRID' CRUE FELD.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Hurst in Stoneleigh DR 18/1/1028 c.1260**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Quitclaim by Richard de Daddeleye to the same, of his rights in Lyndeforlong, and Schortecrofte.

Witness: Dom. William (de Merstone) vicar of the church of Stanleye, Geoffrey de Crulefelde, **John de la Sale**, Henry Rachel, Henry de More, Jordan Jordan Thornberne, William de Thorinhale, Richard de Hurste and many others, Seal lost.

**Leigh of Stoneleigh, Westwood In Stoneleigh DR 18/1/1120 c. 1270**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Grant by **Felice relict of John de la Sale, to Richard her son**, of 8 acres of land lying in Westwode; between lands of John le maschun and and Richard de Lelefrode, with a meadow called 'Causeymorre', lying between land of Roger Edward of Canele, and the

common way.

Witness: Alexander de Crulefelde, John de Machun, Richde Daddle, William Persune, Richard de Lalleforde, and others.

## **Children:**

### **5-A. Richard de Aula 1245**

## **Possible Children:**

### **(5-B.) Nicholas de Aula 1240 – Chapter 6**

## Chapter 6

### **Nicholas de Aula 1240**

As was the case with Walter 1205, almost nothing is known about Nicholas. He is similarly only mentioned in a deed:

#### **Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/1116 2 February 1308/9**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Thomas son of Julian le Carpentar' of Hull' to **John son of Nicholas de la Sale**, of three selions of arable land in the fields of Kyngyshull' in the fee of Stonleye of which one selion lies on Myddelforlong' next land of Richard Fortwyn, another selion lies on Le Lowe next land of the said Richard and the third selion lies on Le Otelond next land of the said Richard; to hold the same of the chief lord of the fee.

Witnesses: John de Fynham, Roger de Hull', Geoffrey Balscot' of Hull', Nicholas de Fynberg', Alexander de Crulfeld, Robert Baudewyn' of Stonleye, John Champyun of Flychamstud' and others.

Dated at Kyngishull' on the Feast of the Purification, 2 Edward II.

Tag, seal missing.

Endorsed: Kyngshill' in feodo de Stonley [AG]

As will be shown in the next section, it is theorized that may be the John that is mentioned as the brother of Nicholas de Aula in the 1307 Church Lawford deed.

Note that names like John de Finham, Nicholas de Finburg (son of Richard de Hulle) and Alexander de Crulfeld seem to consistently be mentioned in the earlier Hall deeds also.

### **Children:**

#### **(6-A.) John 1270**

“A” John is listed as Nicholas' brother as shown in the next chapter.

#### **(6-B.) Nicholas 1275 – Chapter 8**

#### **(6-C.) Galfridus 1280**

Mentioned in a 1305 Stoneleigh “Tallage” as Galfridus de Aula.<sup>26</sup> Purely an assumption.

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<sup>26</sup> Stoneleigh Ledger Book p50,

[http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsdugd24dugduoft/publicationsdugd24dugduoft\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/publicationsdugd24dugduoft/publicationsdugd24dugduoft_djvu.txt)

# **Section 3**

## **Church Lawford: Our Ancestral Home**



**The Arms of Church Lawford**

# Chapter 7

## Confirmed Beginnings



Church Lawford was the long standing home of the Hall's for at least 330 years. Its Arms are shown above.<sup>27</sup> The place name “Law-ford”, originally “Lalle-ford”, means a ford over a river, which in this case is where the Roman Fosse Way crosses the River Avon.<sup>28</sup> The first reference to the village is in the Domesday Book of 1086 when the manor house and the mill (now disused) are mentioned.<sup>29</sup>

Idem ten de com. v. hid in LEILEFORDE. Tra. ē. vii. car. In dñio  
ē una cū. ii. feruis. 7 ix. villi 7 xvii. bord 7 ii. francig cū. vi. car.  
Ibi molin de. x. fol. 7 vi. den. 7 xi. ac pti.  
Valuit. xl. fol. 7 post. x. fol. Modo. l. solid. Chetelb<sup>9</sup> tenuit.

5 He also holds 5 hides in (CHURCH) LAWFORD from the Earl.  
Land for 7 ploughs. In lordship 1, with 2 slaves;  
9 villagers, 17 smallholders and 2 Frenchmen with 6 ploughs.  
A mill at 10s; meadow, 11 acres.  
The value was 40s; later 10s; now 50s.  
Ketelbern held it.

Chetelbert (Ketelbern) (of Cubbington) is a familiar name. He was the owner before the Conquest. There is a Ketelbern de Hulle mentioned in King's Hill in Chapter 3. Might there be a relation? Ketelbern is a Danish Name.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.clubwebsite.co.uk/clfc/>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/warwickshire1.html#churchlawford>

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP4476/church-lawford> (images from another source, but they match)

<sup>30</sup> Warwickshire Place Names p 39,

[http://www.archive.org/stream/warwickshireplac00duigrich/warwickshireplac00duigrich\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/warwickshireplac00duigrich/warwickshireplac00duigrich_djvu.txt)

From “*The History of the County of Warwick*” by Saltzman we get a little background.<sup>31</sup>

In 1086 the 5-hide unit of [CHURCH] LAWFORD was among the estates held of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury by Rainald de Bailleul; before the Conquest Chetelbert held it. In the reign of Henry II Roger Heyrun was lord of this manor. He was probably son of the William 'Hairo' who held land in Warwickshire in 1130. There seem to have been three Rogers, all benefactors to Combe Abbey, of whom it was probably the second who was dealing with land in Lawford in 1200, and the third who was acquitted on a charge of arson in 1221. On this occasion his brother William was mentioned as suspected, while among Roger's sureties were John Heyrun (presumably his brother) and William de Wavere of Lawford (John's son-in-law). Roger Heyrun, who in 1243 held a knight's fee in 'Lawford Heyrun' of John FitzAlan, one coheir of Earl Roger, died in or shortly before 1251, leaving a widow Agnes, daughter of **Richard atte Halle**; and, his brother John being dead, his heir was the latter's daughter Julian, then wife of William de Wavere. William took his wife's name of Heyrun and left a son John and a daughter Margery, married to William de Newenham. In 1307 John Heyrun settled the manor on himself for life with remainder to (his nephew) Robert son of William de Newenham and his wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Boydyn in tail, with contingent remainders to Nicholas, Julian, Walter, and Richard, brothers and sister of Robert. This Robert is identified by Dugdale with Robert de Lalleford (i.e. Lawford), who figures as the chief taxpayer in Church Lawford to the subsidy of 1332; but the Pipewell chronicler expressly states that Robert de Lalleford acquired his rights by purchase and not by heredity. He was knight of the shire in 1340 and died before 1346, when his son John de Lalleford granted the manor to John Whitwell for life. After the death of John de Lalleford his brother William is said to have granted the manor in 1361 to Walter Whythors and Isabel his wife, who conveyed it to trustees.

By some means the manor came into the hands of the Staffords and was held by Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, at his death on the field of Northampton in 1460. After the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in 1521 it was granted to Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, whose son Henry, Duke of Suffolk, was also attainted, and in November 1554 the manor, with the park (20 acres) and other appurtenances, was granted to Robert Bayly, the elder and younger. In May 1555 they had leave to convey the property to Thomas Leigh, alderman of London. His grandson Francis, Lord Dunsmore, was holding the manor about 1640 and through his daughter Elizabeth it passed with Dunchurch (q.v.) to the Dukes of Montagu and Buccleuch.

The abbey of Combe received a number of small grants of land in Church Lawford from the Heyruns and others, Roger Heyrun and his widow Agnes both being buried in the abbey church. In 1291 the Combe property in this parish produced £3 17s. 8d. yearly, and in 1535 their rents amounted to £4 3s. 6d. At the Dissolution the Combe estates were granted to the Duchess of Richmond for life and in May 1557 all the Crown's rights in such of this property as lay in Church Lawford were conveyed to Sir Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh, the owner of the manor.

The Northamptonshire abbey of Pipewell also held land in the parish, the chief grant made to them being one from Roger (III) Heyrun of waste ground at Bromehill, or

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<sup>31</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57115>

Marham, where the monks planted trees and established a sheep-run, and a water-mill and the site for a windmill. In 1535 their rents here amounted to 52s. After the Dissolution this property was granted in 1553 to John Grene of Westminster and Ralph Hall, scrivener.

Stude was among the possessions of Coventry Priory confirmed in 1221 by Pope Honorius III, and a chapel here is alleged to have been appropriated to the priory in 1260. In 1528 the convent leased 100 acres and several groves at the Stode on Dunsmore Heath to Thomas Bromeswyse, his wife, and two sons for their lives; and in 1554 this property was sold by the Crown to Thomas Reve and Giles Isham.

Philip de Wynchecumbe in 1246 granted 1½ virgates in Church Lawford to the priory of the Holy Sepulchre, Warwick. In 1535 the priory was receiving 20s. in rents from this parish, and in 1544 a messuage here which had belonged to the priory was included in a grant to John Burges and Edward Wotton, Doctors of Medicine.

Note above the mention of Richard atte Hall and the use of the name Nicholas in the “de Lalleforde” family. A possible connection to our Hall's had not yet been made.

The current Lord of the Manor is Richard Scott, the 10th Duke of Buccleuch. He is currently the largest largest owner in the UK and chairman of the Buccleuch Group, a holding company with interests in commercial property, rural affairs, food, and beverages. The author Sir Walter Scott was his cousin.

Here is a map showing Church Lawford:

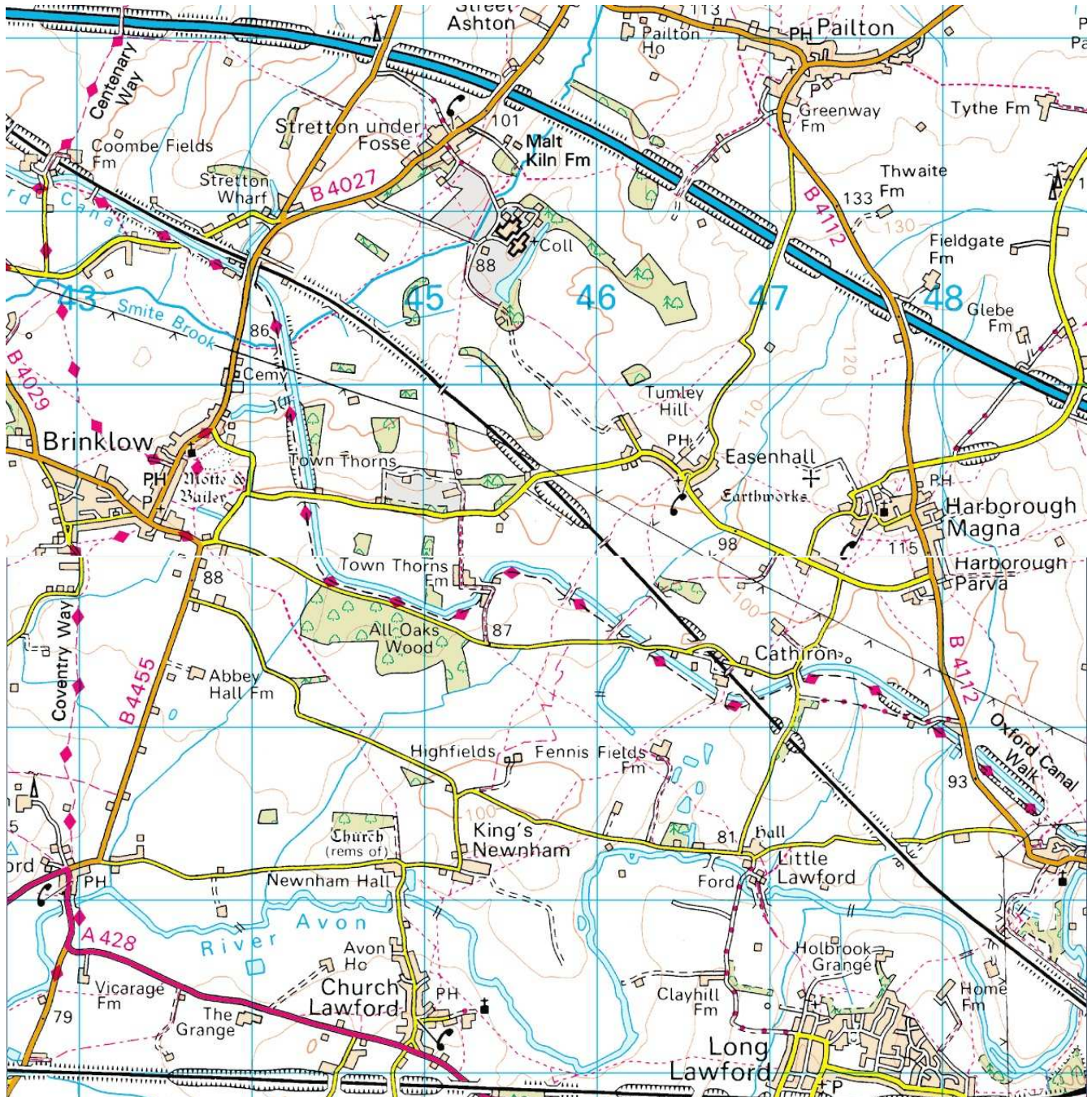


It can be seen from this map that Stoneleigh is only a mere 5-6 miles SW of Church Lawford. In this time period, especially in the laborer and yeoman classes, most people tended to stay within a 10 mile



radius of their birthplace. There are only a few known people with the name of Nicholas de Aula in England at this time, and the Nicholas in Stoneleigh is the only one within any proximity to Church Lawford. While hardly proof, it is definitely a viable theory in which to work with.

Because the proximity to Church Lawford to other parishes will later be of great importance, here is a more detailed map of the area (the ancient Roman Fosse Way is Highway B4455):



### Church Lawford and Environs

## Chapter 8

### Nicholas de Aula 1270

Nicholas is our earliest confirmed ancestor. Nicholas may be a younger son of Nicholas de Aula of Stoneleigh as theorized in the previous chapter. England was a practitioner of the custom of Primogeniture. This meant that the eldest son (or daughter if there were no sons) usually inherited most or all of his father's property at his death, the theory behind it being the preservation of estates as opposed to the Salic Law of France, where estates were divided equally among the male heirs. As a younger son, he would have to go out and establish himself on his own, often with little or no help from his father's estate. This sometimes meant moving to a different place than his birth. Even if his father were still alive at the time of his move, as it is suspected, it would have still been prudent of him to get established as soon as possible. It is thought that this is the impetus and reason Nicholas establishes himself in Church Lawford.

Nicholas, along with his brother John, are first mentioned in Church Lawford in this 1307 land deed:

#### **Ward-Boughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/138 c.1307**

*At the Warwickshire County Record Office*

Gift with warranty from Emma, daughter of Sampson, son of William le Seriaunt of Lalleford, to Robert de Lalleford her nephew, of a messuage and 14½ acres of land with appurtenances in Lalleford, together with the rents and services of Robert le Masun and Johanna his wife, with meadow and pasture etc., in and outside the village of Lalleford, which she had by the gift of Sampson her father: ½ an acre in Rademor; ½ on Netherstrowleforlong; ½ on Schanelebrod; ½ on Hothol; ½ on the Protweye; ½ on Touneshend; ½ on Stretforlong; ½ on Rotenhullhongind; ½ on Stamlewe; ½ on Srokerug; 1 rood at Elvestow; ½ an acre at Longethorn; 1 rood at Dradroden; 1 rood on Thurlastonweye; ½ an acre at Marham; 1 rood at Studepleck; ½ an acre on Forhales; ½ on Flagwell; ½ on Cantelowe; ½ at Oldegaren; ½ on Middel Water lond; ½ on Thorniforlong; ½ on Herdethornstret; ½ on Grenhulhongind; ½ on the Dedelent; ½ on Smalthornes; 1 rood on Percqueneforlong; a headland on Grenhul; 1 rood on Chilthalfaker; 1 rood at Elvestre; 1 rood on the Craftroden; and another 3 acres and 1½ roods which she also holds as a gift from her father: ½ an acre lies at Akerdyck; ½ on Scharpegarthurne; ½ on Elnethurne; ½ on Hothullwater lond; 1 rood in Lallefordfelt; 1 rood on the Pesroden; 1 rood on the Geseroden; 1 rood on the Gyldeneroden; 1 rood on the Greckyroden: to Robert and his heirs forever.

Witnesses: John Heyrun, Lord of Lalleford, John le Palmere of the same, John de Braunlen of the same, **Nicholas de Aula of the same, John his brother**, and others.  
Seal: missing; tag.

John is not found in any Church Lawford deeds after-wards. It is thought that he may have gone back to Stoneleigh and was the same John in the 1308 deed of John son of Nicholas de Aula. He may have been the Abbot in Stoneleigh from 1294-1310, although that John may have been the John son of Walter or John son of Ernald and hence the brothers' uncle. Also of note, there is no mention of either



of them in any previous Church Lawford deeds, nor of any other “de Aula's”, again leading one to believe that they in fact did come from somewhere else.

Nicholas appears to have prospered in Church Lawford. In the lay subsidy tax of 1332, Nicholas' estate was the second largest in Church Lawford, second only to Robert de Lalleford, the Lord of the Manor.<sup>32</sup>

In 1342, Nicholas deeds land to Richard (de Copstone?):

**Ward-Boughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/109 26 May 1342**

*At the Warwickshire County Record Office*

Gift with warranty from Nicholas de Aula of Chirche Lalleford to Richard, son of Sarre de Copstone, his heirs and assigns, forever, of 3 acres of arable land lying in the fields of Chirche Lalleford: ½ an acre lies under the Hull near the land of the Abbot of Combe, and another ½ acre lies on the same coulter between the land of William de Aula and the land of Richard, son of Thomas Gilberd; another ½ acre lies on Rotonhulle between the land of the Abbot of Pippewelle and the land of William Walsheman; another ½ acre lies on the same coulter, between the land of Thomas le Breton and the land of John Hande; a ½ acre lies on Stanydelves between the land of the aforesaid Thomas le Breton and the land of the aforesaid John Hande; another ½ acre lies on Blakemyldy between the land of William de Engleys and Metam de Merstone: to hold the aforesaid with headlands and all appurtenances, of the chief lord of the fee for the customary services, forever. Given at Chirche Lalleford, Sunday, the feast of St. Augustine, 16 Edward III. Witnesses: Robert de Lalleford, **'sir' William de Aula** of the same, Richard Godfrey of the same, William Homfrey of the same, Geoffrey del Doune and others.; Seal: missing; tag.

'Sir' William de Aula is Nicholas' son. It is not believed that he was actually knighted, but he was apparently a man of respect in Church Lawford. As it will be seen, the Hall's continued to be a most respected family, holding positions of trust and responsibility well into the 1500's.

There is a court entry “de Termino Hillarii” in 1348 (22 Edw III) for a Johan relict of Nichol ad Hall suing for her dower. Unfortunately, while it does not list the location nor other details, it is a very good probability for her being our Nicholas wife.<sup>33</sup>

## **Possible Mentions Of Nicholas In Brinklow**

Here are three deeds from the neighboring parish of Brinklow that, although long shots, may be possible mentions of Nicholas:

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<sup>32</sup> LDS 942.48 B4d Vol 6. 1332 Warwick Lay Subsidy Roll.

<sup>33</sup> Boston University School Of Law, Seipp #: 1348.010: (original in Latin, translated) In Dower for Joan, widow of Nicholas ad Hall, the tenant, who now came and had a day by essoin, said that he was ready to render dower, and had always been ready to render dower, and he had the averment notwithstanding that he now had a day by essoin. And it was adjudged that the woman recover, and none of the parties be in mercy.

[http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/lawyearbooks/page.php?volume=3&first\\_page=213&last\\_page=213&id=11550](http://www.bu.edu/phpbin/lawyearbooks/page.php?volume=3&first_page=213&last_page=213&id=11550)

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/52 c. 1300**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Hamo Underwode of Braundone with the assent of Agnes his wife and John their son, to Thomas his son of fifteen selions and four gores [i.e. a strip of land] with one half a headland (forera) of arable land in the fields of Brinkelowe, of which ten selions and one gore lie dispersedly on Great Banelond and extend as far as Le Crosfurlong and onto the headland of John Odi; two buttes lie next to the highway between the land of John Odi and extend onto the land of Simon Smith (Faber); half a headland lies in Le Inheth next the land which heretofore belonged to Geoffrey son of Gilbert de Wavere, with one gore next the same headland; one selion lies in Le Inheth between the land of John Odi and the land which heretofore belonged to the aforesaid Geoffrey; also one selion lies in Le Inheth between the land of John Odi and the land of John Colemon; one selion lies on Fosse furlong between the land of the Church and the land which heretofore belonged to the said Geoffrey and extends 'into' Fosse and onto the headland (forera) of John Odi; and two selions lie together 'into' Fosse between the land heretofore belonging to the said Geoffrey and the land of Richard Moris; to hold the same of the chief lord of the fee.

Witnesses: John Odi; John Colemon, Richard Edward, Henry Moris, John son of Henry, **Nicholas Salemon**, Richard Moris, Simon Smith (Faber) of Brynkelowe and many others.

Seal on tag: oval, white. An 8-foil. Legend: S. HAMOUNDI OUND'VOD

**Gregory of Stivichall, DR 10/53 24 October 1311**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Hamo Underwode of Brandone to Thomas his son of one messuage with a curtilage in the Town of Brinkelowe, for his service, lying between the tenement of John his son on one side and the tenement of Adam son of Felicia on the other; to hold the same of the chief Lord of the fee.

Witnesses: John Odi, Henry ---, [?Richard] Edward, John Colemon, John son of Henry, **Nicholas Salemon**, Henry Edward, Robert Payis, Thomas Parys of Brinkelowe, Henry de Hokkele, Richard son of Thomas, Richard Smith (Fabro) of Brandon, William Russel, John Bate, Philip the Clerk of Bretforde and others.

Dated at Brinkelowe, Sunday next before the feast of the Apostles St. Simon and St. Jude, 5 Edward II. Tag, seal lost; the tag is a fragment of an earlier deed.

**Gregory of Stivichall DR 10/203 c. 1265 (believe misdated because of witnesses)**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

**Contents:**

Quitclaim from Joan Basseth widow of Henry Friholt of Brinkelawe to the abbot of Cumba and the Cumba and the convent of the same place of all her right and claim which she had by reason of dower or might have in a meadow towards Stretton' in the field of

the Upper Grange (Grangie Superioris)

Witnesses: Geoffrey son of Gilbert, Richard Morice, William Edword, John son of Henry, Richard 'ad barram', Ralph Burgeys, **Nicholas Salemon** and others.

Seal on tag: circular, dark green. Legend: S. HENR' FRIPOLD.

Endorsed: Carta Johanne relicte Henrici Fripold

Remembering that “Sale” is the French version of Hall.

## **John d'Aula In Thurlaston 1298 - Nicholas' Brother?**

Thurlaston is a hamlet in the parish of Dunchurch which lies about 2.5 miles south of Church Lawford. A John d'Aula appears here in this 1298 deed:

### **Parish of St Nicholas, Willoughby - Doc Ref No N3/564**

*At the Warwick County Record Office*

Gift, with warranty, by Roger Corbront of Thul' [Thurlaston] to William Reymund, Emma his wife, and the heirs of William, of 1 ac. of land in the fields of Thurl'; that is, that acre of land that lies next to the land of the said William on either side, and stretches "Intoholmusbrok". To be held by doing the accustomed services due to the chief lord, and by rendering one rose at the feast of St. John Baptist to the donor, for every secular service, exaction and demand.

Witnesses: Walter Morize, William de Lundr', John de Harwile, Roger de Harwile, John Wilcok, Simon son of Henry ("hanr"), **John "d' aula"**, and others.

Endorsements: i) Thorlauston'. Rog's Corebrond

ii) xvij

iii) +

iv) c

Dated: Thurl', Sunday after the feast of St. Martin, 26 Edward [I] [16 November 1298]

With Dunchurch being so close, there may be a relation. Might this be Nicholas' brother?

## **Children:**

### **8-A. William 1310 – Chapter 9**

#### **(8-B.) Agnes 1315**

An Agnes del Halle appears in Brinklow about 1349. There is the possibility that “de Halle” was her married name and that Richard Bord was her father and that she was possibly married to William. The reversion of the property to Richard Bord's heirs if she happened to be childless being the main reason this may be true.

**Gregory of Stivichall DR 10/75 22 April 1349**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Robert Page of Brinkelowe to Agnes de le Halle of Brinkelowe of his chamber next the tenement of the heirs of John Marmion and his tenement and which extends from his house as far as the highway in breadth; and in length according to the metes and bounds; to hold the same of the chief lord of the fee.

Witnesses: Henry Paris, John son of Gilbert, Richard Edward, John Edward, Geoffrey Morice and others.

Dated at Brinkelowe on Wednesday next before the feast of St. George the Martyr, 23 Edward III.

Seal on tag: white, broken, indecipherable.

Endorsed: i) Page

ii) Marmyon [AG]

**Gregory of Stivichall DR 10/76 18 November 1349**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Gift with warranty from Richard Bord of Brinkelowe to Agnes del Halle of the same place of one selion of arable land lying in the field of Brinkelowe on Pessel' next the land of John Sabyn of Esunhul', and one selion of land on the same culture next the land of the heirs of Robert Page; to hold the same of the chief lord of the fee, with reversion to the said Richard and his heirs should the said Agnes die without issue.

Witnesses: Henry Morice, Geoffrey Morice, John Coleman, Geoffrey le Portere, John le Hongherde and others.

Dated at Brinkelowe on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Edward the Archbishop 23 Edward III.

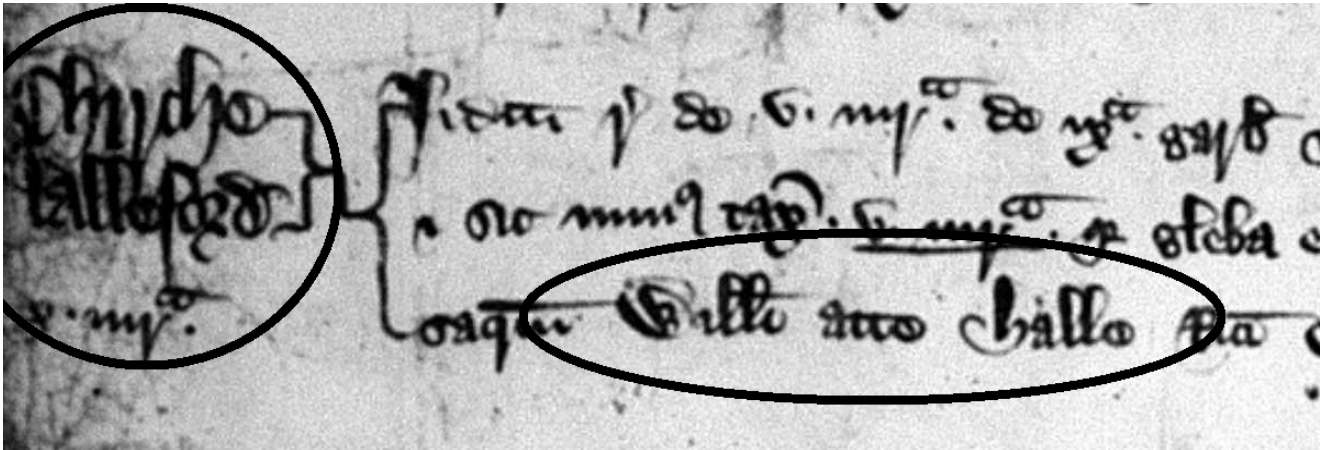
Seal on tag: circular, white, broken and indecipherable.

Endorsed: Bord & Hall [AG]

## Chapter 9

### William de Aula alias atte Halle 1310

William appears to be the first of our ancestors born in Church Lawford. He first appears as a Church Lawford assessor/collector in this 1340 tax on wool held at the National Archives.<sup>34</sup>



Although it may be hard to make out, you can see “Chirche lalleford” in the upper left circle, and “Willi atte halle” in the lower right circle.

As shown in the 1342 deed transcribed in the previous section, “sir” William, like his father before him, appears to be a man of great respect and stature among his neighbors. William is again mentioned in relation to these same lands as the 1342 deed, this time in 1349, and this time as “William Halle”:

#### **Ward-Boughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/110 26 March 1349**

*At the Warwickshire County Record Office*

Gift with warranty from Richard Godefrey of Chirche Lalleford to John de Merynton, of 3 acres of land in Chirch Lalleford: ½ an acre lying under ye hull between the land of the Abbot of Combe and the land of the Lord of Chirche Lalleford; and another ½ acre lying on the same coulter, between the land of **William Halle** and Richard Thomasson; another ½ acre lying on Rotonhull between the land of the Abbot of Pippewell and the land of Henry de la Dale; a ½ acre lying on the same coulter between the land of Peter Broun and the land of the said Henry de la Dale; another ½ acre on Greenhull Hongynde between the land of the said Peter and the said Henry de la Dale; another ½ acre lying in Lombcote between the land of **William Halle** and the land of Laurence Joye: to be held of the chief lord of the fee for the customary services, forever.

Witnesses: Geoffrey de Braundon, Thomas Brynghamtegydr, William Umfrey, Thomas le Cook. Given at Little Lalleford, Thursday next after the Annunciation of the Blessed Virrigin Mary. 23 Edward III.; Seal: missing; tag.

<sup>34</sup> LDS 2228743, E 179/192/11.

A further clue to a possible connection to Stoneleigh is in this deed of 1331:

**Records of the Chancery, C 143/216/12, 5 Edw III (1331)**

*At the National Archives Kew*

The abbot and convent of Stoneleigh to retain messuages, land, and rent in Stoneleigh, Cubbington and Byricote acquired of Robert Franckeleyne, Henry de Walburle, Nicholas Malyn, Margaret of the Lo Mulne, John Moys, Richard Godbody, **William de la Sale**, Simon Roberti, William de Thornhale, William Fesaunt, William Payn, Robert de Warrewyk, Richard de Alemannia, Stephen de Burtyngburi, Thomas Osbarn, Thomas de Fynham, Thomas Hog, Susan Dalyan, Margery de Balscote, Robert of the Hulle, Alice Underwode, Richard de Daddele, Roger Gupyl, John de le Hull, Alice de Bachus, William Person, Simon Underwode, Michael de la More, John Heryng of Lillington, Robert Sachel, Geoffrey le Typpere, and Robert Fautard. Warwick.

It is also possible that John Nicholas' brother is William's father and that when Nicholas died, he, as next heir, took over his lands. The lack of the given name of Nicholas in the family descendency may give some credence to this theory.

## **Children:**

### **9-A. John 1340 – Chapter 10**

## **Possible Children:**

### **(9-B.) Nicholas 1330**

A Nicholas de Aula was reported as a fugitive in a Felon and Fugitive Report in 1357 held by the National Archives.<sup>35</sup> With the scarcity of this name in Warwick, it is thought that this may be a son of William, he being named after his grandfather. Also, if he was a fugitive, that may explain the apparent lack of the name in successive generations.

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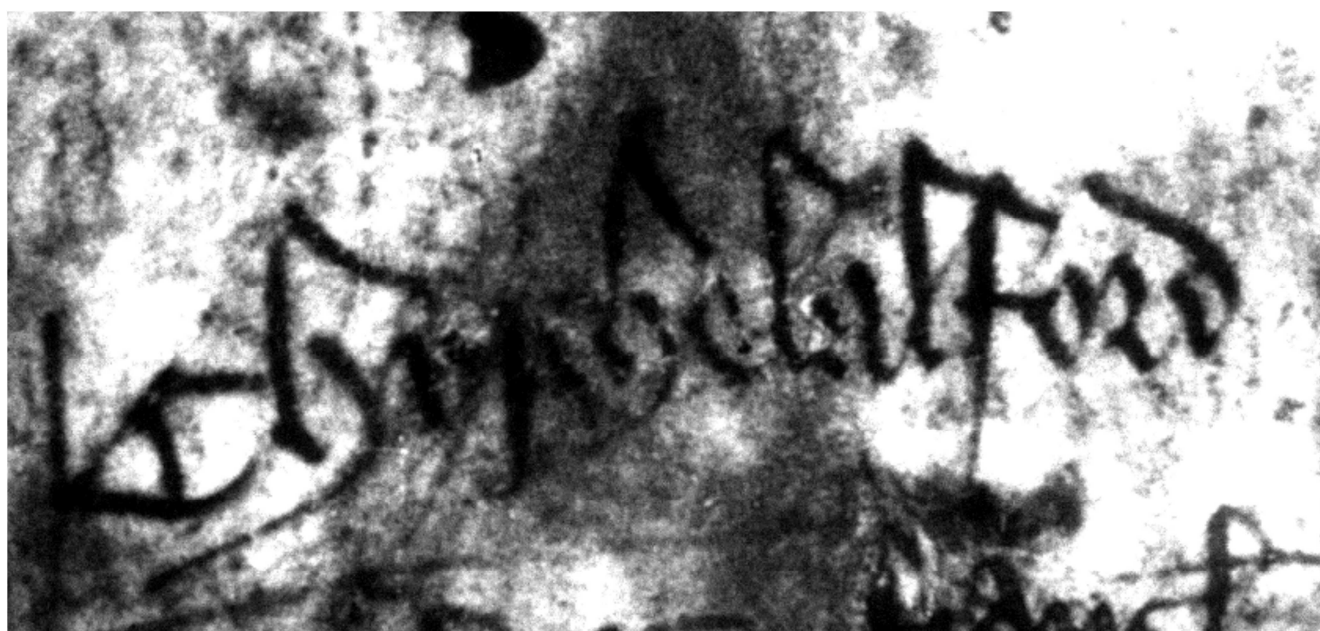
<sup>35</sup> LDS Film 2228743, E 179/192/17



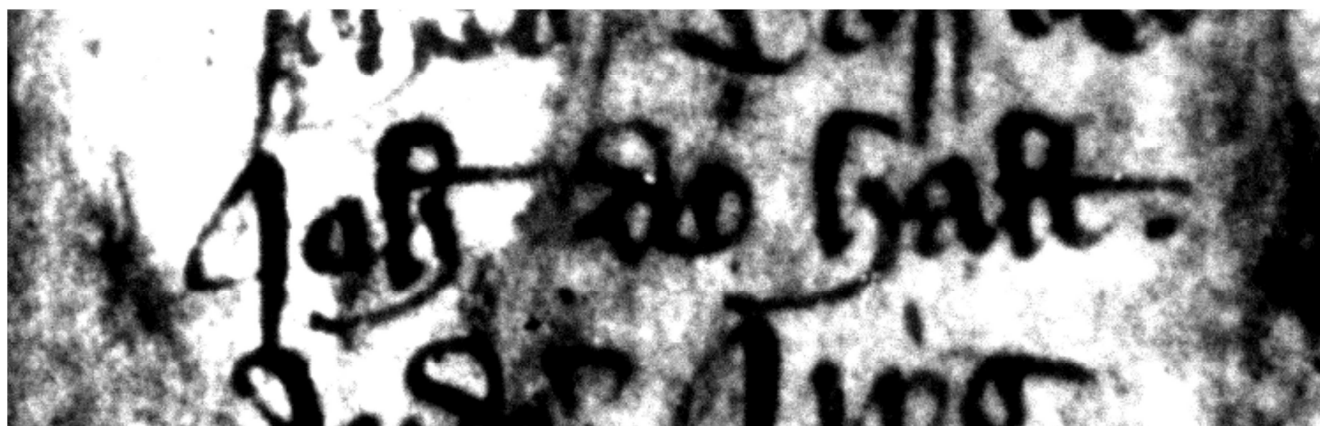
## Chapter 10

### **John de Hall 1340**

John is mentioned in only one record found to date, this 1378 Poll Tax held at the National Archives. Here are the excerpts from the record:<sup>36</sup>



“Churchelalford”



“Joh de hall”

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<sup>36</sup> LDS 2228743, E 179/192/23

# **Chapter 11**

## **Mr Hall 1370**

This is the only link that we have no name to give. There are tax records in England that do cover this period and would certainly give us the name(s). Unfortunately, they are not here in Salt Lake City. As such, it will have to wait until a researcher can be hired or someone can look them up at the National Archives in Kew where they are held.

Although we do have this gap, I am certain that our family stayed in Church Lawford during this time there is this records break. The prominence the family holds here appears to be carried over into the next generation. Of course, until those records can be searched, we will not know for certain.

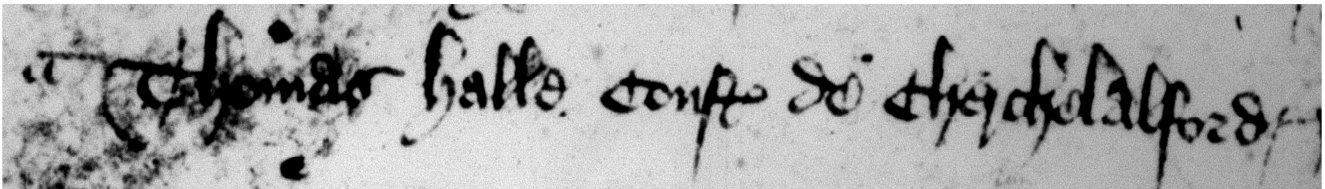
### **Children:**

#### **11-A. Thomas 1400 – Chapter 12**

## Chapter 12

### Thomas Hall 1400

Thomas appears to continue the respect and stature of the family. It is this continued elevation in status that leads me to believe that the family was still seated here and not another Hall family that had moved in. He is first found in this 1440 Constable's Return held at the National Archives.<sup>37</sup> He is listed as the Constable of Church Lawford:



#### “Thomas halle const de churchelalford”

Thomas also shows up in a land deed where he sells some land in Bulkington to his son William. This is this William's only known appearance. Mention of this deed was found in the *Boston Globe's* “Boston Transcripts” #1021 on 8 December 1930 and 28 January 1931.<sup>38</sup>

2 July 1460: Grant by Thomas Hall of Church Lawford co Warwick and his son William and Elizabeth his wife of a messuage in Bulkington. Wits Hen Lysselde of Walcote, Leics, Richard Hall of churchlawford, Rich Pownfret of Horburgh, William Pywell of same and Tho Scotton of same.

I have tried to locate this deed, but, alas, I have not yet been able to locate it. Unfortunately, there is no way to connect with the writer as it was too long ago and they didn't source it in the query. I am thinking it may be owned by some institution in America as the person who posted it was most likely in the Boston area and had access to it. I know Harvard has a large collection of old English deeds.<sup>39</sup> As Harvard is in Cambridge which is a suburb of Boston, this may be where it is. If not, then a search of other Universities near Boston may prove fruitful for this deed and others. **Update:** I have not been able to locate it at Harvard, so unsure as to where it is.

And although it appears that there is no connection, the same poster adds these entries:

The ref to Leics in the 1460 grant may be a clue to connecting the Halls of Warwick with the Halls of Leics. In 1409 there is a grant by Roger Smythe of Leire, Leics and Thomas his son. Wit by John atte Hall and others. Another in 1429 mentions Elene late wife of William Atte Hall, dau of George Spender.

Henry Lyseld may have moved to Mex..., warks (Maxstoke?)

<sup>37</sup> LDS 2228743, E 179/192/66.

<sup>38</sup> LDS 14741 #1021, 8 December 1930, 28 January 1931.

<sup>39</sup> [http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/special/collections/rare\\_books/index.html#deeds](http://www.law.harvard.edu/library/special/collections/rare_books/index.html#deeds)

This appears to confirm that the Hall's were still prospering, they having land holdings away from Church Lawford.

**Children:**

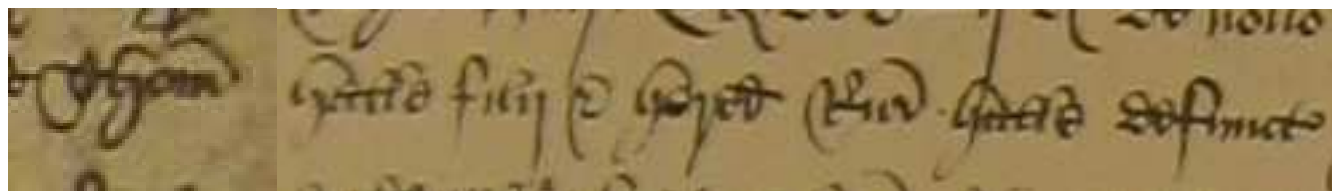
**12-A. Richard 1430 – Chapter 13**

**12-B. William 1435 – Gifted land in Bulkington – Nothing Further**

## Chapter 13

### **Richard Hall 1430**

Apart from the 1460 land deed of his father and brother, Richard is only to be found in this 1487 Minister's Survey held at the Warwick County Record Office as “deceased”.<sup>40</sup>



#### “Thom halle filii & hered Ricd halle defunct”

Which translated from the Latin means, “Thomas son and heir of Richard Hall, deceased.”

### Children:

#### 13-A. Thomas 1460 – Chapter 14

#### 13-B. John Hall 1463

John appears in the same 1487 Minister's Survey of Church Lawford. By 1524, he appears to have moved to Harborough Magna. Beyond these two records, nothing else is known about him.

John is believed to be the father of the Henry Hall.

### Children:

#### 13-B1. Henry 1490

Henry has been the hardest male Hall to place. Henry is believed to be John 1463's only son and appears to take over his Church Lawford property when his father relocates to Harborough Magna. Henry appears in the 1524 tax in Church Lawford while his father appears in Harborough Magna.<sup>41</sup> Henry's will is dated 21 May 1552 in Church Lawford::

In the name of god Amen the xxi day of Maye in the yere of our lord god mdlii I henry hall of churchelawford hole of mynd & memorie make this my last wyll & testament in manr & forme folowyng ffyrst I bequeth my

<sup>40</sup> Warwick County Record Office (Z0391-SM)

<sup>41</sup> LDS 2228743

Soule to god Almyghty trustyng only by his passion to be saved & my body to be buried in the churche of churchlawford. Imprimis I bequeth to Agnes Curry my sister yn lawe iii<sup>l</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeth to Agnes Carter now dwellyng wt me xl<sup>s</sup>. Item I bequeth to Richard Tompson my sheperd & godson one ewe & a lambe. Itm I bequeth to all my ffather Currys chyldrene & to all their children eny of them xx<sup>d</sup> a pece. It I bequeth to my brother Wrights children and to their children xx<sup>d</sup> a pece. It I wyll that Elizabeth my wyffe shall have all my lande fencs & hereby tannent wt chapter mol & all pfett & comodities thereof comyng duryng hyr lyff wt out any trouble or vexacon of my heirs or their assignes for any wast don theron by her and aft her decese. I will all my lands shall remayne to my right heirs for eid. Also the remandure of all my god unbequethed my debts payd. I gyve to Elizabeth hall my wy wyff whom I constitute & ordeyne my full executrix And my brother Okeley executor to whom I gyff for his labor v<sup>s</sup> for the pformance of this my last wyll and my brother Wright & my brother bateman to be the Ovrseers of this my last wyll & to have for their paynes iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup> A pece. These being wytnesse John Okeley, Richard Tully, Thomas Bromwyche & John hall wt other men.

\_\_\_ that Currys wyff of coventre dothe owe me for two quarter of mault for the one xvi<sup>s</sup> & for the other x<sup>s</sup>.

Henry's inventory was appraised by Robert Bayly, Thomas Bromwych, William Hall and John Hall.

From first appearances Henry had no children of his own, but in this case I believe he had a son John. In England, the Rite of Primogeniture dictated that by law, the eldest son automatically inherited all of his father's property unless bequeathed elsewhere in a will. Because of this, sons, especially the eldest or only sons, are often not included in a will, as it would be superfluous.

This occurred in the will of our cousin Henry Hall 1600 of Cottesbach. This Henry bequeathed a number of items to his many daughters, but never once mentioned his son William in his will. Only later, during the probate of one the sisters, was William identified as their brother.

And there is further evidence. As will be seen below, this John had 4 known children, and among them was Henry and Elizabeth, supposedly named for his parents.

Also, "a" John Hall was one of the witnesses to Henry's will, which if his son, would make perfect sense in these circumstances.

Henry is definitely not a brother of William 1488 or Thomas 1490 the sons of Thomas 1460. William was still alive in 1552, and although Thomas appears to have died in 1543, his son John is not mentioned either. Mention is made of all of Henry's other nieces and nephews in his will, albeit not by name.<sup>42</sup> Because of this, it is believed that he had no living brothers at his death, nor nephews or nieces from a brother.

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<sup>42</sup> LDS 95437

There is definitely a close connection. William 1488 and Henry Hall were appraisers to Thomas Hall 1490's inventory. William, Henry and Thomas are found witnessing several wills in the 1530's-1550's. I will be adding an appendix detailing their other appearances, but will have to wait for another edition.

Much more work will be needed on Henry to sort out and cement all of the relationships.

## **Child:**

### **13-B1a. John Hall 1515**

Little is known of John apart from his will dated 1 October 1559:<sup>43</sup>

In the name of god Amen ye fyrst daye of october in the yeare of our Lorde 1559 John hall ofd churche lawford in the county of warwyk husbandman dow orden & make my testyment & last wyll byinge syke of body but in good & parfyk rememberanse, as in maner & forme folowing. fyrst I gyve & by quest my solle unto Almyghty god & to Ame body sent mary & all the holy company of hennden & my body to by beryed in the churche of churche lawford. Also I gyve & by quest to harry hall my eldest son & heare iii horses & mares wythe theare harnys ii cobtes A Jrenband coorte A plow wt wodter & share ii harntes the best pot the ii best pans iii payre of shytes as ii payre of flaxon & one payre of hempon iii plattes iii peuter dyshys ii basanes ii lauerers ii candyll stykes the beste cofer the best whyche more A bedstyd w A testor paynted A fether bed ii blankytes A payre of spytes A bedster A pyllon delyveryng hangrng corbynse. It move to hym ii dayapere towelle & A tabell bothe more ii shype iii of the beste cosshynnes A bench clothe Allso I gyve to harry hall my son & eare hallfe the \_\_\_pe of the ground or in the barne at xxi yeares of hys age. More a brasse pot of iii gallondes A syllver spoune. It I gyve & byqueste to thomas halle my second son the som of v<sup>l</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> & ii platteres. It I gyve & byqueste to Rycharde halle my thyrd son the som of v<sup>l</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> & ii platteres, hey & hys brother thomas to have thys my wyll at xviii years of age. It I gyve & by queste to Elizabeth my doughter the som of vi<sup>l</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup> more ii payre of spytes the one payre of flaxson the other of hempon. So that yf yt please the Lorde to call for any of theyse my chyldren by fore the by maryed that then their parte shalby devedyd byt twyxt the other in even porthones. It I gyve & by queste to the churche in churche lawford thesom off v<sup>s</sup>. more I gyve & by quest to Elizabeth me servand A year lynge callfe. More Aver I gyve & by queste to Jone (*or Jane*) halle my wyfe all the rest of my goudes not gyven nor by quested & I make hyr my full exsequeter.

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<sup>43</sup> LDS 95408.

The appraisers were Henry Bromwych, Richard Harris, William Hall and Thomas Cook.

John mentions his wife Jone (or Jane), and his children Henry, Thomas, Richard and Elizabeth. All of his children are unmarried. It is possible that Jone remarried to a Froggett, as this baptism entry in Wolston, just a mile or so away may allude to: *John son Johan Hall alias Froggett 4 January 1575/1576.*<sup>44</sup> It also suggests that there may have been an posthumous child Joan born 1560 or 1561. The William Hall who witnessed the will is William 15-B "Cottesbach" William.

## **Children:**

### **13-B1a1. Elizabeth 1539? 1545ish?**

No further info.

### **13-B1a2. Henry 1539? or 1542? or 1545ish?**

Henry was born about 1539 or 1542 or possibly even about 1545-ish. He appears to be of age of majority (21) or at the age of testamentary capacity (18) in 1561 when he is listed in the Act Books the as executor of his father's will.<sup>45</sup> However, there appears to be no firm consensus on when these ages were in medieval times. A "Brother Ranulf", a medieval England researcher gives this explanation:<sup>46</sup>

If you mean in England, then as now there was no fixed "age of majority" in legal terms. It varied depending on what the context was. Canon Law (Church Law) governed some aspects of this:

Church rulings of the 1150s and 1160s stated that "there can be no espousal or marriage before the age of 7". In the 1170s, 12 was made the critical age. Espousal was like today's engagement, but rather more legally binding.

As far as becoming treated as an adult, for the nobility this was at age 12 - for example Prince Richard (son of Henry II and later Richard I) was granted his first personal seal at the age of 12, indicating his entitlement to issue warrants, charters and other legal documents in his own right.

For the vast majority of the population (the non-nobles), no age of majority was ever established, in other words there was no set age at which a person became an adult. When they were old enough to do manual work they did it, this could be as young as 6 or 7. If a girl could be promised in marriage at age 7, she would normally

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<sup>44</sup> LDS 548393 Item 2.

<sup>45</sup> LDS 95275.

<sup>46</sup> <http://uk.answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20080803001027AApECc4>



wait until about the age of 14 until the ceremony took place (Matilda grand-daughter of William I married the Holy Roman Emperor at age 11, but this was slightly younger than usual).

Today in England there is still no universal "age of majority" - different age restrictions apply in different situations, just as in the 12th century.

As seen above, this isn't an easy question to answer. Life spans in those days averaged 35-40 years which affected this. The law would want to see that it would be possible for a parent to still be alive when their children became adults and could go out on their own before they died. This would be a protection against vagrancy and crime. The earliest age of majority is sometimes given as 12 for boys and 14 for women. It is sometimes given in the vague terms of "whenever he is capable and able." This could be any time between 12 and 21, and this could alter Henry's birthdate significantly. Henry appears to die unmarried and is buried on 15 September 1579 in Church Lawford.<sup>47</sup> He has no will but does have an administration. The appraisers were William Dawes, Thomas Stene, Edward Holden, William Barbara and Ralph Wakefield. No entry in the Act Books was found.

### **13-B1a3. Thomas 1553**

It is believed that this Thomas was the one who married Elizabeth Miles 8 April 1596 in Church Lawford.<sup>48</sup> Elizabeth's father Robert Miles died in 1594 and had a will, but it, along with all of the other 1596 wills, is missing.<sup>49</sup> Elizabeth's mother, Margaret then married Henry Howkins in Church Lawford on 17 January 1595/1596<sup>50</sup>. If by some miracle Robert's will could be found, it might just give us the confirmation on whether this Thomas is our ancestor or not.

Henry Howkins died 26 August 1617, and his wife Margaret on 13 June 1617. In Henry's will written 23 August and probated 26 September 1617 he mentions William Miles the son of his late wife Margaret, but nothing about Elizabeth Miles Hall or Thomas Hall.

In the 1616 will of Thomas Bailey of Church Lawford, Thomas Hall, husbandman,<sup>51</sup> was the prover of the will and Henry Howkins was one of

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<sup>47</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>48</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>49</sup> LDS 95280, Index only.

<sup>50</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>51</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Husbandman> A Husbandman in England in the medieval and early modern period was a free tenant farmer. The social status of a husbandman was below that of a yeoman. In the late 14th to 18th centuries, yeomen were farmers who owned land (freehold, leasehold or copyhold). Their wealth and the size of their landholding varied. Many yeomen were prosperous, and wealthy enough to employ servants and farm labourers. Some were as wealthy as the minor county or regional landed gentry and some even leased land to gentleman landowners. Some could be classed as gentlemen but did not aspire to this status: it was cheaper to remain a yeoman.

the appraisers.<sup>52</sup> These are no doubt the same people.

#### **13-B1a4. Richard 1556**

Richard, born about 1556, married Margery Rode on 12 May 1580 in Church Lawford.<sup>53</sup> He is listed as under 18 in his fathers will. He has a large family and appears to marry three times before being buried on December 13, 1624.<sup>54</sup> No will or probate has been found for him.

From the Church Lawford register we find:<sup>55</sup>

<i>12 May 1580</i>	<i>Richard and Margery Rode married</i>
<i>24 June 1580</i>	<i>Joyce dau Richard</i>
<i>1 March 1584/1585</i>	<i>Mary dau Richard</i>
<i>27 April 1590</i>	<i>William son Richard</i> <i>(buried 5 June 1591)</i>
<i>10 October 1591</i>	<i>Elizabeth dau Richard.</i> <i>(buried 15 November 1598)</i>

The aforementioned Margaret (Hall) Green may have also been an unrecorded daughter. Richard may have had an unrecorded son Richard also, there being an obvious gap in the births, see below.

Margery is buried on 11 December 1612.<sup>56</sup> Richard appears to marry Elizabeth Phillips on 18 May 1614 in Church Lawford, and has:<sup>57</sup>

<i>1 February 1614/1615</i>	<i>Barbara dau Richard</i>
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Although a burial for Elizabeth cannot be found, Richard appears to marry again to Agnes Mutton, widow on 9 November 1615, and has:<sup>58</sup>

<i>8 March 1617/1618</i>	<i>Joan dau Richard</i>
<i>20 January 1621/1622</i>	<i>Elizabeth dau Richard</i>

To date, I have not been able to trace any of his children.

It is also possible that one of these marriages is for the above mentioned possible Richard Jr.

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<sup>52</sup> LDS 95324.

<sup>53</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>54</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>55</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>56</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>57</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>58</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

### **(13-B1e). Joan Hall alias Froggett 1561?**

She may have been a posthumous daughter as alluded to the above mentioned baptism of her son John Hall alias Froggett in Wolston.

### **13-B3. Daughter (+ Mr Wright)**

Possibly the Elizabeth Wright who died 25 February 1575/6 in Church Lawford.<sup>59</sup>

### **13-B4. Daughter (+ John Okeley)**

### **13-B5. Daughter (+ Mr Bateman)**

Possibly the Alice Bateman who died 20 April 1580 in Church Lawford.<sup>60</sup>

## **(13-C.) Richard 1470**

A Richard appears in the 1524 Subsidy Tax in Dunchurch.<sup>61</sup> Dunchurch is only about 2-3 miles southeast of Church Lawford. He may be a younger son of Richard 1430. Richard appears to die or move away before 1538 when the Dunchurch registers begin. There is a 1533 will for a Richard "Halls" in Clifton which is about 4.5 miles northeast of Dunchurch.<sup>62</sup> Unfortunately, the surname has been miswritten. Other documents such as the 1524 Subsidy Tax and other wills prove that it should have been written "Halis" or "Halys".

### **(13-C1). Nicholas 1500**

Nicholas Hall is reported in the same 1524 Subsidy Tax in Dunchurch.<sup>63</sup> Because Richard has the larger estate of the two he is listed here as Nicholas' father. A Nicholas is reported dying 17 June 1562 in Wolston, just about 3 miles northwest of Dunchurch.<sup>64</sup>

### **Children:**

#### **(13-C1a.) Richard 1530**

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<sup>59</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>60</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>61</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>62</sup> LDS 95404

<sup>63</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>64</sup> LDS 548393 Item 2.

Richard married Emma Harvey 6 November 1561 in Dunchurch.<sup>65</sup> He is listed as being from next-door Grandborough. He died 22 February 1578/1579 in Newbold on Avon.<sup>66</sup> Emma appears to remarry to John Hudde on 25 November 1583 also in Newbold.<sup>67</sup>

They appear to have had the following children:<sup>68</sup>

<i>Thomas</i>	<i>24 July 1562 Dunchurch</i>
<i>Arthur</i>	<i>24 July 1562 Dunchurch</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>27 November 1571 Hillmorton</i>
<i>John</i>	<i>20 October 1574 Hillmorton</i>

### **(13-C1b.) Alice 1535**

There is a death entry for an Alice Hall in Thurlaston, parish of Dunchurch, on 2 May 1560.<sup>69</sup> She is not listed as a widow nor a wife. Because of this, she is thought to have been a spinster.

### **(13-C1c.) Nicholas 1540**

There may have also been a son Nicholas. There is a Nicholas “Holl” buried in Newbold on 20 March 1616/1617.<sup>70</sup>

### **(13-C1d.) Emma 1545**

There is a marriage entry in Wolston for an Emma Hall who married Thomas Mann on 11 February 1573/1574.<sup>71</sup>

## **(13-C2.) Richard 1505**

Richard's only known record is his death record. He died 1 May 1558 in Dunchurch.<sup>72</sup> It is also possible this may refer to Richard born about 1470 if he lived to a very old age.

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<sup>65</sup> LDS 560726.

<sup>66</sup> LDS 576942 Item 1.

<sup>67</sup> LDS 576942 Item 1.

<sup>68</sup> LDS 560726, 554754.

<sup>69</sup> LDS 560726.

<sup>70</sup> LDS 576942 Item 1.

<sup>71</sup> LDS 548393 Item 2.

<sup>72</sup> LDS 560726.

# Chapter 14

## **Thomas Hall 1460**

As shown in the previous chapter, Thomas was listed in the 1487 Minister's Survey as “*Thomas son and heir of Richard Hall, deceased*”.

The next record Thomas appears in is this 1516/1517 summons where he is to appear as a juror:

### **Archer of Tanworth DR 37/2/Box 84/2 23 January 1516/1517**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Writ to summon named jurors to hear case John Archer, senior, v. Baldwin Heath late of Tanworth, 'gentilman', and Elizabeth Denford, late of Tanworth, widow. With list of names attached.

Jurors: John Syxwell, gent., John Dorset, gent., John Lytley of Rugby, Henry Warde of Pillerton, John Hopper of Walton, Thomas Gylbert of Stratford, Walter Rose of Stratford, Roger Hull of Henley, John Harper of Henley, John Bromege of Lawford, **Thomas Hall of Lawford**, Richard Wright of 'Happysford', John Thirkell of Stretton, John Dynley of Stretton, Richard Goode of Stretton, William Middleton of Tysoe, Robert Toly of Burmington, Thomas Wescote of Tanworth, Henry Hosyer of Stratford, Christopher Sadler of 'Wolvershill', Robert Cate of 'Sumeton', John Everarde of the same, John Byrde of Rowington, Alexander Acton of Baddesley Clynton.

Based on the date of 1517, it is believed that the Thomas Hall of Church Lawford (the juror) and the Thomas Hall of Harborough Magna (the land owner) were two separate people, with Thomas of Church Lawford being the father of the other Thomas.

It is believed that Thomas died sometime after 1524 when he is listed in Church Lawford in the 1524 Subsidy Tax held by the National Archives.<sup>73</sup> He is not believed to be the Thomas who died in 1543. That Thomas is believed to be his son.

## **Children:**

### **14-A. William 1485-Chapter 15**

### **14-B. Thomas 1490**

Thomas appears to remove to, or at least have land holdings in, Harborough Magna.

The first mention of him appears in this land deed in made 1515:

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<sup>73</sup> LDS 2228743, E179/192/120.

**Ward-Boughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/101 18 April 1515**

*At the Warwickshire County Record Office*

Gift with warranty from Thomas Crowe of King's Newnam, husbandman, to Thomas Steyne of Little Harborough, husbandman, of a croft of lane, 18 ridges of arable land, lying in the field of Harborough aforesaid, 2 ridges of pasture, 1½ roods of meadow, with appurtenances lying in the field aforesaid. To have and to hold to Steyne, his heirs and assigns, forever, of the chief lord of the fee, for the customary services, He gives power of attorney, to **Thomas Hall** of Great Harborough on his behalf, to take possession of the land and deliver seisin of it to Thomas Steyne, according to the form of this writing.

Witnesses: John Buswell, William Clarke, Richard Piwell, William woodward of Great Harborough, husbandman, and many others. Given at Little Harborough. 18th April, 6 Henry VIII.; Endorsed: This is a true copy examined by me Thomas Steane; Signed by John wise and John Spier.; No seal.

Thomas also appears in **"The Domesday of Inclosures, 1517-1518: Being the Extant Returns to Chancery"**, in Harborough Magna:<sup>74</sup>

Et dicunt quod Thomas Hall nuper fuit et adhuc exestit possessionatus pro termino certorum annorum adhuc durancium de vno Mesuagio et viginti quatuor acris terre arrabilis cum Mesualgio illo locate in Horborough predicta in Comitatu predicto ad anuum valorem viginti quatuor sol(idorum) et sic existens possessionatus sextus die Marcii anno regni domini Regis nunc septimo Mesuagium illud in ruinam et decasum fore et permanere permisit et adhuc permittit et dicunt quod P(rior) domus ordinis Cartusiensis in insula de Exholme<sup>a</sup> modo seisitus existit de tenementis predictis vt in iure domus suo predictae et tenentur de domino Rege vt de ducatu suo lan(c)astrie<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup>*Exholme refers the Priory of Axholme near Eppeworth, Lincolnshire.*

<sup>b</sup>*Dugdale does not notice property of the duchy of Lancaster here, apparently freehold.*

(My apologies again, my Latin is not good enough to translate this entry)

Thomas appears again in this 1520 deed:

**Ward-Broughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/47 1520/1521**

*At Warwickshire County Record Office*

Gift with warranty from Johanna Wodewarde of Sapcote in Leics., widow, daughter and an heir of John Hawker, late of Brynkelow, husbandman, and Richarde Wodwarde, son and heir of Johanna, to Thomas Stene and **Thomas**

<sup>74</sup> The Domesday of Inclosures, 1517-1518: Being the Extant Returns to Chancery, Vol 2, p 423, 671.  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=0Jg\\_AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA389&source=gbs\\_toc\\_r&cad=4#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=0Jg_AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA389&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=4#v=onepage&q&f=false)

**Halle** and their heirs and assigns, of all their burgages or messuages, lands and tenements, meadow and pasture, rents and services etc., which they have in the town and fields of Brynkelow. To have and to hold the aforesaid to Stene and **Halle** their heirs and assigns forever, of the chief lord of the fee for the customary services. Johanna and Richard give power of attorney on their behalf to Thomas Burdett and Thomas Hollway to take possession of the premises and deliver seisin to Stene, **Halle** and their heirs, Witnesses: Thomas Burton, John Maynard, John Payt, Thomas Maynerd, Thomas Pyt. Given at Brynkelow, 12 Henry VIII.; Seal 1: round; device: figure, possibly Virgin and Child; black; tag.; Seal 2: square; pattern; black; tag.

Strangely, Thomas does not appear in the 1524 Subsidy Tax.<sup>75</sup> He may have sold it to his uncle John who does appear in the tax record as he appears to have probably moved back to Church Lawford, where he does appear in the tax record.<sup>76</sup>

He died in Church Lawford in 1543 and has a will and probate, of which his inventory is the only part that survives.<sup>77</sup> Of those completing his inventory, the names Henry and William Hall appear.

The Act Books show that his son and heir John Hall was the executor.<sup>78</sup>

## **Children:**

### **14-B1. John 1515**

This John Hall is believed to be the John Hall of Harborough Magna who died in 1546.<sup>79</sup>

John had a will, but unfortunately it has not survived.<sup>80</sup> I was informed by the Lichfield Record Office that it appears that a large number of probates were lost during the English Civil War and Interregnum. Also, the parish register is missing the critical years of 1544-1548.

In the next deed, John Hall gets a Power of Attorney from Thomas and Agnes Steyne. This is probably the same Thomas Steyne that was involved in the 1515 Thomas Crowe deed in which John's father Thomas Hall 1490 was given a similar Power of Attorney.

### **Ward-Boughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/102 12 April 1540**

*At the Warwickshire County Record Office*

Creation of a Use: Gift with warranty from Thomas Steyne and Agnes, his wife, to Thomas Sceton, of a messuage with appurtenances in Little

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<sup>75</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>76</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>77</sup> LDS 95405.

<sup>78</sup> LDS 95275.

<sup>79</sup> LDS 95280 Index Only.

<sup>80</sup> Email with Lichfield Record Office 2010.

Harborough, lying near the land of Edward Boughton, esq., now in the tenure of Thomas Buswell, on the north, and the King's Highway on the south, and east; with a ½ virgate of land in the fields of Harborough belonging to the aforesaid messuage, and also a cottage with appurtenances in Coventry, in Dead Lane, between the tenement lately held by Elizabeth Large on the one hand and the holding of Larckener Crailes of Coventry, on the other; In latitude and longitude it extends from the highway in the aforesaid lane, to the land of John Onley; which cottage once belonged to Thomas Acton, late of Coventry, Purser, deceased. To have and to hold the aforesaid premises to Thomas Scotton, his heirs and assigns forever, to the use of Thomas Steyne and Agnes, his wife, to the end of their lives, and then to the use of their son Robert, his heirs and assigns forever, to be held of the chief lord of the fee for the customary services. Thomas and Agnes give power of attorney to **John Hall** and Thomas Buswell to take possession of the said premises to deliver seisin to Thomas Scotton. 12th April. 31 Henry VIII by the grace of God etc.; Endorsed: true copy examined by me Thomas Steane. Signed by John Wise and John Spire.; No seal.

Per the probate entry in the “Act Books”, John's widow was Agnes.<sup>81</sup> Act Book entries were usually a one line entry detailing who the executor(s) or administrator(s) were and the date the will or administration was entered for probate. Usually, this is either the widow, the eldest son or senior heir in the case of a daughter, grandchild or cousin. Agnes is listed as dying in Harborough Magna on 25 February 1588/1589.<sup>82</sup>

### **Children:**

#### **14-B1a. Thomas**

Baptized 17 October 1541, died 20 November 1541 in Harborough Magna.<sup>83</sup>

#### **14-B1b. John**

Baptized 11 April 1543 in Harbrough Magna.<sup>84</sup> Possibly the John Hall, weaver of Bubbenhall, who appears ca 1567 with the birth of his daughter Ann.<sup>85</sup> This may also be John Hall 14-B2a as Bubbenhall is right next to Ryton on Dunsmore. His wife was Alice who died on 5 February 1570/1571.<sup>86</sup> After 1577, Hall entries go cold in Bubbenhall, and no further Hall entries are to be found.

Bubbenhall is only about 5 miles southwest of Church Lawford and 7 miles from Harborough Magna. Neither his birth nor his marriage is to be found in the Bubbenhall registers, leading me to believe he had moved there from somewhere

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<sup>81</sup> LDS 95275.

<sup>82</sup> LDS 548401 Item 3.

<sup>83</sup> LDS 548401 Item 3.

<sup>84</sup> LDS 548401 Item 3.

<sup>85</sup> LDS 428979 Item 4.

<sup>86</sup> LDS 428979 Item 4.



else. In fact, his marriage record has yet to be found anywhere.

John is given a bequeathment in the will of Dame Margaret Boughton dated 15 November 1565 in Long Lawford where he is listed as “my late servant”.<sup>87</sup> One might extrapolate that he had left the area by 1565.

### **Children:**

#### **(14-B1b1.) Alice Daughter of John**

John may also be the father of an Alice born circa 1565. There is a death entry in Bubbenhall for “Alice Hall, Servant” on 25 April 1577.<sup>88</sup>

#### **14-B1b2. Ann Daughter of John**

John's daughter Ann, baptized 20 September 1567,<sup>89</sup> appears to be the Ann who married John Anderton in Frankton December 1593.<sup>90</sup> Frankton is about 3 miles east of Bubbenhall.

Note that Thomas and Richard Anderton were appraisers of Thomas Alcock's 1601 inventory along with Thomas Darby. These Anderton's appear to be possible brothers of a John whose will was written in 1603 in Leamington Priors.<sup>91</sup> It is not certain if these two John's are one and the same.

It appears that John and Ann were perhaps divorced and Ann remarried 23 November 1596, to John “Robberts” in Church Lawford under her maiden name of Hall.<sup>92</sup> The evidence for this lies with her children. Her believed son John in a 1668 affidavit,<sup>93</sup> and his son Walter (and her grandson) in the 4 October 1654 baptism of his daughter Elizabeth, both used the moniker “Anderton alias Roberts”.<sup>94</sup>

By her second marriage to John Roberts, she has two probable children, Jone and William both born in Church Lawford:<sup>95</sup>

“Annis” (Hall) Anderton-Roberts died 11 March 1603/1604 and John died exactly the same day 10 years later in Church Lawford.<sup>96</sup> (This might suggest a possible suicide.)

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<sup>87</sup> LDS 91943, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Crymes, 32 Morrison.

<sup>88</sup> LDS 428979 Item 4.

<sup>89</sup> LDS 428979 Item 4.

<sup>90</sup> LDS 504468 Item 9

<sup>91</sup> LDS 95295

<sup>92</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>93</sup> Shakespeare Centre Library and Archive, DR 18/3/51/8 31 July 1668, Affidavit of John Anderton, alias Roberts, of Leamington Priors, carpenter, in the same dispute. Papers relating to Cloud Bridge in Stoneleigh.

<sup>94</sup> LDS 1067477.

<sup>95</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>96</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

## **Children:**

### **14-B1b2a. John Anderton alias Roberts.**

It is believed that John Anderton and Ann had a son, the above mentioned John Anderton, born about 1595. He appears to move to Leamington Priors, where it appears some other of his Anderton relatives reside, and has a large family.

Baptisms from the Leamington Priors church registers:<sup>97</sup>

<i>William</i>	<i>8 May 1619</i>
<i>Alice</i>	<i>17 February 1621/1622</i>
<i>Jane</i>	<i>6 December 1624</i>
<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>15 July 1626</i>
<i>Walter</i>	<i>20 April 1628</i>
<i>Robert</i>	<i>30 January 1630/1631</i>

### **14-B1b2b. Jone Roberts**

Baptized 9 April 1598 and died 11 May 1619 in Church Lawford.<sup>98</sup>

### **(14-B1b2c.) Margery Roberts**

John and Ann may have had an unrecorded daughter Margery born ca 1600/1601 (note the gap in births). Might she have been named after Margery (Rode) Hall, Richard Hall's wife? Margery Roberts married in Church Lawford, Richard Sedgeley 27 September 1619. He died 21 December 1622 in Church Lawford and she died 19 March 1623/1624 in Church Lawford.<sup>99</sup> No apparent children.

### **14-B1b2d. William Roberts**

Baptized 22 January 1603/1604 in Church Lawford.<sup>100</sup> Nothing further.

### **14-B1b3. Edward son of John**

Edward is baptized in Bubbenhall 27 January 1570/1571 and died on 22 February 1570/1571.<sup>101</sup>

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<sup>97</sup> LDS 1067477.

<sup>98</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>99</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>100</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>101</sup> LDS 428979 Item 4.

#### **14-B1b4. John son of John**

John the twin of Edward is baptized in Bubbenhall 27 January 1570/1571 and died on 15 March 1570/1571.<sup>102</sup>

#### **(14-B1c.) Alice**

Alice may have been a daughter of John born about 1545-47. The parish registers for Harborough Magna are missing for the period of 1544-1548, so the possibility exists. She is mentioned in Francis Stene's will dated on 26 December 1576 in Harborough Magna as being in possession of a parcel of land he owned there.<sup>103</sup> She appears to marry Thomas Harris 16 December 1582 in Harborough Magna.<sup>104</sup> There is a Harris family living in Frankton in this time period.<sup>105</sup> Recall that Ann Hall was married in Frankton. Perhaps there is a connection.

#### **(14-B2.) William 1510**

A William Hall died 1547 in nearby Ryton (on-Dunsmore?) which is about 3-4 miles southwest of Church Lawford. He wrote a will naming his two children John and Elizabeth.<sup>106</sup> This Ryton may also be the Ryton in Salop County. If in Salop, then definitely no relation.

#### **Children:**

(14-B2a.) John – under 14 at the time of his father's will (prob 1543).  
May be the Bubbenhall John.

(14-B2b.) Elizabeth - under 14 at the time of her father's will (prob 1546).

#### **14-C. John 1495**

John appears with his brother (?) Richard in the 1522 Military Survey of Stretton upon Fosse.<sup>107</sup> Stretton is about 4-5 miles due north of Church Lawford. In the 1524 tax, John appears alone.<sup>108</sup> Unsure where he goes after this.

#### **14-D. Richard 1500**

Richard leaves Stretton and appears in neighboring Brinklow in the 1524 tax.<sup>109</sup> He apparently

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<sup>102</sup> LDS 428979 Item 4.

<sup>103</sup> LDS 95527.

<sup>104</sup> LDS 548401 Item 3

<sup>105</sup> LDS 504468 Item 9.

<sup>106</sup> LDS 95406

<sup>107</sup> Warwick County Record Office, #HR56-1.

<sup>108</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>109</sup> LDS 2228743.

moved back to Stretton and died there in 1559.<sup>110</sup> While his will does not survive, the Act Books list his son as Clement.<sup>111</sup> He and/or his brother John appear to be the progenitor(s) of the Pailton, Stretton and Monks Kirby Hall's. The main given names in this branch are Richard, John and Clement.

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<sup>110</sup> LDS 95280, Index Only.

<sup>111</sup> LDS 95275.

## Chapter 15

### William Hall 1485

William's first known appearance is in the 1522 Church Lawford Military Survey, where William was listed as a tenant of Abbott of Combe Abbey.<sup>112</sup>

In the 1525 Church Lawford tax he is listed with brother Thomas and father Thomas.<sup>113</sup>

He appears to be a principal in this deed of 1534:

#### **Ward-Boughton-Leigh of Brownsover, CR 162/49 3 April 1534**

*At the Warwickshire County Record Office*

Bargain and sale by John Byrde of Brynkelowe, son and heir of Thomas Byrd, late of the same, to William Boughton, esq., of a burgage without a messuage with appurtenances in Brynkelowe. By this deed also, he gives to John Barryngton, Leonard Hyed, esq., and **William Hall**, yeoman, the aforesaid burgage without messuage etc., which is situated in the Broke end, between the messuage of the Abbot of Combe on either side. To hold to themselves their heirs and assigns, to the use of William Boughton, his heirs etc., according to his last will forever of the chief lord of the fee, for the customary services. Byrd gives power of attorney on his behalf to William Wature and William Mutton, to take possession of the aforesaid premises and deliver seisin to Baryngton and the others. Given at Brynkelowe, 3rd April, 25 Henry VIII; Seal: missing; tag.; Endorsed: sealed and delivered on the day and year within written, in the presence of William Watters, William Motton, Edward Jupwell, **William Hall**, William Byley, John Pate, and others.

William died ca January 1557/1558. His will, dated 23 January 1557/1558, mentions his wife Mawde and sons William and Thomas:<sup>114</sup>

In the name of god amen, the xxiii daye of Januari In the yerre of ovr lord god 1557, I wyllm hall of churchlawforde hoole of mynde and memorye make this my last wyll and testament in maner and forme folowing. ffirst I bequeth my Sool to god Almyghtie the father the sonne and the holy goostebeseching a blessed \_\_\_\_\_ sayme may \_\_\_\_\_ holy Companie of Saynts to pray for me and my bodie to be buried in the church yarde of the said lawforde. Imprimis I bequeath to wyllm hall my sonne now in house wt me my Teame, Caste and Ca \_\_\_\_\_ plowghs and plowe geris belongginge therto. Also I will that the same wyllm hall and mawde my wif shall have the Tacke of my howse during therre lyves to gochr and after the death of my wif the said wyllm to have and enJoy the \_\_\_\_\_. Also I will that my wif and wyllm my sonne \_\_\_\_\_ Shepp and beane to canpri to gochr to the maynenance of the house: Item I will that my wif doo gyf where the will att her pleasure parte of Those Shepp and beatew which shall parte ii or iii bease and x or xii sheps of her parte lykewyse. Also I will that my wyf have her

<sup>112</sup> Warwick County Record Office, #HR56-1.

<sup>113</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>114</sup> LDS 95408.

Chamber bedding and suche stuf as to her bed belongyth wt her apparell also. Itm I forgave my sonne Thomas hall the w money which he borrowed of my wif besydes his parte of my goodes delyvered to him before for the pfon pformannce made att the tyme of his maryage. Itm the remaininter of my goodes unbequeathed my detts paid. I gyf unto maude my wif and wyllm hall my sonne whom I constytute and ordayne my full full executorr for the pformannce of this my laste will. These beyng wyttnessis: Syr wyllm pars, Thomas Preiste, Robert Bayle the yonger and Jhon maylyn my wyckbonn wt other men.

Mawde was apparently a second wife.

## **Children:**

### **15-A. Thomas 1520-Chapter 16**

#### **15-B. William 1525**

William picked up and removed to Cottesbach, Leicester.<sup>115</sup> His wife's name was Elizabeth. His long will was written on 13 January 1588/1589 and was probated on 28 May 1589.<sup>116</sup> He has over 3000 currently known descendants. They still reside mainly in England with a few branches in Australia. The rest of this lineage is currently online on Worldconnect at this address:

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=davilia1&id=I126165>

Joseph Henry Hall of Enderby, Leicestershire, who most graciously took the DNA test that verified our Church Lawford heritage, is a descendant of this William.

## **Children:**

### **15-B1. Miss (+John Crosse)**

May be the Jone Crosse, widow, who was buried in Church Lawford on 1 September 1615.<sup>117</sup>

### **15-B2. Henry (+ Eliza Bailey)**

He took over his father's lands in Easenhall which is in the parish of Monks Kirby. He married Eliza Bayley 19 June 1582 in Church Lawford.<sup>118</sup> His will dated 31 March 1614, witnessed by his brother William, mentions his wife Eliza and their two children William and Agnes. William married Mary Sedgely 9 October 1624 in Church Lawford.<sup>119</sup> They moved to Brinklow, but appear to

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<sup>115</sup> Leicester Archaeological Society vol 24 pp 61

<sup>116</sup> LDS 1519952, 1589 #93

<sup>117</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>118</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>119</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

have had no children. Agnes married Francis Garfield 17 November 1623 in Church Lawford.<sup>120</sup> They appear to have had a son William and then they disappear from the records. A Francis Garfield appears in Elmdon which is over by Birmingham in 1628 where three children are recorded, Thomas, Theophilis and Sarah.

#### **15-B3. Jane (+ William Checkley)**

Jane married William Checkley 15 August 1586 in Church Lawford.<sup>121</sup> Moved to Brinklow and then to Wolston where she died 11 June 1639. They had a large family.

#### **15-B4. William (+ Jane)**

His will dated 18 August 1632 mentions his children Henry, Elizabeth and Alice. Apparently, William had some new instructions, because on 30 June 1637, he wrote a codicil to his will. In it, he mentions children Henry, daughter-in-law Joane (widow of William Jr.), John, Alice and Elizabeth.

His wife appears to be the Jane who witnessed the will of John Cave of Cottesbach in 1613 and the Jane Hall, widow who died 5 December 1639 in Shawell.

Many descendants.

#### **15-B5. Mary (+ maybe Nicholas Hodgetts)**

Mary and Nicholas Hodgetts witnessed the 1632 will of William Hall 15-B4. As Nicholas lived over by Birmingham, it is thought as Mary also witnessed the will, that she is his sister.

#### **15-B6. Elizabeth (+ maybe Thomas Gillover)**

This is specifically just a supposition and theory.

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<sup>120</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>121</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

## **Chapter 16**

### **Thomas Hall 1520**

Not much is known about Thomas. Aside from the mention in his father's will, he has so far only been found mentioned one other time. He was an appraiser to Robert Bate's inventory dated 8 December 1558 where he styled himself as Thomas William Hall, "Jentylma" (Thomas son of William Hall, Gentleman).<sup>122</sup> People often did this kind of styling to differentiate same named peoples in the same place. We know he was married before 1558 because of the debt he incurred of his stepmother for his marriage was explicitly mentioned in his father's will.<sup>123</sup>

The prominence our Hall's held in Church Lawford appears to have faded immensely by this time. From this generation on, they appear to not have owned any land, instead appearing to lease or rent their farms. Nor are any wills found from this generation on. It appears that William took the bulk of the family wealth to Cottesbach, Leicester when he moved there. The only probate found is the inventory for Henry, son of John in 1576, and even then, it was not a very big estate. It is uncertain when or why the fortunes of our Hall's changed so drastically, but it is evident that by this time, it had. Perhaps when more records can be found in England, especially more tax records, we might be able to discern what happened.

He died 12 May 1594 in Church Lawford.<sup>124</sup>

### **Children:**

#### **16-A. Katherine**

Katherine is believed to have married George Alcock. She mentions her brother Thomas Hall in her will of 1607. See the **Alcock Section** for more.

#### **(16-B.) Philip**

The Phillip Hawle who died 10 October 1579 in Church Lawford may have been his son.<sup>125</sup>

#### **(16-C.) Jane**

Was the Jane Haule who died 13 March 1586/1587 in Church Lawford Thomas' daughter or Philip's wife?<sup>126</sup>

#### **16-D. Thomas-Chapter 17**

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<sup>122</sup> LDS 95306.

<sup>123</sup> LDS 95408.

<sup>124</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>125</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>126</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.



# Chapter 17

## Thomas Hall 1551

As shown by the recent DNA results, our Thomas appears to be the son of Thomas son of William (See Appendix A: The Hall DNA Results). Thomas was originally thought to be the son of the John 1520 (13-B1a) who died in 1560. However, with the information garnered from these DNA results, it appears that our Thomas was a closer relation to William than to John. Thomas appears to have been born in Church Lawford about 1551. The church register for Church Lawford doesn't begin until 1575, so an exact date for his birth is impossible via that source. The first concrete entry we have for Thomas is his marriage in Church Lawford:<sup>127</sup>

*10 February 1588/1589      Thomas Hall and Katherine Dalton.*

They had the following children baptized, again in Church Lawford:

<i>22 June 1589</i>	<i>John son Thomas</i>
<i>21 March 1590/1591</i>	<i>Edward son Thomas</i>
<i>25 August 1594</i>	<i>William son Thomas</i>
<i>13 September 1601</i>	<i>Thomas son Thomas</i>

Katherine Dalton Hall was buried on January 22, 1627/1628 in Church Lawford.<sup>128</sup>

About 1628 or 1629, Thomas appears to marry an Elizabeth. I have not been able to locate their actual marriage. There are many nearby parishes that still did not have their own parish registers in this time period, or have been lost.

Thomas appears to be buried on 28 March 1630 in Church Lawford.<sup>129</sup> To date, I have not found a probate record for him.

Elizabeth then married Henry Dawson on 23 September 1630 in Church Lawford.<sup>130</sup> He is buried on 13 August 1631 in Church Lawford.<sup>131</sup> The reason it is believed Elizabeth was the widow of Thomas is the fact that Henry was aged at the time of this marriage and had had a large family by his first wife, Ann, who had died 6 May 1630.<sup>132</sup>

Elizabeth married again on 22 April 1633 to Thomas Porter.<sup>133</sup> I have found no death dates for Thomas Porter or Elizabeth, although I am fairly certain they both died during the interregnum. There is one entry for a "Widow" Porter being buried on 22 September 1662, although I believe that is far to long for it to be our Elizabeth.<sup>134</sup> This Thomas Porter may be the same Thomas Porter who witnessed the

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<sup>127</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>128</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>129</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>130</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>131</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>132</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>133</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>134</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

Robert Hall deed shown below in the next chapter.

## **The Hall's Leave Church Lawford**

The Hall's appear to have moved away for good by the early 1630's. Elizabeth's marriage in 1631 is the last entry for a Hall in the Church Lawford register for the next 100+ years.<sup>135</sup>

### **Children:**

#### **17-A. John 1589**

Nothing Further. May be the John Hall, Servant to Richard Lucas of Thurlaston in the parish of Dunchurch who died 14 November 1610.<sup>136</sup>

#### **17-B. Edward 1591 – Chapter 18**

#### **17-C. William 1594**

He may be the William Hall who had a daughter Joan baptized on 22 December 1622 and buried on 3 January 1622/1623 in Wolston.<sup>137</sup> Wolston is only a little over a mile southwest of Church Lawford. This is the only Hall entry in this period, although there is a burial record for a Nicholas Hall on 17 June 1562, a baptism of John son Johan Hall alias Froggett on 1 January 1575/1576, and a marriage, Thomas Mann and Em Hall on 11 February 1573/1574.<sup>138</sup> The first two have been addressed elsewhere in this discourse. How the last entry relates to our Hall's is still unknown. Wolston also carries several names that appear to be the same people that married into the family, John Crosse and William Checkley. There are also familiar names of Mutton and Sedgeley leading me to believe that Wolston may have become a later family hub.

There is also an entry for an Ann daughter of William and Ann Hall baptized 10 October 1624 in Southam.<sup>139</sup> This is the only entry for a William Hall here.

He may also be the William who appears in Barnacle and then perhaps later in about 1630 in Shackerstone, Leicester where a William Hall is reported as owning a ½ share of the parish.<sup>140</sup> The fact that he is in Shackerstone and that Francis Hall married there in 1634, offers tantalizing possibilities of a connection. See the **Chapter 19** for more details.

**Update 7 March 2011:** The Shackerstone theory has just been disproven. A descendant researcher in Australia has shown that the Shackerstone William was the son of a John Hall who purchased the greater portion of Shackerstone in 1625, and that it was his son William who is

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<sup>135</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>136</sup> LDS 548402 Item 1.

<sup>137</sup> LDS 548393 Item 2.

<sup>138</sup> LDS 548393 Item 2.

<sup>139</sup> LDS 548393 Item 1.

<sup>140</sup> LDS 942.54 H2cu p 153.

shown as Lord of the Manor in 1630.<sup>141</sup> Included in the report is a letter from Susan Louisa Hall Bracher (the immigrant ancestress of the researcher), written in 1894, describing the family history in England and the move to Australia.

### **(17-D.) Margaret 1597 (assumed)**

There is a large gap of dates between William and Thomas' baptisms so there may have also been a daughter Margaret born about 1597 that married William Green, 28 October 1622 in Church Lawford and had the following children baptized in Church Lawford:<sup>142</sup>

<i>Ann</i>	<i>18 May 1623</i>
<i>Mary</i>	<i>1 January 1624/1625</i>

Margaret died 29 November 1626 in Church Lawford.<sup>143</sup> After-wards, the Green's appear to disappear from the Church Lawford register. As mentioned above, she may also belong to the second Thomas Hall of Church Lawford (13-B1a3).

### **17-E. Thomas 1601**

Thomas appears to be the Thomas who appears in Barnacle, Ansty and/or Shilton. See the next chapter for more details. As mentioned above, he may also belong to the second Thomas Hall (13-B1a3). He may also be the Thomas Hall who appears in Southam the same time as a William Hall as mentioned above.

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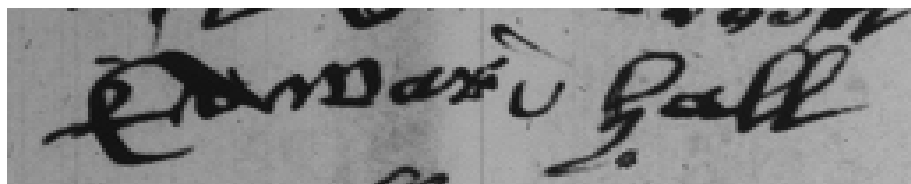
<sup>141</sup> Timothy Bracher, [bracher@satlink.com.au](mailto:bracher@satlink.com.au), POB 699, Mt Eliza, 3930, Victoria, Australia.  
<http://www.onthe.net.au/~artbydesign/bracher/pdfs/1844to1852.pdf>

<sup>142</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>143</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

# Chapter 18

## Edward Hall 1591

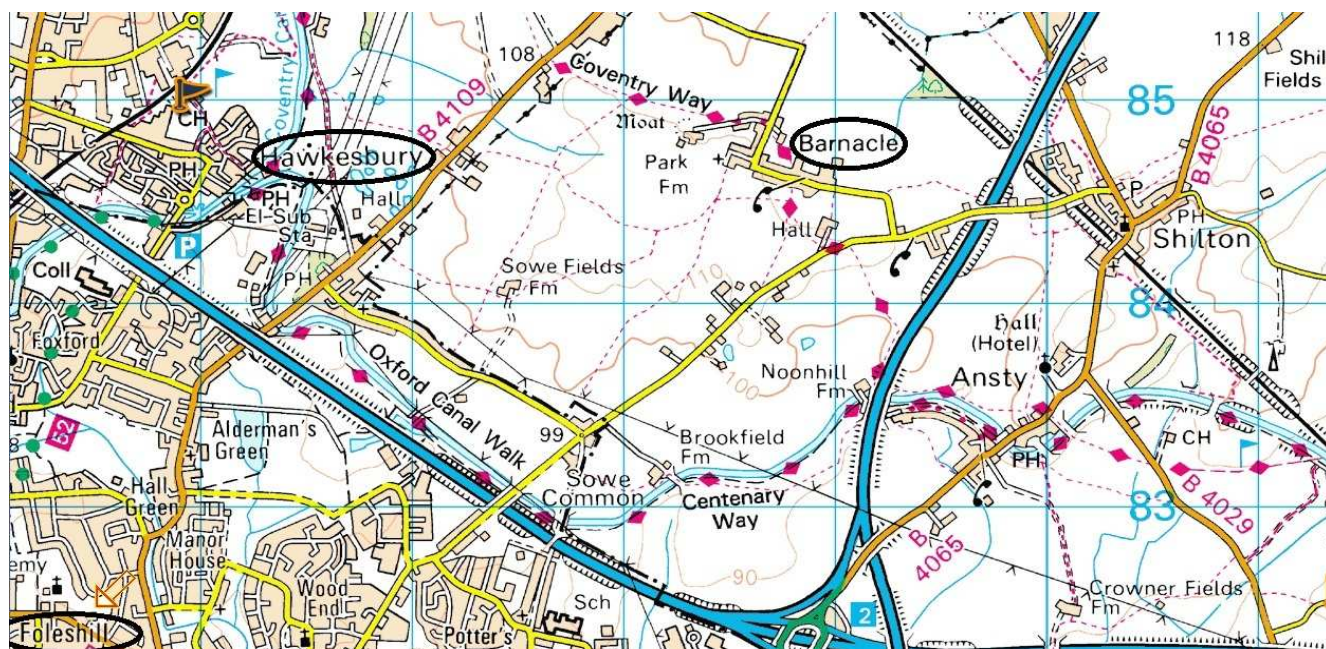


144

Edward Hall was, as proven by the recent DNA results, the Edward Hall baptized in Church Lawford, Warwick on 21 March 1590/1591 to Thomas Hall and Katherine Dalton.<sup>145</sup> He married 30 January 1612/1613 in Foleshill, just north of Coventry, Elizabeth Kymberlie the daughter of Martin and Agnes Kymberlie. They had four known children:<sup>146 147</sup>

<b>Foleshill:</b> 17 November 1613	<i>Martyn of Sydnole (buried 17 February 1613/1614)</i>
<b>Bulkington:</b> 5 February 1614/1615	<i>ffrancis son Edward</i>
<b>Bulkington:</b> 8 June 1617	<i>Joseph son Edward (buried 12 July 1617)</i>
<b>Bulkington:</b> 2 October 1619	<i>Elizabeth dau Edward</i>

Edward was living in the hamlet of Sydnall, or Sidenhall, in the parish of Foleshill, immediately after his marriage as shown in his son Martyn's birth. Sydnall, now called Hawkesbury, is in the northeast part of Foleshill parish and lies just opposite of the Bulkington southern line. Foleshill sits on the bottom left of this map:



<sup>144</sup> LDS 95336 Inventory of James Bennett of Bulkington, 22 August 1639.

<sup>145</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>146</sup> LDS 559233.

<sup>147</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

Edward appears to have soon after moved next door to the hamlet of Barnacle, which is in the southernmost part of the parish of Bulkington.

\*\*\*Note: Bulkington village is located about 1.5 miles north of Barnacle.

It is believed that Francis was named after his mother Elizabeth's cousin Francis Kymberlie who lived in Harborough Magna. Edward and Elizabeth may have very well met there and then went to Foleshill to marry, as was the tradition; to marry in the bride's home parish.

## Edward And His Brothers In Barnacle

As shown above in Chapter 17, it appears Edward had three brothers, William, Thomas and John, of which at least two, William and Thomas appear to have followed Edward to Barnacle. Here are some deeds that have been found:

### For Edward:

**Warwickshire ER 3/2536 1 February 1642/1643**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Conveyance from Thomas Overton of Barnacle alias Barnwangle, in the parish of Bulkington, yeoman, and Richard Overton, yeoman (son of the said Thomas) to Joseph Chambers of Coventry, clothier, for £20 of a messuage with garden and orchard, one yard land **heretofore in the occupation of Edward Hall and now in the occupation of Richard Overton.** Witnesses: William Lago, **Joseph Perkins** and **Obediah Chambers.**

Joseph Perkins is very possibly related to the Pierce Perkins who married Ann Pick the apparent aunt of Francis Hall's wife Elizabeth Pick.

### For William:

**Warwickshire ER 3/2535 2 January 1639/40**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Settlement on the marriage of Richard Overton, one of the sons of Thomas Overton of Barnacle, yeoman, and Margaret, daughter of John Sharp of Shareston, co. Leics., being an agreement between Thomas and Richard Overton and William Byddle and Nicholas Sharp of Snareston, yeoman, that the former would stand seised of a messuage **formerly in the occupation of William Hall but now of Richard Overton,** a close to the said messuage belonging then used by Thomas and Richard Overton, a croft abutting on to the land near the said messuage in the tenure of Thomas and Richard Overton, one yard land with appurtenances in the tenure of Thomas and Richard Overton and a half moiety of one other yard land in the tenure of **Richard Smyth** and **Robert Lole**; as to the said premises (except the said half moiety of one yard land) to the use of Richard Overton and Margaret his wife and their heirs and as to the said moiety of one yard land, to the

use of Richard Smyth for life with remainders over as before.

## For Thomas:

**Warwickshire ER 3/2534 11 January 1638/9**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Conveyance to uses from Thomas Overton of Barnacle, yeoman, to Thomas Goode of Shilton, yeoman, and Richard Smith of Shilton, yeoman, of three messuages with gardens and orchards and a yard land to each belonging in Barnacle in the parish of Bulkington **in the respective occupations of Thomas Hall, Richard Smith and Thomas Overton**; a close with appurtenances in Shilton in the occupation of Thomas Overton; two lands or ridges and a headland with a hedge called St. Merye Hadland; and one dole of meadow called St. Mary Goore in Bulkington Fields; to hold to uses more particularly therein specified, chiefly for the benefit of Thomas Overton and his son Richard.

Witnesses: Elizabeth Biddle wife of John Biddle of Hampton, Ann Dudley, Edward Palmer and Richard Maheroe.

Is it possible that this Thomas was Edward's father instead of his brother, and that the brother Thomas was the Thomas who shows up in Southam with a William Hall? Only one Thomas Hall death was found in Church Lawford. It is unknown what happened to the other Thomas. Perhaps the Thomas who died in 1630 was Thomas 13-B1a3. This scenario is unlikely but without hard evidence, it must be investigated further. Note that this Thomas was in actual possession at the time of the deed, unlike the other deeds where Edward and William were former occupiers.

With all of these Hall's connected to the Overton family lands in such a small area, it certainly suggests a connection. Note also the proximity to the other families of Barnacle, especially the Richard Smith, Obediah Chambers and Lole families.

## The Brothers Split Up

The brothers appear to split up in the 1620's. By the early 1640's, Edward and William appear to have moved.

It is unknown what became of William. It is now believed that this William is not the William who owned a half share of Shackerstone, Leicester by 1630.

Thomas appears to have stayed in the Barnacle area possibly in Ansty. It doesn't appear to Shilton as it's parish registers begin in 1589, but no mentions of *any* Hall's were found.<sup>148</sup> Ansty is the next most likely parish but, unfortunately, its parish registers don't begin until 1673 and thus won't be of any assistance.<sup>149</sup> There a list of marriages apparently from Ansty dating from 1591, but no Hall marriages were found.<sup>150</sup>

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<sup>148</sup> LDS 548000 Item 1.

<sup>149</sup> LDS 428958 Item 2.

<sup>150</sup> LDS 942.48 K29w Vol 1, pp41-52.



## **Edward's Last Confirmed Mention**

We also know Edward was still alive in 1647 per the Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead letter:

*“Mr Francis Hall had my children over wth him, he did live in Buckingtun parish where my Uncle Darbie lives before he came over, but I doe not know whereabout he is planted, whether neere unto you or far of. **He sent a tre or two unto his ffather since he came over**, but nothing of my children wch makes the more doubtfull of them.”*

## **Edward after 1647**

From here, tracing Edward becomes harder. Here are some notes and possibilities:

A search of the parish record of Draycote of which the hamlet of Frankton is part, produced no entries for Edward or Elizabeth. I have not been able to find a burial date yet for either of them.

There is an administration in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) for an Edward Hall who died overseas (ultramarinis) in 1649/1650.<sup>151</sup> It does not give the town of origin for this Edward or where he died overseas. His widow was Margaret.

There is another PCC administration for an Edward Hall in Maxstoke in 1655.<sup>152</sup> His estate is administered to a Richard King. The church record gives this record of his death “*Edward Hall, yeoman was buried on the tenth day of Maye at one oclock in the morning in the year of our Lord 1655.* Another Maxstoke Hall death is this one, *George Hall, Gent and Late High Constable 18 February 1657/1658.* There is also this marriage, *Richard Brearley and Lucye Hall both of Maxstoke, 18 January 1655/1656.* These are the only Hall families found in the register, which begins in 1653.<sup>153</sup>

## **Edward Hall of Marston Jabbet, Parish of Bulkington 1627**

This Edward may very well be our Edward. He witnessed the will of John Perkins of Marston Jabett in the parish of Bulkington, in the County of Warwick, yeoman.<sup>154</sup>

In John's will, dated 21 April 1627, he directs that he shall:

"be buried in Bulkington churchyard," and mentions: Anne "my daughter" — (not married); "my Wife" Elizabeth — executrix.

Icabod Perkins "my son." Noie Perkins "my son", Joseph "my son", Obadiah "mv son", "my son" Micah. Oliver Perkins "my brother."

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<sup>151</sup> LDS 93255, 1649/1650.

<sup>152</sup> LDS 93259, August 1655, p169.

<sup>153</sup> LDS 229156.

<sup>154</sup> LDS 95501.

Overseers, Thomas Drew of Bulkington, yeoman. Michael Smith of Marston Jabett, blacksmith.

Thomas Ailsburie, Michael Smith, William Armeson, Nehemiah B.;>-sitt, witnesses.

The inventory, dated 16 May 1627, was taken by: **John Harrison, yeoman**, Thomas Tarlton, jun., **Edward Hall, taylor, of Marston Jabett**.

Proved at Lichfield, 23 June 1627 by the executrix.  
Amount £112. 17s. Od.

Marston Jabbet is a hamlet in the northern-most part of Bulkington and quite near to Bramcote where the Darby's lived. Also John Harrison may be a relative of Edward's wife Elizabeth...her mother was a Harrison.

### **Edward Hall of Frankton**

An Edward Hall begins to appear in the tax records of Frankton ca 1624. It is uncertain if this is our Edward or another one. Our Edward was found in Bulkington in 1639, as proven by his signature on the inventory of John Bennett dated 7 August 1639.<sup>155</sup> However this does not mean he was still living there. This is about the time Francis was leaving for America and may have come up from Frankton to assist him. A land deed has been located that contains Frankton Edward's signature. Once the deed is acquired, and the signatures compared, it should be possible to tell if these are the same men. Until that time, I am going to assume they are the same man, and continue analyzing this Edward. There are very few Edward Hall's in Warwickshire at this time, so the possibility of these two being the same is quite good.

This Edward is again found in Frankton in 1636 when he appears to become a trustee of land in Hunningham as shown here:

#### **Leigh of Stoneleigh, DR 18/10/63/8-9 1 May 1636**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

*Deeds, relating to lands in Hunningham purchased by Edward, Lord Leigh of Thomas Cox in 1727*

Conveyance and counterpart being Marriage Settlement of Thomas Lapworth, Budnell, [?Bubbenhall], husbandman and Margaret Wayste, daughter of William Wayste, Ethorp, Wappenbury, husbandman and Anne his wife, whereby William and Ann Wayste convey to **Edward Hall, Francome, [sic. ?Frankton], Warks.**, husbandman and John Beere, Budnell [?Bubbenhall], Warks., husbandmen, as trustees, meadow grounds in Hunningham formerly purchased of Thomas Cox, and now in occupations Ralph Austin, Richard Bonnett and John Whome, husbandmen, to the use of William for life, then to Thomas and Margaret for her life with remainder to the heirs of her body or in default to

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<sup>155</sup> LDS 95336.



Edward Wayste, son of William and Ann.

Signed: **Edward Hall**, John Beere (by mark), William Waiste.

Witnesses: Edward Wayste, Thomas Wayste, Thomas Lettes, Ralph Austin (mark), John Morris (mark).

This Edward is further confirmed in Frankton in 1638 and 1641 as shown in these Warwick Quarter Session entries:<sup>156</sup>

### **1638:**

**Joseph Thurstans and Edward Hall.** - Whereas this court was this present day informed that one Joseph Thurstans was at Michaelmas last hired as a servant with **Edward Hall** of Franckton in this county for one year then next following and that the said Joseph fell lame in his said master's service about Christmas last and so continued until Our Lady clay last, at which time the said **Edward Hall** finding small hope of his recovery sent him to Long Lawford in this county being the place of his birth, now forasmuch as it is acknowledged here in court that the said Joseph Thurstans was retained by the said **Edward Hall** for one whole year it is therefore thought fit and so ordered in the presence of counsel on both sides that the said Joseph Thurstans shall forthwith be sent unto his said master **Edward Hall**, who is to provide for him until Michaelmas next according to the law, and if he shall not then be recovered of his lameness this court will then take such further order for his relief as shall be thought meet. (*fol 27*).

### **1641:**

**Hundred of Knightlo and Burton and Hall.** - Whereas this court was this present day informed that there was lately a suit commenced and brought by William Gilpin, gentleman, against of inhabitants of the hundred of Knightlow in this county for a robbery made and committed upon him the said Mr. Gilpyn by persons unknown upon Dunsmoore heath in the said hundred of Knightlow, and whereas this court is further informed that upon the said suit so commenced Edward Burton of Longlawford in the parish of Newbold in this county and Edward Hall of Franckton were summoned to appear for and on the behalf of the inhabitants of the said hundred and thereupon have been enforced to disburse several sums of money in and about the defence of the said suit in all amounting to the sum of 59s. 4d. As is informed, it is therefore thought fit and so ordered that the high constables of the said hundred of Knightlow shall forthwith make a levy for the collecting of the same sun or so much thereof as they the said Edward Burton and Edward Hall shall justly and truly make appear to be due by a note signed under the hand of the attorney for them in that suit or otherwise, and the same money so levied shall forthwith pay unto the said Edward Burton and Edward Hall, they the said Edward Burton and Edward Hall abating their proportionable part of the same levy. (*fol 80*)

This Edward was definitely man of respect, apparently holding a position of trust by being one of the overseers of Knightlow Hundred.

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<sup>156</sup> LDS 942.48 B4w Vol 2, pp. 38,82.

## Edward's Location in Relation to Elizabeth Whitehead

Assuming for arguments sake Edward of Bulkington is the same as Edward of Frankton and possibly Hunningham, the towns of Frankton and Hunningham are quite close to Leamington Priors (now Royal Leamington Spa), and therefore it would very easy for Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead to know of the letters Edward had received from his son Francis in America. She might have also written to her uncle Thomas Darby of Bulkington and gotten word of the letters. The relation of these towns to each other can be seen in this map:



## Edward “Hale” of Hunningham

An Edward “Hale” appears in the deeds of Hunningham. This may also be an entirely different person as the surname is consistently written “Hale/Haile/Hayle” instead of “Hall”. Also the “Frankton” Edward is known as husbandman (land renter) and the “Hunningham” Edward is known as yeoman (land owner). But with Edward of Frankton having known dealings in Hunningham, these deeds are added until they can either be proven or dis-proven.

### Warwickshire ER 3/2543 26 January 1652/3

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Lease from Jane Holte of Coventry (widow of William Holte late of Coventry, yeoman, deceased) and Joseph Holte of Coventry, clothier (son of the said William and Jane) to Edward Hale of Hunningham, yeoman, in consideration that **Edward Hale** had at his own costs built three bays of building upon the lands thereafter demised, of a messuage, garden and orchard together with the aforesaid bays of building and a parcel of ground near to the said messuage situate in Hunningham, sometime the land of Henry Busbee and then in the occupation of **Edward Hale**, for a term of 21 years at a yearly rent of £5.

Witnesses: John Brownell and Richard Page.

**Warwickshire ER 3/2544 15 May 1654**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Lease from Thomas Cox the younger of Hunningham, yeoman, to **Edward Hale** of Hunningham, yeoman, in consideration of a building of three bays then lately erected by Edward Hale, of a messuage, garden and orchard with a parcel of land adjoining to the said messuage in Hunningham then in the tenure of **Edward Hale**, for a term of 25 years at a rent of £5 per annum.

Witnesses: John Brownell, Elizabeth Brownell and James Gorwell.

On June 11, 1663, Edward “Hayles” had his administration in Hunningham.<sup>157</sup> His wife was Ann and her administration was on August 10, 1669, also in Hunningham.<sup>158</sup> They appear to have had children, William and Elizabeth, a spinster.

### **Another Hall Line in Barnacle - Possible Connections**

In 1648, a Robert Hall appears in Barnacle.<sup>159</sup> It is possible he is the son of Thomas who appears to have stayed in this area, living in Barnacle and Shilton, while it is also possible that this is the Robert Hall son of Richard (will dated 13 November 1612)<sup>160</sup> and Elizabeth (inventory dated 7 December 1633)<sup>161</sup> who was originally of Withybrook, two parishes to the east. That Richard is believed to be connected to the Stretton under Fosse branch of the family.

**Warwickshire ER 3/2538 12 May 1648**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Conveyance from Thomas Overton of Barnacle in the parish of Bulkington, corvisor, son and heir apparent of Thomas Overton of the same place, yeoman, to **Robert Hall of Barnacle, yeoman**, for £10 of a cottage, garden, and orchard, one yard land thereto belonging in the occupation of Robert Hall and one half yard land in the occupation of **Richard Smyth**; which yard land and half yard land contain 80 acres and are situate in Barnacle.

Witnesses: **Thomas Porter**, Jane Chambers and **Obediah Chambers**.

These are all the same names as seen above.

As shown in the previous chapter, a Thomas Porter married 22 April 1633 in Church Lawford, Elizabeth the widow of Thomas Hall (who died 28 March 1630), and Henry Dawson (who died 13

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<sup>157</sup> LDS 95621.

<sup>158</sup> LDS 95641.

<sup>159</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

<sup>160</sup> LDS 95423.

<sup>161</sup> LDS 95433.

August 1631). If this is in fact the same Thomas Porter and if Robert was the son of one of the sons of Thomas Hall 1551 then this would then be Robert's step-grandfather. No probates have been found for either Henry Dawson or Thomas Porter.

Thirty years later, John Hall, Robert's son appears:

**Warwickshire ER 3/2540 25 September 1678**

*At the Shakespeare Archive*

Settlement between John Lole of Marston, yeoman, of the first part, **Richard Lole** of Barnacle, yeoman, and Katherine his wife, of the second part, and **Joseph Lole** of Barnacle youngest son of the said Richard and Katherine, of the third part (reciting no. 2539), whereby it was agreed that the premises described in no. 2539 should be conveyed to John Lole to the uses described in no. 2539 and that Joseph Lole should, out of the said premises after the death of his parents, pay certain sums to the children of **John Lole** as directed by the said Richard and Katherine.

Seals of red wax.

Witnesses: Thomas Murton and **John Hall**

Robert's will dated 1 April 1682 lists, wife Margaret, sons John and Joseph and daughter Margaret.<sup>162</sup> It is believed that the Mary Hall who married Randal Clues 23 July 1676 and died about 1680 in Bulkington and was also his daughter, although she is not listed or mentioned.<sup>163</sup> Robert did have a daughter Mary baptized 14 December 1653 in Bulkington.<sup>164</sup>

## **Children:**

### **18-A. Martyn 1613**

Baptized on 17 November 1613 and died 17 February 1613/1614 in Sydnall, Foleshill.<sup>165</sup>

### **18-B. Francis 1615 – Chapter 19**

### **18-C. Joseph 1617**

Baptized on 8 June 1617 and died on 12 July 1617 in Bulkington.<sup>166</sup>

### **18-D. Elizabeth 1619**

Elizabeth was baptized on 2 October 1619 and married Joseph Rogers on 11 September

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<sup>162</sup> LDS 95696.

<sup>163</sup> LDS 428980 Item 1.

<sup>164</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

<sup>165</sup> LDS 559233.

<sup>166</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

1638 in Bulkington.<sup>167</sup> They had one daughter Susanna born probably 1640 who was still alive in 1681. Elizabeth died 22 September 1674<sup>168</sup> and Joseph died about 4 July 1681, the date his will was proved, both in Bulkington.<sup>169</sup> Joseph's very short will leaves all of his property to his daughter Susanna who was apparently unmarried. There is no mention of his brother-in-law Francis Hall in the will.

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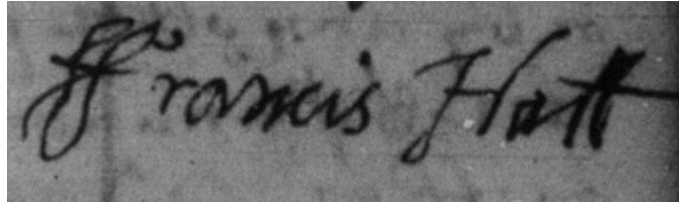
<sup>167</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

<sup>168</sup> LDS 839371 Item 1.

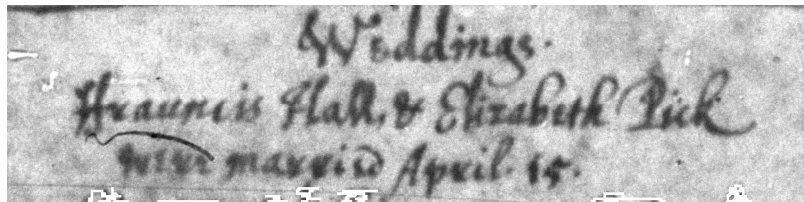
<sup>169</sup> LDS 95692.

## Chapter 19

### Francis Hall 1615



As shown at the beginning of this work, Francis was baptized in Bulkington, 5 February 1614/1615. It is believed he may have been named after his mother Elizabeth's cousin Francis Kymberlie who lived in Harborough Magna, which is only about a mile or so north of Church Lawford. Nothing yet is known of his young life up to his marriage. He may have spent time in Birmingham, possibly as an apprenticeship or in a school. He married Elizabeth Pick, 15 April 1634, in Shackerstone, Leicester, as seen here:<sup>170</sup>



She was apparently from Birmingham. It's possible they met when she was visiting her (probable) uncle and aunt Pierce and Ann (Pick) Perkins who lived in Bulkington.

With William Hall of Shackerstone being apparently dis-proven as Francis' uncle, it is unknown why they went all the way up there to be married. It is thought that the Picke family is Leicestershire based and that may have been the reason.

Francis was either well educated, or just extremely smart, as it was proven in his later years as a skilled Attorney. (It is said that the current office of Attorney General was modeled after him.) He was also an elected Representative for Stratford, Connecticut several times. He was definitely a man of education and respect.

In those times, being educated in England meant that the student's family must have had means to send them to school. It is unknown when or how he was educated as it appears that neither his father or grandfather owned any land or had any real wealth to speak of, unless they were wealthy tradesmen. In either case, a probate should have been found for them, but none has been found. And again, with William of Shackerstone being apparently dis-proven as his uncle, it discounts the rich uncle theory I had been running with.

Francis was definitely not financially destitute, as it appears from other records that he may have made

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<sup>170</sup> LDS 595763.

several trips between England and America and could still afford to transport two servants, the Whitehead boys to America. It is possible that the funds may have come from his wife's family. Elizabeth did inherit a house and some land in England, which Francis sold by 1664.<sup>171</sup> It was part of her dower at their marriage apparently, but was supposed to go directly to the children, which is why Isaac sued his father, on behalf of her heirs, over the sale.

To date, the location of this land and house has not been found. I suspect it may be in Leicestershire. As there was no deed registry at that time, it may never be found. Our only hope is to find the will that gave Elizabeth the land and house, but from what I have been able to determine from the Pick side of the family, they weren't land owners either and no wills have been found for them in Warwick yet. There are a number of Picke's in Leicestershire, and with him marrying her in Shackerstone, she may not be the Elizabeth Pick of Birmingham, but yet another, perhaps an unrecorded one of Leicestershire. Much more research on this side of the family is needed for sure.

So where did Francis get the good education and the money to make so many trips and also have servants? These are questions that should be asked, but may never be satisfactorily answered, they being lost to time. But that won't stop us from trying.

Francis was found numerous times in the Connecticut records, but most of them are via transcriptions made by a clerk. However, in a couple of places his actual signature is found. For a short period in the mid-1680's the Stratford Deed Book was actually signed by the Grantor. It is one of these few signatures that is found above and on the title page of this work.<sup>172</sup>

Francis also appears to have written and signed his own will. It was thought before that the "chicken-scratch" above his signature was his signature. However, with his actual signature found in other documents, that theory can be completely dispensed with. Also, the penmanship and script in his will are consistent with his signature, leading me to believe and conclude that he indeed wrote it himself.

There are still many questions that need to be answered about Francis' early life in England, but now that his origin has been confirmed in Bulkington, perhaps those details will come to light now that we know where to look.

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<sup>171</sup> LDS 4273

<sup>172</sup> LDS 5770 Stratford, Fairfield, Connecticut Deed Book 2 pp 74, 125.

## **Extrapolated English Lineage**

**Based on this discourse and the evidence within it, this is believed to be most accurate ancestral lineage for our Hall's:**

**(Ernald 1130)**

**(William 1165)**

**(John 1210)**

**(Nicholas 1240)**

**Nicholas 1275**

**William 1310**

**John 1340**

**Mr 1370**

**Thomas 1400**

**Richard 1430**

**Thomas 1460**

**William 1490**

**Thomas 1525**

**Thomas 1551**

**Edward 1591**

**Francis 1615**



# **Appendixes**

# **Appendix A**

## **The Hall DNA Results**

## Proving of Our Church Lawford Heritage

In late 2009, I became aware of another line of Hall's from Church Lawford, the aforementioned William Hall 1525 line who moved from Church Lawford to Cottesbach, Leicester in about the 1570's. His son, William Hall born about 1566, was embroiled in a major controversy pertaining to what was called "Enclosing" of land in the parish of Cottesbach, where he was one of the major owners of land. In the process of the turmoil, it was stated in the record that William Hall, Jr was born in Church Lawford, and moved to Cottesbach when very young.

I was able to trace many of the lines and as of early 2010, I had located over 3000 descendants and many living cousins still in England. While not included in this discourse, they can be seen here: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=davilial&id=I126165>

I, and others, had been having difficulty proving that Francis Hall's father Edward was the Edward Hall from Church Lawford. It occurred to me that if I could locate a living male line descendant on this new English line, and they would be willing to take a DNA test, we could definitively prove or disprove the connection. So, I began tracing the direct male Hall's through the many lines of descent.

Eventually in March of 2010, I was able to make a connection to Jean Huncote of Leicestershire. She had placed a query asking about the World War I records of her uncle William Walter Hall who had died in the war. In the process, we conferred on our lineages and found that we had identical records from William 1525 down, which had been where her records had gone cold. I asked her if she knew of any male line Hall descendants. She said that her uncle, Joseph Henry Hall was still alive. I asked her if she thought he would be willing to take a DNA test to see if we were in fact cousins, as I believed. She said that she wasn't sure, but would ask him. A few days later, she wrote back that he was willing to take the test! I immediately ordered a test and had it mailed to him in England. About 8 weeks later we had the results, and as we had hoped, it was a match! Our cousin Howard Hall of Massachusetts a descendant from the Samuel son of Francis Hall side of the family had taken a test a few years prior, so we had a baseline to compare the new test with.

The test results show only changes for 3 markers, called mutations, which are known to change over time. DYS389-I and DYS 389-II are counted as one marker although there are 2 numbers, so in this chart there are only 2 real mutations.<sup>173</sup> You can see the comparison here:

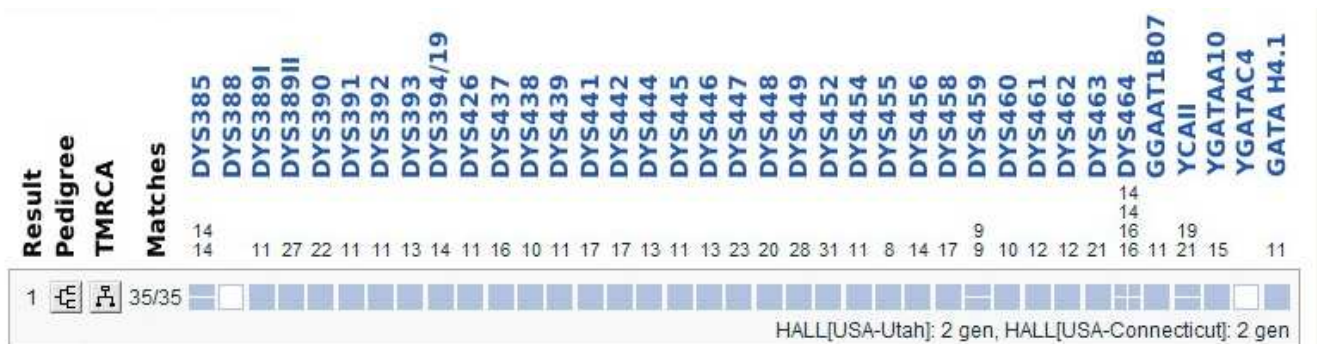
	MRCA	DYS19a	DYS19b	DYS385a	DYS385b	DYS388	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS390	DYS391	DYS392	DYS393	DYS426	DYS437	DYS438	DYS439	DYS441	DYS442	DYS444	DYS445	DYS446	DYS447	DYS448	DYS449	DYS452	DYS454	DYS455	DYS456	DYS458	DYS459a	DYS459b	DYS460	DYS461	DYS462	DYS463	DYS464a	DYS464b	DYS464c	DYS464d	DYS464e	DYS464f	GGAT1B07	YCAIIa	YCAIIb	Y-GATA-A10	DYS635	Y-GATA-H4	
Joseph Henry Hall	14	-	14	14	13	12	28	22	11	11	13	11	16	10	11	17	17	13	11	13	23	20	29	31	11	8	14	17	9	9	10	12	12	21	14	14	16	16	-	-	11	19	21	15	22	11		
Stuart James Collins	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Howard Hall*	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jeff Brian Hawkinson	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Stuart James Collins appears to be from the evidence a Hall descendant, but to date, it is uncertain

<sup>173</sup> [http://www.clanlindsay.com/scotch-irish\\_lindsay\\_lineage\\_dna\\_grouping.htm](http://www.clanlindsay.com/scotch-irish_lindsay_lineage_dna_grouping.htm). DYS389-2 refers to the total length of the DYS389 marker. Therefore, when there is a one step mutation at DYS389-1, it will also appear to be in DYS389-2. (So in reality it is only 1 mutation)

where the connection is. Jeff Brian Hawkinson, is a confirmed Hall descendant, he carrying an adopted name. His grandfather was born a Hall, another descendant of Samuel son of Francis Hall. I have not yet taken a DNA test, but do intend to.

I came across another DNA result from another Hall descendant, this one from the Isaac Hall son of Francis side.<sup>174</sup> This is the branch of Hall's I descend from.



As you can see, with the data shown, he is a perfect match to Howard and Jeff. There appears to be some other markers that are not shown, as, on another site, it is showing 41 of 42 markers matching.<sup>175</sup> Unfortunately, I was unable to see which markers those are.

This DNA sample is from a descendant of Isaac Hall Jr., born 1667 via Jacob Hall, born 1773 in Lanesboro, Berkshire, Massachusetts. With both male branches of the family showing the same DNA results, we can say now, conclusively, that Francis had this DNA profile too, and that it didn't change when he immigrated.

Also noted in the reports is the MRCA, or "Most Recent Common Ancestor", of 12 generations between Howard and Joseph, and 15 generations between Jeff and Joseph, and according to Jacob's descendant's also about 15 generations. Averaging these gives us 14 generations.

Based on these findings, and comparing these American lines with that of Joseph Henry Hall's English line, the MRCA for both appears to be William Hall 1488 who was the son of Thomas 1460. This means that our Thomas appears to be the son of Thomas 1520 the son of this William. The other Thomas, Thomas 1553, appears to be the son of John 1520 who was the son of Henry 1490 who was the son of John 1463. So while they were contemporaries, they were still distant 3<sup>rd</sup> cousins.

\*\*\*A quick note is in order here. MCRA is not an exact science and they are still working on making it more accurate. Right now the MRCA is a rough estimate. Ancestry.com, who has estimated the MRCA's in the chart above, says it has a new model to estimate MRCA based on an algorithm computed on the mutations of certain markers.<sup>176</sup> This is necessary as certain markers are known to mutate faster than others. DYS447 is a quite fast mutator.<sup>177</sup> It is estimated that there is a mutation in every 7 generations, but remember, this is just an estimate.<sup>178</sup> Given this info we would expect our MRCA to be about 14 generations, which appears to match the data above. It should also be said that DNA testing by itself cannot be a *substitute* for actual research, but it is definitely a helpful tool to *supplement* one's research.

<sup>174</sup> <http://www.smgf.org/ychromosome/search.jsp> (Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation)

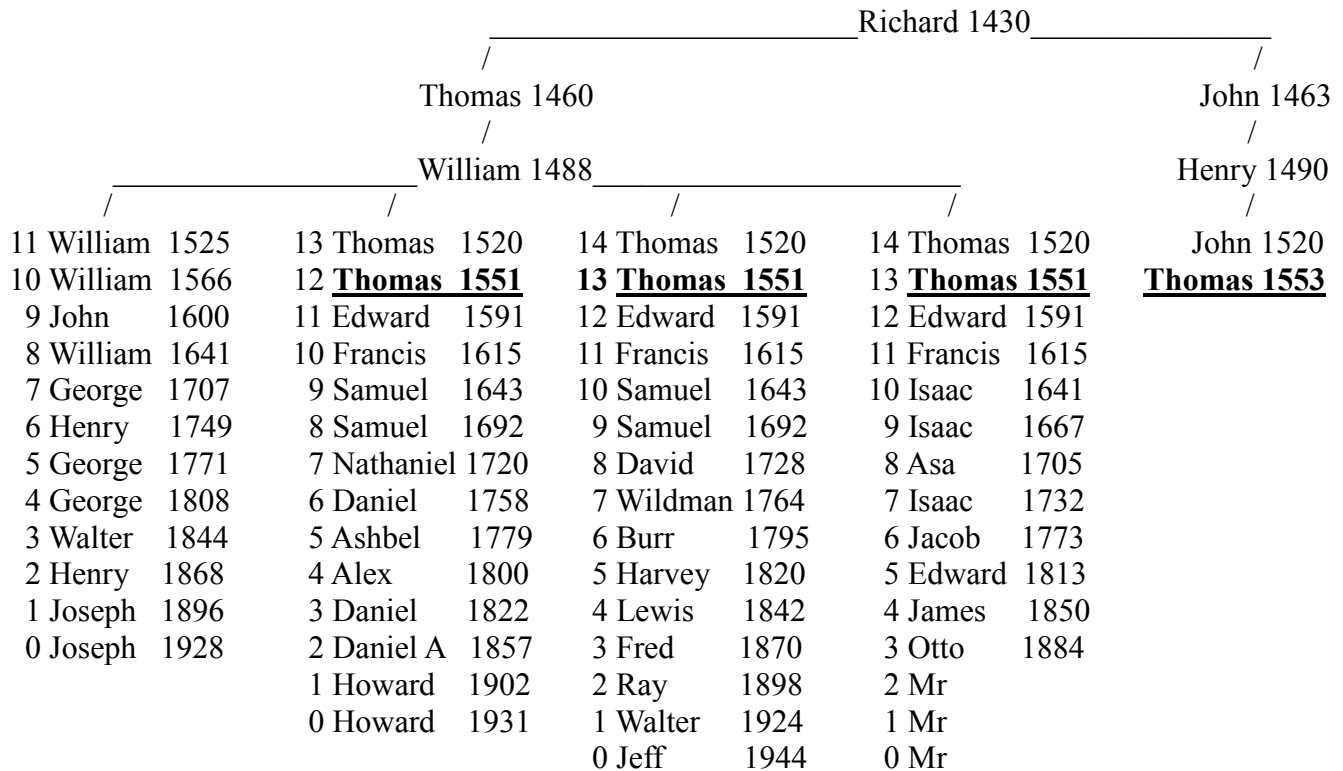
<sup>175</sup> <http://www.genetree.com>

<sup>176</sup> <http://dna.ancestry.com/faq.aspx#resultsCalculated>

<sup>177</sup> <http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/GENEALOGY-DNA/2006-11/1163114892>

<sup>178</sup> <http://dgmweb.net/DNA/General/SignatureMarkers.html>

Here is a chart that will make it easier to see:



Even with the DNA evidence, there still lies the possibility that Francis’ grandfather was the Thomas son of John born about 1553. We just do not have conclusive evidence either way, just circumstantial evidence. Our Thomas did name his first son John.

However, combined with the other evidence, and the probability that the Whitehead boys were close cousins to Francis, the connection to William 1488 appears, for now, to be the best one. The DNA evidence also allows us to estimate the generations from 12-15, or an average of 13.5, which falls in better with William 1488 being the MRCA instead of Richard 1430. It is interesting to note that while Howard’s and Jeff’s DNA results appear to be identical, they have such a wide range of MRCA. The only reason I can figure out why this happened is because Howard’s DNA test had more markers (67 vs 47) that don’t show on the chart above.

## **The Origins of our Hall’s**

The DNA test gives us one other piece of information, our “Haplotype”. A Haplotype is a way to categorize people based on certain genetic traits they share. Over time, there are evolutionary changes in our DNA and certain people carry certain traits. By comparing them to current DNA samples of indigenous people in certain regions of the world and then comparing those “base-line” results against other results, they have come up with these Haplotypes, that can give clues to the early origins of your ancestors. Our Haplotype is I1.

The I1 Haplotype is most numerous in Europe. Just a few years ago, it would just tell you basically that you were European in origin and not much else. However, in the last couple of years, scientists

have been able to sub-classify I1 a great deal. A new calculator has been created that gives you the probabilities of what your “Sub-Clad” is.<sup>179</sup>

I entered all 4 of the DNA results in the calculator and this is what it came up with:

Subclad Prediction	Howard %	Joseph %	Jeff %	Jacob Desc %
AS1313	27	0	0	0
L22-N	19	16	17	20
ASgen	17	35	41	36
AS7E	11	4	3	10
AS6	11	3	3	3
AS10	4	0	3	1
L22-uN2	4	0	0	0
L22-Bothnia	1	3	0	1
P	0	15	22	12
AS3	0	11	0	3
ND	0	6	5	9
AS9a	0	3	0	0
L22-uN1	0	1	2	3
T2	0	0	2	0
AS2	0	0	0	0
Anglo-Saxon %	76	56	50	53
Norse %	23	23	24	23
Markers Entered	67	34	34	33

So what does all of this mean? How do we interpret it? Well, all we need to do is add up all of the like-types and the dominant one is your most probable Sub-Clad. The two main ones here are AS for Anglo-Saxon and N for Norse.

Unfortunately, the four tests did not report exactly the same markers, so this is why these results are so varied. But nonetheless, as it can plainly be seen, especially with Howard’s test, that we appear to be descendants of the Anglo-Saxons who came over after Rome left Britain. Howard’s 67 markers added extra data to the calculator, which allowed it to refine the test results even better and give such a definitive result (especially DYS 607 and 487 which aren’t in the other three).<sup>180</sup> But even this result is not set in stone, as other markers used for identifying AS-1313 appear to be different on our tests than what the model shows they should be.<sup>181</sup>

Even though the calculator gives a fairly high percentage for Norse ancestry, we do not appear to be from the Norse countries because of markers DYS511 and DYS462. Howard’s test reported marker 511 as 9, showing Anglo-Saxon DNA. Marker 462 doesn’t appear to have been reported in his test.<sup>182</sup>

<sup>179</sup> <http://members.bex.net/jtcullen515/haplotest.htm>

<sup>180</sup> <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/Y-DNA-HAPLOGROUP-I/2009-08/1250352513>

<sup>181</sup> <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/Y-DNA-HAPLOGROUP-I/2009-01/1231160423> AS1313 has 13 at DYS607 and 13 at DYS487. It is also characterized by 11 at DYS460 and 12-29 at 389.

<sup>182</sup> A modal haplotype for all of I1 would not be meaningful because the various varieties of I1 have not shared a common ancestor for thousands of years, but key markers do unify the subclade. Among European haplotypes, DYS455=8 is virtually exclusive to I1; and YCAIIa,b=19,21 is universal to it. DYS511 has proven to be a useful marker for separating

The bulk of the Anglo-Saxons arrived from Germanic Europe between 400-650 AD. So, if this calculator is correct, we have been in England for a long time. It is not known if this calculator includes the Celts, the current Welsh, in it. If you recall, it was shown in Chapter 3 that Earnweald is an Anglo-Saxon Name. If Ernwald is truly our ancestor, then this is a very important clue.

If we were living in the Coventry area, way back in the 900's, then we were living in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Mercia was one of the kingdoms of the [Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy](#). It was centred on the valley of the [River Trent](#) and its tributaries in the region now known as the [English Midlands](#). The name is a [Latinisation](#) of the [Old English](#) *Mierce* or *Myrce*, meaning, "border people". It ceased to exist as a Kingdom in 970 and as a people in 1049. It became part of the Wessex Kingdom.

Mercia's neighbours included [Northumbria](#), [Powys](#), the kingdoms of southern [Wales](#), [Wessex](#), [Sussex](#), [Essex](#), and [East Anglia](#).

[J.R.R. Tolkien](#) (the author of the Lord of the Rings) is one of many scholars who have studied and promoted the Mercian dialect of [Old English](#), and introduced various Mercian terms into his [legendarium](#) – especially in relation to the [Kingdom of Rohan](#), otherwise known as the *Mark* (a name cognate with *Mercia*). Not only is the language of Rohan actually represented as the Mercian dialect of Old English, but a number of its kings are given the same names as monarchs who appear in the Mercian royal genealogy, e.g. [Fréawine](#), [Fréaláf](#) and [Éomer](#) (see [List of kings of the Angles](#)).<sup>183</sup>

Here are two maps showing where Mercia was:

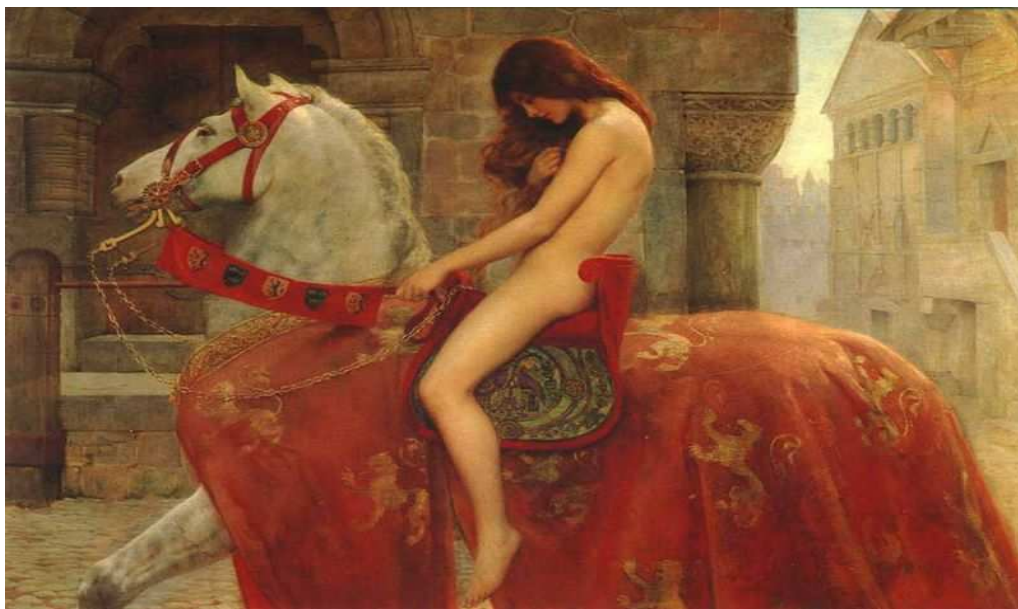


AngloSaxon and Norse/ultraNorse varieties of I1, it's value being 9 for the former and 10 for the latter. DYS462 is also useful for separating AngloSaxon vs. Norse/ultraNorse, being 12 in the former and 13 in the latter, though this marker is not part of FTDNA's 67-marker set, so has to be tested "a la carte" at FTDNA or elsewhere.

<sup>183</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercia>



Mercia's most famous, or should I say infamous, Earl was Leofric. His wife was Lady Godiva.





## **Appendix B**

### **The Hall - Alcock Connection**

## **Francis And The Whitehead Boys**

I have often wondered why Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead would entrust and send her sons to America with Francis who was apparently a total stranger. But was he? One would think that she would send them with someone she knew and believed she could trust. I have long believed that Francis may have been a cousin to the Whitehead boys via the Alcock's. As will be shown in this section, there is evidence that there is indeed a very probable familial connection between our Hall's and the Alcock's.

While it is tempting to just go directly to the documentation that supports the believed familial connection, it would deprive you of all the details needed to create the whole picture. It's like only having cinnamon vs having cinnamon toast. The common ingredient is there in both, but the toast sure tastes better. It is for this reason, that the complete dossier that has been discovered on the Alcock family is presented.

## **B1. Robert Alkok 1485**

Robert is the earliest confirmed ancestor of the Alcock's. He is first found in the 1525 tax of Brinklow.<sup>184</sup>

The next record found of him is his will dated 26 September 1542.<sup>185</sup> It is probated on 22 February 1543. He is now living in King's Newnham, a hamlet in the parish of Church Lawford:

In the name off god Amen the xxvi off Septem in the yer off Owr lord god \_\_\_\_\_ and xlii I robert alkok off kyngs newnam pfect off mynd make my testament or last will in this man ffolowing. Ffirst I beqweght my soull to all myghty god to owr blessed lady saint mary and to all the saints and my body to be buryd wt in ye church yard off saint laurence off newnam aforsayd. It I gyve \_\_\_\_\_ to ye said church \_\_ s. Item I gyveto ye church of bryklow xii d. Item I gyve to alys gilbert on heyfer. It I gyve to eny on off my god children iii d. It I gyve to elyn alcoke my wiff ii kyne and the and the on halff off all my howsehold stufteand to have hir kepyng apou the charges off thoms alcock my son duryng hir lyf iff sche be content to tary in ye howse wt hym and iff itt schall chaworte ye said thoms my son to depart afor ye said elyn my wiff itt is my will yt ye said thoms alcock my son schall gyve to hir xi l xiiii s iii d above and fesyde ye sayd portion afor named and gyven to hir by this my will Item I gyve to willm alcock my son xx markys and to my dogther elyn alcock vi l xiiii s iii d and the residew off my goods my funerall expense pformed and my detts payd I gyve to thoms alcock my son and I ye afor sayd robert alcock construe and make elyn alcock my wiff and thoms alcock my son my ffull executors to \_\_\_\_\_ this my last will pformed to gods honor p ye helts off my soull and I will John paull henry pkyns p humfrey dawes be my supvisors off the same thes leynd wyttne \_\_ John lax\_\_ vicar there john paull henry pl wt other

As is evident in this will, Brinklow appears to be the home church for the Alcock's. In the 1378 Poll tax in Brinklow, there appears a William Alkok born ca say 1340.<sup>186</sup> It is a good probability that this is Robert's great-great grandfather, there being about 140 years between them.

### **Children:**

#### **B1-A. Thomas 1510 – See Next**

#### **B1-B. William 1515**

William removes to Braundon and Bretford. He writes his will in 1555.<sup>187</sup> He has wife Joan and stepchildren Richard and Alys Ambler. He also mentions his mother still living in King's Newnham. No children of his own.

#### **B1-C. Elyn 1520 –Nothing Further.**

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<sup>184</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>185</sup> LDS 95291.

<sup>186</sup> LDS 2228743.

<sup>187</sup> LDS 95291.

## **B2. Thomas Awcock 1510**

Thomas appears to have lived and died in King's Newnham. Beyond the mention in his fathers will, nothing further has been found about him, save his own will which was written 1/20/1554/5.<sup>188</sup>

In the name of god Amen the xxth dae of January in the yere of our Lord god a thousand fyve hundred fiftie and fowre. I Thomas Awcock of Kings Newnham, hole of mynd and Pfect remembrance make and ordayne this my last will and testament in maner and forme folowing / ffirst I bequeathe my soull to Almyhtie god / And my body after my lliof is dptyd from yt to the ye earthe / And I bequeathe to Isabell my wif xxxiiil vi s iii d in Redye money / and all suche lymicy as I had with with her / And also half of suche lynncy as she hath made synce shecam / within Coffe that she brought with her / And thene half of sucheTowe and yarne as ye nowe in the howse / and also two beasegrasse in the newfeld at braundon / and every yere a loode of haye then Roade made so longe as she kepeth her widowe / during my yewas without rent / and I also give my said wife an amblange nagge / and a cowe and a calf / and a pyle of woode tha whiche was the vicars of wolliston being nowe in my yarde / also I give my wife all my olde malte / and every \_\_\_\_\_ betweene thes awhat sonday next a \_\_\_\_\_ of bread \_\_\_\_ toward the fynding of her and her children / and also thone pt best my labor in the Racff \_\_\_\_\_ / I give the bedd Zlyers to my wife / Item I give to every one of my children that I have by her \_\_\_\_\_ them xii l xiii s iii d apece / and that to be delyvered to therr mother with her children withinfve days after my decese / also I give to Robert my sonne the \_\_\_\_\_ of the newfeld that I have in braundon \_\_\_\_\_ the two beast grasse / and the lood of heye afore bequeathed / so longe as my wife kepeth her a wydowe / Also I give the said Robert all my cattall nowe in the said fylde / provided that yf George my sonne \_\_\_\_\_ unto Robert my sonne xiv l vi s viii d when he commeth to his age of xviii yeres / Then I will that George my sonne shall \_\_\_\_\_ the said Robert bequest afore \_\_\_\_ys / Item I give to Isabell my doghter Tw\_\_ pounds / and to Joane my daughter xiii l vi s viii d / and this my two daughters bequeathe to be delyvered unto them \_\_\_\_\_ fyve yeres after my \_\_\_\_ptingd by George my sonne whome I make my full executor / The rest of my goodes and cattells movaeable and unmoveable my debts paid and legacies porformyd and paid \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ and charges of my funerall done Do remayne to the saide George my sonne unto his own use / These being witnesses John Mathew of Newnham aforesaid gentleman Thomas Burton of Brynkelow in the countie of warwick yoman John Dartory of Braundon in the said countie yoman and other men.

Thomas' wife Isabell may be the Isabell "Hecocke" that died in Church Lawford on May 25, 1585.<sup>189</sup>

### **Children:**

#### **B2-A. Joan 1533**

Nothing further.

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<sup>188</sup> LDS 95291.

<sup>189</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

**B2-B. George 1535– See Next**

**B2-C. Robert 1537**

Nothing further.

**B2-D. Isabell 1539**

May be the Isabell “Hecocke” that died in Church Lawford on February 26, 1592.<sup>190</sup>

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<sup>190</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

## **B3. George Alcott 1535**

George appears to have stayed in King's Newnham until sometime after March 4, 1576/7, when his daughter Katherine is baptized in Church Lawford.<sup>191</sup> Sometime between this and 1595, the year he died, he moves to Wolvey. Wolvey is the parish just to the east of Bramcote in the parish of Bulkington where the Darby family lived.

George witnessed the will of Henry Perkins of Newnham Regis in 1561:

Henry Perkyns of Newnham Regis, county of Warwick.

In his will, dated 1 March, 1560, he directs that he shall "be buried in the churchyard of Newnham," and mentions: Amies "my daughter", Ales "my daughter", Henry "my son", all under 24, George "my son" and his children, William Walwyn and his children. Thomas Holet and his child, and Joane Webb "my daughter". Humphrey "my son," executor.

George Perkyns, John Perkyns, "my sons", overseers. Thomas Paule, Nicholas Dawes, **George Aucocke**, witnesses.

George had no will, only an administration made in 1595.<sup>192</sup> There are no apparent name connections.

George's widow Katherine wrote her will on 26 October 1607 and it is probated in 1614.<sup>193</sup> In this will she identifies her brother as Thomas Hall. This shows that there is a very probable connection to our Hall's of Church Lawford:

In the name of god Amen the xxvith daye of October 1607. I katherine Alcott of wolvey in the countie of warw widdow sicke in body but of good and pfect memory thanks begoten to god doe ordain & make this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. ffirst I bequeth my soule unto Almightye god and my bodye to be buryed ub christian buryall, It I give and bequeath unto the poore of wolvey foure dossen of bivade, It I give and bequeath unto Thomas Alcott and George Alcott the children of George Alcott their father deceased five pounds a peece, and if either of theme dye before the \_\_\_\_\_ the age of fourteene yeares then the other \_\_\_\_\_ to be \_\_\_\_\_ to him, and to have his pte, It I give unto my daughter Alles Pace my great \_\_\_ panne, It I give and bequeth unto Thomas Alcott aforesaid a coffer, a sheete of flaxen, a flaxen towell, a pillow beart of hill and \_\_\_\_\_, a black seame, It I give and bequeth unto George Alcott aforesaid a little coffer wth a pillow beare and a flaxen sheete and a bord cloth of flaxen, It I give unto Tryamore Paces children eiche of theme twelve pence a peece. It I give & bequeath unto Thomas Alcotte childen eich of them xi d a peece, It I give and bequeth unto John Cannelles children eiche of theme twelve pence a peece, It I give and bequeth unto the children of John Hersey twelve pence a peece, It I give and bequeth unto Richard Alcott my sonne a bedstide, a payre of heren sheetes, a duple twillit, a new pillow beare, an old bol\_\_\_er, a litle brase pott, a kimmell & two pewter dishes, It I give and bequeth unto John

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<sup>191</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.

<sup>192</sup> LDS 95294.

<sup>193</sup> LDS 95295.

Cannell halfe a quarter of Barley, It I give unto my three daughters Alles Pace, Elizabeth Cannell and Katherine Hersey all my lnnndens in my coffer to be equally devided amongst theme, It I give unto my daughter Alles Pace my best gowne, It I give nto Elizabeth Cannell my best petinte, It I give and bequeth unto katherine hersey all the rest of my apparell, It my will is that my executor John Hersey shall bringe up and keepe wth meate drinke apparrell and lodginge that wch is sufficient newssarie and wholesome the aforesaid Thomas Alcott and George Alcott until they come to the age of sixteene years apeece, It I give unto George Camell the sonne of John one sheepe worth five shillings, It my will is that Richard Alcott my sonne aforesaid if he be sick or out of ser\_\_\_\_ at any tyme after the decease of his mother to have a bedde rent in the Chamber beneath the dares with free ingresse, egressse and regresse duringe the tearme of the wsiae of yeares the to come in the least of the \_\_\_\_ dwelling house of the said katherine, It all the rest of my goods, \_\_ bequethed, my debts payed, \_\_\_\_\_ all executors discharged after my decease, It I give and bequeth unto the said John Hersey my sonne in lawe whome I make executor of my last will and testament soe it pformed accordinge to the lawe and single meaninge hereof, and I make the over Seers hereof Thomas Hall my brother, and Tryamore Pace my sonne in lawe, and John Camell my sonne in lawe, and have for there paynes twelve pence a peece.

There is a lot of very valuable information that can be gathered from this will. Katherine is a widow, her son George is deceased, as is her son Thomas, and her brother is Thomas Hall. Thomas Alcock in his 1601 will mentions that his mother is still alive, and by extrapolation, that his father is dead. I have long believed that there was a familial relationship between the Alcock and Hall families. This will provides a very big clue in confirming this theory. Based on the birth dates of her children and their marriages, Katherine's birthdate is believed to be ca 1539.

Also worth mentioning is the fact, as shown above, is that there were two Thomas Hall's in Church Lawford of about the same age at the same time. The first, Thomas son of the John who died in 1560, did not have a sister Katherine, but instead had a sister Elizabeth. So, by the process of elimination, this leaves our ancestor, Thomas, as the most viable person to be her brother, given the fact that she appears to be from Church Lawford, too.

## **Children:**

### **B3-A. Alice 1563**

Married to Tryamore Pace – Moved to Brinklow – large family – They can be viewed at:

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=davilia1&id=I136655>

### **B3-B. George 1566**

Deceased between 1601 and 1607, the dates of the Thomas Alcock and Katherine Alcock wills. No probate has been found for him. His two children, George and Thomas, appear in the Bulkington parish registers in the 1630-1640's.

### **B3-C. Thomas 1570**

Married Margaret Darby, the parents of Elizabeth (Alcock) Whitehead – See **Chapter 1: Locating Francis In England** of this discourse for the continuation of this line.

### **B3-D. Elizabeth 1574**

Married John Camell. Their son George was found in the 1641 Protestation Returns living in Wolston.<sup>194</sup>

### **B3-E. Katherine 1577**

Baptized at Church Lawford 4 March 1576/1577<sup>195</sup> married John Hersey – nothing further

### **B3-F. Richard 1580**

Nothing Further

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<sup>194</sup> LDS 919511 Item 2.

<sup>195</sup> LDS 557261 Item 1.



# Appendix C

## Archive Addresses

### **Warwickshire County Record Office**

Priory Park  
Cape Road  
Warwick  
CV34 4JS  
England

Tel: 01926 738959

Fax: 01926 738969 Email: [recordoffice@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:recordoffice@warwickshire.gov.uk) ✉

Website: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/countyrecordoffice> 🌐

Archive Services Manager: Mrs Sam Collenette Senior Archivist : Robert Eyre

### **Access information**

#### **Hours:**

Monday: Closed  
Tuesday: 9:00-5:30  
Wednesday: 9:00-5:30  
Thursday: 9:00-5:30  
Friday: 9:00-5:00  
Saturday: 9:00-12:30  
Sunday: Closed

Readers ticket required

Member of CARN scheme

Wheelchair access

From April 2009 the service will be closed for the first full week of every calendar month. Please check the website for details.

Online tools include Guides to parish register, nonconformist and census holdings.

Database indexes to: Calendars of Prisoners, Licensed Victuallers and Tithe apportionments



Research service

Proof of identity required

### **Shakespeare Centre Library and Archive**

The Shakespeare Centre  
Henley Street  
Stratford-upon-Avon  
CV37 6QW  
England

Tel: 01789 201816/204016

Fax: 01789 296083 Email: [records@shakespeare.org.uk](mailto:records@shakespeare.org.uk)   
Website: <http://www.shakespeare.org.uk/content/view/19/19/> 

Head of Library and Archive: Mrs Sylvia Morris

### **Access information**

Open:

Monday: Closed  
Tuesday: Closed  
Wednesday: 10:00-4:30  
Thursday: 10:00-4:30  
Friday: 10:00-4:30  
Saturday: 09:30-12:30

Wheelchair access

Proof of identity required

### **National Archives of the United Kingdom**

National Archives (Mail)  
Richmond, Surrey  
TW9 4DU

Off A307 Kew Road (On-Site)

### **Hours:**

Monday: Closed  
Tuesday: 09:00 – 7:00  
Wednesday: 09:00 – 5:00  
Thursday: 09:00 – 7:00  
Friday: 09:00 – 5:00  
Saturday: 09:00 – 5:00  
Sunday: Closed

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.htm>

### **Family History Library**

35 North West Temple Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3440

Monday: 8:00 – 5:00  
Tuesday–Saturday: 8:00 – 9:00

<http://www.familysearch.org>

## **British Library, Manuscript Collections**

96 Euston Road  
London  
NW1 2DB  
England

Tel: 020 7412 7513

Fax: 020 7412 7745 Email: [mss@bl.uk](mailto:mss@bl.uk)

Website: <http://www.bl.uk/>

Online map: [www.streetmap.co.uk](http://www.streetmap.co.uk)

Director of Scholarship and Collections: Ronald Milne

### **Hours:**

Mon-Sat 10:00-5:00

Letter of introduction required

Reader's ticket required

Wheelchair access