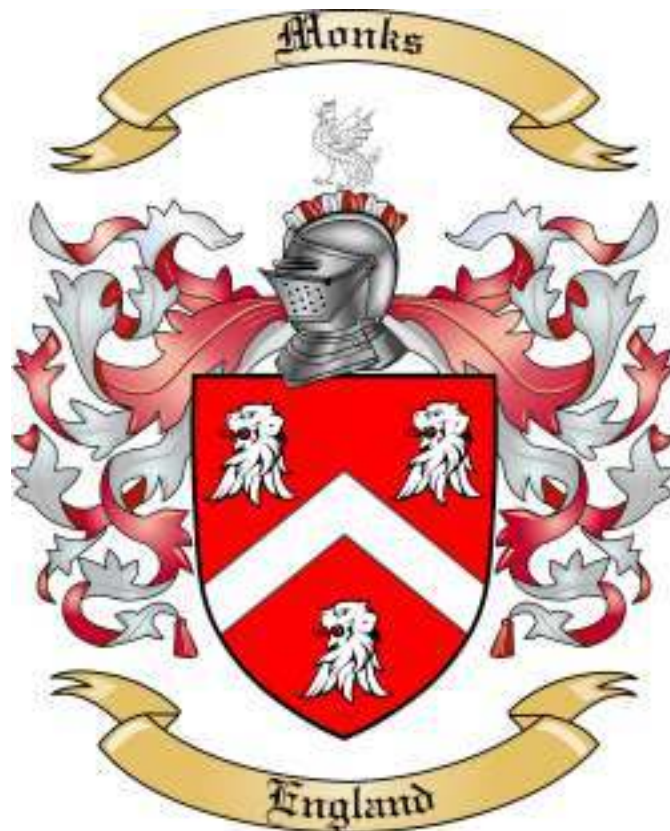


Descending from WILLIAM Le MOIGNE in 1000 AD

Book 3 - History of the Modern MONK FAMILY of Sussex, England

Monachus Salvador



Researched by John Graham Ward

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4
ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY NAME: Le MOIGNE (Modern French: Le Moine)	5
DEVONSHIRE FAMILY "Le MOIGNE" from 1066:	8
George Henry Monck, 1st Duke of Albemarle, 1608-1670.	10
COLDSTREAM GUARDS Trooping the Colours	18
ROYAL HORSE GUARDS	19
CHRISTOPHER MONCK, 2nd. Duke of Albemarle	20
Beaulieu Palace House, Beaulieu, Hampshire, England	21
EDWARD, LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU (1926 - 2015)	22
THE MANOR OF OWERMOIGNE	25
MOIGNES COURT HISTORY	29
GREAT POTHERIDGE HOUSE, Merton, Devon, England	31
Slavery under the Norman Conquest	32
Great Potheridge House in 1608 AD	37
MONK FAMILY PEDIGREE from 1000 AD – 2020 AD	43
MONK NOTABLES FROM 1000 AD	45
1. WILLIAM 1st. Le MOIGNE (born circa 1000 AD) of Saint-Lô, Normandy, France.	45
2. HUGH 1st. Le MOIGNE (1028 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon, England.	46
THE WOOL INDUSTRY IN WILTSHIRE Pre: 1500 AD	47
St. Peter & St. Paul Church, Northleach, Cotswolds, Gloucestershire, England	48
3. Sir WILLIAM II Le MOIGNE (1058 - xxxx) Lord of the Manor of Great Potheridge.	51
4. PIERS (PIERRE) Le MOIGNE (1088 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon, England	53
5. ADAM Le MOIGNE (1118 - xxxx) of Potheridge.	54
The White Ship Disaster or Mass Murder?	55
6. HUGH II Le MOYNE (1148 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon.	60
7. THOMAS Le MOIGNE (1168 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon	61
8. HUGH III Le MOYNE (1195 - 1275) of Maddington.	62
9. Sir WILLIAM III Le MOYNE (1220 - 1277) of Maddington.	63
10. Sir Hugh IV Le MOIGNE of Maddington (1235 - 1276)	64
11. Sir WILLIAM IV Le MOYNE (1275 - 1340)	65
12. WILLIAM V Le MOYNE (1320 - 1404)	66
13. WILLIAM VI Le MOIGNE (1356 - 1440)	68
LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE MIDDLE AGES	69
THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF	69

14. WILLIAM VII (WALTER) Le MOIGNE (1402-1493)	70
15. JOHN MONKE (1430-1478)	72
16. HUMPHREY MONKE (1464-1522)	73
17. ANTHONY MONKE (1491 - 1545), Lord of Potheridge.	74
The Plague in Southern England circa 1545 AD	75
18. ROBERT MONKE (1525-1587)	78
19. JOHN MONKE (1532 - 1589)	79
20. HENRIE MONCKE (1565-1603)	80
21. ROBERT MONKE (1604-1675)	82
22. GEORGE MONKE (1630-1679)	83
23. WILLIAM VIII MONK (1673-1750)	84
24. WILLIAM IX MONK (1700 - 1788)	86
25. JAMES RIDLEY MONK II (1745 - 1786)	87
26. Great-Great-Great Grandfather GEORGE MILFORD MONK (1773-1852)	90
27. Great-Great Grandfather GEORGE MONK (1816-1909)	91
28. Great-Grandfather WILLIAM MONK (1853-1923)	94
Education of British Children in the Victorian Era:	101
CHARLWOOD’S RICH PAST...	102
CHARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL, Chapel Road, Charlwood, Surrey, England	108
TRAVELLING IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND circa 1700 AD.	118
HIGHWAY ROBBERY in 18th. CENTURY ENGLAND.	119
MODERN PERIOD MAPMAKING	123
GATEWYCK MANOR	124
RACTON MANOR	126
History of the MONK FAMILY at FULBROOKS FARM, Charlwood, Surrey, England	128
The IRON INDUSTRY in Charlwood circa 1550 AD	134
The FORGE APPLE of Charlwood, Sussex	145
LORDINGTON MANOR HAS AN INTERESTING PAST:	146
LORDINGTON LAVENDER	150
29. GRANDFATHER George Monk (1881-1967)	151
30. Father SYDNEY JOHN MONK (1911-1970)	154
31. “Mother Superior” PHYLLIS JEAN MONK (1938 - Still Living)	157
BRITISH HERALDRY	161
THE MODERN MONK FAMILY IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND	163
DESCENDANTS OF POTHERIDGE MANOR	166
The ROLLE FAMILY of Potheridge	171

Introduction

My wife , Phyllis Jean Monk and I were born in Hampshire, England in the 1930s, prior to the Second World War. Phyllis was born in the small fishing village of Emsworth. I was born in the home of the Royal Navy, the City of Portsmouth.

We lived out the “war years” in our respective family homes and observed the turmoil on the periphery of our childhood with our Mothers and siblings, while our Fathers were serving in the Armed Forces for some 6 years to keep us safe from the existential threat of Hitler’s Nazi Germany, Mussolini in Italy and the Japanese Emperor.

It was a “pandemic” of aggression and oppression.

Phyllis and I met in “Grammar School” in Purbrook Park County High School in the 1950s. She held my hand in 1953, at 15-years old and we have been “together” now for 68-years and counting. We married in 1958 in St. James’ Anglican Church, Emsworth and I pursued my career as a Civil Engineer in several municipal authorities in Hampshire, England. Phyllis pursued her Secretarial career in Fareham, Hampshire .

Our son and heir, Stephen John Ward was born in 1965. LIFE WAS GOOD!

Then Political and Economic changes in Britain in the 1970s created a necessity for us to seek “greener pastures” so, in 1974 I accepted an offer to work for a Canadian Civil Engineering Consulting company based in Edmonton, Alberta. Phyllis also obtained a position in the Alberta Provincial Government as Executive Secretary to the Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Economic Development. We bought a large house and settled in as a Family for the next 20 years in our new-found “green pasture”. There was a small adjustment needed to acclimate to the “WINTER in the Prairies”...! (My British Refrigerator was warmer than that...!)

Phyllis and I retired in 1996 and we relocated to the rather “English” atmosphere of Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. We played lots of golf and I seized an opportunity for us to start a “small business “ in the local Property Management industry. EAGLE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT served a myriad of Condominium Owners (now called Strata Owners) for the next 20-years in the mid-Island region of Vancouver Island. Phyllis and I finally retired in December 2018 at the age of 82-years.

In late 2019 my wife challenged me to write a book for our Grandchildren about the history of our branch of the WARD FAMILY in England. She felt I needed “something to do” as I was no longer playing golf at the Morningstar Golf Course in our “backyard”. So, I wrote a Book over the next year, which I called my AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Then I wrote 4 more Books called “HISTORY of the MODERN FAMILY...” tracing the history of the ancestors of my Grandparents (WARD & BECK) and Phyllis’ Grandparents (MONK & BUCKLAND):

- BOOK #1: WHEN YOU COME TO A FORK IN THE ROAD - TAKE IT.
- BOOK #2: DESCENDING FROM JOHN De La WARDE in 1015 AD.
- BOOK #3: DESCENDING FROM WILLIAM Le MOIGNE in 1000 AD.
- BOOK #4: DESCENDING FROM RICHARD BECKE IN 1554 AD.
- BOOK #5: DESCENDING FROM RICHARD BUCKLAND IN 1600 AD.

ENJOY the ride through ENGLISH HISTORY since the NORMAN INVASION in 1066 AD...!

O RIGIN OF THE FAMILY NAME: Le MOIGNE (Modern French: Le Moine)

The French family name LE MOIGNE was brought to England in the wave of French migrants that followed the Norman Conquest of 1066. The name evolved from WILLIAM Le MOIGNE, who was born in SAINT-LÔ, NORMANDY and who came to England with the Norman army led by DUKE WILLIAM OF NORMANDY and who participated in the Norman Invasion of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales starting with the Battle of Hastings in Sussex. In the Medieval French language the name translated to “the MONK”.

[It is interesting to note that the Norman Invasion forces, the Army and the Navy that transported it, all started their “march” into Southern England from the Normandy peninsula and the area around the commune of Saint-Lô. \(See the MAP on Page 6.\)](#)

The modern English form of the name “MONK” is an “occupational name” derived from the Old English word “MUNUC” and indicates that the original bearer was a Monk in a monastery of the medieval period. Celibacy among monks was not generally adopted in the Catholic Church until the later Middle Ages (1139 and reaffirmed in 1563) so some of these monks would have had families in the 11th Century.

Over the next 400 years the name evolved from MOIGNE to MOYNE to MONCKE to MONCK to MONKE to the modern form of MONK, with many mis-spelt variations on the way.

The modern surname MONK was first found in DEVONSHIRE, England where they held a family seat as Lords of the Manor of POTHERIDGE and descended from a Norman noble named WILLIAM Le MOIGNE, who fought for Duke William at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and after.

DEVONSHIRE (or DEVON), is a County of England, reaching from the Bristol Channel in the North to the English Channel in the South. It is part of South West England, bounded by Cornwall to the West, Somerset to the Northeast, and Dorset to the East. The City of Exeter is the County Town of Devon. The County includes the districts of East Devon, Mid Devon, North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge, Torridge, and West Devon.

Plymouth and Torbay are each geographically part of Devon, but are now administered as Unitary Authorities in England. Combined as a Ceremonial County, Devon's area is 2,590 square miles and its population is about 1.1 million.

[Unitary Authorities of England](#) are local authorities that are responsible for the provision of all local government services within a district. They are constituted under the [Local Government Act 1992](#), which amended the [Local Government Act 1972](#) to allow the existence of counties that do not have multiple districts.

Devon derives its name from Dumnonia. During the British Iron Age, Roman Britain, and the early Middle Ages, this was the homeland of the Dumnonii Brythonic Celts.

[\(The shift from "M" to "V" is a typical Celtic consonant shift.\)](#)

The Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain resulted in the partial assimilation of Dumnonia into the Kingdom of Wessex during the eighth and ninth centuries. The western boundary with Cornwall was set at the River Tamar by King Æthelstan in 936 AD.

DEVON was later constituted as a SHIRE (called Devonshire) of the Kingdom of England. A clear evolutionary trail for these early developments of the name is obtained from records associated with property owned by the families over several centuries, as illustrated below.

More recently, Parish records from the late 18th. Century show variations within the one family group (for example children and grandchildren of William MONKS and Ann née FLOOK, who married at Holy Trinity, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, in 1765, were christened variously as MONKS, MONK, and MOUNKS.

RALPH, a son or grandson of WILLIAM Le MOIGNE, was held in sufficient esteem by KING HENRY I (1100 - 1135 AD) to be created a Grand Sergeant (a member of the Inner Court) and Larderer-in-Chief to the King of England. For this service he was granted 50 hides (approximately 6,000 acres of land) in five manors: Shipton Moigne in Gloucestershire (21 hides); Maddington in Wiltshire (4 hides); Great Easton in Essex (10 hides); Owermoigne in Dorset (10 hides); and Lambourne in Berkshire (5 hides).

The **hide** was an English unit of **land measurement** originally intended to represent the amount of land sufficient to support a household. It was traditionally taken to be **120 acres** (49 hectares), but was in fact a measure of value and tax assessment, including obligations for food-rent (*feorm*), maintenance and repair of bridges and fortifications, manpower for the army (*fyrð*), and (eventually) the *Geld land tax*.

The hide's method of calculation is now obscure: different properties within the same hidage could vary greatly in extent even in the same county. Following the Norman Conquest of England, the hidage assessments were recorded in the Domesday Book and there was a tendency for land producing **£1 of income per year** to be assessed at **1 hide**.

The Norman Kings continued to use this unit for their tax assessments until the end of the 12th century.

Several branches of the Le MOIGNE family are recorded as moving to these areas and also to Huntingdonshire (now called Cambridgeshire). While direct links have not yet been established, early records of the names also emerged in Hertfordshire from the late 1100s; Oxfordshire from 1166; Norfolk from 1282; Hampshire from 1287; Lancashire from 1350; and in Northamptonshire. Not all bearers of the name are directly related to the original aristocratic family. Looser marital procedures and practices, unnamed orphans left at (or supported by) the Manor, identification of workers with their employers, geographical means of identification, adoptions, and many other processes in the olden days would have led to the adoption of the name by unrelated people.

BATTLE OF HASTINGS MARCHES - Starting in Caen, Normandy
Near the Town of Saint-Lô...



Duke William  King Harold 

DEVONSHIRE FAMILY “Le MOIGNE” from 1066:

The Le MOIGNE family came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Decades after the Norman Conquest, King Henry I (1100-1135 AD) awarded the Le Moigne family the MANOR OF OWER in DEVONSHIRE, in return for their continued service and loyalty.

During the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307 AD) the name of the Le MOIGNE family appeared again at Potheridge, near Torrington, Devonshire and continued there for 16 generations. This branch may have returned to Devonshire from the Gloucestershire branch, although their Coat of Arms was entirely different.

Sir JOHN MOIGNES was Rector of All Saints Church in nearby Merton, Devon in 1372.



All Saints Church,
Merton, Devon

The last MONK of Potheridge, Sir Thomas MONK, died in July 1688 at the age of 81-years. He was the brother of the famous Captain-General GEORGE HENRY MONK who was prominent in bringing about the RESTORATION of the MONARCHY (King Charles II) and became the first Duke of Albemarle in 1660.

GEORGE was also appointed as the King's Representative in London at the time of the Great Fire and the Great Plague in 1665.

NOTE: RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY in England in 1660 marked the return of Charles II as King (1660–85) following the period of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth. The Anglican Bishops were restored to Parliament, which established a strict Anglican orthodoxy.

Potheridge was in a ruinous state by 1770, and in 1822 only the stables were still standing.

It is recorded that branches of this family had moved to Great Easton in Essex about 1160; to Weston in Huntingdonshire (now Cambridgeshire) about 1250; to Maddington in Wiltshire; and to Shipton-Moigne in Gloucestershire.

Maddington is a small settlement and former civil parish on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England. It is on the River Till. Its nearest town is Amesbury, about 6 miles to the Southeast. At the time of the Domesday Book, the manor was held by Amesbury Abbey.

Shipton Moyne is a small village and civil parish in the Cotswold district, Gloucestershire, England located approximately 105 miles west of London. Its nearest towns are Tetbury (3 miles north), also in Gloucestershire and Malmesbury (3 miles southeast) in Wiltshire. The population taken at the 2011 census was 265. The name Shipton (derived from "Sceap Tun" Saxon word for a sheep farm) recorded in 1086, indicates the early importance of sheep-farming in the parish economy; the affix Moyne, recorded from 1287, was acquired when the manor was owned by the Moyne family.

From the distinguished family name of Le MOIGNE is descended the ancient and ardent Royalist House of the DUKES OF ALBEMARLE.

GEORGE MONCK, 1ST DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, KG (1608-1670 AD) was an English soldier and Politician, and an opportunist in the Restoration of the monarchy to King Charles II in 1660.

Postscript by Bishop Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, England:

"If the Duke of Albemarle's character is estimated from a view of his talents and courage as a Commander, either of land or sea forces, he must rank very high in the scale of merit; but if we consider his worth as a Statesman or as a private individual, he sinks decidedly to mediocrity. He was at first attached to the Royalist cause; then he united with Cromwell whilst in the ascendant; and, finally, when the popular feeling again vacillated to the Stuarts, he was judiciously active in securing the Restoration. It is possible that throughout he was a Royalist—in that case he was base and perjured, for he took the covenant; but the most probable conclusion to be drawn from the facts of his life is, that he was willing to be anything by profession that would best serve his interests. If the characters of him, given by his friends, as well as by his enemies, be compared, they amount to this outline, that he was courageous, cunning, and selfish."

George Henry Monck, 1st Duke of Albemarle, 1608-1670.



George was a Professional Soldier who fought for both sides during the Civil Wars. He attained high office under Cromwell's Protectorate, then gained a Dukedom by securing the Restoration of Charles II.

George Henry Monck was born at GREAT POTHERIDGE HOUSE near the market town of Great Torrington in North Devon on 6 December 1608.

He was the fourth child and second son of SIR THOMAS MONCK, an impoverished landowner, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Smyth, a wealthy merchant of Madford, near Exeter.

Sir Thomas Monck had fallen deeply into debt, and was unable to provide for all his children, so George was sent for a time to be brought up by his mother's family, the Smyths, in Exeter. He attended a local school, though his education was rudimentary. As was common with the younger sons of impoverished gentry, Monck took up the profession of arms and became a soldier.

Soldier of Fortune

George Monck began his military career at the age of 16 when he volunteered to join the English expedition against Cadiz (1625), during which he probably served under his cousin Sir Richard Grenville who commanded a Company of Foot.

On his return to England, George Monck and his elder brother attacked and beat up an under-sheriff who had arrested their father for debt. Monck pursued and stabbed the under-sheriff, who later died of his wounds. To escape prosecution for murder, Monck joined the expedition for the relief of La Rochelle (1627) as an Ensign in Sir John Burroughs' regiment.

NOTE: Until 1871, when it was replaced by "Second Lieutenant", "Ensign" was the lowest rank of commissioned officer in infantry regiments of the British Army (except fusilier and rifle regiments, and the Marines, which always used Second Lieutenant). It was the duty of officers of this rank to carry the colours of the regiment.

He distinguished himself by carrying the regimental colours in an unsuccessful attack on a French fort, and is also said to have taken a message from the King in England to the Duke of Buckingham at Rochelle, bravely passing through the lines of the besieging French army. On the second expedition to La Rochelle (1628), Monck was commissioned Captain of Foot in a regiment to which Grenville had been appointed Colonel, but the English army never disembarked and sailed straight back to England.

Service in Holland, Scotland & Ireland

About 1629, George Monck joined the English volunteers fighting for the Prince of Orange against the Spanish in the Thirty Years' War. He spent nine years in the Dutch service, and rose to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant in Colonel Goring's Regiment. Monck was a hero of the siege of Breda in 1637, during which he led the storming of the breach that resulted in the City's surrender.

However, he angrily resigned his commission after an argument with the Dutch authorities at Dordrecht, where some of Monck's troops were accused of mistreating civilians and were tried before the City magistrates rather than a Court Martial.

Monck returned to England and joined King Charles' army for the Bishops' Wars as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Earl of Newport's Regiment. At the Battle of Newburn (1640), Monck was one of the few English officers that did not flee headlong from the Scots. He saved the King's artillery by covering its withdrawal and retreated with his men in good order to Newcastle.

On the outbreak of the Confederate War in Ireland, Monck was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of an infantry regiment raised by his kinsman the Earl of Leicester. He arrived at Dublin in February 1642 and commanded the infantry in the Earl of Ormond's victory over the Confederates at the Battle of Kilrush (15 April 1642).

As well as earning the trust and confidence of his troops, Monck gained a reputation for great energy and ruthlessness in the war of attrition that developed in Ireland. He gained his first experience as an artillery commander in March 1643 when he reduced the Confederate garrison at Timolin in County Kildare during Ormond's advance on Ross, and he played a prominent role in the defeat of the Leinster Confederates at the Battle of Balinvegga later in the same month.

Prisoner of Parliament

In September 1643, Ormond negotiated a one-year armistice with the Confederates, which freed the King's forces in Ireland for service against Parliament in the English Civil War. Monck refused to take the oath of loyalty to the King that Ormond imposed upon his officers. Amid suspicions that he might defect to Parliament, Monck was sent in custody to Bristol. At a personal audience with King Charles at Oxford, Monck justified himself and persuaded the King of his loyalty. He was commissioned to raise and command a new foot regiment to serve alongside the regiments returning from Ireland. On his way to Chester, Monck volunteered to fight at the siege of Nantwich under the command of Lord Byron. He was taken prisoner when Sir Thomas Fairfax defeated Byron at the battle of Nantwich in January 1644.

Having undertaken to serve the King, Monck refused to change sides and was imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he remained until the end of the First Civil War, sustained by money from his elder brother Thomas who had inherited the family estate. During his imprisonment Monck met his future wife, Anne Clarges, the daughter of John Clarges, a farrier of Drury Lane, London. Anne was reputedly working as a seamstress. They married in 1653.

Monck also wrote his military manual, *Observations upon Political and Military Affairs*, while he was a prisoner; it was published posthumously in 1671.

Commander in Ulster

Following the defeat of the Royalists in England, Monck took an oath of loyalty to Parliament and was released from the Tower in November 1646 for service in Ireland. In 1647, he was appointed Commander of Parliament's forces in Ulster where, in co-operation with Colonel Jones in Leinster, he fought a successful defensive campaign against the Confederates. When a faction of the Scottish Ulster army declared for King Charles in the Second Civil War, Monck acted swiftly to seize Belfast and Carrickfergus from his former allies (September 1648). He sent the Scottish commander Robert Monro as a prisoner to England and was rewarded by Parliament with £500 and the Governorship of Carrickfergus.

After the execution of King Charles I in January 1649, Ireland became a rallying-ground for the Royalists as Ormond orchestrated a coalition against the newly declared Commonwealth of England. Lacking men and supplies to hold Ulster, Monck withdrew to Dundalk in April 1649. There he was threatened by the Irish Ulster army led by Owen Roe O'Neill, who had not joined Ormond's coalition.

Having insufficient resources to fight, Monck negotiated an unauthorized three-month armistice with O'Neill. In a letter to Oliver Cromwell, Monck pleaded that he had taken this action out of military necessity, but many of his own officers repudiated the truce with the Catholic O'Neill and went over to Ormond. Monck was forced to surrender Dundalk to Ormond's forces in July 1649.

On his return to England, Monck was summoned to London to answer for his conduct. He received a public reprimand from Parliament for negotiating with O'Neill, but was exonerated from all accusations of disloyalty to the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth & Protectorate

In July 1650, Monck was given command of a regiment of foot in Cromwell's army for the invasion of Scotland.

However, the soldiers of Colonel Bright's regiment—the first regiment to which he was appointed—refused to accept him as their colonel because he had fought against them at Nantwich. Cromwell therefore took five companies from Fenwick's regiment and five from Hesilrige's to form Monck's regiment of foot. Monck soon justified Cromwell's confidence in him, distinguishing himself in August 1650 by leading the attack on Red Hall, a Scottish outpost near Edinburgh.

Cromwell appointed him to the Council of War that planned the battle of Dunbar on 3 September, in which Monck led a brigade of infantry in an attack on the Scottish centre. He was employed in reducing fortresses in south-eastern Scotland during the winter of 1650-1, and was promoted to Lieutenant-General of the ordnance (artillery) in May 1651.

When Cromwell advanced into Fife in July 1651, Monck secured the English position by capturing the Scottish strongholds of Inchgarvie Castle and Burntisland. His reputation had grown to the extent that he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Commonwealth Forces in Scotland when Cromwell pursued Charles II and the Scots-Royalist army into England in August 1651.

Monck captured Stirling, and sent a force to arrest the provisional government left by Charles II. When Dundee refused to surrender to his summons, Monck made an example of the town, slaughtering the garrison and allowing his troops to plunder at will for 24 hours.

By the end of 1651, Monck's troops controlled the Scottish Lowlands and had sealed off the Royalist clans in the Highlands. However, Monck's health had declined. He was obliged to resign his commission in February 1652 and return to England to recuperate.

General-at-Sea

In December 1652, Monck joined Blake and Deane as a General-At-Sea in the First Anglo-Dutch War. Although he had no previous naval experience, Monck's powers of leadership and his expertise as an artillery officer qualified him for command at sea. Relying upon the seamanship of his officers, Monck played a decisive role in the Battle of Portland in February 1653. After Deane was killed at the Battle of the Gabbard and Blake was forced to return to England to recover from his wounds, Monck was left in sole command of the English fleet.

He imposed a blockade on Dutch ports that brought Dutch commerce to a standstill. When the Dutch attempted to break the blockade in July 1653, Monck was victorious at the Battle of Scheveningen, the deciding battle of the war, during which the Dutch Admiral Maarten Tromp was killed.

As a General-at-Sea, Monck played a significant role in the introduction of line-of-battle tactics in fleet actions, which remained standard practice in naval warfare into the 20th. Century.

Commander in Scotland

In the spring of 1654, Monck returned to his command in Scotland where a Royalist uprising had broken out. With his usual ruthless efficiency, he suppressed Glencairn's uprising, then put down a **LEVELLER (a political Libertarian movement) CONSPIRACY** among his own troops apparently headed by his second-in-command, Colonel Overton. This gave Monck an excuse to purge his army of all Quakers, Fifth Monarchists and other radicals.

In collaboration with the Council appointed to conduct the settlement of Scotland, Monck remained Military Governor of Scotland for the next five years. He supervised the construction of the great Cromwellian citadels and fortresses across Scotland and imposed law and order in the Highlands by making clan chiefs personally responsible for keeping the peace in their regions.

Although there were rumours of his involvement in various Royalist conspiracies, Monck stayed on friendly terms with Oliver Cromwell and remained loyal to the Protectorate.

When Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, General Monck declared his allegiance to his successor **RICHARD CROMWELL** and wrote to Richard offering comprehensive advice on managing the Church, Parliament and the Army.

Richard Cromwell, (born Oct. 4, 1626—died July 12, 1712, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, Eng.), lord protector of England from September 1658 to May 1659. The eldest surviving son of Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Bourchier, Richard failed in his attempt to carry on his father's role as leader of the Commonwealth.

However, when Fleetwood and the Council of Officers overthrew the Protectorate and re-established the Commonwealth in May 1659, General Monck received no appeal for help from Richard Cromwell so did nothing to intervene. He declared his allegiance, and that of the army in Scotland, to Parliament.

Royalist representatives approached Monck during the summer of 1659 regarding a possible restoration of the monarchy, but Monck refused to commit himself. In October 1659, he declared that he would uphold Parliament's authority after Sir Arthur Hesilrige appealed for support against the Council of Officers' forcible dissolution of Parliament, which Monck regarded as a radical step that threatened the Church and his own moderate Presbyterianism.

General Monck maintained his control over the army in Scotland by sending a task force of loyal soldiers around the garrisons to arrest unreliable officers. Around one hundred officers were purged and replaced by trusted men.

The March from Coldstream

Meanwhile, Major-General Lambert, a leading member of the military junta, marched north to confront Monck, reaching Newcastle in mid-November 1659. General Monck's representatives were engaged in protracted negotiations with the interim Committee of Safety in London, which hoped to reach an agreement without bloodshed. Faced with severe weather conditions and lack of pay, Lambert's troops began to desert. When Vice-Admiral Lawson threatened to blockade London in December 1659, the leaders of the deeply unpopular junta were obliged to step down.

The Commonwealth was restored and General Monck was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all land forces in England and Scotland.

On 1 January 1660, at Parliament's invitation, Monck marched south from Coldstream on the Scottish border with a force of 5,000 foot and 2,000 horse. The last remnants of Lambert's army disintegrated before his advance. Monck insisted that the regiments stationed in London should be dispersed to garrisons around the country in order to make way for his own troops, thus forestalling any possibility of a united opposition against him.

Monck's army occupied London on 3 February 1660. Recognizing the deep unpopularity of the "Rump" Parliament, he supported calls for the re-admission of the MPs excluded from Parliament by Pride's Purge in 1648, to great popular acclaim.

The Restoration of the Monarchy

Monck kept firm control over the army and was vigilant for signs of disaffection amongst his officers. Although he continued to proclaim his support for the Commonwealth in public, he entered into secret negotiations with representatives of Charles Stuart during March 1660, resulting in the formulation of Charles' manifesto, the Declaration of Breda.

Meanwhile, the restored Long Parliament voted to dissolve itself on 16 March 1660 and to call new elections. The pro-Royalist Convention Parliament duly assembled on 25 April 1660 and the Restoration of the monarchy became inevitable.

When the restored King Charles II landed at Dover on 25 May, General George Monck was the first to greet him as he came ashore. General George was invested by the King with the Order of the Garter (KG) the following day.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter is an order of chivalry founded by King Edward III of England in 1348. It is the most senior order of knighthood in the British honours system, outranked in precedence only by the Victoria Cross and the George Cross.



Charles II's Coronation Procession, 23 April 1661

(General Monck rides immediately behind the King and leads a "Horse of Estate")

Amongst other honours for his part in the Restoration, Monck was appointed CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE ARMY and created EARL OF TORRINGTON and DUKE OF ALBEMARLE. Monck's Regiment of Foot—originally formed by Cromwell in 1650—was the only New Model Army regiment to be incorporated into Charles II's standing army, and became known as the COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Also, a troop of Monck's cavalry regiment was incorporated into the ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. Charles II also appointed him one of eight LORDS PROPRIETORS OF THE PROVINCE OF CAROLINA. Albemarle Sound in North Carolina was named in his honour, as was Albemarle County, Virginia.

After the Restoration, Albemarle shrewdly kept out of politics but remained a loyal and dependable servant of the King. During the emergencies of the Great Plague of 1665 and the Great Fire of 1666, he was given the task of governing London as the King's Representative.

During the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665-7), Albemarle shared command of the English fleet with Prince Rupert. He boldly attacked a much larger Dutch fleet in the inconclusive Four Days Battle (June 1666) and shared the victory of the St James's Day Battle (August 1666) with Rupert.

Albemarle's last military service took place in 1667 when he secured the River Medway anchorage after several warships were destroyed in a humiliating raid by the Dutch.

Albemarle died on 3 January 1670. His wife Anne collapsed with grief and died a few weeks later. He received a STATE FUNERAL at the King's expense, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Henry VII's Lady Chapel at Westminster Abbey, London, England



George Henry Monck's body lies in a vault in the North Aisle of Lady Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

C OLDSTREAM GUARDS Trooping the Colours



CHANGING THE GUARD at Windsor Castle



ROYAL HORSE GUARDS

The **ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS (The Blues) (RHG)** was a cavalry regiment of the British Army, part of the **Household Cavalry**.

Raised in August 1650 at Newcastle upon Tyne and County Durham by Sir Arthur Haselrigg on the orders of Oliver Cromwell as a Regiment of Horse, the regiment became the Earl of Oxford's Regiment in 1660 upon the Restoration of King Charles II. As, uniquely, the regiment's coat was blue in colour at the time, it was nicknamed "the OXFORD BLUES" from which was derived the nickname the "Blues". In 1750 the regiment became the Royal Horse Guards Blue and eventually, in 1877, the **ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues)**.

The Regiment served in the French Revolutionary Wars and in the Peninsular War. Two squadrons fought, with distinction, in the Household Brigade at the Battle of Waterloo. In 1918, the regiment served as the 3rd Battalion, Guards Machine Gun Regiment. During the Second World War the regiment was part of the Household Cavalry Composite Regiment. The Royal Horse Guards was amalgamated with the Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons) to form the **BLUES and ROYALS (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons)** in 1969.



CHRISTOPHER MONCK, 2nd. Duke of Albemarle

GENERAL GEORGE MONK'S surviving son **CHRISTOPHER MONCK** inherited his titles and property in 1670. The titles then became extinct when Christopher died childless in October 1688. His widow, **Lady Elizabeth Cavendish** (born **Wriothesley**) had remarried to **Ralph Montagu, 1st. Duke of Montague**. She was known for most of her life as the "Mad Duchess of Albemarle".

She went with her husband to Jamaica when he was appointed Lieutenant Governor in 1687; there **Monck** amassed a small fortune, which Elizabeth acquired and brought with her back to England upon his death in the following year (1688).

From this time, the widowed Elizabeth declared that she would only marry into royalty and was convinced that the **Kangxi Emperor of Quing Dynasty China** wished to marry her; suitably dressed as the Emperor of China, her sister-in-law Elizabeth's stepfather, **Ralph, Duke Montagu of Beaulieu**, asked for her hand in marriage and they were wed on **8 September 1692** in **Newcastle House, London**.



**CHRISTOPHER MONCK (1653 - 1688),
2nd DUKE OF ALBEMARLE**

Beaulieu Palace House, Beaulieu, Hampshire, England

The family seat of the Barons of Montagu has been at Beaulieu Palace House since 1692.

The house, built around the gatehouse of the **Monastery of Beaulieu Abbey** (the extensive ruins of which are a major feature of the estate), was purchased in 1538 by **Thomas Wriothesley, 1st. Earl of Southampton**, when the abbey was dissolved by **King Henry VIII**. The house came into the Montagu family through the marriage of **Ralph Montagu, 3rd Baron Montagu**, and **Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley**, daughter of **Thomas Wriothesley, 4th. Earl of Southampton**.



The land on which Beaulieu now stands was once a royal hunting lodge and the property of the Crown.

In 1204, King John gifted the land to Monks of the Cistercian Order. The Abbey flourished, growing in size and status until the 1530s when **Henry VIII** launched the dissolution of the monasteries as part of his schism with the Roman Church. **Beaulieu Abbey**, with a value of **£326 12s 2d**, was surrendered to the Crown on 2 April 1538. Like many other confiscated church lands, the **Beaulieu Estate** was sold to one of King Henry's friends and supporters and the government issued instructions that the religious buildings should be destroyed beyond the possibility of restoration.

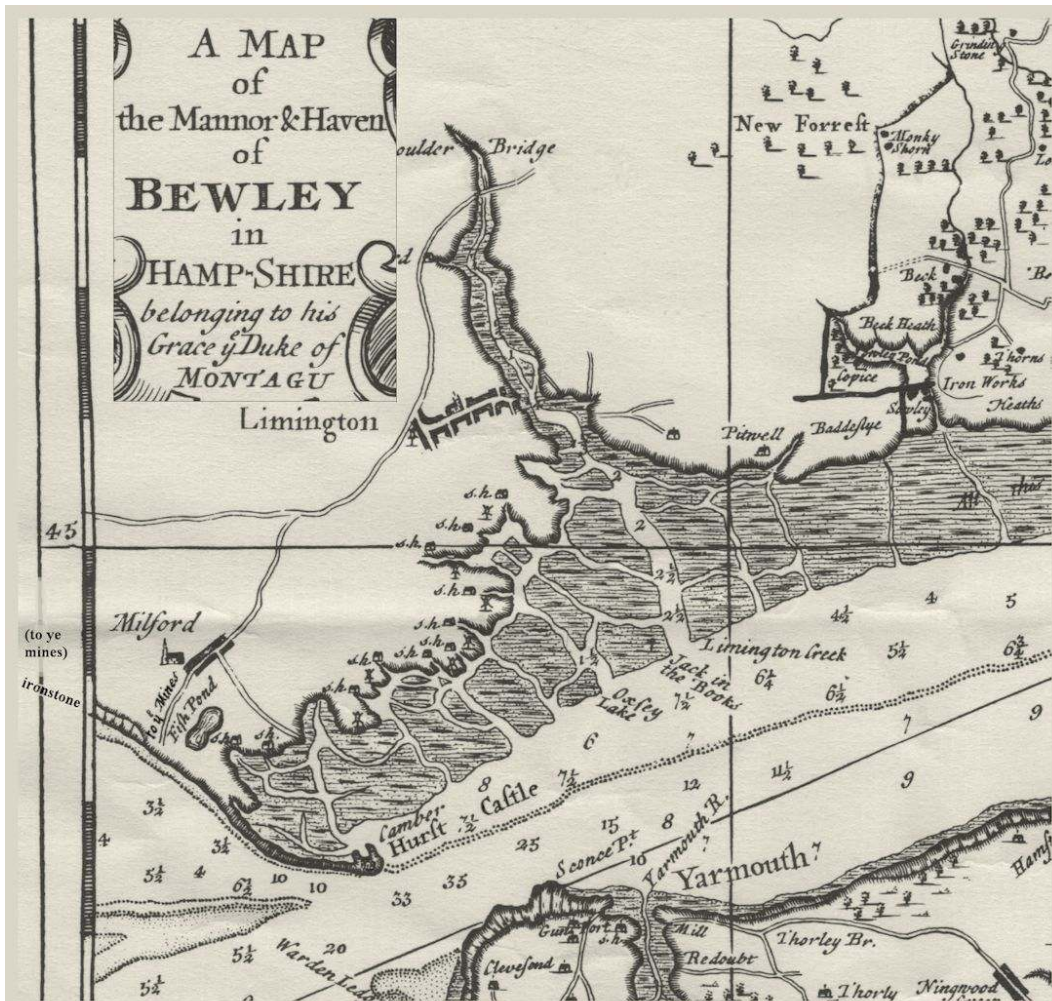
THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, 1ST EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, took ownership of the 8,000 acre Beaulieu Estate in 1538, paying the King £1,340 6s 8d (equal to some £100,000 today). A direct ancestor of the current owners, he converted the former **Great Gatehouse** into a modest manor house. Whilst rarely a primary residence for its owners, the Estate was developed by successive owners, including John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, who in the 1720s founded the shipbuilding village of **Buckler's Hard** on the estate.

In 1867 Beaulieu received its first resident owner when Lord Henry Scott was given the Estate by his father, the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, as a wedding present.

Lord Henry, the present Lord Montagu's great grandfather, directed the transformation of **BEAULIEU PALACE HOUSE** into the family home that can be seen today.

"I have always believed that Britain's great houses and gardens, originally created for the pleasure of a few, should now be enjoyed by the many. I am also dedicated to ensuring that the story of Britain's motoring heritage should be appreciated by the widest possible audience."

EDWARD, LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU (1926 - 2015)



HURST SPIT, IRONSTONE MINES OF MILFORD AND IRON WORKS OF SOWLEY ON A 1740 MAP (details)
 All Saints Church at Milford-on-Sea contains much brown siderite that has come from the cliffs shown at the bottom left of the map. The ironstone is a conspicuous feature of the Headon Hill Formation. Hurst Spit is generally similar to its present shape. The "fish pond" at Milford (i.e. Sturt Pond) was not apparently in direct contact with Hurst Spit at this date. (presumably the "s.h." indicates a salt house). Some details slightly emphasised. Ian West ©2018.

The NATIONAL MOTOR MUSEUM at Beaulieu

The National Motor Museum Trust is the independent charity responsible for the governance of the National Motor Museum and its collections. Continuing the work of the flagship **Montagu Motor Museum**, the National Motor Museum Trust aims to preserve and promote motoring heritage as the custodian of a world famous collection of vehicles and associated artefacts which are on display in the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu.



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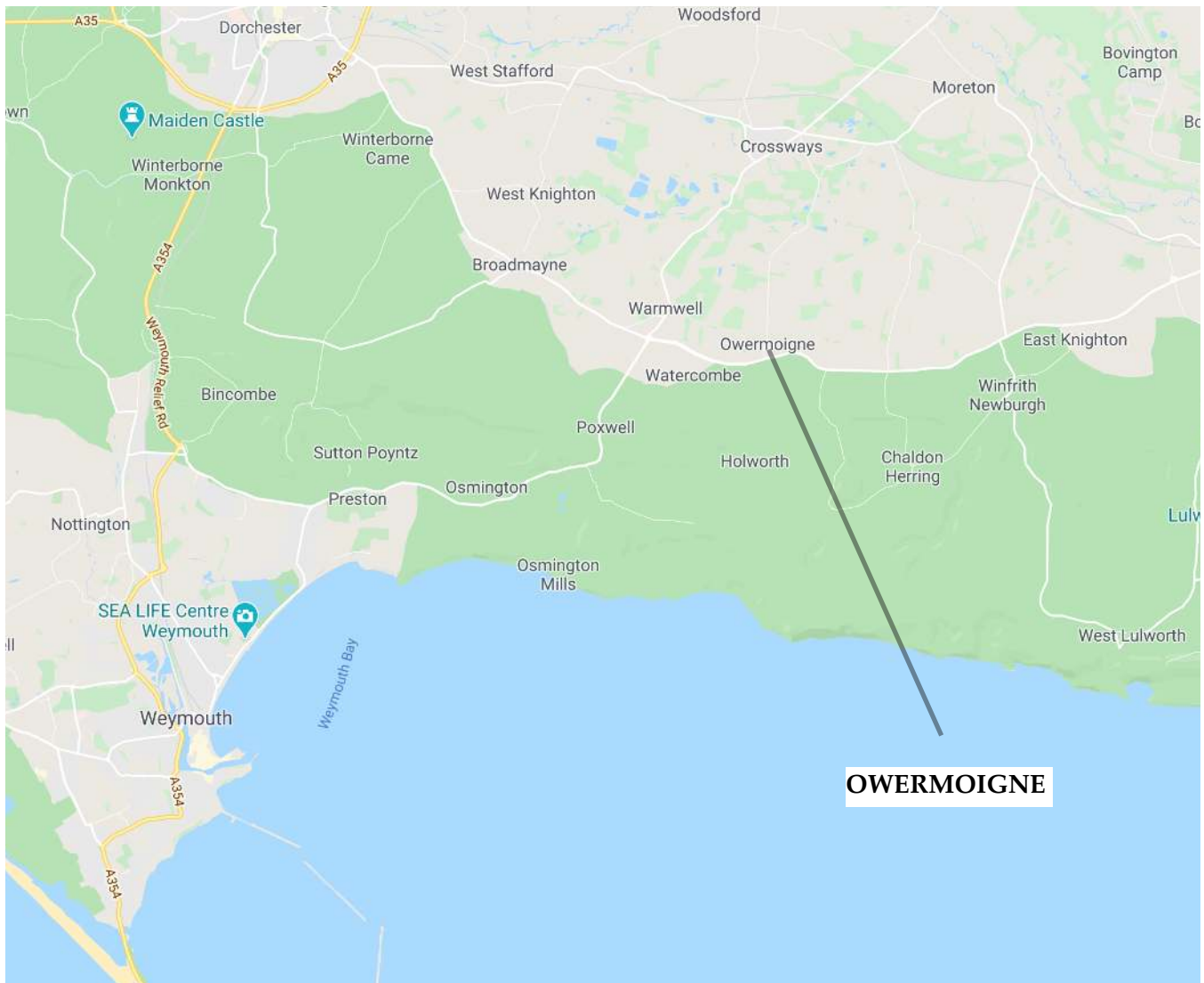
NATIONAL MOTOR MUSEUM at Beaulieu



THE MANOR OF OWERMOIGNE

This large parish, covering 4,052 acres, occupies a strip of land stretching for nearly 5 miles north from the sea at **Ringstead Bay** where the cliffs of Kimmeridge Clay stand up to 200 feet high. To the North the land rises mainly on Chalk to over 400 feet above sea level and then falls into the valley of the westerly flowing Upton Brook, cut into soft Wealden Beds.

Beyond, the land rises on Chalk, Portland and Purbeck Beds to a height of 400 feet on **Moignes Down** and then slopes down gently north on Chalk until the latter is overlaid in the northern half of the parish by Reading Beds, London Clay and Bagshot Beds with extensive heathland between 100 and 200 feet above sea level.



OWERMOIGNE itself is a small village grouped round the Church, with **Moigne Court**, a 13th. Century moated house, standing a short distance to the North; **Galton** is now only a small hamlet. This scattered settlement on the heathland to the North contains no building earlier than 1850 though it had apparently already begun in the early 19th. Century.

The Parish is made up of a number of small settlements and their associated land blocks. The greater part of the parish, north of **Moignes Down**, was originally divided between the two Domesday settlements of **Owermoigne** and **Galton**, both situated on the edge of the heathland. Open fields lay immediately to the South on the Chalk, and those of the **MANOR OF OWERMOIGNE** remained in existence until the early 19th. Century.

HISTORY OF OWERMOIGNE PARISH

When the Saxon **HAROLD GOODWINSSON (KING HAROLD II)** was defeated at **Senlec Ridge** near Hastings in 1066, it was the beginning of **William of Normandy's conquest of England**.

Battles raged around the country before the population was fully brought under Norman rule. One such battle took place in **1067** on an area we now call the **MOIGNE DOWNS**, near Dorchester.

Domesday Book records that land here about, including the **MANOR OF OWERS**, was owned by **Matthew Moretania** and like most of the Saxon landowners he was soon to be dispossessed of his lands including the Manor of Owers, which was granted to **NORMAN GENERAL GEORGE LE MOIGNE** who with his troops had attacked and defeated the town of **Dorchester in 1067** on the **Moigne Downs**.

The **Le Moigne** family built and settled in the **MANOR HOUSE OF MOIGNES COURT** during the reign of **King Henry III (1217-1272 AD)** and they were the owners of the Manor for **200 years** until the reign of **Henry V (1413-1422 AD)**. It is believed that originally the Manor House was thatched like Woodsford Castle near Dorchester. The manor passed down through **Ralph, William, Henry, John, Henry and Sir John Le Moigne**, the latter having no male issue resulting in parts of the estate being sold off; the rest passed to the **Stourton** family through one of the heiresses of the Le Moignes.

Records from the time of the reign of **Edward I (1272-1307)** state that: "**Ralph Moyne has the Manor of Owers of the Lord the King by sergeantry of the Royal Kitchen. His ancestors held these tenements from the time of King Henry the First by the aforesaid service.**"

At an investigation held before Justices at Sherborne in 1278, **William Le Moigne** stated that the family had held the lands from the time of **Henry I**, in recognition of their service to the Monarch. William Moignes also claimed the right to impound anything washed up by the sea; to inflict fines for breaches of the statutory price of bread and beer, and to hold pleas of wrongful distress and to keep **gallows** at Winfrith and Owermoigne. **The gallows stood on the way to the sea on a hill and is still known today as Gallows Hill.**

William Le Moigne was master of life and death in the Hundred of Winfrith.

The record adds that Le Moigne ancestors had enjoyed these privileges from "time immemorial".

In ENGLISH LAW and its derivatives "time immemorial" means the same as "time out of mind" a time before legal history and beyond legal memory. In 1275, by the first Statute of Westminster, the time of memory was limited to the reign of King Richard I, beginning 6 July 1189, the date of the King's accession. Since that date, proof of unbroken possession or use of any right made it unnecessary to establish the original grant under certain circumstances.

HENRY LE MOIGNE, along with many other Knights from Dorset, was called to arms on several occasions to fight the Scots; these Knights were paid for their service by gifts of land and this added greatly to the wealth of the Le Moigne family.

The last of the Le Moignes was Sir John, who was Sheriff of Dorset in 1389. He married **Joan**, a daughter and heir of the **Mandevilles of Marsh Wood**; they had two daughters but no sons, so that particular lineage died out. The younger daughter, **Hester**, married **Sir William Bonvil of Somerset**. **In 1408 part of the Manor was purchased by John Herring Esquire, Thomas Hody and Henry Gouys**, but a large part passed to the **Stourton** family on the marriage of Sir John's eldest daughter, **Elizabeth**, to **Sir William Stourton**.

During the reign of **Henry VIII (1509-1547 AD)** the **Manor of Owers** was owned by **William Baron Stourton**. His son **Sir Charles, Lord Stourton**, brought disgrace on the family when Sir Charles was involved in a lawsuit with a **Mr Hartgill** and his son whom he lured to Stourton Castle ostensibly for a meal and to express his regrets and forgiveness. **This was on January, 12 1557; father and son were never seen again.**

Their bodies were later found buried under the floor of a cellar in the Castle. During the trial of Sir Charles it was revealed that while at the table the guests were clubbed by servants and their throats were cut.

Sir Charles was sentenced to hang. He appealed to Queen Mary I to make a change to the sentence, on the grounds of his "quality" and that he and all his family were Roman Catholics. In view of his noble birth the Queen ordered that he be hanged by a silken halter. He and four of his servants were hanged and he was buried in St Mary's Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral.

The **Stourton** family owned the **Manor of Owermoigne** until 1703 when it was purchased by **WILLIAM WAKE**, who was later to become **ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**. He sold the Manor in 1732 to **Sir Theodore Janssen** a wealthy financier of Dutch descent who came to England in 1680.

He was knighted by **King William III** and at the special request of **George II, Prince of Wales**, he was made a Baronet in 1714. **His son, Sir Stephen Theodor Janssen was a Member of Parliament and Lord Mayor of London in 1754.** Stephen Janssen was a London stationer and master of the Stationer's Company from 1749-1751.

William Janssen's heiress, Williamsea, married the Honourable Lionel Damer, third son of the Earl of Dorchester, but she died childless and in the 19th. Century the Manor was sold to JOHN CREE, Esquire.

Subsequently the **CREE** family restored **MOIGNES COURT**, a substantial part of which had been damaged by fire in the late 19th. Century; they re-built the Church and provided a school.

Generations of ancestors of the English writer and novelist, **THOMAS HARDY** lived in Owermoigne and their christenings, weddings and burials are recorded in the Parish Registers, which date from **1569**.

They must have handed down their smugglers' tales to him, inspiring him to write **The Desperate Preacher**, set in **Nether Moynton** and relating the misadventures of a Wesleyan Minister who gets caught up with a gang of smugglers led by his alluring landlady and condoned by the local clergyman, who even permits the contraband to be hidden in the Church tower.



St. Michael's Church, Owermoigne, Devonshire, England

Ironically, despite its strong associations with smuggling and the fact that it today boasts a CIDER MUSEUM on the site of an old mill mentioned in the Domesday book, the Village of Owermoigne has never had a "pub".



MOIGNES COURT HISTORY

MOIGNES COURT was built in 1267 and is the oldest inhabited house in the County of DORSET.

When the Le Moigne heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir William Stourton in 1398, the manor passed to the Stourton family. In 1557 the then-owner of the Owermoigne estate, Charles, 7th Lord Stourton, was hanged in Salisbury market square for the murder in Wiltshire of two men with whom he had been involved in a long-standing quarrel. Before his execution Lord Charles had pleaded with the reigning monarch, Queen Mary, for 'some indulgence' because he was a nobleman and a catholic. Honouring his request, the Queen gave orders for him to be hanged with a 'halter of silk in respect of his quality'.

MOIGNES COURT is a grade one listed building and a fine example of a medieval manor house. It has three windows dating from 1263-80 in its medieval court room, a solar wing and remains of a medieval fishpond, and is surrounded by a rectangular moat.



The original first floor doorway is clearly visible. A fire in 1880 resulted in the stone house being partially rebuilt in local red brick and its thatch roof replaced by slates.



During the early 18th. Century the manor was owned by Dutch-born **SIR THEODORE JANSSEN**, an extremely wealthy man who lost most of the fortune he had gained from being a director of the **South Sea Company** when the 'bubble' burst in 1720.

The South Sea Company was a British joint-stock company founded in 1711, created as a public-private partnership to consolidate and reduce the cost of the national debt. To generate income, in 1713 the company was granted a monopoly to supply African slaves to the islands in the "South Seas" and South America.

The estate has been owned by the Cree family since 1826 when it was purchased by John Cree. One of his sons, John Robert Cree, was both Rector of St Michael's Church (1836-1881) and Squire of Owermoigne, bearing the title 'Squarson'.

Rev. John Cree built the village school in 1873 and bequeathed funds for an extensive restoration of the church in 1883. The present owner of the Moignes Court estate is Mr Martin Cree, whose grandfather, Cecil Cree, gave the land on which Owermoigne Village Hall and Cricket Club were built. At the present time 4 generations of Cree are living on the estate.

GREAT POTHERIDGE HOUSE, Merton, Devon, England

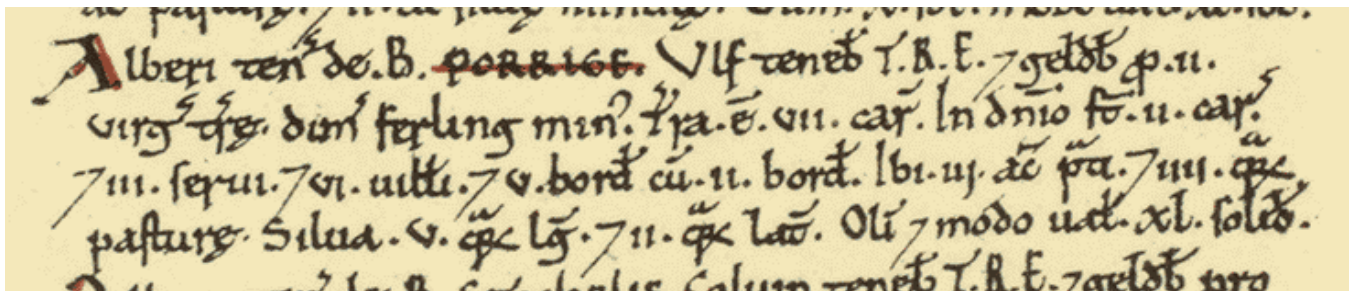
Ancient records show that the modern MONK FAMILY are descended from the Norman Family called Le MOIGNE, who were holders, since 1070 AD of the settlement of POTHERIDGE, in the Hundred of Merton, in the County of Devon.

In 1066 the Estate of "PORRIGE" (now called Potheridge) had been owned by a Saxon Earl called Ulf, son of Harold Godwinson, but he was imprisoned by the Normans and the Estate was "appropriated" by William the Conqueror (under Feudal Law) when he became King William of England. William then made his cousin BALDWIN FitzGilbert, SHERIFF OF DEVONSHIRE his Tenant-in-Chief of the Manor of Porrige. Sheriff Baldwin then passed the Estate to Alberi (Aubrey) as his Tenant.

In the Domesday Book of 1086 the Estate of Porrige (now Potheridge) was listed as the 36th of the 176 Devonshire holdings of BALDWIN de MOELS, SHERIFF OF DEVONSHIRE. His tenant was Alberi (Aubrey), who also held from him the estates of STOCKLEIGH and WOOLLADON, both also in today's Meeth Parish.

MEETH, a parish in Okehampton parish, Devon; at the confluence of the rivers Okement and Torridge, 3 miles N by E of Hatherleigh, and 9 NNW of Okehampton.

EXTRACT from the DOMESDAY BOOK:



The Domesday Book recorded the following assets at "PORRIGE" in 1086 AD:

Households

- Households: 6 villagers. 5 smallholders. **3 slaves.**

(See following chapter "Slavery Under The Norman Conquest")

Land and resources

- Ploughland: 7
- Plough teams: 2 lord's plough teams. 2 men's plough teams.
- Other resources: 0.18 lord's lands; Meadow 3 acres; Pasture 4 furlongs; Woodland 5 * 2 furlongs.

Livestock

- Livestock in 1086: 5 cattle. 9 pigs. 30 sheep. 15 goats. 1 other.

Valuation

- Annual value to Lord: £2 (in 1086 AD pounds) when acquired by the Owner.

Alberi (Aubrey) also held a mare and three clusters of horses at Great Potheridge and Little Potheridge and Potheridge Gate.

Slavery under the Norman Conquest

In ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND at least 10 per cent of the population were slaves and possibly many more. One expert in the field has recently suggested that the true figure may have been as high as 30 per cent.

To be a slave was to be held in the most abject of conditions. As Old English law codes make clear, slaves could be treated like animals: branded or castrated as a matter of routine and punished by mutilation or death; stoned to death by other slaves if they were male, burned to death if they were female.

'I go out at daybreak, goading the oxen to the field, and I join them to the plough; there is not a winter so harsh that I dare to lurk at home for fear of my master.'

So begins a famous passage written by Aelfric, a late tenth-century Abbot of Eynsham, imagining the pains of an unfree ploughman.

'Throughout the whole day I must plough a full acre or more ... I must fill the stall of the oxen with hay and supply them with water and carry their dung outside. Oh, oh, the work is hard. Yes, the work is hard, because I am not free.'



Britons were captured as hostages and sold as slaves.

This passage by Aelfric (the only one in surviving Anglo-Saxon literature to imagine life from a slave's perspective) has given rise to the notion that the bulk of slaves were men and engaged in heavy agricultural work, such as ploughing. It is a skewed impression, reinforced by the prevalence of ploughmen recorded in Domesday Book.

However, far from enslaving Anglo-Saxons under the Norman yoke, the Conquest brought freedom to many, as Marc Morris explains.

Marc Morris is an historian and broadcaster. His most recent book is "The Norman Conquest" (Hutchinson, 2012).

The fortunes of modern BRISTOL were founded on slavery.

During the 18th. Century the City of Bristol boomed as a result of its participation in the export of Africans to North America. Regrettably there is no official monument in Bristol today to mark this shameful episode in its history, only a plaque erected privately in 1997 and a footbridge named after a celebrated local slave, Pero.

Nonetheless these memorials and the continued pressure on the civic authorities to erect something more prominent are enough to ensure that the city's role in the slave trade will never be forgotten.

What has largely been forgotten, by contrast, is Bristol's role in a slave trade that flourished in Britain some seven centuries earlier. Towards the end of the 11th century the merchants of Bristol were among England's foremost exporters of slaves, in this case homegrown ones.

Looking back from the 1120s the Chronicler William of Malmesbury remembered:

They would purchase people from all over England and sell them off to Ireland in the hope of profit; and put up for sale maidservants after toying with them in bed and making them pregnant. You would have groaned to see the files of the wretches of people roped together, young people of both sexes, whose youth and beauty would have aroused the pity of barbarians, being put up for sale every day.

WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY was an Anglo-Norman monk and historian, principally known for writing the Gesta Regum Anglorum (Deeds of the Kings of the English), a Chronicle of the early history of England.

William spent much of his life as a monk of Malmesbury Abbey in Wiltshire, England, probably entering the monastery when he was only a child. By the 1120s, he had become a Cantor, with the responsibility of leading the community in the liturgy and prayers.

He was also in charge of the Abbey's library, amassing a huge collection of books during the course of his life, including many works of Classical and late Antique authors. In 1140, he was offered the role of Abbot, which he declined.

Malmesbury clearly felt that this was shameful behaviour, but then he was writing after the slave trade had already been abolished. A generation or so earlier slavery and the slave trade had been widely accepted.

In fact, as other evidence makes clear, slaves might fill any number of functions: we find them serving, for example, as **cooks, weavers, millers and even priests**. What's more, a good many of them, perhaps even the majority, were women, kept in some cases as domestic servants or dairy maids, but also in many instances as concubines, the kind of slavery, in other words, that we tend to associate more readily with the harems of the Middle East in the Early Modern period rather than with England in the early Middle Ages.

William of Malmesbury believed that the slave-traders of Bristol fornicated with their female captives before selling them on and it is probably significant in this regard that he emphasizes their youth and beauty. Elsewhere he wrote about the **wife of Earl Godwin (d. 1053 AD)**, who was said: *'to buy parties of slaves in England and ship them back to Denmark, young girls especially, whose beauty and youth would enhance their price'*.

If you've never encountered this aspect of Anglo-Saxon England before, there is a ready explanation. To the founding fathers of academic history (the scholars of late Victorian and early 20th-century England) the Anglo-Saxons were **'us'** and it was from them that we derived much of our identity and culture: not only our language, but also our cherished institutions, such as our shires and boroughs, and our instinctive tendency towards freedom, fair play and democracy. In the minds of many, the Anglo-Saxon **WITAN** was a forerunner of Parliament.

Such scholars, unsurprisingly, chose not to dwell on the subject of **ANGLO-SAXON SLAVERY**, or sought to explain it away in terms that suggested it was somehow good for the slaves.

Another approach, still popular in the early 20th. Century, was to argue that by the late Saxon period, the 10th and 11th centuries, slavery was on the wane. **The problem is that plenty of other evidence points in the opposite direction.** If we comb through the pages of the contemporary Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, for instance, we discover that when the companions of **Alfred, brother of the future Edward the Confessor**, were seized by **Earl Godwin in 1036 AD**, **'some of them were sold for money'** (the rest, including Alfred himself, were killed or mutilated).

Similarly, when **Godwin's son**, the future **King Harold**, raided the coast of Somerset in 1052, he **'seized whatever he pleased, in cattle, captives and property'**. Lastly, when the people of northern England rose against the rule of **Harold's brother Tostig** in 1065 and invaded the shires further south: **'They took many captives and carried them off north with them.'**

The very matter-of-factness with which such examples are reported suggests that, at the time, slavery and slave-raiding were regarded in England as business as usual.

And yet, as the writings of **William of Malmesbury** make clear, by the early 12th century the world had moved on. By that time **slave-trading, if not slavery itself**, was a thing of the past. If we ask why the change had taken place, one factor stands out above all others: **the Norman Conquest.**

The Normans had been extremely keen on the slave trade, as you might expect, given that the Normans had once been Norsemen, Vikings who had settled in the area around France's Seine estuary from the late ninth century. The Vikings, as their reputation suggests, were among the foremost exponents of the medieval slave trade, seizing men and women from the vulnerable shores of Europe and selling them on to Scandinavia or the Middle East.

However, through the 10th. Century, the Normans gradually abandoned their Viking roots and began adopting the culture and customs of their Frankish neighbours, embracing, for example, Christianity, the French language and also the Frankish art of fighting on horseback.

Eventually, as part of this same process of acculturation, they also abandoned the slave trade. In the tenth century the Norman capital at Rouen had flourished partly as a result of the import and export of human cargoes, but references to the city's slave market dry up around the turn of the first millennium. Precisely why the Normans and the Franks turned against the practice is difficult to say. **Historians were once inclined to put the shift down to economics, arguing that the rise of a monetary economy meant that Lords found it more profitable to have rent-paying tenants than slaves, who might be costly to maintain.**

Latterly, however, this argument has fallen out of favour, not least because of the example of **England**, where slavery continued to flourish despite its buoyant economy and abundant silver coinage. Slaves kept as concubines in England were clearly not valued economically but for reasons of power and status. Historians are now more inclined to see the demise of slavery in northern France as the result of a shift in morals.

The idea that slavery in Europe declined as Christianity spread has long been discredited.

Until the turn of the first millennium the Church had little problem with slavery. The Bible is full of stories of slaves and their masters; Churchmen were generally content to urge slaves to be obedient and masters to be merciful. Nevertheless, in the decades around the millennium the powerful Church reform movement began to take root and reformed Churchmen took an increasingly dim view of concubinage and bastardy. In France lay leaders, who in the past had thought nothing of having several wives, now found themselves subjected to opprobrium, if they took up with more than one.

Perhaps more important were the simultaneous structural changes taking place in French society. The political fragmentation of France during the 10th Century, the increasing number of Knights and growth of castle-building, had made violence and warfare more endemic and, precisely for this reason, better regulated. Warriors concluded it was better to capture and ransom each other in war rather than risk death every time they took to the battlefield. At the same time the **Peace of God** movement urged the protection of non-combatants. By the 11th century young men and women were no longer a legitimate target in warfare, to be led away in chains once the fighting was over.

What happened in 1066, therefore, was that a people who were still comfortable with slavery and conducted war as a slave-hunt were conquered by a people who had recently abandoned both practices. This left the Normans with something of a moral dilemma: whether to respect the culture and customs of those they had conquered, or to impose their own set of values. Clearly the Conquest was not followed by any great edict of emancipation; if 20 or 30 per cent of the population were classed as slaves, such a move would have been wholly impractical.

Nevertheless, where it can be measured, we do witness a marked decline. Domesday Book shows that **between 1066 and 1086 the number of slaves in Essex fell by 25 per cent.** Some of this, of course, may have been due to the confusion caused by the Conquest itself, rather than by the moral scruples of England's new Norman masters, many of whom (**as the Domesday Book also shows**) were quite content to keep slaves on their newly acquired manors.

But the moral scruples were there, especially at the highest level. **In 1070 William the Conqueror deposed the elderly pre-Conquest Archbishop of Canterbury, Stigand, and replaced him with Lanfranc, one of the leading lights of the reform movement and William's own moral tutor since boyhood. The new Archbishop was soon urging his pupil to abolish the slave trade and the Conqueror complied.**

It was at Lanfranc's insistence, explains **William of Malmesbury**, that the King *'frustrated the schemes of those scumbags who had an established practice of selling their slaves into Ireland'*. Malmesbury noted that King William was somewhat reluctant, since he enjoyed a share of the profits, but the record of the King's own legislation shows that a ban was indeed put in place and that William had found a way of squaring the matter with his conscience. *'I prohibit the sale of any man by another outside of the country,'* says the ninth law of **William the Conqueror**, *'on pain of a fine to be paid in full to me.'*

William's personal attitude towards slavery can also be surmised from his only recorded visit to Wales, glibly reported in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1081: *'The King led levies into Wales, and there freed many hundreds of people.'*

It is not the purpose of this article to try to rehabilitate the Normans, whom the English at the time regarded with the fear and loathing that the conquered always reserve for their conquerors. The Normans established themselves in England with fire and sword and tremendous loss of human life: witness, most notoriously, the Conqueror's Harrying of the North, which may have caused a death toll that ran into six figures. *'In their unparalleled savagery,'* wrote the half-English, half-Norman Henry of Huntingdon in the early 12th century, *'they surpassed all other peoples.'*

Another Anglo-Norman chronicler, Orderic Vitalis, concurred: *'They arrogantly abused their authority and mercilessly slaughtered the native people like the scourge of God smiting them for their sins.'* **Yet in their attitudes towards slavery the Normans appear to have improved the lives of the most wretched people in Anglo-Saxon society: the sizeable percentage of the population, largely ignored by historians in the past, who have preferred to dwell on the free majority and their supposed virtues.** The effect of the Conquest on slavery was not immediate and the Conqueror's ban was clearly not wholly effective. **As late as 1102 a Church council condemned "that shameful trade by which in England people used to be sold like animals."**

This was, significantly, the last Ecclesiastical Council to issue such a prohibition. By the time William of Malmesbury was writing in the 1120s slavery was gone in Britain, and at least some of his contemporaries were willing to give credit where it was due. *'After England began to have Norman Lords,'* wrote the monk Lawrence of Durham, *'the English no longer suffered from outsiders that which they had suffered at their own hands. In this respect they found that foreigners treated them better than they had treated themselves.'*

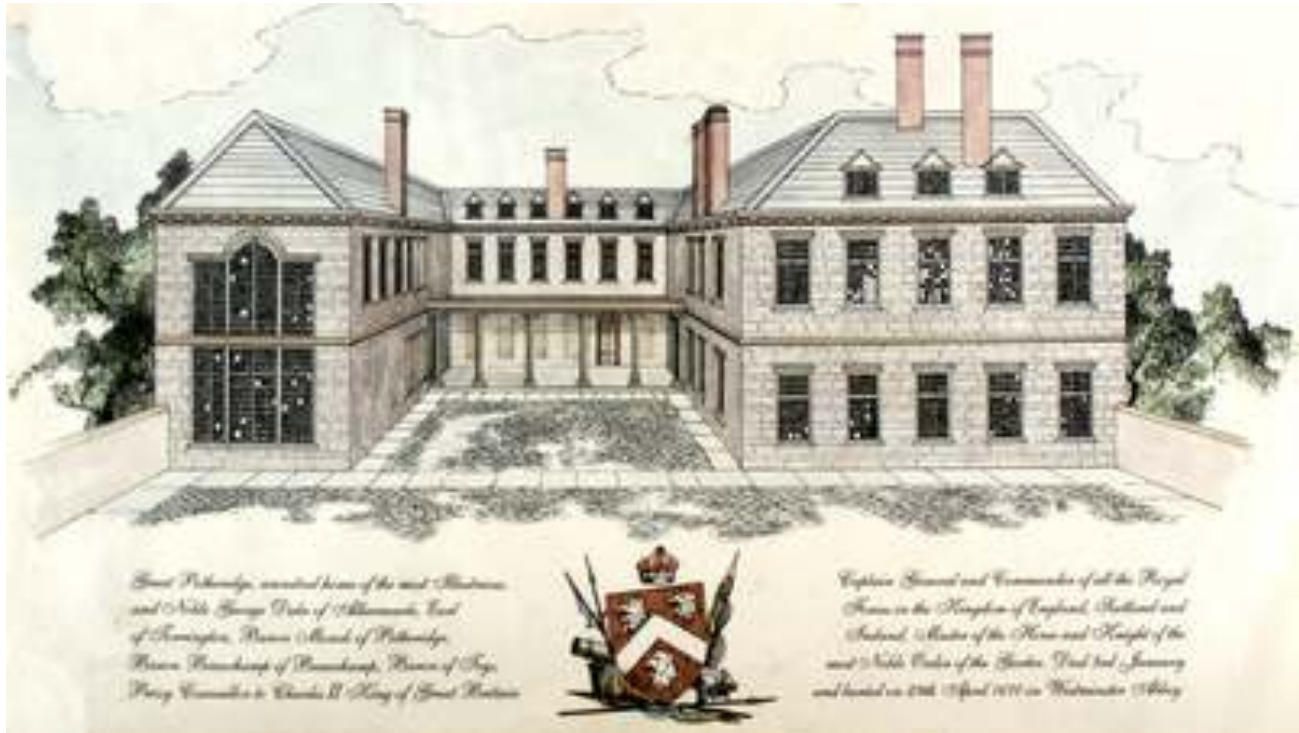
Great Potheridge House in 1608 AD



George Henry Monck was born at the Manor House of Great Potheridge near Torrington in Devon on 6th. December 1608. He was the fourth child and second son of Sir Thomas Monck, an impoverished landowner, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Smyth, a wealthy merchant of Madford, near Exeter.

George became a successful Soldier who rose to the rank of **ROYALIST GENERAL** for King Charles I and later fought under Cromwell in 1642 as a **PARLIAMENTARIAN GENERAL** and was also appointed as **Commander of the English Navy** in 1652. His success in bringing about the peaceful return of Charles II was duly rewarded by the grateful King with a huge pension of **£7,000 per annum (approx. £700,000 per annum in today's terms)**, large tracts of land in North America, and a peerage; being raised **1st. Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington and Baron of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Teyes.**

THE ORIGINAL PALACE at POTHERIDGE



In the 1730s the PALACE at POTHERIDGE was badly damaged by fire.



The part of the **PALACE** that wasn't damaged became a **three-storey farmhouse**, which contains several notable features from the original building such as the **staircase**, **over-mantels** (rediscovered in the early 1990s) and the **paneled dining room** with its impressive **fireplace** and **carved coat of arms**.



The Great Barn and the front garden also demonstrate some of the former grandeur of the house. The extent of the original Palace and much of its history remain undiscovered.

The Duke now returned to Devon and set about building a house fit for his new status and wealth. The Duke spent ten years, from 1660 until his death in 1670, building his dream house, and yet it was still unfinished when he died. Built in the local brown freestone, the Duke and his unknown architect planned an H-shaped house on the grandest scale, building more a Palace than mere house.

Though the Duke only enjoyed his Palace for a few years, his wife lived there until her death in 1734. The Dukedom had by this time already died out with the death of the Duke's only son in 1688. The question as to what would happen to this grand house was largely solved when a fire seriously damaged most of the house shortly after the Duchesses death. With no direct heir, no income and no one to take on the task of rebuilding most of the house was demolished.

Externally little remains, though perhaps enough to show what imposing house Great Potheridge had become. Walls, stables, outhouses and a beautifully coped garden wall all hint at a greater past. The fragment of the Palace which wasn't demolished became a **three-storey farmhouse** which contains two notable features from the house; **a staircase and an overmantel.**



The staircase was probably a secondary one within the house but it is grand, nonetheless. The ceiling over it is divided into sections by heavy plastered ribs, decorated with fruit and flowers, which frame paintings allegorical of the **Peace and Plenty** following the Restoration.

The overmantel is in a panelled room downstairs which also has massive door-cases topped with curved pediments. The overmantel itself is of great size and carved in the highest relief. The whole surround is a mass of military trophies, pieces of armour, cannon, pikes, drums, trumpets and banners with the Monk family arms in one corner. In the centre is a medallion containing putti wreathed in garlands and carrying a royal crown. The work is of the highest quality with little to better it from the period in the whole of Devon. **Though it's not known definitively who carved it, it is possible that it is by the same craftsman who also may have worked on the Drawing Room at the nearby Dunsland House; one Michael Chuke, who apprenticed to Grinling Gibbons.**

Great Potheridge is another lost house about which so much is unknown. As yet there are currently no known images of the house, possibly because it was never finished and with the untimely death of the Duke and, subsequently, his son, it never gained sufficient fame or standing to become part of the social scene of the area, and so was never recorded.

GREAT POTHERIDGE HOUSE in 2020 AD

Today, Great Potheridge House is the base of ENCOMPASS TRAINING, an outdoor education residential facility for children of all ages that offers full-board accommodation and qualified and experienced instructors.

ENCOMPASS TRAINING is an Approved Activity provider (AAP) for the Duke of Edinburgh Award, the world's leading youth achievement award. As Great Potheridge is located in Devon near Dartmoor, Exmoor & Bodmin Moor and with several national long distance trails nearby, it is ideally located for all levels of "expedition".

The instructors are able to deliver all elements of training and assessment for **Bronze, Silver and Gold levels for the Expedition section of a Duke of Edinburgh Award**. This includes offering support and guidance in the completion of paperwork, provision of training, practice and qualifying expeditions and assessors, facilitation of the presentation and completion of reports and feedback.

The courses operated by Encompass Training are designed to provide adventurous experiences which require a mixture of physical, mental and social skills. Opportunities will arise to work not only as an individual, but also as a team, on tasks and activities which are challenging, stimulating and enjoyable. But remember, the time spent at Great Potheridge is neither an activity holiday nor an endurance test, but a life skills course, a *real* learning experience, combining decision making, communication skills and responsibility with excitement, adventure and fun!

Programmes can be designed to meet participants' individual needs and requirements. A typical course would run for five days, but can be extended or reduced to suit you.

We provide: Full boarding accommodation; Bedding; Activity equipment; Qualified and experienced Instructors; A full activity course; All transport to off-site activities during the programme.



Outward Bound... à la Geelong Grammar School in Victoria, Australia ?

MONK FAMILY PEDIGREE from 1000 AD – 2020 AD

The PEDIGREE TREE for PHYLLIS JEAN MONK, Daughter of Sydney John Monk (1910-1970).
(from Father to Son over 31 Generations)

1. **William 1st. Le Moigne (1000 - xxxx)** Born: Saint-Lô, Normandy, France
 - i. **Married (Unknown).**
2. **Hugh I Le Moigne (1028 - xxxx)** Born: Saint-Lô, Normandy, France
 - i. **Married Miss De Dunstanville (1032 - xxxx) in 1048** of Castle Coombe, Wiltshire.
3. **William II Le Moigne (1058 - xxxx)**. Born: Saint-Lô, Normandy France
 - i. **Married Miss Tilley (1062-xxxx) of Tilley, Calvados, France.**
4. **Piers (Pierre) Le Moigne (1088 - xxxx)** Born: Great Potheridge, Devon, England
 - i. **Married Maude De Coffin of Beauchamps (1092 - xxxx) in 1115.**
5. **Adam Le Moigne (1118 - xxxx)** Born: Great Potheridge, Devon, England
 - i. **Married 25-year old Baroness Hamelyn (1122 - xxxx) of Cokenton, England, circa 1147.**
6. **Hugh II Le Moyne (1148 - xxxx)** Born: Amesbury, Wiltshire, England
 - i. **Married 25-year old Miss De Estcotte (Arscott) (1152 - xxxx) circa 1177.**
7. **Thomas Le Moyne (1168 - xxxx)** Born: Amesbury, Wiltshire, England
 - i. **Married 21-year old Miss De Boniface of Pyworthy (1177 - xxxx) circa 1198.**
8. **Hugh III Le Moyne (Monck) (1195 - 1275)**. Born: Maddington, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England.
 - i. **Married 28-year old Aulambe De Quincy (1195-xxxx) circa 1223 in Devonshire.**
9. **William III Le Moyne of Maddington (1210 - 1277)**. Born: Little Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devon.
 - i. **Married 40-year old Alice De Risheford (1215-xxxx) circa 1255 in Devonshire.**
10. **Sir Hugh IV Le Moyne of Maddington (1235-1276)** Born: Little Potheridge, Merton, Devonshire.
 - i. **Married 34-year old Alice De Cruwys (1240 - 1275) circa 1274 in Devonshire.**
11. **Sir William IV Le Moyne (1275 - 1340)** Born: Maddington. Amesbury, Wiltshire, England
 - i. **Married 17-year old Alice Trenchard (1282-1320) in 1299 in Maddington, Amesbury, Wiltshire.**
12. **William V Le Moyne (1320 - 1404)** Born: Potheridge, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 16-year old Margery De Merton (1330 - 1380) in 1346 in Maddington, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England.**
13. **William VI Le Moyne (1360 - 1404)** Born: Potheridge, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 30-year old Margery Hill (1370 - xxxx) in 1400 in Kingsbridge, Devon.**
14. **William VII (Walter) Monke (1402 - 1435)** Born: Great Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 36-year old Christina Alice Crewkerne (1405-1500) in 1441 in Potheridge, Devon, England.**
15. **John Moncke (1436 - 1478)** Born: Potheridge, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 27-year old Elizabeth Grante (1440-xxxx) in 1467 in Devon, England.**
16. **Humphrey Monck (1464 - 1522)** Born: Potheridge, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 25-year old Mary Champerton (1468 - 1529) in 1493 in Devon, England.**

17. **Anthony Monke** (1491-1545) Born: Great Potheridge House, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 25-year old Elizabeth Wood (1493-1550) in 1518 in Merton, Devon, England.**
18. **Robert Monke** (1525-1587) Born: Essex, England.
 - i. **Married 14-year old Alice Gunn (1535-1587) in 1549 in Buttsbury, Essex, England,**
19. **John Monke** (1532-1589) Born: Great Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, England.
 - i. **Married 41-year old Zenobia Bond (1540-xxxx) in 1581 in Potheridge, Devon.**
20. **Henrie Moncke** (1565-1603) Born: Sussex, England.
 - i. **Married 13-year old Margaret (Chandler) (1577-xxxx) in 1590.**
21. **Robert Monke** (1604 - 1675) Born: Worth, West Sussex, England.
 - i. **Married 25-year old Katharin Gardner (1614-xxxx) in 1639 in Worth, West Sussex.**
22. **George Monke** (1640-xxxx) Born: Worth, West Sussex, England.
 - i. **Married 25-year old Katharine Wickham (1637-1712) in 1662 in Gatton, Reigate, Surrey, England.**
23. **William VIII Monk** (1673-1748) Born: Bletchingley, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married 39-year old Mary Goody Harp (1675-1774) in 1714 in Horley, Surrey.**
24. **William IX Monk** (1700-1788) Born: Horley, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married 23-year old Jane Smith Ridley (1722-1794) in 1745 in Horley, Surrey.**
25. **James Ridley II Monk** (1745-1786) Born: Horley, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married Joanna Terry in 1772.**

GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER

26. **George Milford Monk** (1773-1852) Born: Charlwood, Horley, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married 28-Year old Mary Agate Flint (1782-1866) in 1810 in Horley, Surrey, England.**

GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER

27. **George Monk** (1816-1909) Born: Horley, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married Rebecca Bennett in 1846 in Charlwood, Surrey, England.**

GREAT GRANDFATHER

28. **William Monk** (1853-1923) Born: Charlwood, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married Charlotte Turner in 1876 in Croydon, Surrey, England.**

GRANDFATHER

29. **George Monk** (1878-1967) Born: Charlwood, Surrey, England.
 - i. **Married Irene Blanch Chase in 1902 in Warblington, Hampshire, England.**

FATHER

30. **Sydney John Monk** (1911-1970) Born: Havant, Hampshire, England.
 - i. **Married Kathleen May Buckland in 1935.**
31. **Phyllis Jean Monk** (1938-Still Living) Born: Emsworth, Sussex, England.
 - i. **Married John Graham Ward in 1958.**

M ONK NOTABLES FROM 1000 AD



1. WILLIAM 1st. Le MOIGNE (born circa 1000 AD) of Saint-Lô, Normandy, France.

We know that William was borne in Saint-Lô, Normandy, France around 1000 AD and came to England in 1066 AD with the Norman Army led by William, Duke of Normandy and that William participated in the Norman Invasion.

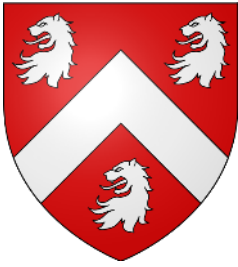
Saint-Lô is a commune in north-western France, the Capital of the Manche Department in the region of Normandy. Although it is only the second largest City in Manche after Cherbourg, it remains the Prefecture (seat of government) of the Department. It is also chef-lieu of an Arrondissement and two Cantons.



The "HOUSE CASTLE" Manor in the centre of Saint-Lô, Normandy, France

[\(This is now a "Vacation Rental" priced at 320 € to 550 € per week plus taxes & "extras"\)](#)

We have found no record of William's wife, but we know he had a son, HUGH, whom we believe was born in 1028 AD in Saint-Lô, Normandy, France. It should be noted that the Norman Army and the Norman Fleet were assembled in the area of Saint-Lô, and started the crossing of the English Channel in 1066 from the nearby estuary of the River Divers en route to Pevensey in Sussex on the English Coast. The invasion force consisted of some 7,000 men (foot soldiers, archers and cavalry) and 1,000 horses, all transported in some 700 ships.



2. HUGH 1st. Le MOIGNE (1028 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon, England.

Hugh was also born in Saint-Lô, Normandy, France in 1028 AD. He was probably a *“Norman noble who attended Duke William of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.”* This would mean he was a military man, skilled and trained in warfare and well-connected within the Norman hierarchy.

In 1048 AD, Hugh married 16-year old MISS DE DUNSTANVILLE (born 1032 AD) of Castle Combe, Wiltshire, England.

CASTLE COMBE is a village and civil parish within the Cotswolds area in Wiltshire, England. The village lies about 5 miles (8 km) northwest of the town of Chippenham. The village takes its name from the 12th Century Castle which stood about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile to the North.

The market town prospered during the 15th. Century when it belonged to Lady Millicent, the wife of Sir Stephen Le Scrope and then of SIR JOHN FASTOLF (1380–1459), a Norfolk knight who was the effective Lord of the Manor for fifty years.

Sir John promoted the WOOLLEN INDUSTRY in Wiltshire, supplying uniforms to his own troops and others for Henry V's war in France.

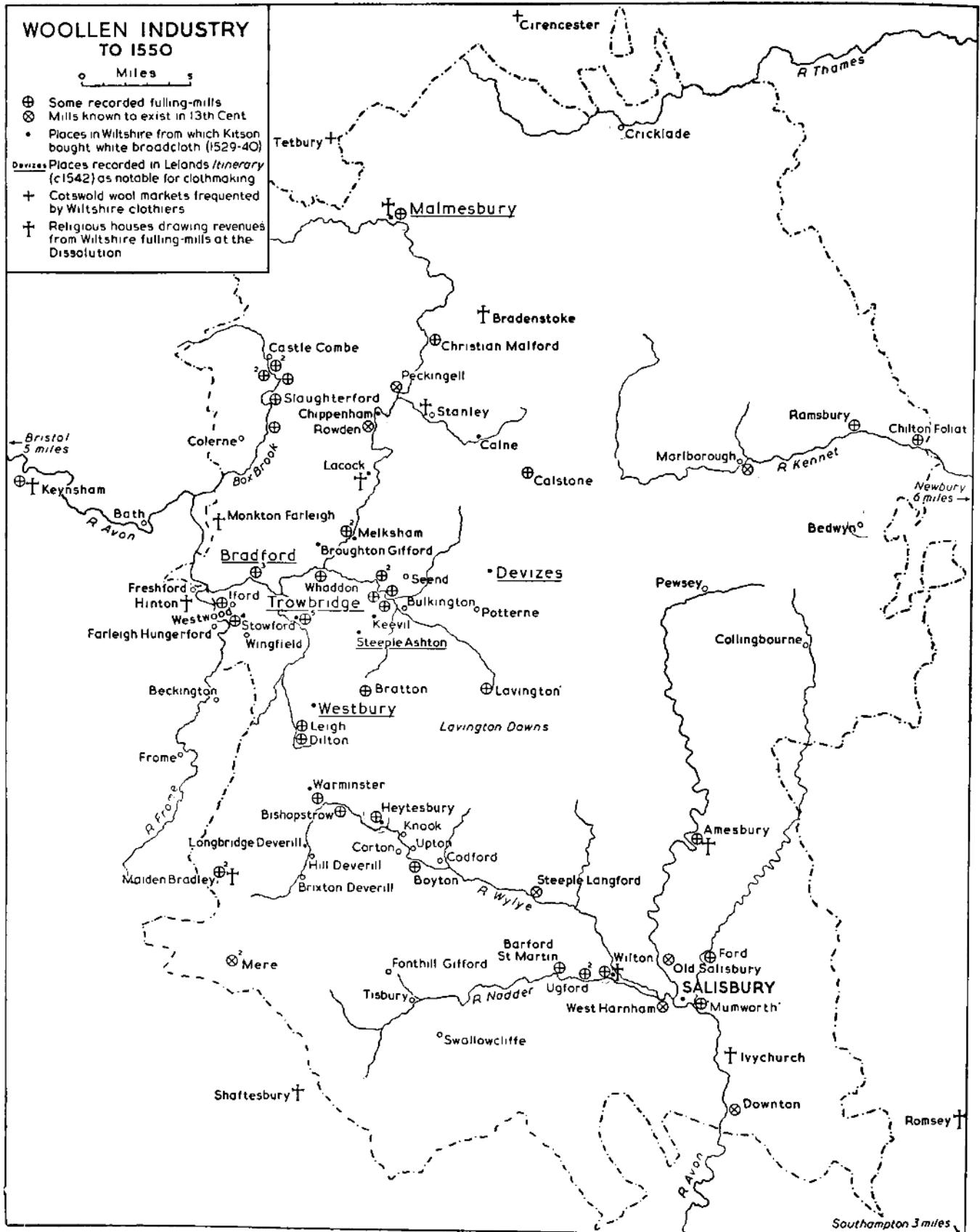
The parish was in the ancient Hundred of Chippenham. The Anglo-Saxon name Dunstanville comes from when the family resided near a stony hill. Dunstanville is derived from two Old English elements: dun and stan. “Dun” was a word for “hill” and “stan” meant “stony.” The translation of the name is, therefore “Stony Hill.”

They had two sons, William (1058) and Robert (1060) both were born in Potheridge, Devon.

Since these sons were born in England of noble Norman descent they would be classified “ANGLO-NORMANS” and would become members of the ruling class in England and would inherit their father’s wealth. Since their father was a soldier, they would probably join King William’s Army in 20 years time and participate in the pacification of the Anglo Saxons, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. This would take King William over 20 years to achieve.

The Norman Conquest of England was not a case of one population invading the lands of another but rather the wresting of power from one ruling elite by another. There was no significant population movement of Norman peasants crossing the Channel to resettle in England, then a country with a population of 1.5 - 2.0 million people. Although, in the other direction, many Anglo-Saxon warriors fled to Scandinavia after Hastings, and some even ended up in the elite Varangian Guard of the Byzantine Emperors in Constantinople.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY IN WILTSHIRE Pre: 1500 AD



The MEDIEVAL ENGLISH WOOL TRADE

Sheep in the 1240s or the 1250s, became increasingly important to English agriculture.

The **wool trade** was one of the most important factors in the medieval English economy. 'No form of manufacturing had a greater impact upon the economy and society of medieval Britain than did those industries producing cloths from various kinds of wool'.

The trade's liveliest period, 1250–1350, was 'an era when trade in wool had been *the backbone and driving force in the English medieval economy*'. The wool trade was a major driver of **ENCLOSURE** (the privatization of common land) in English agriculture, which in turn had major social consequences, as part of the **BRITISH AGRICULTURE REVOLUTION**.

Among the lasting monuments to the success of the trade are the **WOOL CHURCHES** of East Anglia and the Cotswolds; the London **WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CLOTHWORKERS**; and the fact that since the fourteenth century, the presiding officer of the House of Lords has sat on the **Woolsack**, a chair stuffed with wool.



St. Peter & St. Paul Church, Northleach, Cotswolds, Gloucestershire, England

EARLY MIDDLE AGES

During the early Anglo-Saxon period (c. 450–650), archaeological evidence for subsistence-level wool production using **WARP-WEIGHTED LOOMS** is extensive. Tools and technologies of spinning and weaving were similar to those of the Roman period; it is likely that fine, white wool continued to be produced from sheep introduced from the Mediterranean region alongside coarser local wools.

Dyes included **woad for blue** and less frequently **madder** and **lichens for reds and purples**.

Some high-status woollen cloth is found, including gold brocade. New textile types appeared around the tenth century, prominently including **diamond twills** whose use continued into the thirteenth century. **There is little evidence for long-distance trade, but there seems to have been some, presumably of especially rare wools or cloths: the silence of the sources is punctuated by a famous mention of the slipping standards of English cloaks exported to Frankia in a letter from King Charlemagne to Earl Offa of Mercia.**

LATER MIDDLE AGES

Subsistence-level production of wool continued, but was overshadowed by the rise of wool as a commodity, which in turn encouraged demand for other raw materials such as dyestuffs; the rise of manufacturing; the financial sector; urbanization; and (since wool and related raw materials had a high value-to-weight ratio and were easily transported) regional, international, and even intercontinental trade.

English wools, particularly from the Welsh Marches, the South-West and Lincolnshire, were the most prized in medieval Europe. It was exported to the emergent urban centres of cloth production of the Low Countries, France, and Italy, where production was promoted by the adoption of the **PEDAL-DRIVEN HORIZONTAL LOOM** and **SPINNING WHEEL**, along with mechanized **FULLING** and **NAPPING**.



In 1280 about 25,000 sacks of wool were exported from England; trade in raw wool peaked around 40,000–45,000 sacks per year, falling to 33,000 in 1355 and 9,706 in 1476 as exports changed to finished cloth. As exports of **raw wool** fell, exports of **cloths** rose, from 10,000 cloths per year in 1349–50 to 60,000 in 1446–47, and c. 140,000 in 1539–40. 'By the end of the thirteenth century, the heavily industrialized areas of Europe could not have existed without the export of English wool.'

England's wool-trade was volatile, however, affected by diverse factors such as war, taxation policy, export/import duties or even bans, disease and famine, and the degree of competition among European merchants for English wool.

For example, since Continental industry relied on English wool, and export embargoes could **'bring whole areas to the brink of starvation and economic ruin'** the wool trade was a powerful political tool. Likewise, **TAXES** on the wool trade financed **Edward I's** wars and enabled England to conduct the **Hundred Years War** with better resources than France. These instabilities led to a boom-bust cycle in prices and exports.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the English wool trade was primarily with Flanders (where wool was made into cloth, primarily for sale via the **CHAMPAGNE FAIRS** into the Mediterranean basin), and was dominated by Flemish merchants. But in 1264, the strife in England of the **SECOND BARONS' WAR** brought Anglo-Flemish trade almost to a halt and by 1275, when Edward I of England negotiated an agreement with the domestic merchant community (and secured a permanent duty on wool), Italian merchants had begun to gain dominance in the trade.

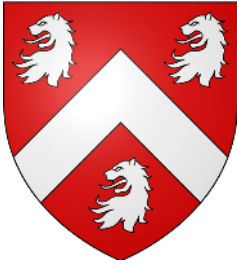
Extending their activities to finance, the **RICARDI**, a group of bankers from **Lucca in Italy**, became particularly prominent in English taxation and finance. Among the most famous merchants participating in the English wool trade were Jean Boinebroke of Douai (died 1286) on the Continental side, and William De La Pole (died 1366) on the English.

GUILD organizations seem to have emerged in the textile industry earlier in England than elsewhere in Europe, being attested already in the 1130s in London, Winchester, Lincoln, Oxford, Nottingham, and Huntingdon.

EARLY MODERN PERIOD

By the 16th. Century, the quality of English wools was in decline, perhaps partly due to a switch in focus to MEAT PRODUCTION for domestic urban markets, and European supremacy in the production of FINE-WOOL passed to Spain and its MERINO sheep.





3. Sir WILLIAM II Le MOIGNE (1058 - xxxx) Lord of the Manor of Great Potheridge.

William was born in circa 1058 AD in Great Potheridge, Devon, England.

William married 18-year old MISS DE TILLEY (born 1062 AD) in 1080 AD in Dorset, England, from the Tilley Family of Normandy.

The TILLEY FAMILY probably came from Tilley near Caen, Calvados, Basse - Normandie in France and lived in Dorset after the Norman Conquest in 1066 AD.

The name Tilley first appears in literature in the Domesday Book of 1086, where Ralph de Tilly is recorded as holding lands in Devon in 1083. One Henry Tilley from Tilley near Caen in Calvados, France took over the estate of Geoffrey de Mandeville when it was confiscated, also in 1083.

From the 12th to the 15th. Century the Tilleys owned the MANOR OF WEST HARPTREE near Bristol, England, and also acquired Salthay Manor during the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461, 1470-1471).

One George Tilly of Pointingdon is recorded as offering £25 towards the country's defence fund during the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Later, a Tilly family could be found as merchants in Bristol in the 17th. Century, and James Tilly of Pentilly was High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1734.

They had 2 sons: PIERS (or Pierre in French) born in 1088 AD; and ROBERT born in 1090 AD; both were born in Great Potheridge, Devon.

Like most landowners in England in the Middle Ages, PIERS and ROBERT were SOLDIERS by profession who were rewarded by the nobility for loyal service in times of war, with titles, land and wealth that was awarded under the FEUDAL SYSTEM that perpetuated the dominance of the so-called ROYAL FAMILIES and ensured the servitude of the peasants and vassals they "owned". Whereas, this culture provided military protection to the peasants and their families, it was those same peasants who were conscripted by the Lord of the Manor to fight and die in the battles that ensued from defending against attackers or from attacking others at the behest of the Lord of the Manor, or the King in order to acquire more land and wealth (of which the King would award a small share, while keeping "the lion's share" himself. The FEUDAL SYSTEM was not sustainable, but it took centuries to change it under the subsequent (unwritten) English "Constitution" based on court precedence.

TILLEY MANOR of WEST HARPTREE, Somerset, England.



TILLEY MANOR HOUSE, next to the Churchyard at West Harptree, Somerset, dates from 1659.

The date is to be found on the overmantel of one of the rooms. The façade was altered early in the 18th. Century. The door-case has a surround which rests on a pair of Ionic capitals "injudiciously re-used" from the 1659 doorway. The ground floor windows have curly open pediments with good heraldic cartouches. Above each an odd little detached segmental pediment floats in mid-air. The blind window above the entrance must once have been a balcony door. The reddish stone must be local, since all the village is built from it.

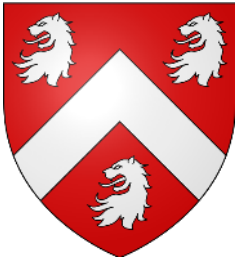
West Harptree is a small village and civil parish in the Chew Valley, Somerset within the unitary district of Bath and North East Somerset. The parish has a population of 439.

The village is 8 miles (12.9 km) south of Bristol and 10 miles (16.1 km) from Bath. It is just south of Chew Valley Lake on the A368. The village has a pub and several shops including a post office. With its close neighbour East Harptree the villages are collectively known as the Harptrees.

It is listed in the 1086 Domesday Book as Herpetreu meaning 'The military road by the wood' from the Old English herepoep and treow.

Between 1154 and 1172 an estate at West Harptree was granted by William FitzJohn to the Knights Templar (a Catholic Military Order based in the Temple Mount, Jerusalem).

The shape of some of the existing fields with cross-slope and down-slope field banks and cultivated ridges forming an interleaving irregular mosaic suggest they are of medieval origin.



4. PIERS (PIERRE) Le MOIGNE (1088 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon, England

Piers was born in 1088 AD in Great Potheridge, Merton, Devon, England.

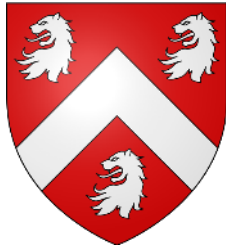
This was a continuously tumultuous time in England. In 1087 King William had gone over to Normandy to deal with insurrection there and was leading the sacking of the City of Mantes. Among the burning ruins his horse stumbled and threw him to the ground. His intestines were damaged by the fall and he succumbed to his injuries shortly thereafter. He was grossly overweight and his body was decomposing when he was being entombed later in Westminster Abbey. The body would not fit in the vault and “exploded” when forced into the stone sarcophagus creating “malodorous smells, choking the mourners”.

In 1115 AD, Piers married 23-year old Maude Coffin (1092 - xxxx) the daughter of Lord Beauchamp of Branscombe.

The village of Branscombe (or “Beacombe” in olde English) is found on the South Coast of Devon between Seaton and Sidmouth and is one of the most relaxing and picturesque villages on the Jurassic Coastline. Believed to be the longest village in the country, the streets sweep down through the stunning valley to the sea, lined with colourful cottages and thatched buildings.



Piers and Maude had a son, ADAM Le MOIGNE born circa 1118 AD in Potheridge, Devon.



Hamelyn Coat of Arms

5. ADAM Le MOIGNE (1118 - xxxx) of Potheridge.

Adam was born in 1118 AD in Potheridge, Merton, Devon, England.

ADAM Le MOIGNE was born 2-years before WHITE SHIP DISASTER of 1120 AD, when 300 nobles from the English Aristocracy were drowned at sea, including King Henry's eldest son, William who was the heir to the English throne and the Duchy of Normandy. This disaster decimated the ruling class in England and was viewed as a potential "mass murder".

In 1142 AD, he married 20-year old BARONESS HAMELYN of Kenton, Devon (born about 1122 AD). She was the daughter of Baron Hamelyn of Cokenton (now Kenton).

KENTON is a Village, a Parish, and a sub-district, in St. Thomas district, Devon. The Village stands in the Valley of the Kenn, 1 mile west of the estuary of the Exe and near EXETER; was once a market town.

ADAM Le MOIGNE and BARONESS HAMELYN were married in All Saints Church in Kenton.



They had a son, HUGH II LE MOIGNE, born in 1148 AD at Potheridge Manor. BARONESS HAMELYN was 26-years old at the time and had been married to Adam for 6 years.

(The Aristocracy would have wanted to replenish their male heirs more quickly at that time.)

The White Ship Disaster or Mass Murder?

By Peter Konieczny

It was perhaps the worst maritime disaster of the Middle Ages, not just because it cost 300 lives, but because one of them, William, eldest son of King Henry I of England, was the heir to the ANGLO-NORMAN EMPIRE.

One scholar has a theory that the sinking of the White Ship on the night of **November 25, 1120**, was not a tragic accident, but rather a case of mass murder.

In the year 1120, King Henry I was at the peak of his power. He had taken control of both England and Normandy having defeated and imprisoned his brother **Robert Curthose** and crushed several rebellious barons. He had also succeeded in persuading **King Louis VI of France** to acknowledge that his son, **WILLIAM THE ATHELING**, would succeed him as **Duke of Normandy**.

King Henry had at least a dozen children, but only two were with his wife Matilda of Scotland, a daughter also named Matilda and a son named WILLIAM. The rest of his children were born to his mistresses, although Henry treated his illegitimate sons and daughters very well and gave them important positions in his government.

WILLIAM, as his only legitimate son, stood to inherit his Kingdom. With the recent agreement between Henry and the French King Louis VI, and the marriage of WILLIAM with the eldest daughter of Count Fulk V of Anjou a year earlier, it now seemed that his son would face no obstacles in inheriting the Anglo-Norman empire.

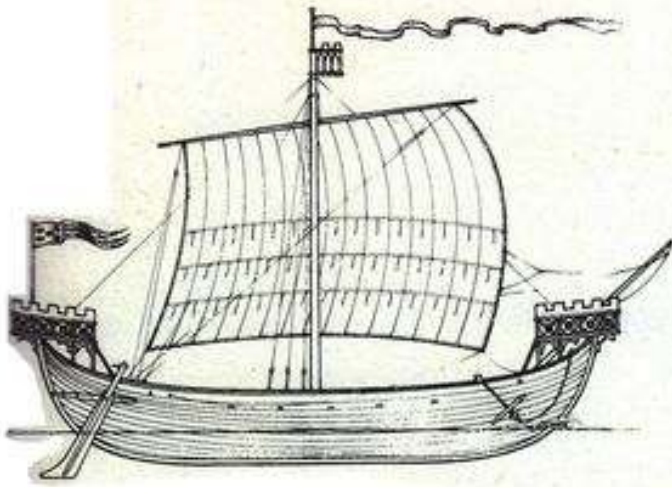
In November of 1120, King Henry and his party (including his son) were preparing to sail from Normandy to England. Henry had often crossed the English Channel although such a trip was not always easy or safe. A fleet was assembled at the Norman port of **Barfleur** and on November 25, the winds became right to make the trip.

It was then that a man named **Thomas FitzStephen** approached King Henry, saying to him, **"I have a vessel which is aptly called The WHITE SHIP, excellently fitted out and ready for Royal service."**

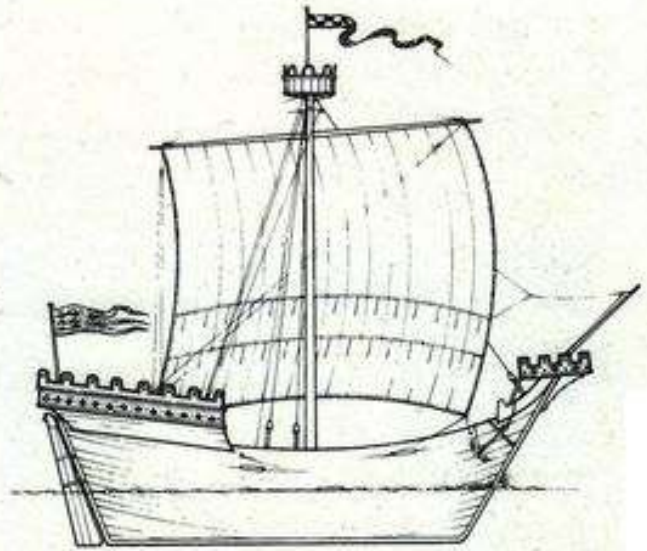
He added that his grandfather, **Airard**, had served Henry's father, **King William I, formerly Duke of Normandy**, in carrying the Norman Duke across the Channel when he invaded England back in 1066. Now, Thomas wanted to gain similar accolades with his **newly built ship**.

(Or did he have evil intentions?)

King Henry replied, "Your request meets my approval. I have indeed chosen a fine ship for myself and will not change it; but I entrust to you my sons WILLIAM and Richard, whom I love as my own life, and also many Nobles of my realm."



NEF



COG

SAILING VESSELS

From about 1300 the nef gave way to the cog as the dominant sailing vessel for trade and war in northern waters, save in Scandinavia and Scotland's Western Isles. Here, descendants of the nef fitted with sternpost rudders hung on into the sixteenth century. Cogs could be built larger than nefs and were more efficient bulk carriers.

The principal drawback of both nef and cog was reliance on a single sail, giving their crews little flexibility in working against adverse winds.

The fastest ship; Blanche-Nef (WHITE SHIP)

The new ship was in the harbour. Sleek, pale in colour and faster than any craft in all the seas.

Its Captain **Thomas FitzStephen** claimed to be the son of **Stephen FitzAirard** who piloted the ship **MORA** that carried **William the Conqueror** in 1066.

The Captain offered his services to the King, who in good spirits declined the offer for himself but gave his beloved, indulged, son permission to sail the Blanche-Nef (White Ship) on its maiden voyage across the English Channel.

Now 51 and a widower, **KING HENRY** was perhaps happy to avoid the raucous celebrations of his children and their friends, for with Prince William were his half-brother Richard of Lincoln, half-sister Mathilde Countess of Perche, and many cousins.

As King Henry set sail in his chosen vessel, his son WILLIAM and others began to board The WHITE SHIP, it seems that many young noble men and women took this opportunity to travel without the stern gaze of King Henry. Among those who got on the ship were two of William's half-siblings – RICHARD and MATILDA.

One report suggests about 300 people were on board, including fifty crew who manned the oars.

Soon wine was being handed out freely, with the passengers and crew indulging themselves. At this point, a few people decided to get off the boat, as, according to the chronicler Orderic Vitalis, "They realized that there was too great a crowd of wild and headstrong young men on board."



This included STEPHEN De BLOIS, who said he was too sick from diarrhoea to make the trip.

STEPHEN was the third son of Stephen, Count of Blois and Chartres, and Adela, daughter of King William I the Conqueror.

He was reared by his uncle, King Henry I, and received vast lands in England, Normandy, and the County of Boulogne. With a number of other magnates he was pledged to support Henry's daughter, Matilda as successor to the throne.

Nevertheless, many English nobles were reluctant to accept a woman ruler, and Henry's Norman subjects resented Matilda's marriage into an Angevin family. Consequently, after Henry I died in December 1135, the leading Lords and Bishops welcomed STEPHEN when he crossed the English Channel to claim the crown.

In return for support from the Pope of Rome, STEPHEN opened the way to increased papal influence in English political affairs.

Orderic Vitalis notes that: "*priests came there with other ministers carrying holy water to bless them, they laughed and drove them away with abuse and guffaws.*" Instead, William and the other passengers called upon the ship's captain, Thomas, to depart and see if the ship was fast enough to catch up with the King's boat.

It was now just before midnight. Orderic explained what happened next:

At length the Captain gave the signal to put to sea. Then the rowers made haste to take up their oars and, in high spirits because they knew nothing of what lay ahead, put the rest of the equipment ready and made the ship lean forward and race through the sea.

As the drunken oarsmen were rowing with all their might, and the luckless helmsman paid scant attention to steering the ship though the sea, the port side of the White Ship struck violently

against a huge rock, which was uncovered each day as the tide ebbed and covered once more at high tide. Two planks were shattered and, terrible to relate, the ship capsized without warning. Everyone cried out at once in their great peril, but the water pouring into the boat soon drowned their cries and all alike perished.

The scene must have been horrific. Hundreds of people had been thrown into the water, and very few of them would know how to swim. Although the waters were reportedly calm, it would have been a very dark night (the moon was less than a quarter full on that date). People on the shore and even in Henry's own boat could hear the sounds of people screaming, but they did not know where it was coming from.

According to one report William the Atheling was able to climb aboard a small boat and almost got away, but when he heard his half-sister Matilda crying out for help, he ordered the ship to go back. As the desperate people clambered to get on board, the small ship was swamped and sank.

As the dying screams subsided, there was two people left hanging onto the mast of the White Ship – a young noble named **Geoffrey of L'aigle** and a butcher from Rouen named **Berold**. Thomas, the ship's captain, came to the surface, and said to the pair, "**The king's son, what has become of him?**" When they told the Captain of the Prince's fate, Thomas replied, "**It is vain for me to go on living**" before slipping back into the sea.

During the night the young Geoffrey could not hang on any longer. He went into the water, leaving only Berold alive. In the morning rescue arrived when local fishermen came onto the scene. For years afterwards the butcher would tell the story of how he was the only survivor of the White Ship disaster.

Over the next few days a few bodies found their way ashore, but William the Atheling was never found. Back in England, rumours spread of the disaster, but no one wanted to tell the King. Finally, a young boy was sent to Henry and revealed what had happened. The King was overcome and wept for his children and followers who had died.

Many Chroniclers would explain the sinking of the White Ship was an accident, caused by the drunkenness of the passengers and crew, it was just God's will for the sinful behaviour of those aboard.

However, one scholar has a different theory.

Victoria Chandler, who taught at Georgia College until her death in 1999, wrote the article "The Wreck of the White Ship: A Mass Murder Revealed?" in which she suggests that it was possible that someone deliberately steered the boat into the rocks outside of Harfleur. She examines who had the motive for committing the act and finds some interesting evidence.

One obvious suspect would be Stephen of Blois, partly because he left the ship just before it launched, and partly because eventually he would be the one to get the most benefit from the tragedy.

King Henry I would have no future legitimate male heir. When he died in 1135 his daughter **Matilda** was supposed to become the next ruler, but **Stephen** managed to get the support from the Anglo-Norman nobles and become King.

However, Chandler dismisses this motive, as even with the death of William the Atheling it would have been very unlikely that Stephen would have a claim to the throne, and that King Henry, who was a prolific father, had still many years to have more children.

Instead, Chandler finds that another man stood to make great gains from the disaster: Ranulf Meschin.

He was a nephew of the **Richard, Earl of Chester**, one of the most important nobles in the Anglo-Norman realm. Earl Richard was aboard the White Ship, as well as several other family members. If they would all die, Ranulf Meschin would be able to claim this inheritance. Ranulf was on board King Henry's ship when it left Harfleur.

Chandler writes:

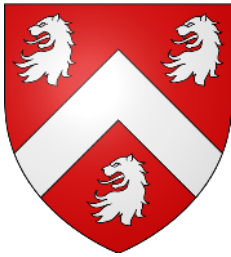
Ranulf would have needed a co-conspirator on the shore and he had a good one. Among those who, like Stephen [of Blois], disembarked before the ship sailed, was William of Roumare, son of Roger FitzGerald and Lucy of Bolingbroke. After his father died during William's childhood, his mother had married as her third husband – Ranulf Meschin. Perhaps William and his stepfather saw which passengers were boarding which ships that November day and realized they had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, a chance to acquire the Earldom of Chester and, as a bonus, to confuse the Royal Succession, creating a situation for the future in which the holder of such a massive Lordship could be a Kingmaker.

However, a third person was needed, "An agent on board who could have arranged for the rowers to be drunk and easily misdirected." The identity of this accomplice is provided, with extreme subtlety, by the chronicler Orderic Vitalis. **Among those on his list of victims was William of Pirou [a Royal Steward], who was in fact alive until at least 1123.**

How could Orderic have made such a mistake? Or was it a mistake? Could he have been trying to draw his readers' attention to Pirou? Was Pirou on board the ship when it set sail and found a way to leave it without detection?

We know that William of Pirou was alive because he appeared as a Royal witness to a document on January 7, 1121, a document also signed by Ranulf Meschin. **Two years later, Pirou is noted as leaving Portsmouth for Normandy – his name disappears from history afterwards.**

Chandler concludes: *"How wonderfully convenient it is that the twelfth century has provided us with the very model of the modern murder mystery, even down to the final conclusion that the butler did it. Actually, it was the steward, but there is no need to quibble. Probably the most intriguing aspect of the study is that, with the exception of a couple of points of conjecture and interpretation, the whole story is true."*



Escott Coat of Arms

6. HUGH II Le MOYNE (1148 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon.

HUGH was born in Great Potheridge, Merton, Devon in 1148 AD.

In 1167 AD, the 19-year old HUGH married 15-year old MISS ESCOTT of Cornwall (born 1152) in Potheridge, Devon.

They had 1 Son: THOMAS (born 1168); he married Miss BONIFACE of PYWORTHY.

Origins of the ESCOTT or ESTCOTT or ESTCOTE or EASTCOURT family:

The Anglo-Saxon name ESCOTT comes from a family who resided in BEDFORDSHIRE. Their name, however, translates as “the dweller at the eastern cottage” and indicates that the original bearer lived in such a place.

The surname ESTCOTT was first found in Bedfordshire, where GUNDWINUS DE ESTCOTA was listed in the Pipe Rolls of 1190. The Hundredorum Rolls of 1273 listed: RICHARD DE ESTCOTT, Wiltshire; and HUGH DE ESTCOTE, Cambridgeshire.

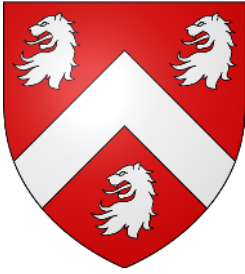
Later the Subsidy Rolls for Sussex listed ROBERT atte ESTCOTE in 1327.

EASTCOURT is a hamlet, in the parish of Crudwell, Union and HUNDRED of Malmesbury, Wiltshire and there are at least three villages name Eastcott in Wiltshire and Middlesex. The oldest was EASTCOURT, Wiltshire which dates back to Saxon times when it was known as “Escote”.

EASTCOTT, Wiltshire dates back to 1167 and it was known as “Estcota” at that time.

EASTCOTT is also a hamlet 6 miles north-east of Bude in Cornwall, England. The hamlet is 1 mile east of Gooseham in the civil parish of Morwenstow.

NOTE: I have been unable to find reliable references to “MISS ESCOTT OF CORNWALL” so it will be necessary to continue the research to determine the verifiable members of this Family and the details of their lives in the saga of the MONK FAMILY. I shall be updating this Edition as new data becomes available.



7. THOMAS Le MOIGNE (1168 - xxxx) of Potheridge, Devon

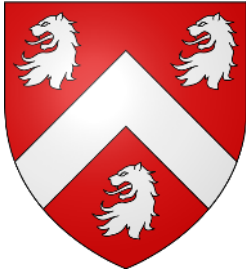
THOMAS was born in 1168 in Little Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devonshire, England

In 1184, 16-year old THOMAS married 24-year old MISS DE BONIFACE (born 1160) of Pyworthy in Devonshire.

PYWORTHY is a village and civil parish in the far west of Devon, England. It forms part of the local government district of Torrington. The parish lies to the west of the town of Holsworthy.

PYWORTHY (St. Swithin), a Parish, in the union of Holsworthy, hundred of Black Torrington, Holsworthy and N. divisions of Devon, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Holsworthy. The northern branch of the Bude Canal intersects the North part of the parish, and the West branch passes near the West side; the road between Stratton and Holsworthy also runs through the Parish. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.





8. HUGH III Le MOYNE (1195 - 1275) of Maddington.

HUGH was born in Great Potheridge, Merton, Devonshire in 1195. He married 28-year old Miss AULAMBE De QUINCY (born 1195), circa 1223 in Roborough, Devonshire.

ROBOROUGH, a village and a parish in Torrington district, Devon. The village stands 4 miles W S W of Portsmouth-Arms railway station, and 5½ miles E S E of Great Torrington; was anciently called ROUGABURGA; and took that name from beorghs or burying-places in its neighbourhood. The parish contains also the Hamlet of Ebberly; and its post-town is Torrington, North Devon.

The MANOR OF ROUGABURGA belonged, at the Norman conquest, to the RUSSELLS; and, with Ebberly House, belongs now to Hole, Esq. The MANOR OF COOMBE belonged recently to J. Vivian Esq; and belongs now to the Honourable MARK ROLLE. The living is a Rectory in the Diocese of Exeter.

HUGH and AULAMBE had a son, WILLIAM (born in 1220 in Potheridge, Merton, Devonshire, England).

HUGH III Le MOYNE died in 1275 in Potheridge, Merton, Devonshire at age 80-years.

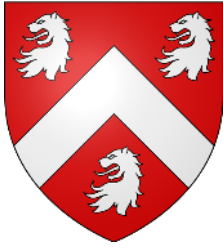
The De Quincy Family:

The DE QUINCY family, originating from the village of CUINCHY in Artois, France had been prominent in England and Scotland from about 1130.

ROGER, second son and eventual heir of SAER DE QUINCY, 1ST. EARL OF WINCHESTER, and his wife Margaret, younger daughter of Robert de Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Leicester, probably joined his father on the FIFTH CRUSADE (1217-1221) to Cairo, Egypt during which the elder de Quincy fell sick in Egypt and died.

Since Roger's older brother ROBERT had died a few years earlier, he inherited his father's estates on his return, but was not recognized as EARL until his mother died in 1235.

NOTE: I have been unable to find reliable references to "MISS AULAMBE DE QUINCY" so it will be necessary to continue the research to determine the verifiable members of this Family and the details of their lives in the saga of the MONK FAMILY. I shall update this Edition as new data becomes available.



9. Sir WILLIAM III Le MOYNE (1220 - 1277) of Maddington.

WILLIAM was born in 1220 in Great Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devonshire.

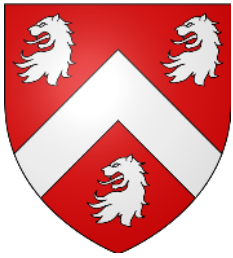
In 1254, the 34-year old WILLIAM married 39-year old ALICIA DE ROCHFORD (born 1215) in Devonshire, England. ALICE was the daughter of HUGH DE ROCHFORD (1210-xxxx)

William & Alice had 2 Children:

- **HUGH (1235-1311) and**
- **Bauldwin (1264)**

Sir William III died in 1277 in Great Potheridge, Devon at the age of 67-years.

NOTE: I have been unable to find detailed references to “HUGH De ROCHFORD and ALICIA De ROCHFORD” so it will be necessary to continue the research to determine the verifiable members of this Family and the details of their lives in the saga of the MONK FAMILY. I shall be updating this Edition as new data becomes available.



10. Sir Hugh IV Le MOIGNE of Maddington (1235 - 1276)

Hugh was born in 1235 in Little Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devonshire.

In 1274, the 39-year old HUGH IV Le MOIGNE married 34-year old ALICIA DE CRUWYS (1240 - 1275) in Devonshire, England. Alicia was the daughter of Alexander II De Cruwys (1222 - 1280), Lord of Torrington, Baron of Cruwys Morchard, Tiverton, Devon.

They had 1 Child: WILLIAM (born 1275) Alice may have died in childbirth in 1275?

NOTE: It is most likely that the CRUWYS surname arrived in England in the middle of the twelfth century either from Normandy or, more probably, from Flanders. There is a place in Belgium known as CRUYS and a place by the name of CREUS-ANISY in Normandy. CRUIS is the name of a commune in France.

The earliest mention of the name Cruwys in English records found to date is in about 1160 when Ottuel de Crues of Nether-exe attested the Colne charters. The earliest document in the family records is known as the Tracy Deed which is believed to date from the beginning of the 13th century, if not earlier. Two of the witnesses to this deed are Richard de Cruwes and Alexander de Cruwes.

The family gave its name to the parish of CRUWYS MORCHARD, near Tiverton, in North Devon, where they have been Lords of the Manor for almost nine hundred years from the twelfth century to the present day.

The family also at one time held the Manors of Rackenford and East Anstey in Devon. These parishes were formerly known as RACKENFORD CRUWYS and ANSTEY CRUWYS.



11. Sir WILLIAM IV Le MOYNE (1275 - 1340)

William was born in 1275 in Maddington. Amesbury, Wiltshire, England

William married 16-year old Alice Trenchard (1283-1320) in 1299 in Maddington, Amesbury, Wiltshire. Alice was the daughter of Henry Trenchard (1253-1354) of Hordle Cliff, Southampton, Hampshire, England.

Maddington, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England is a small settlement and former civil parish on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England. It is on the River Till. Its nearest town is Amesbury, six miles away to the Southeast. At the time of the Domesday Book (1086), the manor was held by Amesbury Abbey.

In 1825 the Parish contained seventy-eight houses and had a population of 369. By 1841 the Parish of Maddington extended east and south of the village.

For local government purposes, Maddington was added to the adjoining Shrewton parish in 1934. As Shrewton expanded during the 20th. Century, Maddington became an area of Shrewton.

Sir William and Lady Alice had 3 children:

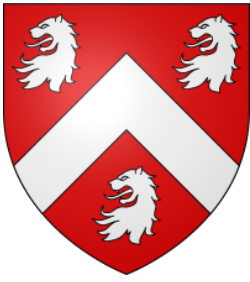
- Margaret Legard (1299-1330) married William Legard (1295-1368) in 1325; She died in 1330.
- Alice (1283 - 1300);
- William V (1320 - 1404).

Lady Alice Le MOYNE died in 1320, possibly in childbirth of William V Le MOYNE.

Sir William IV Le MOYNE died in 1340 in Merton, Devon, England

Hordle Cliff consists of relatively soft, sand and clay cliffs of fossiliferous Upper Eocene strata on the English Channel coast of the south of England. They contain the well-preserved remains of **turtles, crocodiles, mammals** and **Swamp-Cypress trees**, that lived about **40 million years ago in a formerly warmer climate**.

Now there is rapid erosion of these fossiliferous strata. The longshore drift is from west to east, because of prevailing southwesterly winds. Sturdy sea-defences have been constructed over the years to give some protection to Barton-on-Sea to the West. Thus the beach sediment supply to **Hordle Cliff** has been cut off in the West. The consequence is the increased erosion here, down-drift (eastward), of the last groyne of the **Barton sea defences**, and more fossil remains are being exposed.



12. WILLIAM V Le MOYNE (1320 - 1404)

William was born in 1320 in Potheridge, Devon, England.

He married 16-year old Lady Margery De Merton (1330-1380) in 1346 in Maddington, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England. Margery was the daughter of Sir Richard De Merton (1311-1370) and Maud De Merton of Merton in Devon, England.

William and Margery had 4 children:

John (1347-1381); Henry (1352-1376); William (1360-1404); Alice (1362-xxxx).

Sir William died in Spain in April 1404 at age 84-years. He is buried in All Saints Church, Sawtry, Huntingdon, England.

History of Merton

Merton is an ancient Parish which was first in Surrey but since 1965, as Merton Priory, has been in London. The parish was and is centred on the 12th-century Parish church, St Mary's in Merton Park. Merton appears in Domesday Book of 1086 as *Meretone*, and was revealed then as the largest community in the area.

It was held by William the Conqueror as principal feudal overlord. The Priory of St Mary of Merton was founded by Gilbert Norman in 1114. In 1117 it became an Augustinian establishment and developed a high reputation for scholarship. It is believed to have been the birthplace of Walter De Merton, founder of MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

In September 1802, VICE-ADMIRAL HORATIO NELSON, upon the advice of his mistress Emma Hamilton and her husband Sir William Hamilton, purchased Merton Place from the widow of Charles Greaves with its farm and woodland for £9,000 (equivalent to £809,492 in 2019). Built around the beginning of the 18th. Century in a heavy, symmetrical Queen Anne style square, the home had fallen into a state of terrible disrepair, but Nelson, against the advice of his solicitor, refused to put in a lower offer, borrowing money from a friend to pay for it.

Nelson expanded the estate with the purchase of additional land south of his house until his Merton property covered most of the area west of the River Wandle and north of Morden Hall Park, including the area between Merton Road, South Park Road and Haydons Road.

Between trips to sea, Nelson lived at Merton Place with Emma and Sir William in a *menage a trois*, although the married couple also kept a London home in Piccadilly, and Emma took a smaller home nearby after Sir William's death in April 1803.

Nelson had spent almost four years here when he wasn't at sea, before his death at the **BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR** in October 1805.

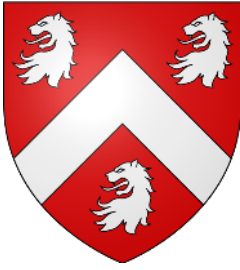


Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar:

“Now I can do no more. We must trust to the Great Disposer of all Events and the Justice of our Cause. I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my Duty.”

(In response to the cheer that was raised by the crew on HMS Victory after he sent the signal "England expects every Man will do his Duty.")





13. WILLIAM VI Le MOIGNE (1356 - 1440)

William VI was born in 1356 in Great Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, England.

In 1400, the 44-year old William VI Le Moigne married 44-year old MARGERY HILL (born 1356) in Kingsbridge, Devon, England.

Margery was the daughter of SIR JOHN HILL (1338-1408) LORD OF SPAXTON, JUDGE OF KINGS BENCH. Her brother SIR ROBERT HILL was later SHERIFF OF SOMERSET & DORSET AND A JUSTICE OF COMMON PLEAS. Margery's step-mother was Lady Dionysie (Denise) Hill of Durborough (Sir John's second wife.)



Sir John Hill, Lord of Spaxton, Judge of Kings Bench

SPAXTON is a small village and civil parish on the Quantocks near BRIDGWATER in the SEDGEMOOR district of Somerset, South West England. The Manor of Spaxton was held by Alfred d'Epaines in demesne in 1086. Sir John Hill inherited the manor from his father.

William VI Le Moigne & Margery Hill had 2 Children:

- William Walter VII Le Moigne (born 1402) in Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devon.
- Christian Le Moigne (born 1404) in Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devon.

WILLIAM VI Le MOIGNE died in Shrewton, Wiltshire in 1404 at age 44-years.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE MIDDLE AGES

THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF

More than 1,300 years ago in England, Anglo-Saxons lived in small groups in rural communities similar to modern day towns. Often at war, they decided to better organize themselves for defence.

Sometime before the year 700 AD, they formed a system of local self-government based on **groups of ten**. Each of the towns divided into groups of ten families, called a **tithing**. Each tithing elected a leader called a **tithing man**.

The next level of government was a group of **ten tithing's (or 100 families)** called a **HUNDRED**, and this group elected its own **Chief**. The Anglo-Saxon word for Chief was *Gerefa*, later shortened to *Reeve*.

During the next two centuries, groups of **Hundreds** banded together to form a new, higher unit of government called the **SHIRE**.

The **SHIRE** was the forerunner of the modern **COUNTY**. Each Shire had a **CHIEF** (called a **REEVE**) as well, and this more powerful official became known as a **SHIRE-REEVE**. The word **Shire-Reeve** became the modern English word **Sheriff**; the **CHIEF OF THE COUNTY**.

The **Sheriff** maintained law and order within his own **County** with the assistance of the citizens. When the Sheriff sounded the '**HUE AND CRY**' that a criminal was at-large, anyone who heard the alarm was responsible for bringing the criminal to justice. **The SHERIFF was also responsible for carrying out EXECUTIONS when necessary**. This principle of citizen participation survives today in the procedure known as *POSSE COMITATUS*.

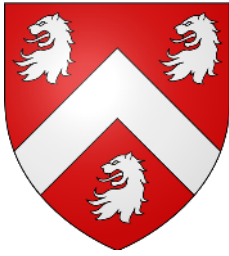
The POSSE COMITATUS (from the Latin for "POWER OF THE COUNTY") in common law, is a group of people mobilized by the conservator of peace (typically a Sheriff) to suppress lawlessness or defend the county. The posse comitatus originated in ninth century England simultaneous with the creation of the office of Sheriff.

English government eventually became more centralized under the power of a single ruler, the **KING**. The King distributed huge tracts of land to **NOBLEMEN**, who governed the land under the King's authority.

The **OFFICE OF SHERIFF** was no longer elected but appointed by the noblemen for the Counties they controlled. **In those areas not consigned to noblemen, the King appointed his own Sheriffs**. After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, England's rule fell to the **NORMANS** (from France) who seized and centralized all power under the **NORMAN KING** and his appointees. **The Sheriff became the Agent of the King, and among his new duties was TAX COLLECTION**.

This dictatorial rule by a series of powerful Kings became intolerable, and in 1215 AD, an army of rebellious noblemen forced the despotic King John to sign the **Magna Carta**. This important document restored a number of rights to the noblemen and guaranteed certain basic freedoms. The "Magna Carta" stated the important role of the Sheriff nine times.

Over the next few centuries, the **SHERIFF** remained the leading law enforcement officer of the County. It was an honor to be appointed Sheriff, but it was costly. If the people of the County did not pay the full amount of their taxes and fines, the Sheriff was required to make up the difference out of his own pocket. He also had to provide lavish entertainment for judges and visiting dignitaries at his own expense.



14. WILLIAM VII (WALTER) Le MOIGNE (1402-1493)

WILLIAM VII (WALTER) was born in 1402 in Great Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, England.

In 1429, the 27-year old William VII (Walter) married 24-year old CHRISTIANA ALICE CREWKERNE (1404-1500), daughter of John and Alice Crewkerne of CHILDHAY MANOR, Beaminster, Dorset.

They had 4 children:

- Isabel (1429); married Sir John Halywell, Admiral of the Fleet, Steward of Duchy of Cornwall.
- Robert (1432);
- JOHN (circa 1430-1478);
- Joane (?); married Mr. Piland (?)

BEAMINSTER is a town and civil parish in Dorset, England, situated in the Dorset Council administrative area approximately 15 miles (24 km) northwest of the county town Dorchester. It is sited in a bowl-shaped valley near the source of the small River Brit. The 2013 mid-year estimate of the population of Beaminster parish is 3,100.

In its history Beaminster has been a centre of manufacture of linen and woollens, the raw materials for which were produced in the surrounding countryside. The town experienced three serious fires in the 17th and 18th centuries; the first of these, during the English Civil War, almost destroyed the fabric of the town.

Beaminster parish church is notable for its architecture, particularly its tower.

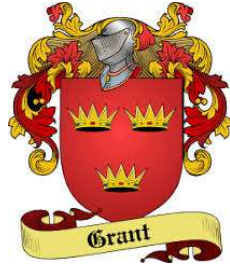
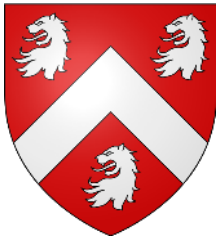
CHILDHAY is a tithing in the Parish of Broadwindsor, Dorsetshire, 3 miles WNW of Beaminster.

WILLIAM VII (WALTER) died in 1493 at age 93-years in Devon, England.

CHRISTIANA ALICE CREWKERNE died in 1500 at age 94-years

CHILDHAY MANOR, Beaminster, Dorset





15. JOHN MONKE (1430-1478)

JOHN was born in 1430 in Great Potheridge Manor, Merton, Devon, England.

In 1467, the 37-year old JOHN married 21-year old ELIZABETH GRANT (1446-1478) in Potheridge, Devon, England.

Elizabeth was the daughter of WILLIAM GRANT (born 1420) and ELIZABETH De STEVENSTONE (born 1424) of Stevenstone, Devon, England.

They had 2 Children: Elizabeth (1458); Humphrey (1468-1522).

JOHN MONCKE died at Great Potheridge, Devon in 1478 at age 48-years.

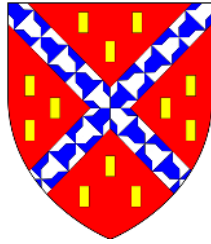
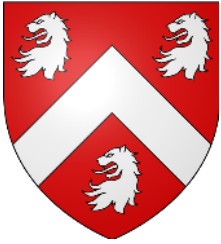
ELIZABETH MONCKE (born Grant) also died at Great Potheridge, Devon in September 1478 at age 32-years.

The Manor of Stevenstone

John Prince in his book: "Worthies of Devon" gives the descent of Stevenstone, as based on the work of the Devon topographer Tristram Risdon, himself born within the Parish of St Giles, at Winscott House.

The earliest recorded holder of the manor was Michael de Stephans, who granted it to Richard Basset, the father of Elias Basset, who granted it to Walter De La Lay. His descendant John De Lay changed his name to John de Stephenston. The overlord who was then a later Elias Basset, Lord of the Manor of Beaupier in Wales, released all his interest in Stevenstone to John de Stevenstone. He was followed by another John, Walter and JOHN DE STEVENSTONE.

The latter left a daughter ELIZABETH De STEVENSTONE his sole heiress, who brought the Manor by marriage to her husband Grant of Westlegh, near Bideford. Grant was himself also lacking in male progeny and left two daughters joint heiresses, one of whom married JOHN MONKE OF POTHERIDGE, whilst the other married a member of the Moyle family, who received the Manor of Stevenstone as his wife's share of the inheritance. He made it his chief residence, and Prince suggests, on the basis of Tristram Risdon's assertion, that his descendant Sir Walter Moyle, a Justice of the King's Bench in 1454, was born here.



16. HUMPHREY MONKE (1464-1522)

HUMPHREY was born in circa 1464 in Great Potheridge, Merton, Devon, England.

He married 25-year old MARY CHAMPERNON (1468-1529) in 1493 in Devon, England.

Mary was the daughter of RICHARD CHAMPERNON (1435-1468) of Huntshaw, born in Insworke, Cornwall and MARY HAMLEY.

HUNTSHAW is a village and civil parish located 2.5 miles north-north-east of Great Torrington, in the Torrington district, in the county of Devon, England. In 2001 the population of the civil parish of Huntshaw was 120. Huntshaw was in the Fremington Hundred.

INSWORKE is a hamlet in the Parish of Millbrook (before 1869 in the Parish of Maker) in southeast Cornwall, England. A Fair and an Annual Market were held here from 1319.

Her father, RICHARD CHAMPERNON (1435-1468) was appointed the HIGH SHERIFF of CORNWALL in November 1460.

The Office of High Sheriff is the oldest Secular Office in the United Kingdom after the Crown and dates from Saxon times. The exact date of origin is unknown but the Office has certainly existed for over 1,000 years since the Shires were formed.

The word 'Sheriff' derives from 'Shire Reeve' or the Anglo Saxon 'Scir gerefa'. The King's Reeve was also known as the 'High' Reeve. Some Sheriffs led contingents at the Battle of Hastings. The Normans continued the Office and added to its powers.

During the 11th and 12th centuries a High Sheriff's powers were very extensive. For example, they judged cases in the monthly court of the Hundred (a sub-unit of the Shire); they had law enforcement powers and could raise the 'hue and cry' in pursuit of felons within their Shire; they could summon and command the 'posse comitatus,' the full power of the Shire in the service of the Sovereign; they collected taxes and levies and all dues on Crown lands on behalf of the Crown and were in charge of Crown property in the Shire.

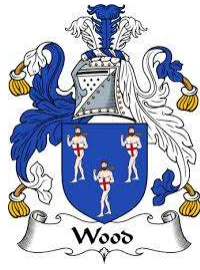
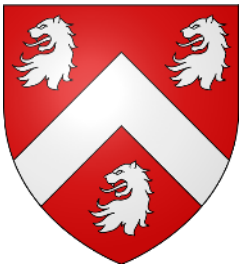
In short, High Sheriffs were the principal representatives and agents for the Crown and were thus very powerful within the Shire. Of the 63 clauses in the Magna Carta (1215 AD) no less than 27 relate to the role of the Sheriff and from 1254 AD the High Sheriff supervised the election to Parliament of two Knights of the Shire.

HUMPHREY and MARY had 3 children:

Elizabeth Yeo (born Monk) (1487-1550); ANTHONY (1491-1545); Robert (1494-1545).

HUMPHREY MONKE died in 1522 at age 58-years at Great Potheridge, Devon.

MARY MONKE died in 1529 at age 61-years at Great Potheridge, Devon.



17. ANTHONY MONKE (1491 - 1545), Lord of Potheridge.

ANTHONY was born in 1491 in Great Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, England.

In 1512, 21-year old ANTHONY married 19-year old ELIZABETH WOOD (1493-1606) in Merton, Devon, England. Elizabeth was the daughter of Edward Wood of London, Middlesex, England.

ANTHONY and ELIZABETH had 14 Children:

■ Ann (1513-1545); Married Leonard Stafford (born 1510)

Grace (1514);

Sir Thomas Monke, KG. (1515-1583); married Lady Frances Bassett Plantagenet.

Ibbot (1528);

Humphrey (1518-1565);

Margaret (1517-1550); married Thomas Gifford; had 2 sons: John (1547) & Thomas (

■ Anthony (1519-1545);

Isabella (1521-1582);

Robert (1525-1587); married Alice Gunn; had 7 children;

Alice Malet (1527);

Dorothy (1530-1603);

Elizabeth (1533-1553);

■ Anne (1535-1545);

Mary (1544);

Anthony Monke died in 1545.

However, 3 of his children died in the same year. This may be just a tragic coincidence or the result of another outbreak of the pandemic BUBONIC PLAGUE or the "English" SWEATING SICKNESS that had ravaged Edinburgh and Newcastle and other seaports such as Portsmouth, Southampton and large cities such as London in the period 1540-1550 AD. There was no clear cause of the disease, other than urban overcrowding and horrific insanitary living conditions and lack of proper food and hygiene. There was also no known treatment or cure.

Nonetheless, Elizabeth Monke lived on to a "ripe old age" of over 100-years.

The Plague in Southern England circa 1545 AD

Extract from:

A HISTORY OF EPIDEMICS IN BRITAIN from 664 AD to the Extinction of Plague.

by CHARLES CREIGHTON, M.A., M.D.,

(Formerly DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY in the University Of Cambridge.)

BEYOND THE YEAR 1538 the domestic Records of State in England are not as yet calendared in such fulness as to bring to light any references to the **BUBONIC PLAGUE** in them. It may be, therefore, that the clear interval from 1537 to 1542 is in appearance only.

From such sources as are available we can continue the history of **PLAGUE** down to the great **LONDON PLAGUE OF 1563**; but it is a history meagre and disappointing after the numerous concrete glimpses and details of the earlier period.

The summer of 1540 was a sickly one throughout England; it introduces us to a different and perhaps new type of disease, "**HOT AGUES**," with "**LASKES**" or "**DYSENTERIES**" of which a good deal remains to be said in another chapter.

It was in 1539 that Parish Registers of the Births, Marriages and Deaths began to be kept; very irregularly for the most part but in some few Parishes continuously from that year. By their means we can henceforth trace the existence of epidemic disease in the country, which might not have been suspected or thought probable.

Thus, at Watford from July to September, 1540, there were 47 burials, of which 40 were from "PLAGUE." Next year, in the month of October, the burials were 14, a number greatly in excess of the average.

In 1543 there was "A GREAT DEATH" in London, which lasted so far into the winter that the Michaelmas law term had to be kept at St Albans. Another Civic Chronicle adds that there had been a **great death** the summer before; and from an Ordinance of the **Privy Council** it appears that the **plague** was in London as early as **May 21, 1543**.

The next definite proof of PLAGUE in London is under 1547 and 1548. On November 15, 1547, **blue crosses** were ordered to be affixed to the door-posts of houses visited by the plague. In 1548, says Stow, there was "**GREAT PESTILENCE**" in London, and a **Commission** was issued to **Curates** that there should be **no burials between the hours of six in the evening and six in the morning**, and that the **bell should be tolled for three-quarters of an hour**.

A letter of July 19 says that they had been visited by plague in the **TEMPLE**, and that it still continued. On August 28, the **COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL** adjourned for a fortnight by reason of the violence of the plague. These are the London informations for 1547 and 1548, but it would be unsafe to conclude that the other years from 1543 were free from plague.

The **TEMPLE CHURCH** is a Royal peculiar church in the City of London located between Fleet Street and the River Thames, built by the Knights Templar as their English headquarters.

The **COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL** is the primary decision-making body of the City of London Corporation.

In 1544 it was raging at **NEWCASTLE**, at **CANTERBURY** and at **OXFORD**, at which last it continued most of the next year, and was considered to be “the dregs of that which happened *anno* 1542.” It had been prevalent in **EDINBURGH** previous to June 24, 1545. In April, 1546, there was a severe mortality on board a **VENETIAN SHIP** at **PORTSMOUTH**, which may have been the plague, as in a similar case at **SOUTHAMPTON**.

In the autumn or early winter of the same year the plague was raging so fervently in **Devonshire** that the **Commissioners for the Musters** were obliged to put off their work till it ceased. Within the town of Haddington, which was held by an English garrison against a large besieging force of French and others, plague broke out in 1547. In 1549 the disease is reported from **LINCOLN**.

A letter of November 23, 1550, states that the Princess Mary Tudor (daughter of King Henry VII) was driven away from Wanstead Hall, Essex by reports of one person dying of the plague there.

Mary suffered multiple bouts of illness, requiring treatments over her lifetime. She died, age 37, at Westhorpe Hall, Suffolk, on 25 June 1533, having never fully recovered from the SWEATING SICKNESS she caught in 1528.

During the Tudor period, a disease known as **SWEATING SICKNESS** killed tens of thousands of people in Britain. Historian Tracy Borman reveals the gruesome effects of the sickness and how Henry VIII was sent into a “wild panic”...

“This disease... is the easiest in the world to die of” reported the French Ambassador, **CARDINAL Du BELLAY**, from London in June 1528. “You have a slight pain in the head and at the heart; all at once you begin to sweat. There is no need for a physician... you are taken off without languishing.”

The terrifying epidemic to which he referred was the **SWEATING SICKNESS**, also known as ‘**the English Sweat**’ because it originated there before spreading to continental Europe. The sickness hit in a series of epidemics. Between the first outbreak in 1485 (**the year the Tudors came to power**) and the year 1551, when it suddenly declined, **it wreaked chaos among the population, killing tens of thousands with each occurrence.** (But the Sweating Sickness was not always fatal.)

Symptoms were shockingly swift and dramatic, with death often occurring within a matter of hours.

The first symptoms were cold shivers and severe pains in the head and neck, followed by hot sweats and finally an overwhelming urge to sleep. Nobody knew how to prevent or to treat it, which meant there was widespread panic with the arrival of each onslaught. The cause of the disease remains unknown to this day.

In the summer of 1528, the number of deaths quickly escalated. "About two thousand only have been attacked by it in London" reported du Bellay. "Twelve years ago, when the same thing happened, ten thousand persons died in ten or twelve days, it is said: but it was not so sharp as it is now beginning to be... Everybody is terribly alarmed."

Far from being a disease that raged through the lower classes, many well-known individuals of the Tudor Royal Court contracted the illness, including Anne Boleyn's brother and father, George and Thomas, along with Cardinal Wolsey. Thomas Cromwell lost both his wife and daughters to the SWEATING SICKNESS within the space of a year, between 1528-1529.

The sweating sickness killed numerous nobles and courtiers, including two of the Duke of Suffolk's sons, Henry and Charles, and Mary Boleyn's first husband, William Carey.

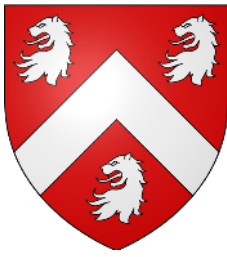
One man was more alarmed than most. Although he is often viewed as stridently self-confident, HENRY VIII was one of the greatest hypochondriacs ever to sit on the English throne. He ordered the royal physicians to examine him thoroughly on an almost daily basis and kept a medicine cabinet filled with potions to cure any ailment. Any sign of illness at court would send him into a wild panic.

The sickness wreaked chaos among the population, killing tens of thousands with each occurrence.

Little wonder that as soon as the King heard about the latest outbreak of the dreaded SWEAT in the summer of 1528 he ordered that the Royal Court be immediately broken up and "took off on a flight from safe house to safe house" in different parts of the country. Meanwhile, his mistress Anne Boleyn went into quarantine at Hever Castle, her family home in the Kent countryside.

Many of Henry's courtiers followed suit, but the poorer classes had no such option and were forced to remain in the crowded, disease-ridden city of London.





18. ROBERT MONKE (1525-1587)

Robert was born in 1525 in Essex, England.

In 1549, 24-year old Robert married 14-year old Alice Gunn (1535 - 1587) in Buttsbury, Essex, England. Alice was the youngest daughter of Arthur Plantagenet, 1st. Viscount Lisle of Calais, Fleurac, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France.

The House of Plantagenet was a Royal House which originated from the lands of Anjou in France. The name Plantagenet is used by modern historians to identify four distinct royal houses: the Angevins, who were also Counts of Anjou; the main body of the Plantagenets following the loss of Anjou; and the Plantagenets' two cadet branches, the houses of Lancaster and York. The family held the English throne from 1154, with the accession of Henry II, until 1485, when Richard III died in battle.

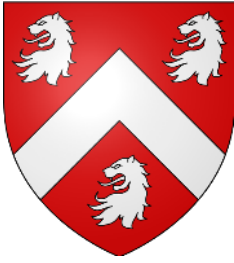
Robert and Alice had 9 Children:

John (1535); married Zenobia Bond in 1581.

- Anthony (1542); married Mary Arscott in 1568.
- Richard (1549); married Phillipa Wright in 1569.
- Robert (1550);
- Johanna (1561-1583); married Richard Henry Marchant in 1581. Both died in 1583.
- Anne (1563);
- Joan (1569);

Robert Monke died at age 62-years in 1587 in Buttsbury, Essex, England.

Buttsbury is a village and former 2,079-acre (8.4 km²) civil parish (once ancient parish) in the Chelmsford District of Essex, England,



19. JOHN MONKE (1532 - 1589)

JOHN was born in 1535 in Great Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, England.

In 1581, 46-year old **JOHN** married 41-year old **ZENOBIA BOND** (1540-1620) in Potheridge, Merton, Devon, England.

Zenobia was the daughter of William Bond II (1493-1549) and Lady Dionise Bourman (1497-1560).

John and Zenobia had 5 Children:

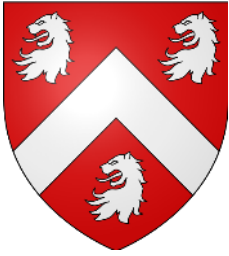
- **HENRIE** (1565-1603); married Margarett Chandler and had 5 Children.
- **John** (1583); married Alice Gunn.
- **Andrew** (1585);
- **Anne** (1588);
- **Abraham** (1596);

JOHN died in 1589 in Camberwell, Surrey, England.

ZENOBIA died in 1620 and is buried in **ST. BOTOLPH'S Church, ALDGATE, LOND**



St Botolph's Aldgate is a Church of England parish church in the City of London and also, as it lies outside the line of the City's former eastern walls, a part of the East End of London



20. HENRIE MONCKE (1565-1603)

HENRIE was born in 1565 in Worth, West Sussex, England. He was the eldest son of JOHN and ZENOBIA MONKE.

In 1590, the 25-year old HENRIE married 13-year old MARGARET CHANDLER (born 1577) in Worth, West Sussex.

They had 5 Children:

- Agnes (1591);
- Henrie (1592);
- Elizabeth (?); married Nichols
- Abraham (1596);
- ROBERT (1604-1675); married Katharin Gardner in 1639.

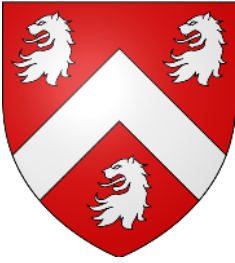
HENRIE MONCKE died at the age of 38-years in 1603 in Mere, Wiltshire, England.

MERE is a small town and civil parish in Wiltshire, England. It lies at the extreme southwestern tip of SALISBURY PLAIN, close to the borders of Somerset and Dorset. The Parish includes the hamlets of Barrow Street, Burton, Charnage, Limpers Hill, Rook Street and Southbrook.



The Clock Tower in Mere, Wiltshire, England

NOTE: I have been unable to find reliable references to "MARGARET CHANDLER" so it will be necessary to continue the research to determine the verifiable members of this Family and the details of their lives in the saga of the MONCKE FAMILY. I shall be updating this Edition as new data becomes available.



21. ROBERT MONKE (1604-1675)

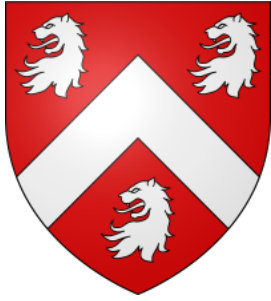
ROBERT was born in 1604 in Worth, West Sussex, England.

On August 24, 1639, the 35-year old **ROBERT** married 25-year old **KATHARINE GARDINER** (1614-xxxx) in St. Nicholas Church, Worth, West Sussex, England.



ROBERT and **KATHARINE** had 4 Children:

- **GEORGE** (born 1640);
- **RICHARD** (1644 - 1646) born in Worth, West Sussex;
- **KATHARIN** (1649) born in Worth, West Sussex;
- **ABRAHAM** (1651) born in Worth, West Sussex.



22. GEORGE MONKE (1630-1679)

GEORGE was born in 1642 in Worth, West Sussex, England.

In June 22, 1662, the 32-year old GEORGE married the 22-year old KATHARINE WICKHAM (1640 - 1712) in Gatton, Reigate, Surrey, England.

Gatton is a former village and borough in Surrey, England, and an ancient parish. It survives as a sparsely populated, predominantly rural locality, which includes Gatton Park, no more than 12 houses, and two farms on the slopes of the North Downs near Reigate. The parish lay within Reigate hundred.

KATHARINE was born in Ardingly, Sussex, the daughter of EDWARD WICKHAM (1602-1669) and DOROTHE WICKHAM (born Basset).

Ardingly is an English village and civil parish in the Mid Sussex district of West Sussex, England. The village is in the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty about 33 miles south of London and 33 miles east-north-east of the county town of Chichester.

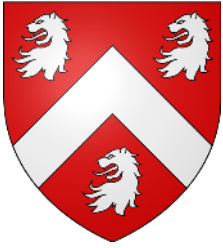
Ardingly is home to WAKEHURST PLACE, which has been described as one of the most beautiful gardens in England and is known as 'Kew in the country'.

GEORGE and KATHARINE had 5 Children:

- Anne (?);
- George (?);
- Ralph (1668);
- William VIII (1673) married Mary Goody Monk (born Harp).
- Jane (1677 - 1679)

GEORGE MONKE died in 1679 in Worth, West Sussex, England.

KATHERINE MONKE (born Wickham) died in 1712 in Bletchingley, Surrey, England.



23. WILLIAM VIII MONK (1673-1750)

WILLIAM VIII was born on March 30, 1673, in Bletchingley, Surrey, England.

Bletchingley is a village in Surrey, England. It is on the A25 road to the east of Redhill and to the west of Godstone, has a conservation area with many medieval buildings and is mostly on a wide escarpment of the Greensand Ridge.



WILLIAM VIII was 41-years old when he married 39-year old MARY GOODY HARP (1675 - 1774) on October 27, 1714, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Horley, Surrey, England. Mary was the daughter of John Harp (1648-1721) & Susannah Briant (1647-xxxx) also of Horley, Surrey, England.

They had 7 Children, 2 daughters & 5 sons:

William IX (1700-1788); Elizabeth (1715-1728); James (1717-1794); Ralph (1720-1724); Richard (1722-1722); Henry (1723-1814) (Died a Pauper); Jane (1726-1728);

Elizabeth died young at 13-years old; **Ralph** died at 4-years old; **Richard** died at 2-years old; Sister **Jane** died at 2-years old. **Over a 15-year period , 4 of 8 children (50%) died in childhood.**

Infant mortality was obviously a serious problem for all families in the 1720s. There is no record of a major epidemic in Surrey at that time, although **Marseilles, France** was suffering an outbreak of **BUBONIC PLAGUE** at that time and any trade with Mediterranean ships would be a threat.

Death came in many guises for children in Medieval society. With the microscope not yet invented, there was no understanding of **bacteria or viruses etc**, as the cause of disease. There were also no antibiotics or vaccines. Diseases that medicines can eradicate today claimed all too many young lives in the Middle Ages. If for whatever reason a baby could not be nursed, his or her chances of contracting illness increased; this was due to the unsanitary methods devised for getting food into him or her and the lack of beneficial breast milk to help him fight disease.

Children succumbed to other dangers. In cultures that practiced swaddling infants or tying them into a cradle to keep them out of trouble, babies were known to die in fires when they were so confined. **Parents were warned not to sleep with their infant children for fear of overlaying and smothering them.**

Once a child attained mobility, danger from accidents increased. Adventurous toddlers fell down wells and into ponds and streams, tumbled down stairs or into fires, and even crawled out into the street to be crushed by a passing cart. Unexpected accidents could befall even the most carefully watched toddler if the mother or nurse was distracted for only a few minutes; it was impossible, after all, to baby-proof the medieval household.

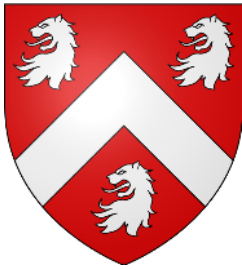
Peasant mothers who had their hands full with myriad daily chores were sometimes unable to keep a constant watch on their offspring, and it was not unknown for them to leave their infants or toddlers unattended. Thus infant mortality generally could be as high as 30% to 50%.

WILLIAM VIII MONK died on March 3, 1750 at age 77-years in Horley, Surrey;

MARY GOODY MONK died on January 6, 1774 at age 84-years in Bermondsey, Surrey, England.



**Bletchley
circa 1903**



24. WILLIAM IX MONK (1700 - 1788)

WILLIAM IX MONK was born in 1700 in Horley, Surrey, England.

WILLIAM MONK was 45-years old when he married 23-year old **JANE SMITH** (1722 - 1794) in 1745.

However, **JANE** had been married previously in 1742, when she was 20-years old, to a young man named **JAMES RIDLEY I** on the Isle of Wight, Hampshire.

In 1744 **JAMES RIDLEY I** died but 22-year old **JANE** was already pregnant.

(Maybe **WILLIAM** knew the situation when he proposed to Jane, maybe he did not...? Either way, **JANE** got a husband and **WILLIAM** got a wife and also 2 sons!)

In 1745, **JANE** gave birth to a son and named him **JAMES RIDLEY II MONK** in memory of his father, her first husband, which suggests that William eventually knew the situation?

WILLIAM and **JANE** had 2 Children:

JAMES RIDLEY MONK II (1745-1786); and **THOMAS MONK** (1748-1831).

JAMES RIDLEY MONK II (1745-1786) was Phyllis' Great-Great-Great-Great GRANDFATHER and he was the last to carry the name "RIDLEY MONK" as his eldest son was named **GEORGE MILFORD MONK**... and we don't yet know where the middle name "MILFORD" came from!

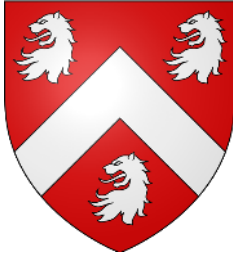
MILFORD is a habitational name from numerous places, such as Derbyshire, Devon, Hampshire, Norfolk, Staffordshire, and **Surrey**, named in Old English as 'mill ford', from mylen 'mill' (see Mill) + ford 'ford'. Irish: Anglicized form of Gaelic Ó Maolfhoghmhair 'descendant of Maolfhoghmhair' a personal name meaning 'chief of harvest'. The Gaelic name was first Anglicized as Mullover, which was later assimilated to **Milford**.

MILFORD is the civil parish and large village which is south west of **Godalming** in Surrey, England which was a small village in the early medieval period — it grew significantly after the building of the **Portsmouth Direct Railway** which serves **Godalming** and **Milford railway stations**.

THOMAS MONK (1748 - 1831) married **SUSANNA SOUTHBY** in Charlwood, Surrey in 1768; They had 5 Children: Mary (1771); Thomas (1772); John (1782); Matthew (1790); Ann (1791); **THOMAS MONK** died in 1831 at the age of 83 in Worth, Sussex.

WILLIAM IX MONK died at age 88-years in December 1788 in Horley, Surrey, England and was buried in St. Mary the Virgin Church in Horley on December, 7th. 1788.

JANE RIDLEY MONK died at age 72-years on February 2, 1794, in Horley, Surrey, England.

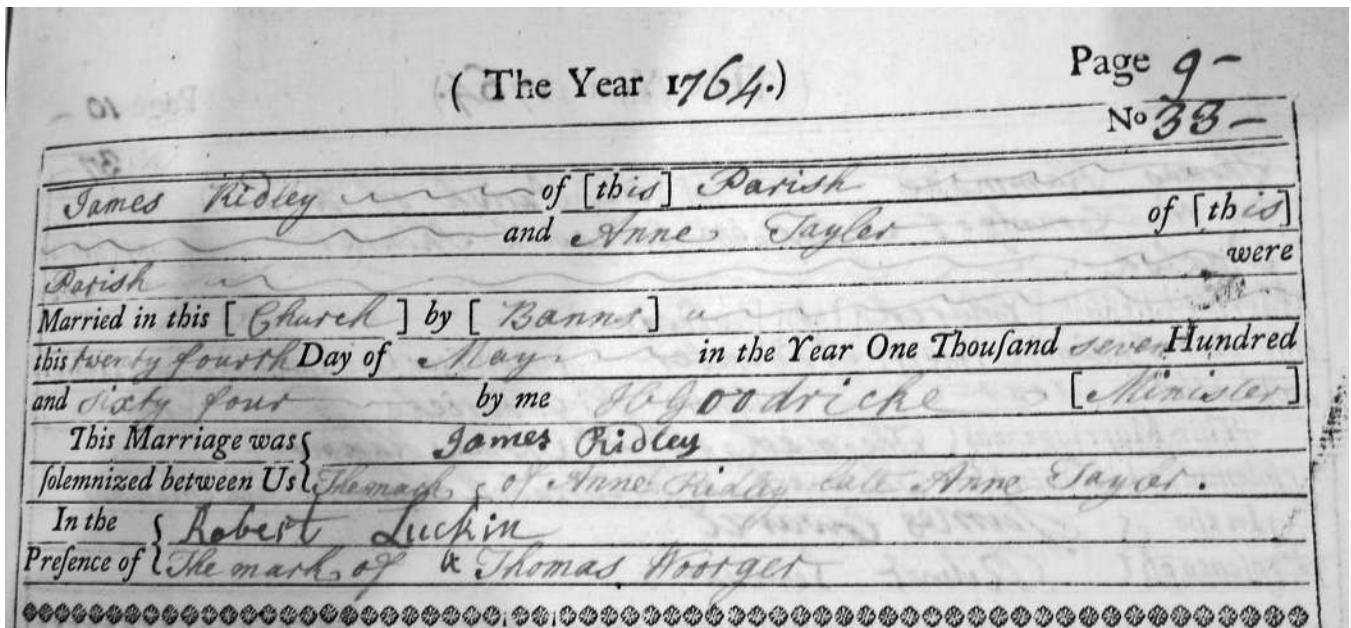


25. JAMES RIDLEY MONK II (1745 - 1786)

JAMES was born in 1745 in Horley, Surrey, England.

Horley is a town in the borough of Reigate and Banstead in Surrey, England south of the towns of Reigate and Redhill. The county border with West Sussex is to the South with Crawley and GATWICK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT close to the town.

On May 24, 1764, 19-year old JAMES RIDLEY married ANNE TAYLER in St. Mary the Virgin Church in Horne, Surrey, England.



This is a copy of the original record from St. MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH in Horne, Surrey, England. As you can see, JAMES signed his name into the Church Marriage Register as "JAMES RIDLEY" only. ANNE TAYLER was illiterate and "signed with her mark" by the Minister, J. Goodricke.

Apparently this marriage did not endure, since some 8 years later JAMES RIDLEY MONK appears on another Marriage Certificate.

In February 1772, the 27-year old JAMES married 24-year old JOANNA TERREY (born 1748) in St. Mary the Virgin Church in Horne, Surrey, England.

Horne is a rural village and civil parish in the District of Tandridge in Surrey, England. The parish includes the hamlet of Newchapel, near East Grinstead.

(The Year 1772)

Page 17-

N^o 65-

James Monk	-	-	of [the] Parish of Nutfield	-	-
	-	-	and Joanna Terrey	-	- of [this]
	-	-	Parish	-	- were
Married in this	[Church]	by	[Banns]		
this Twentieth	Day of February			in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred	
and Seventy Two		by me	Jabin Jones	-	- [Curate]
This Marriage was	James Ridley Monk				
solemnized between Us	[his mark of Joanna Terrey]				
In the	James Rod				
Presence of	Richard Armer				

This is a copy of the original record from St. MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH in Horne, Surrey, England. As you can see, JAMES RIDLEY MONK was able to sign his name into the Church Marriage Register, but JOANNA TERREY was illiterate and could only make her mark with an "X". Due to the apparent overwriting of the signature by James Ridley Monk, there is a suggestion it may have been altered at some time...

JAMES RIDLEY MONK and JOANNA TERREY had 9 Children:

- ELIZABETH (1772-1817);

Baby ELIZABETH MONK was christened in St. Mary the Virgin Church only 6 weeks after the marriage of James and Joanna in 1772. Elizabeth married WILLIAM DENMAN in Worth, Sussex in February 1792 at the age of 19-years.

- GEORGE MILFORD (1773-1852);
- JOANNA (1776-1778);
- JAMES (1777-1857);
- HENRY (1783-1863);
- JOANNA II (1786-1852);
- ANNE (born 1780),
- JOHN (1784-1863), and
- THOMAS (1779-1781).

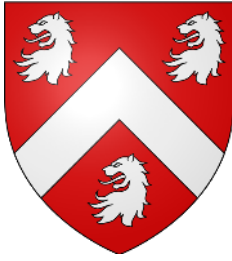
JAMES RIDLEY MONK II passed away on February 23, 1786, at age 41 in Horley, Surrey, England. He was buried in St. Bartholomew's Church, Horley, Surrey, England.

St. Mary the Virgin Church in HORNE, Surrey where James & Joanna were married in 1772.



The parish lay within the **Anglo-Saxon TANDRIDGE HUNDRED**, where the wealthy and powerful would meet periodically at a level below that of the Shire to decide on strategic matters, and later for settling disputes in the **HUNDRED COURT**. The earliest reference to Horne by name was in the **12th century**. Horne had a chapelry and manor but did not become a Parish until 1705, from the southernmost part of Bletchingly (parish).

A British (Celtic) gold coin has been found in Horne, but is more probably a mark of transit rather than of settlement. Otherwise there are no prehistoric remains, such as are usually found in other Wealden parishes. Horne must have owed such importance as it had later to the **IRON INDUSTRY**.



26. Great-Great-Great Grandfather GEORGE MILFORD MONK (1773-1852)

On October 19, 1776, GEORGE MILFORD MONK was borne to 30-year old James Ridley II Monk and his 28-year old wife Joanna Monk in CHARLWOOD, Surrey. The sound of church bells could be heard clearly from the 700-year old ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH only a couple of miles away in this picturesque farming community in south-eastern England.

On March 29, 1810, 37-year old GEORGE MILFORD married 28-year old MARY AGATE FLINT (1782-1870) in Horley, Surrey, England. Mary Agate was the daughter of Richard Agate and Mary Warren of Capel, Surrey, England. Her brother, Martin Agate (1796-1875) was a Farmer of 60 acres with 3 employees. His son John A. Agate was an "Iron Founder" in Battersea, Surrey circa 1870.

Mary had been married in 1801, to one HARRY FLINT and they had 2 children, Richard Flint (1802) and Mary Flint (1806) who now became George Milford Monk's new Step-Son and Step-Daughter.

GEORGE MILFORD & MARY had 7 other Children, 4 sons and 3 daughters:

Elizabeth (1810-1881); Thomas (1813-1884); George (1816-1909); Mary (1819-xxxx); William (1821-1902); Jane (1827-1904); Abigail (1831) and Abraham (1832-1915).

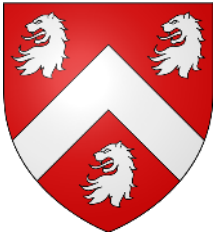
In 1851, 78-year old George Milford & family lived in Fernhill, Horley, Surrey, England.

[Fernhill is a hamlet close to GATWICK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT in West Sussex, England. Its fields and farmhouses formerly straddled the county boundary between Surrey and West Sussex, but since 1990 \(when there were about 60 households\) the whole area has been part of the county of West Sussex and the borough of Crawley.](#)

GEORGE MILFORD MONK died at age 79-years on July 23, 1852, in Charlwood, Surrey, England (although he was reportedly living at that time in nearby Fernhill). He may have died at Fulbrook Farm in the care of his eldest son, George and his wife Rebecca. This suggests that the 32-acre dairy farm at Fulbrook Farm and Fulbrook Cottage may have been owned by the Monk Family of Charlwood and passed down from George Milford to his widow, Mary on his death in 1852.

In the 1861 England Census Mary was reported to be a Widow, aged 78 and still living in Fernhill, Surrey. Her occupation was stated to be a "Land Proprietor". It is assumed that this referred to FULBROOKS FARM in Charlwood which had been farmed by a succession of the Monk Family from around 1841 AD.

MARY MONK (born Agate) died in 1866 in Reigate, Surrey, England at the age of 84-years.



27. Great-Great Grandfather GEORGE MONK (1816-1909)

GEORGE was born in 1816 in Horley, Surrey, England.

Horley is a town in the borough of Reigate and Banstead in Surrey, England south of the towns of Reigate and Redhill. The County border with West Sussex is to the South with Crawley and Gatwick Airport close to the town.

In 1841, 25-year old bachelor GEORGE MONK was recorded as being the Owner of FULBROOK FARM but it was "occupied" by William Coomber.

This probably means that GEORGE MONK was the OWNER of the farm and WILLIAM COOMBER was the TENANT farming the 32-acres Dairy Farm.

On April 8, 1846, 30-year old GEORGE MONK married 18-year old REBECCA BENNETT (1824 - 1899). Rebecca was born in Warnham, Sussex, the daughter of James Bennett (1793-1868) and Elizabeth Bennett (1792-1868) of Warnham, Sussex. The Bennetts had a large family of Agricultural Labourers working on local dairy farms.

GEORGE & REBECCA had 5 children; 2 sons and 3 daughters:

Emery (1849); Emma (1851); WILLIAM (1853); Mary Ann (1856); and Jane (1860).

In 1851, 35-year old GEORGE MONK & 28-year old REBECCA lived at FULBROOK FARM, Ifield Road, Charlwood with Emery (3), Emma (1).

In 1851 GEORGE was also recorded on the England & Wales Census Form as a "LANDOWNER AND COW FARMER OF 32-ACRES" living at FULBROOK FARM and following in the footsteps of his Father (George Milford Monk) who also owned and farmed land in Horley, Surrey. As was normal when holding a large farm, George employed a Farm Labourer (his step-grandson, 18-year old Henry Flint) and a General Servant for household duties, (Jane Bennett age 12, living with them).

(Jane Bennett was Rebecca's youngest sister, born in 1839. Jane married Thomas Wanstall in 1867 and they had 4 daughters - Harriett, Jane, Ann & Ellen - 2 of whom became Schoolteachers)

In 1861 46-year old George & 38-year old Rebecca were still living at Fulbrook Farm with Emery (13), Emma (10), William (8), Mary Ann (5) and Jane (1). George was still reported as a "Farmer of 33-acres" but with no additional employees. No doubt the children were required to do some of the "chores" both in the house and on the farm. This would include housekeeping, milking cows, "Mucking-out" the Barns and looking after younger brothers & sisters. There would also be horses and chickens etc to tend in the busy farm.

By 1871 George and Rebecca and their 18-year old son, William had already moved to the nearby PRESTWOOD FARM in Charlwood. George & Rebecca stayed at Prestwood until circa 1881 but William moved out and married in 1876.

From about 1881-1909, George & Rebecca lived at ELM HOUSE, Ifield Road, Charlwood. In 1889 son William's 10-year old daughter, NELLY came to live with Grandpa George & Grandma Rebecca.

Nelly recalls her Grandfather made excellent apple cider and the locals came by for a "medicinal draught of his brew." Nelly became a School Teacher and emigrated to South Africa in 1910 to marry her childhood sweetheart who had joined the British Army fighting the Boers.

In 1894, MARY ANN MONK married the REVEREND GEORGE MOSELEY GAY in London, England. He died in Kensington, London in 1908 at the age of 76-years.

Rebecca passed away in 1899 at age 76-years in Reigate, Surrey, England. George, now a widower lived on at ELM HOUSE until he passed away in December 1909, at age 93-years. He was buried in 1910, in St. Nicholas Church, Charlwood, Surrey, England. His Probated Will stated his Effects were valued in the amount of £429-10s. This inheritance was left to his daughters, Mary Ann (whose husband Rev. George Moseley Gay had died in 1908) and Jane, who was a Spinster. No land was mentioned in the Will.

ELM HOUSE circa 1891 (George & Rebecca in residence)



ELM HOUSE IN 2020



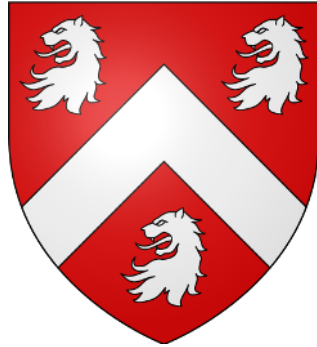
REAL ESTATE ADVERTS in 2020:

This 3 bed freehold detached house is located at Elm House, Ifield Road, Charlwood, Horley RH6 0DR and has an estimated current value of £796,000.

Ifield Road has 78 houses and flats on it with an average current value of £599,692, compared to an average property value of £398,923 for RH6.

There have been 9 property sales on Ifield Road, RH6 over the last 5 years with an average house price paid of £478,333, and this detached house was last sold on 26th, September 1997 for £220,000.

There are currently 327 properties to buy in RH6 with an average asking price of £448,329 and 43 houses and flats to rent in RH6 with an average asking rent of £278 per week.



28. Great-Grandfather WILLIAM MONK (1853-1923)

William was born in 1853 in Leigh, Surrey, England.

[Leigh is a village and civil parish in Surrey, between Reigate, Dorking and Charlwood in the east of Mole Valley district.](#)

William married 23-year old Charlotte Turner (1853-1943), of Westfield, Sussex, in 1876 in Croydon, Surrey, England. Charlotte was the daughter of George Richard Turner (1827-1916), a Farmer from Laughton, Sussex & his wife, Esther Turner (born Page). George became a FARM BAILIFF employed by the estate owner to oversee the tenant farmers making sure that rent was paid and farms were well looked after – so basically a farm manager, and he did have the power to evict any tenants that were not up to the mark.

He was also required to be proficient in book keeping and knowledgeable about all things farm related – right down to the milking of a cow.

William and Charlotte had 13 Children, 8 sons and 5 daughters:

Edith Rebecca (1877); George (1878); Nelly (1879); Jack (1881); Lydia (1882); Harry (1883);

William Henry (1885); Phillip (1887); Esther Mercy (1888); James (1889); Thomas (1890); Ethel (1893); and Ernest (1894).

Residences:

- As a young boy, Great-Grandfather William was brought up at FULBROOK FARM in Ifield Road, Charlwood, where in 1861 at the age of 8-years old he would have begun to help his 45-year old father, George in working on the 32-acres dairy farm. Thus started William's long life as a Cowman.
- By 1871 the unmarried 18-year old William had moved, along with his Parents and siblings, to the nearby PRESTWOOD FARM, Ifield Road, Charlwood, Surrey presumably to find work. [\(This Farm is now permanently closed.\)](#)
- From 1879 to 1884 William & Charlotte (including 6 children: Edith Rebecca, George, Nelly, Jack, Lydia & Harry) were residing at CORT'S FARM, FERNHURST, WEST SUSSEX.
[Fernhurst is a village and civil parish in the Chichester District of West Sussex, England, on the Guildford to Chichester Road, 3 miles south of Haslemere. It is 34 miles from Charlwood, Surrey.](#)
- In 1885 - circa March 1901 the Family was living at LORDINGTON FARM, Racton, West Sussex. William had been hired by the wealthy and prominent Phipps-Hornby Family to work at Lordington Farm as a Cowman with the dairy herd.

- By April 1901 William was no longer employed at Lordington Farm and the Family was living at #2 COCKBUSH COTTAGE, Woodberry Lane, Emsworth, Hampshire. This property has been remodelled and expanded in recent years. WILLIAM was now 47 years old and working as a FARM LABOURER. CHARLOTTE was a 48-year old HOUSEWIFE and MOTHER.

According to the 1901 England & Wales Census William and Charlotte were still supporting 10 children in the home including Edith Rebecca (24, unemployed); Harry (17, Farm worker); William Henry (15, Farm worker); Phillip (14, Farm worker); Esther Mercy (13, at school); James (11, at school); Thomas (10, at school); Ethel (8, at school); Ernest (8, at school).

In his adult years, Ernest would recount how poor they were in the early 1900s, living in a small room and often hungry. Life was tough for poor folk just prior to the First World War.

Eldest son George (22-years old, Farm Labourer) had already left home and was married in 1902.

In 1890 to relieve the pressure on the Lordington household, daughter Nelly (10-years old) went to live with her Grandparents, George & Rebecca in Elm House, Ifield Road, Charlwood and became a School Teacher before emigrating to South Africa circa 1910 to marry her childhood sweetheart.

WILLIAM & CHARLOTTE & FAMILY CIRCA 1900.



Back Row: Edith Rebecca, Jack, Nelly, George (G-Father), Irene Blanch Chase (G-Mother), Lydia.
 Front Row: James, Esther Mercy, Charlotte Turner (GGM), Ernest, William Monk (GGF), Ethel, Thomas.
 Missing: Harry, Phillip and William Henry.

- In 1911 William and Charlotte and Family were living at #4 COMMONSIDE, Westbourne, Sussex. William was now 57-years old, working as a "General Farm Hand" in the Westbourne area. Charlotte was a 58-year old Housewife and Mother to 5 unmarried Children still at home including: Jack (29, Dairy Worker); Esther Mercy (22, Cook Domestic); James (21, Gardener Domestic); Thomas (20, Stables Groom Domestic); Ernest (17, Cowman on Farm).

Sons Ernest and James had become experienced Farm workers working with their father at LORDINGTON FARM, and elsewhere. They both emigrated to Brisbane, Queensland, Australia prior to 1924. Ernest became a Police Officer in Gympie, Queensland.

James died in Brisbane in 1959 and Ernest died in 1984.



William & Charlotte Monk
At Cockbush Cottage,
Emsworth, Hampshire,
England

William died in ELM HOUSE in 1923 and left his “worldly estate” to Charlotte.

Probate records show the inheritance was worth £2,311-4s-11d. In current GBP (Pounds Sterling) that is worth £140,667 in GBP today (2020). When Charlotte died in 1943 the remaining assets of her estate were shared between all the surviving children. James in Brisbane, Australia was able to build his new house and called it “Lordington”. Ernest was able to buy the house he was renting in Ashgrove, Brisbane, Queensland.

Ashgrove is an inner suburb of the City of Brisbane in Queensland, Australia. It is located approximately 4 kilometres north-west of the Brisbane CBD. Ashgrove is an upmarket, leafy residential suburb characterized by its hilly terrain and characteristic Ashgrovian houses built in the early 20th. Century.

Gravestone of William & Charlotte Monk

This gravestone was discovered in 1962 in CHARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL by David George Lillywhite, son of William’s Granddaughter, Irene Georgina Lillywhite (1902-1994) (born MONK) who married Arthur Ernest Lillywhite (1901-1955) of West Grinstead, West Sussex in 1926.

David has been very helpful over the last 58 years in researching the history of the extended Monk family from Hampshire, Sussex and Surrey, England. Now the search includes Australia and Canada.



WESTBOURNE

Westbourne is a Village, Civil Parish and Electoral Ward in the Chichester District of West Sussex, England.

It is located 0.5 miles (0.80 km) north east of Emsworth. The parish includes the hamlets of Woodmancote and Aldsworth, and once included the settlements of Southbourne and Prinsted to the South. The village stands on the River Ems, a small river flowing into Chichester Harbour at Emsworth.

It is believed that the village takes its name from its position on the river, which traditionally marks the westernmost boundary of Sussex, Bourne being an archaic term for a boundary as well as for a small river or brook. The population of the village in 2011 is 2,309.

Westbourne contains 66 listed buildings some dating back to the 16th. Century, however written evidence of habitation can be found in the Domesday Book of 1086.



The medieval Church of St John the Baptist is notable for its fine avenue of Yew trees, which is apparently the oldest in England, and walled graveyard.

Nicholas Levett, a native of Petworth and fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, was longtime Minister of St John the Baptist. He was buried in Beckley, Oxfordshire, in 1687.

St. John the Baptist Church is also the Parish Church in Westbourne where 26-year old ESTER MERCY MONK married 30-year old COURTNEY ROBERT WEBBER in 1914 and they lived later in Alverstoke, Hampshire.

Courtenay (called Bob) was a Skilled Labourer / Clerk at the Royal Naval Armament Depot (RNAD) in Gosport.

RNAD was one of a group of armament depots dedicated to supplying the needs of the Royal Navy as well as the Royal Air Force, British Army and foreign/commonwealth governments; they were sister depots of the Royal Naval Cordite Factories, Royal Naval Torpedo and Royal Naval Mine Depots.

Between 1965 and 1994, they were part of the Royal Naval Supply and Transport Service (RNSTS). Most RNADs were located near to Royal Navy Dockyards to facilitate the transfer of armaments between the depot and the warships (but not too close to minimize the risk of any accident or explosion in the depot causing damage to warships). The term RNAD is no longer in use, except for RNAD Coulport which is the UK Strategic Weapon Facility for the Trident Missile System.

The RNSTS, presently, known as part of the 'Defence Equipment and Support' (DE&S) conglomerate. Those RNADs (except Coulport) that are still in use today are known as Defence Munitions centres (DM).



Women Workers in a British Munitions Factory in World War I.

COMMONSIDE, WESTBOURNE, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Commonside forms the northern edge of the village of Westbourne. This area is centred on a village pub called the Cricketers which is located near the village cricket pitch. There are two other public houses, the White Horse and the Stag's Head, both in The Square, at the centre of the oldest part of the village.

Until 2010, a third pub called the Good Intent was open in North Street, but this has now closed and has been converted to a private home.

William and Charlotte lived in #4 COMMONSIDE, WESTBOURNE from 1911 until 1923 when William died at age 69-years.

Initially the living conditions were rather cramped with 7 adults in only 3 bedrooms and one bathroom. There were 2 reception rooms and a small kitchen. Gradually, the 5 children married or emigrated to Australia, and the house was less crowded...

Charlotte probably left Westbourne when William died in 1923 and the children had "flown the coop". She lived on for another 2 decades and died in 1943.

#4 COMMONSIDE, Westbourne, Hampshire, England



Based on this photograph from the internet (Google Earth Pro) the house was subsequently in a dilapidated state and in need of an upgrade. It sold in 1996 for £78,000 (GBP). However, today in 2020 it is advertised FOR SALE at some £400,000 (GBP). Presumably it has now been upgraded!

Education of British Children in the Victorian Era:

William and Rebecca were the proud parents of 13 healthy children, and like all Victorian working class families they had the challenge of providing for their children's education. Farming families had an additional challenge of organizing their children to help with the daily chores on the farm. Tending to the daily needs of their cattle was a high priority, as was the seasonal needs of the harvest of crops. In good years one made a good living from farming, but education was important to increase the qualification to obtain a more sustainable technical or professional career.

COMPULSORY & FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION in UK: 1880s and 1890s

The Sandon Act of 1876 imposed a legal duty on parents to ensure that their children were educated. The Elementary Education Act 1880 required school boards to enforce compulsory attendance from 5 to 10 years and permitted them to set a standard, which children were required to reach before they could be employed. Poorer families were often tempted to send their children to work if the opportunity to earn an extra income was available. Attendance officers visited the homes of children who failed to attend school, which often proved to be ineffective.

Children who were employed were required to have a Certificate to show they had reached the *required educational standard*. Employers of these children who were unable to show this were penalized.

The 1891 Elementary Education Act provided for the State payment of school fees up to ten shillings per head, making primary education effectively free.

The 1893 Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act raised the school leaving age to 11.

The 1897 Voluntary Schools Act provided grants to public Elementary Schools not funded by school boards (typically Church schools).

Another act in 1899 raised the school leaving age up to 12 years of age; it was later raised to 13 years.

In the late Victorian period Grammar Schools were reorganized and their curriculum was modernized, although Latin was still taught.

FUNDING OF TECHNICAL COLLEGES

In 1889, the **Technical Institutes Act** was passed. It gave powers to the County Councils and the Urban Sanitary Authorities to levy a penny tax to support technical and manual instruction. The curricula in technical institutions also had to be approved by the Science and Art Department. In 1890 the **Local Taxation Act** introduced the 'whiskey tax' which made extra money available for technical instruction.

From April 1900 Higher Elementary Schools were recognized, providing education from the age of 10 to 15 years.

C HARLWOOD'S RICH PAST...

One of the things that makes living in the parish of Charlwood special is the rich history of the village. Mesolithic camps have been found dating back to 5000 BC.

St Nicholas' Church dates from 1080, only fourteen years after the Norman Conquest. It was extended by the De Gatwyck family in 1280.

John de Gatwyck was recorded as going on a Crusade with King Edward II to the Holy Land in 1311.

NOTE: This would not have been a "major" Papal Crusade. In 1291, one of the only remaining Crusader cities, Acre, fell to the Muslim Mamluk led by Sultan Khalil. Historians believe this defeat marked the end of the Crusader States and the Crusades themselves.

Though the Church organized minor Crusades with limited goals after 1291 (mainly military campaigns aimed at pushing Muslims from conquered territory, or conquering pagan regions) support for such efforts diminished in the 16th. Century, with the rise of the Reformation and the corresponding decline of papal authority.

Some of the Gatwyck descendants still live in the village. As you walk through the historic village of Charlwood, there are several interesting buildings to look out for. Approaching Charlwood along Lowfield Heath Road, you will see GATWICK AVIATION MUSEUM on your right, just before the junction, on both sides of the road sit two prominent farms; CHARLWOOD PLACE FARM on your right and SPICERS FARM on your left are both farms from circa 1700.

As you walk along THE STREET, just before the Water Station, glance to your left and you will see the remains of a SMOCK MILL, burned down in 1901 and now converted in to a cottage. Passing the Water Station you can enjoy some live music from Charlwood's own musicians, Rawbones on Blue Mountain.

Turn left along IFIELD ROAD on the corner is CHARLWOOD HOUSE, home of reputed liaisons between Edward VII and Mrs Simpson! Just a few metres further on the right, you come to Dolby Green, a medieval barn adjoining an open hall house, and once the headquarters of the volunteer Fire Brigade.

Immediately after Dolby Green you will see PROVIDENCE HALL, a small non-conformist chapel, dating from 1890s, it is now converted to a house.

Further along Ifield Road there are houses of all periods, look out for the three that are circa 1450, one on the left and two on the right. The Parish of Charlwood has over eighty listed buildings and features, including twenty-eight medieval open hall cottages (built before chimneys), more than in any other Surrey village.



St. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS is a church was built by the Gothic Revival architect William Burges in 1867 to serve the village, it declined in importance as **Lowfield Heath** was gradually appropriated for the expansion of **London Gatwick Airport** and of its related development.

The last Anglican service was held there in 2004, but the church reopened in 2008 as a Seventh Day Adventist place of worship. It is now the only building remaining in the former village from the era before the airport existed.

Memories of a village that was demolished as Gatwick Airport grew have resurfaced as campaigners fight plans for a 2nd Gatwick runway. Lowfield Heath disappeared in the 1970s after the then Gatwick aerodrome expanded into an international airport from the 1950s onwards.

Today the only buildings that remain of the village are its **Windmill** and Grade II* listed **Church**. The windmill was moved but the church still stands, surrounded by industrial estates. In the Church is a plaque commemorates a reunion in 1989 of **“those who formed the village community at the outbreak of the second world war in 1939 and whose homes and village were subsequently displaced by Gatwick international airport”**.

The sad fate of **Lowfield Heath** is a “salutary reminder” of what can happen to a village next to an airport determined to expand. It was once a nice little community with a **cricket club**, a **school** and a **Women’s Institute**. After the present Gatwick runway was built in 1958, people remained in Lowfield Heath because of a lack of compensation, but life became intolerable by the 1970s because of the noise of airport jets. But then in 1973 the area became an industrial development zone, so residents could sell their homes at “a large price” for warehousing and hangars. So they moved away.

As you head out of Charlwood, on **IFIELD ROAD**, the steep roof of **FULBROOK COTTAGE** on your right, shows that at one time it would have been thatched.

This was the home of the farming **MONK FAMILY** for some 90 years from 1841 to 1937.



(See **HISTORY** of **FULBROOK COTTAGE** on Page 87.)



1914-1918 War Memorial, Charlwood, Surrey



ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH in Charlwood has exceptionally fine wall paintings, dating from circa 1300 AD. The church was extended in 1480 AD with the addition of a Chantry Chapel (now the choir stalls), but remained unchanged until a new extension, built in Wealden sandstone, was added in 2009.



Photo Leslie Thacker



C HARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL, Chapel Road, Charlwood, Surrey, England

This was originally built in HORSHAM as a barracks to house troops assembled to repel a Napoleonic invasion. It was moved to Charlwood in 1816 as a non-denominational non-conformist Chapel. At that time it was called CHARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL.

The preparations against expected French invasion were largely focussed in the South-East, although in the event, the only ineffectual attempts were made in Ireland and Wales in 1798. Sussex became quite heavily militarized, not just by barracks, but by storehouses and armouries and depots for munitions.

In common with Arundel, Bognor, Chichester, Petworth, Shoreham, Steyning, Aldwick, Worthing, Playden, Rye, Seaford, Littlehampton, Pevensey, Hastings, Winchelsea, Hailsham, Lewes, Brighton, Eastbourne, East Grinstead and other places (twenty-three in total) in Sussex, HORSHAM became home to barracked soldiers.



CHARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL - are renamed PROVIDENCE CHAPEL.

**MONK FAMILY GRAVES at CHARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL, Chapel Road, Charlwood.
(See two Graves in the foreground in front of the Verandah)**

ABRAHAM MONK (born 1832), youngest son of GEORGE MILFORD MONK, died in 1917 at age 85-years and possibly is buried here.

His nephew, WILLIAM MONK (born 1853) died in 1923 and is buried in the grave seen in the right foreground of the photo below. William's wife, CHARLOTTE MONK (born 1853) died in 1943 and is buried in the same grave.



**PHOTO taken
May 2012 AD**

CHARLWOOD'S NON-CONFORMISTS

JOSEPH FLINT was an early 19th-century farmer and shopkeeper in the village of Charlwood on the Surrey/Sussex border.

He lived at what is now called **CHAPEL FARM**. He was a **PROTESTANT NON-CONFORMIST** and worshipped in local cottages with a group of like-minded people rather than at St Nicholas' Church, the Anglican parish church.

Meanwhile, during the Napoleonic Wars, a barracks existed in the Sussex market town of Horsham. A wooden guardroom was erected there in about 1797.

After the war the barracks was decommissioned, and the timber guardroom was dismantled and transported on wagons to Charlwood. There the "strange and quaint" structure was re-erected in a field on a dirt track north of the Village, and on **15 November 1816** it opened as an **Independent Calvinistic Chapel** for **Joseph Flint** and his fellow worshippers.

The opening sermons at **CHARLWOOD UNION CHAPEL**, as it was originally called, were preached by ministers from chapels at Epsom and Dorking. Epsom had an **Independent Calvinistic Chapel** of its own—the denomination was "closely associated with Surrey" in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Chapel had only one permanent pastor: **C. T. Smith**, who served from 1816 until 1834. Since then, it was served mostly by **Strict Baptist** ministers, and although it was nominally an **Independent Calvinistic** place of worship it adopted the character of a **Strict Baptist Chapel**. Smith regularly preached in the village of Horley, 2 miles (3.2 km) away and in 1846 a **Strict Baptist Chapel** was built there with assistance from the Charlwood cause.

Charlwood Union Chapel was renamed **PROVIDENCE CHAPEL** and services were latterly held on Sunday afternoons and Wednesday evenings. At its peak in the mid 1800s the Chapel had a congregation of around 150, rivalling that of the Parish church.

Under the name **Charlwood Union Chapel**, the Chapel was registered for marriages on 7 December 1844. It was also registered with this name as a place of worship under the Places of Worship Registration Act 1855; as it predates the passing of the Act, its identity number on the Worship Register is 1. The congregation, however, gradually declined. In 2012 the last remaining member, Jane Eade, became disabled.

The Chapel Trustees, successors of those appointed in 1816 by Joseph Flint, put the Chapel up for sale (as required in the deed drawn up by Joseph Flint).

With help from **English Heritage and Mole Valley Council**, a sale was prevented. A new Trust was formed, **The Providence Chapel Charlwood Trust** and in March 2013 purchased the Chapel for £1. A legal obligation was accepted to allow occasional services and burials and to preserve the graveyard. The Trust undertook emergency repairs, registered as a charity and as a company limited by guarantee. **A distinguished architect, Paul Sharrock of Thomas Ford & Partners, was appointed, and plans were drawn up for the repair and restoration of the Chapel, and for its use by the nearby village school.**

BRISTOW'S COTTAGE (*shown below*) was built by the **RECTOR, JOHN BRISTOW**, and served as the **Charlwood Village School** from 1620 to 1852 when a new boys' school and a new girls' school (now the Parish Hall) were built. **The present PRIMARY SCHOOL on Chapel Road dates from 1913.**



It has a Horsham slate roof. Inside is an "end smoke bay" and, unusually, an "end entrance" (*see the door shown in the photo*) by this hearth. It retains its framing for the smoke bay. Because it is such a little low house the wind brace was omitted within the smoke bay as it might have caught fire. This wind brace was added over the little school room instead. At one end is the tiny bedroom up a ladder. Bristows is a cottage where the "box frame" survives almost intact.

Each upright timber is fixed into a wooden cill. The cill rests on Charlwood stone blocks. Even the partitions across the house are so framed, and one has to step over when entering the house or when passing from room to room. Now the cill in the partition between school room and two floored end has been cut away, and the cut ends show on either side of the central door.

Not long ago a previous tenant returned to Bristows Cottage, and automatically stepped over the non-existent cill!

In 1846 the Village COMMONS were enclosed, and new houses built so that many of the ancient cottages are tucked away down side-lanes behind the Victorian properties. Four acres in the centre of the village was made into a recreation ground, now known as 'The Rec.' Due to strict planning policies most of the parish has not been built up and retains much of its original rural and agricultural character.

Charlwood Parish includes Hookwood, near Horley, Surrey which has its own history.

At Timberham (or Kilmanham) Bridge (now within the Gatwick Airport) it is rumoured that the women of Charlwood slaughtered the Danes fleeing after defeat at the BATTLE of ACLEA in 851 AD.



In 2004 fifteen houses in Hookwood and Charlwood were tested using "tree ring dating" technology. The oldest (this Cottage opposite the Half-Moon Tavern) was found to have been built in 1402.



The **BATTLE OF ACLEA** occurred in 851 AD between the West Saxons led by Æthelwulf, King of Wessex and the Danish Vikings. It resulted in a rare West Saxon victory which stopped any major assault by the Danes for 15 years.



Little is known about this battle and the most important source of information comes from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* which recorded that:

"350 Viking ships came into the Thames and stormed CANTERBURY and LONDON and put to flight BEORHTWULF, King of Mercia with his army, and then went South over the Thames to Surrey and King Aethelwulf and his son Aethelbald with the West Saxon army fought against them at OAK FIELD [ACLEA], and there made the greatest slaughter of a heathen raiding-army that we have heard tell of up to the present day, and there took the victory."

Possible locations for the battle site include OCKLEY and OAKLEY WOOD, near Redhill, Surrey. Æthelwulf was King of Wessex from 839 AD to 858 AD. In 825 AD, his father, King Egbert, defeated King Beornwulf of Mercia, ending a long Mercian dominance over Anglo-Saxon England south of the Humber. Egbert sent Æthelwulf with an army to Kent, where he expelled the Mercian sub-king and was himself appointed sub-king.

After 830 AD, Egbert maintained good relations with Mercia, and this was continued by Æthelwulf when he became King in 839 AD, the first son to succeed his father as West Saxon king since 641 AD. The Vikings were not a major threat to Wessex during Æthelwulf's reign. In 843 AD, he was defeated in a battle against the Vikings at Carhampton in Somerset, but he achieved a major victory at the Battle of

Aclea in 851 AD.

In 853 AD he joined a successful Mercian expedition to Wales to restore the traditional Mercian hegemony, and in the same year his daughter Æthelswith married King Burgred of Mercia. In 855 AD Æthelwulf went on pilgrimage to Rome. In preparation he gave a "decimation" donating a tenth of his personal property to his subjects; he appointed his eldest surviving son Æthelbald to act as King of Wessex in his absence, and his next son Æthelberht to rule Kent and the south-east.

Æthelwulf spent a year in Rome, and on his way back he married Judith, the daughter of the West Frankish King Charles the Bald.

When Æthelwulf returned to England, Æthelbald refused to surrender the West Saxon throne, and Æthelwulf agreed to divide the kingdom, taking the East and leaving the West in Æthelbald's hands. On Æthelwulf's death in 858 he left Wessex to Æthelbald and Kent to Æthelberht, but Æthelbald's death only two years later led to the reunification of the kingdom. In the 20th. Century Æthelwulf's reputation among historians was poor: he was seen as excessively pious and impractical, and his pilgrimage was viewed as a desertion of his duties.

Historians in the 21st. Century judge him very differently, as a King who consolidated and extended the power of his dynasty, commanded respect on the continent, and dealt more effectively than most of his contemporaries with Viking attacks. He is regarded as one of the most successful West Saxon kings, who laid the foundations for the success of his son, Alfred the Great.



VIKING WARSHIP

CHARLWOOD LOCK-UP at #1 Rosemary Lane dates to 1792.

Known as The Cage it had two cells. Fully restored, it is now a private storeroom.



The LOWFIELD HEATH WINDMILL was re-erected in Charlwood in 1987-1990.

The survival of Lowfield Heath Windmill is almost as remarkable as the story of its restoration in the hands of a dedicated and committed group of local people. The post-mill, originally built at Lowfield Heath in 1737/8, now stands on the edge of Charlwood village. It took thirteen years of hard work and great skill to dismantle, repair and re-erect the mill. It has three floors, with an external staircase leading to the first floor, from where internal ladders rise to two further floors. It has a small visitor centre in the roundhouse.



TRAVELLING IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND circa 1700 AD.

In 1700 it was a very long and uncomfortable journey to LONDON from most parts of the country, but over the next 100 years transportation by road would become much improved.

The beginning of this process was the establishment of **TURNPIKE ROADS** and the improvement in **COACH DESIGN TECHNOLOGY**. Before turnpike roads were established travel even in summer was very difficult and often impossible in winter. Local parishes were responsible for the upkeep of roads and **local people were expected to work on them for up to six days a year**. Roads were neglected and travel times varied little from pre-Roman times to the 18th. Century.

The term **TURNPIKE** was of military derivation and refers to the practice of placing a pikestaff across the road which was turned aside upon the payment of a toll allowing travellers to pass through. The first turnpike was authorized by a local **Justice of the Peace (JP)** in 1663, but not until 1706 were they established by Acts of Parliament. By the mid-18th century it was possible to travel to most provincial cities by turnpike roads but most roads in general were unsuitable for wheeled traffic, goods were in the main transported by **packhorse or donkey** and people traveled by **horse or on foot**.

In 1700 travelling was a long and arduous business.

By horse or ox drawn cart three weeks or more would have been required to travel from somewhere like Truro to London (260 miles) if conditions were good, by horse up to 5 days. During winter the journey would take much longer, even impossible in wet weather.

It was much faster and cheaper to travel by sea to London from Truro, but wind and weather had to be set fair. For most people life revolved around the village with occasional journeys to the nearest market town for some. Travel times slowly reduced as the roads and carriage design improved and with the introduction of stage and mail coaches.

By the late 18th. Century the mail coach made the 120 mile journey from Bristol to London in 16 hours and by the early 19th. Century Truro could be reached in two or three days (not 5 days) but this would have been a frantic journey of constant travel and changing of the horses.

In 1700 Travel was expensive.

In Jane Austen's day the stagecoach fare was around 3d a mile (say £7.50 GBP or \$10 CAD per mile today). This was not the only cost of course, overnight stays at the coaching inns and the tips for porters, chambermaids, guards and others would add considerably to the costs. Additionally, there would have been a charge (circa 1820) of 12d per stage of approximately 30 or 40 miles (say £1.00 GBP or \$1.50 CAD per mile today) for the coachman.

Last and not least was the danger from HIGHWAYMEN and FOOTPADS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY in 18th. CENTURY ENGLAND.



A highwayman threatening a man for his money on the King's Highway, circa 1883.

Robbery was a common crime in the 18th. Century. Highway robberies often happened on the streets and roads approaching London.

London was surrounded by heaths and commons. The road to Truro had to pass through Hounslow Heath and Maidenhead Thicket, both notorious for highwaymen. The introduction of armed guards on mail and stagecoaches reduced the risks and the introduction of the turnpikes with the manned toll houses reduced the risks still further and by the 1820s attacks were rare.

A robber on foot was called a footpad and was often part of a gang. They would rob people travelling on foot and they could be very violent.

Highwaymen were robbers on horseback and they usually worked alone or in small groups. They attacked travellers in carriages or on horseback. Highwaymen increased in number in the early 18th. Century. They targeted stagecoaches, carriages, farmers returning from market and the mail coaches.

Highwaymen were usually armed with pistols and wore masks. They are famous for the phrase, "**Stand and deliver**". They usually did not have to use force as demanding valuables at gunpoint was enough to make most people hand them over.

Highwaymen are often glamorized in books, poems and films. Indeed, some were certainly courteous to their victims, and it was widely believed at the time that highwaymen tried to ensure that they did not rob from poor people. However, highwaymen could also be bloodthirsty. One highwayman cut out the tongues of his victims so they could not describe him to the Justice of the Peace (JP).

Dick Turpin

The most famous highwayman was Dick Turpin. Before turning to highway robbery, he was a butcher, who joined a gang of robbers. He stole cattle, burgled houses and stole money from people.

He later turned to highway robbery in Lincolnshire with his partner **Tom King**. After shooting his partner he fled to Yorkshire and changed his name. In 1739, he was caught and jailed for horse theft in York.

While in prison he wrote to his brother. The handwriting on the letter was recognized by his old teacher, who informed local JPs that they had Dick Turpin in custody. He was hanged in York in 1739.

Dick Turpin was widely glamorized. A poem written 100 years after his death told of Turpin riding his horse, **Black Bess**, from London to York in record time to provide himself with an alibi for a crime. Later the poem was turned into a musical and comic books.

Other notable highway robbers

John Rann was a highwayman who was arrested six times for highway robbery but was not convicted. However, in 1774 he robbed a Chaplain and was hanged.

Thomas Jones was a Welsh highwayman from the 16th and 17th century. He is known as the Welsh Robin Hood as he allegedly stole from the rich and gave to the poor in Cardiganshire. However, it is likely that not much of what he stole got to the poor.

The end of highway robbery

It declined in the late 18th. Century mainly due to:

- The Bow Street Horse Patrol actively targeting highwaymen after 1763;
- JPs beginning to refuse to licence inns and taverns that provided highwaymen with sanctuary;
- Continued urbanization leading to fewer isolated stretches of road;
- The development of banking and people carrying less money.

Finally, with the RAILWAY REVOLUTION travel became a realistic possibility even for the population in rural communities.

Travel became much safer and times reduced to what we are familiar with today. The first passenger railway was in Northeast England. **The Stockton-on-Tees to Darlington line in the County of Durham** (Northeast England) which opened in 1825, inaugurated the railway age and soon London would become within reach of the average man or women.

At last it became possible for local goods, including perishables, to be transported cheaply to the metropolis and for goods to travel the other way enabling a rise in Cornwall's prosperity.

People could now work at a considerable distance from where they lived and thus the modern COMMUTER was born. As they traveled further and more often the demand for accurate and up-to-date maps greatly increased.

STOCKTON and DARLINGTON RAILWAY (1827)



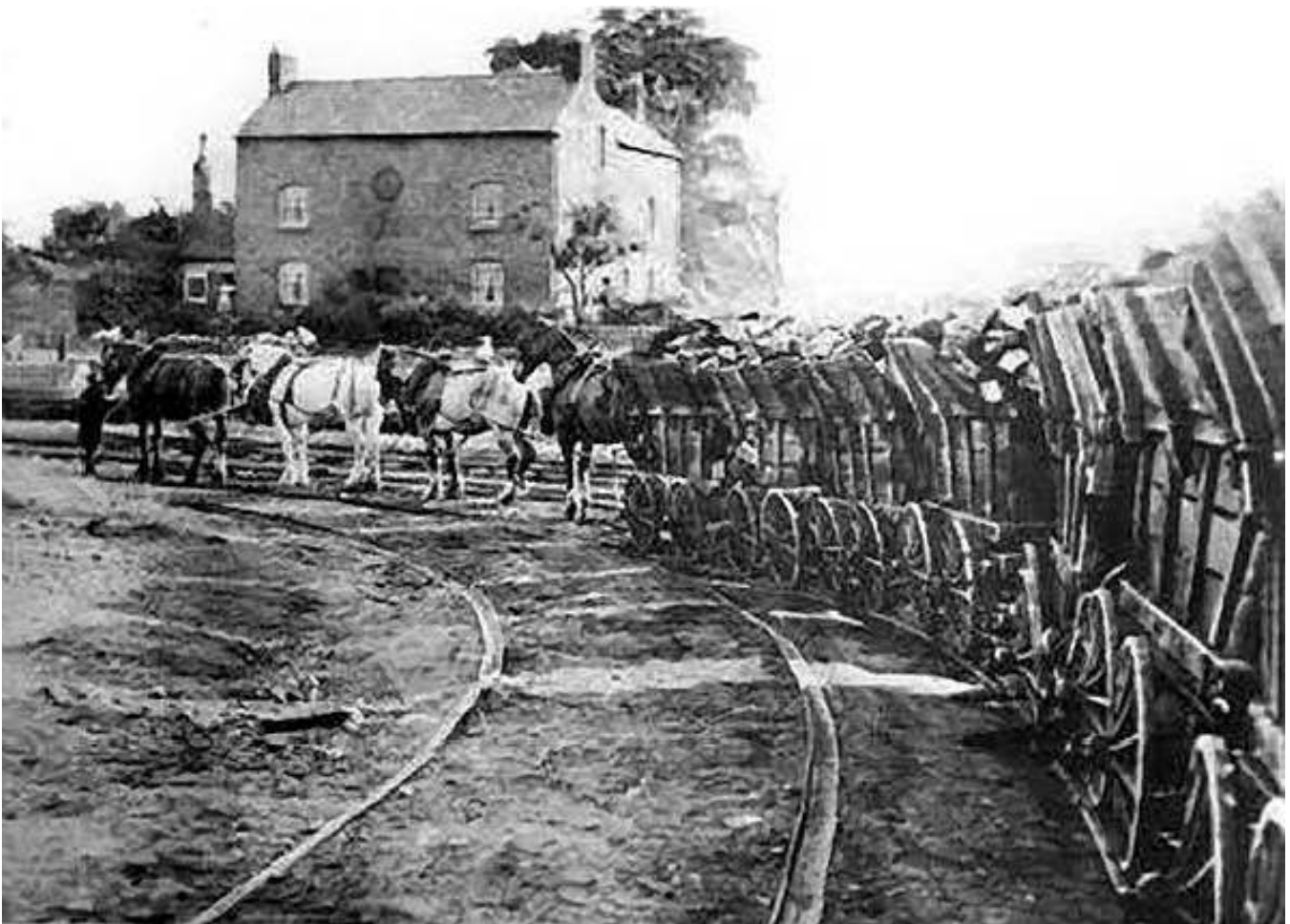
THE SURREY IRON RAILWAY (SIR)

The first railway in Surrey was a **horse-drawn plateway** that linked **Wandsworth** and **Croydon** via **Mitcham**, then all in Surrey but now suburbs of south London, in England. It was established by Act of Parliament in **1801**, and opened partly in **1802** and partly in **1803**. It was a toll railway on which carriers used **horse traction**. The chief goods transported were **coal, building materials, lime, manure, corn and seeds**.

The first $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (13.3 km) to **Croydon** opened on **26 July 1803**, with a branch line off from **Mitcham** to **Hackbridge**.

The **Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Railway** was built as an extension of the railway but by a separate company. **It opened in 1805 and closed in 1838**.

The **SURREY IRON RAILWAY** was commercially successful only briefly, until shortly after the opening of the canal between Croydon and London in 1809. **It closed in 1846**.



MODERN PERIOD MAPMAKING

After the Industrial Revolution, trading and commerce, increased enormously throughout the world.

The post industrial revolution era also brought the rise of a Middle Class who became able to afford luxuries such as books and travel. Travel for pleasure became a big interest for the burgesses, while travel for business was a matter of big importance for merchants and other members of the emergent Middle Class. **Geographers and cartographers** had to respond to the increasing demand of that Middle Class, and **cartography** and the **mapmaking professionals** were in great demand.

Large decorated, almost artistic creation of folio maps, so popular during previous centuries, gave way to smaller, more practical and portable maps with smaller features that gave more importance to the accuracy of the elements represented than to the decorative meaning of the map.

Later, during the 19th. Century, **railroads expanded rapidly globally**, making travel faster, cheaper and more accessible to more people. **Cartographers** put more of their energy and effort in producing up to date maps, showing the latest extensions to the railroad network. During this time, maps normally eliminated the remaining decorative features and became almost entirely factual.

Maps became famous for being beautiful, revolutionary, or historically significant. Though works like the **Ptolemy Map** are virtually useless for navigating or locating anything, they provide a valuable look into what cartographers, explorers, and geographers of the time understood about the world around them. Some, like the **Mercator Map**, still have value today when it comes to creating different map projections for different purposes.

Modern cartography - The era of technology

Modern cartography utilizes the speed and capacity of computers. As technology improves, cartography and the related tools improve as well. The new generations of mapmakers and users are well instructed in the use of computers and of the peripheral instruments that we are so familiar with, like **plotters, printers, scanners, along with image processing, spatial analysis and database software.**

The **Geographical Information System (GIS)** has become global, and **GIS Analysts and Specialists**, have emerged as the new gurus of cartographic science. Almost anything can be studied now from a geographic point of view. Also, some technologies that previously were restricted to military uses, like **Global Positioning Systems (GPS)** or **Remote Sensing**, plus the globalization of data, with the use of internet, web mapping services, new software applications, contributed greatly to the increased application of GIS and Cartography every day.

Technology advances so fast, that is hard to predict what is going to be the next step in the development of cartography. Today it is the transfer of cartography and GIS software applications to mobile devices, but tomorrow is still a big question mark. There is no doubt that computer technology was the big revolution in the history of cartography and the start of a new era in the art and the science of map making.

GATEWYCK MANOR

The earliest building of GATWICK dates back to the middle of the 13th Century. Gatwick Manor was one of the two main manor houses in Charlwood and JOHN DE GATEWYK is recorded as owner on a deed in 1332. JOHN JORDAN became the new owner of Gatwick Manor in 1495. WILLIAM JORDAN of Gatwick who died in 1625 is commemorated on a brass plate on the wall of St. Nicholas Church in Charlwood. Soon after, a legal battle erupted between the Jordan family who lived at Gatwick Manor and the SAUNDERS family from Charlwood Place as to who should sit in the special pews in Church.

In later years part of the land at Gatwick was sold to make a racecourse, and the Grand National was held there during the First World War. Some more land was sold in 1930 for a private flying club. The present GATWICK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT was built in 1956-1958. The site of Gatwick Manor now lies under the North Terminal.



The Gatwick International Airport and the former village of Lowfield Heath previously lay within Charlwood Parish but were moved into the Borough of Crawley in 1974. Three Parish maps, hanging in the Parish Hall, illustrate the history and inhabitants of the parish. They took six years to complete for the Millennium and involved some 300 volunteer residents.

This medieval house was built with walls up to three and half feet thick. The remains of a moat can still be seen to the front. Part of the 15th. Century Great Hall remains, containing oak panelling believed to date back to the 14th. Century. Timber, mellowed brick and native Horsham stone have been blended by time and by craftsmen of many centuries to produce a gem of English domestic architecture.

Gatwick Manor



Set as it was, on the main London to Brighton coach road, all manner of wayfarers passed the Manor's doors. **The Merchant**, the dashing **Cavalier**, the reckless **Gentleman** of the road, **the red-coated Soldier** and **pig-tailed Sailor**, each off to the giddy whirl of London life to spend his hard-earned money, a contrast to the more leisurely life at **Gatwick Manor**.

From the earliest days, the Manor's occupiers earned their living from the soil. Known as 'Hyders' in the 19th. Century, the 1851 census shows it to have been a farm of 126 acres, an average sized farm with exceptional buildings, steeped in history and the magic of the past. The **Gatwick Manor** stands as a poignant reminder of the area's tranquil past.

R ACTON MANOR

Before the Norman Conquest, RACTON had been held by Fulk of King Edward. In 1086 it was held by Ivo, who also held Mid-Lavant (Loventone), of Earl Roger. It was assessed for 5 hides.

The overlordship descended with the Rape, into the hands of the Earls of Arundel.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A rape is a traditional territorial sub-division of the County of Sussex in England, formerly used for various administrative purposes. Their origin is unknown, but they appear to predate the Norman Conquest. Historically the rapes formed the basis of local government in Sussex. There are various theories about their origin. Possibly surviving from the Romano-British era or perhaps representing the Shires of the Kingdom of Sussex, the Sussex rapes, like the Kentish lathes, go back to the dawn of English history when their main function would have been to provide food rents and military manpower to the king. The rapes may also derive from the system of fortifications devised by King Alfred the Great in the late ninth century to defeat the Vikings.

The Sussex rapes each had a headquarters in the developed south where the lord's hall, court, demesne lands, principal church and peasant holdings were located,^[4] whereas to the north there were smaller dependent settlements in the marsh, woodland and heath.^[4] Each rape was split into several hundreds.

The manor passed soon after 1086 to Savaric FitzCane who also held Stoughton, Up Marden, and Easebourne. Savaric married Muriel de Bohun and their second son Savaric de Forde, Lord of Ford, was also known by the name of Bohun. In the reign of King Stephen, Savaric held 3 knights' fees of the Earl of Arundel. The Bohun family continued to be mesne tenants of Racton until 1199.

In this year, Ralf de Ardern was granted a portion of the Bohun fee including the service of Ralf Sanzaver and Ilbert de Rakindon for land in Racton. However, Engelger de Bohun recovered this grant in 1212 by a *writ of mort d'ancestor* from Thomas, son of Ralf de Ardern.

The Bohuns were still the overlords of the Sanzavers when Hugh died in 1284, as he held of Sir John de Bohun. After this, we do not hear of them again, and the lands reverted to the Earl of Arundel at the death of Thomas Sanzaver in 1349.

The family of Sanzaver, of Bignor, were sub-tenants some time before the mention of them in 1196, as in 1206 a claim was made by Ralf Sanzaver from William de Rakindon for 2½ hides in Racton and Stansted, held by Ralf's father in 1135, but granted to Imbert father of William de Rakindon by the overlord Savaric de Forde while Ralf was in ward to him. Ralf, however, granted 2 hides of this land to William, to hold as a quarter of a knight's fee, Ralf retaining the mill, of which William had formerly held a *moiety* (*a portion less than the whole*).

In 1233 the Estate of Racton passed to Henry Fitz-Richard of Spargrove in Somerset, son of Eve now wife of Hugh Sanzaver, in exchange for the Manor of Spargrove. The Sanzavers continued to hold rents and the Mill at Racton. Ralf, grandson of Hugh (died 1284), is called 'Lord' of Racton in 1316 (and of Bignor and Madeherst). The family disappears from Sussex with the death of Thomas Sanzaver.

Bignor is a lovely village in one of the quietest parts of West Sussex. Bignor is most famous for the Roman Villa, which lies on the slopes outside the village. These same slopes have a slightly Mediterranean feel to them too, because of the vineyard planted in neat rows, facing south towards the sun.

Although not as grand as Fishbourne Roman Palace near Chichester, which really was a genuine Palace, the Villa at Bignor, which is more manorial than palatial, is an important historical building and has provided historians with much knowledge of how the ruling classes lived during the Roman occupation of Sussex.

Their holding in Racton continued to pass with Madeherst, Eartham, and Rogate as one of the members of Bignor, for in 1353 there is mention of a common Bailiff for these lands, and they appear together among the Earl of Arundel's lands on the Subsidy Roll of 1412.

In 1424 Sir John Arundel was said to have died seised of them, but they were claimed (1425) in dower by Beatrice, Countess of Arundel.

Holdings in Racton seem to have been connected with Aldsworth and Stansted, and the Manor of Racton is not referred to as such until 1511 at the death of John Gunter.

The family of Gunter already held in Racton by 1327, when Roger Gunter contributed to the subsidy there; in 1428 Roger Gunter was a landowner there. At his death in 1437 he held (a) land in Racton in chief of the King by service of two white capons 'when the King shall come into the district' and (b) lands and tenements in Racton of William de Watergate: (This is probably the holding connected with Stansted, as Watergate House is near Stansted).

The Aldsworth portion of Racton was acquired by John Gunter in 1475 by a fine with John Sulyard and Giles Gunter and Elizabeth his wife, giving him messuages, land, and rent in Racton, Westbourne, and Aldsworth, apparently the inheritance of Elizabeth.

History of the MONK FAMILY at FULBROOKS FARM, Charlwood, Surrey, England

FULBROOKS was originally the home of JOHN De FULBROOK whose name appears in the Feet of Fines in 1241.

A Foot of Fines is the archival copy of the agreement between two parties in an English lawsuit over land, most commonly the fictitious suit (in reality a conveyance) known as a Fine of Lands or Final Concord. The procedure was followed from *circa* 1195 until 1833, and the considerable body of resulting records is now held at The National Archives, Kew, London.

In 1670 WILLIAM HEWITT transferred "Fullebrooks" to THOMAS SAUNDERS OF HOOKWOOD and it is described some twenty years later as a holding of 15 acres.

HOOKWOOD, as its name suggests, developed on a heavily wooded area like Glovers and Saint Edolphs Woods in Charlwood. These woods are believed to have been there since Saxon times and still contain some very rare specimens. When **iron smelting** became the main industry during the Middle Ages, the wood was a very valuable commodity used to build houses and produce the charcoal used to fuel the blast furnaces in the smelting process.

Most other employment at that time came from **farming** and **tanning**.

Tanning was a dirty job, even to medieval people accustomed to garbage and dung in the streets.

The tanner first obtained the skins of slaughtered cattle, and the blood, dirt, manure, hooves, and horns that went with them. After trimming the skins, the tanner rinsed the raw material in a local waterway. (Downstream neighbours probably complained about the pollution.)

Then, there was the matter of getting rid of the hair all the way down to the roots while maintaining the grain. **Tanners would let the hair rot by sprinkling it with urine, folding the skins hair-side in, and piling them up in a warm place.** Or they could soak them in an alkaline solution made of **wood ash or lime**.

When the hairs were loose enough, the tanner spread the hides over wooden beams and used special knives to scrape off the hair on one side and whatever flesh there was on the other. Next came another washing. **The tanner would use a solution of pigeon droppings or dog faeces, which would remove lime and make the product softer and more flexible.** Alternatively, the craftsman might use fermented barley or rye with stale beer or urine as an additive. This could take up to three months.

The hides were washed again in water. **Then the tanner needed to preserve his work with a solution made with the bark of an oak, spruce fir, or whatever tree available.**

That was done in two phases. The first pit used a weak solution, probably left over from the second phase (medieval people didn't let things go to waste).

The hides were taken in and out of the first pit until they attained the desired colour. Then the tanner placed the hides in a deeper pit and layered them with the bark. Cold water or a weak tanning solution was poured over them. **The hides then sat, probably for a year.** After that, the tanner would sell the hides to other craftsmen, who would provide the finished products.

Disgusting as the process is, tanners fulfilled an important function. They took a byproduct of the cattle slaughter and made it into a material medieval people depended on. Their shoes, saddles, helmets, armour, and many other leather goods were the result of a tanner's handiwork. **But no one wanted them as neighbours and a young man might welcome a way out of the family business.**

In the British Museum there is a decorated plan, dated 1733, of "A Yardland of Thomas Saunders, Gentleman." Thanks to the fact that the field boundaries have remained unchanged throughout these 216 years it has been possible to identify this yardland with FULBROOKS FARM and the fields to the South as far as the brook.

Charles Clarke, died in 1791 and willed FULBROOKS FARM with Gassons Farm and other landholdings to his grandson of the same name.

GASSONS stood just north of Fulbrooks where the remains of its wells may still be traced in the old brickyard. In 1693, John Round of Spicers alienated it with 10 acres to Thomas Saunders of Hookwood after which it passed until 1800 with Fulbrooks.

In 1800 Richard Grace sold the FULBROOKS FARM AND COTTAGE property to Rowland Yallop and THOMAS FLINT. Fulbrooks is mentioned in the Enclosure Award.

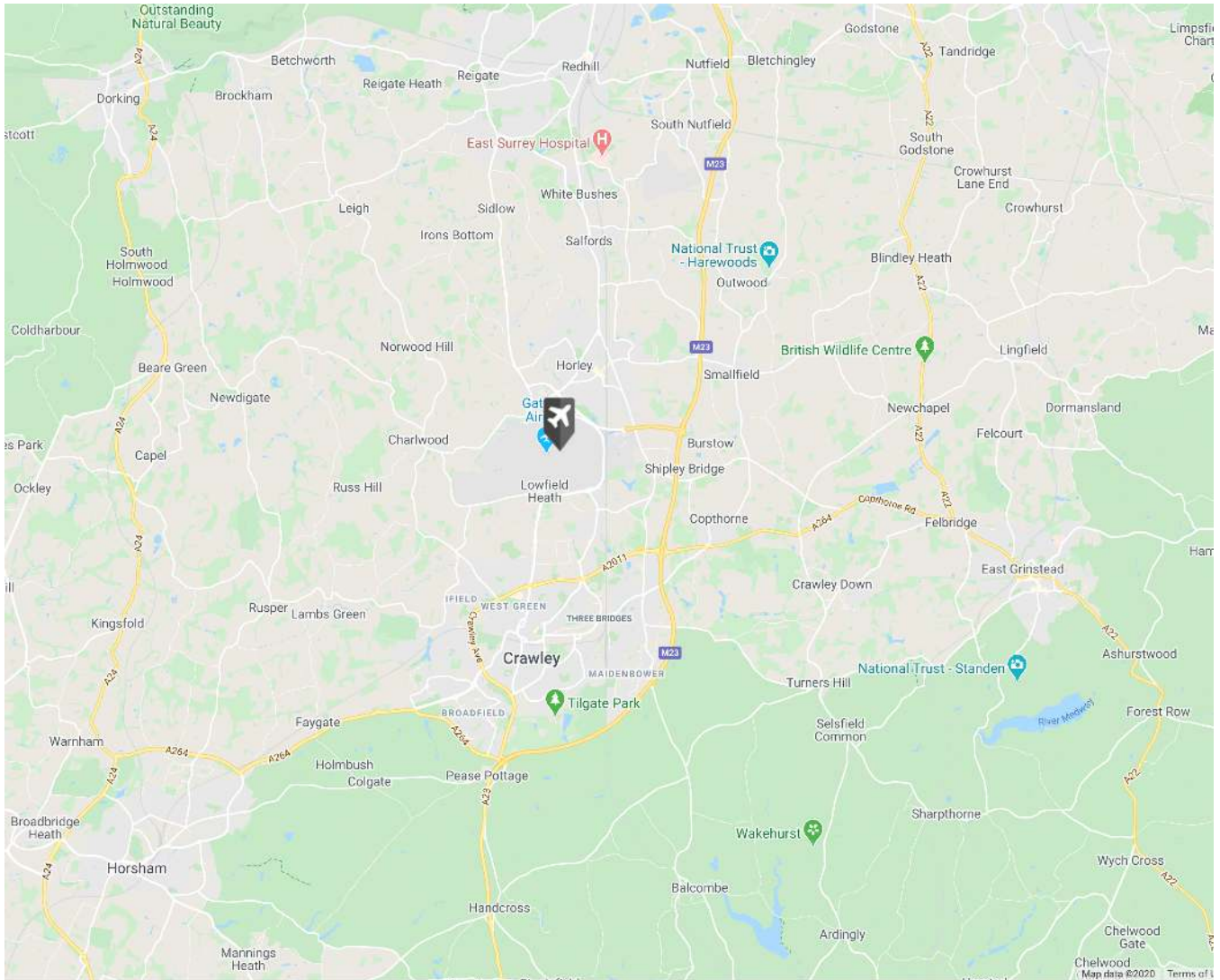
Enclosure awards are legal documents created to record redistribution or reorganization of land, providing legal proof of historical ownership and the boundaries of landholdings.

Note: George Milford Monk married MARY FLINT (born AGATE) in 1810; she died around 1866; her first husband, Harry Flint, died in 1846. Harry Flint's FATHER was one THOMAS FLINT. Maybe she inherited Fulbrooks Farm from Harry Flint?

Since 1746, the area of CHARLWOOD and HORLEY in the County of Surrey, England was the "seat" of the modern Monk Family for some 150 years until 1891. The menfolk of the Monk Family in the period up to 1900 were mainly Farmers and Cowmen.

(See next page: MAP of the CHARLWOOD AREA circa Medieval Era to 1800s.)

MODERN MAP of GATWICK AIRPORT and surrounding area.



■ My wife Phyllis' Great-Great-Great-Great Grandfather JAMES RIDLEY II MONK was born in 1745 AD (six Generations before her). He married 19-year old JOANNA TERREY in 1772 and they had 5 sons and 4 daughters. The family lived in HORLEY, Surrey until James died in 1786 at the age of 40-years.

■ Phyllis' Great-Great-Great Grandfather GEORGE MILFORD MONK was born in CHARLWOOD in 1773 and he married MARY FLINT (BORN AGATE) in Horley in 1810. Mary was the daughter of Richard Agate of Capel, Surrey. She had previously married HARRY FLINT in 1801 in Capel, Surrey and they had a son RICHARD born in 1802 and a daughter, MARY born in 1806. Harry Flint died in 1846; we don't know whether he had earlier divorced or abandoned Mary and her children prior to 1810.

GEORGE MILFORD MONK and MARY FLINT MONK had 3 sons (George, William and Abraham) and 3 daughters (Elizabeth, Mary and Abigail). George Milford died in CHARLWOOD in 1852 at age 79-years.

■Phyllis' Great-Great GRANDFATHER was GEORGE MONK born in 1816 in Horley, Surrey, England. In 1846 he married REBECCA BENNET who was 7 years his junior and was born in Warnham, Sussex, England.

They had 5 children: Emery, Emma, William, Mary Ann and Jane.

■ In 1841, 25-year old bachelor GEORGE MONK was reported as the Owner of FULBROOK FARM but the property was "occupied" by William Coomber who probably was the Tenant Farmer.

(Perhaps George was an absentee owner, or learning the trade from William Coomber?)

■In 1851 GEORGE MONK and REBECCA and family were living at FULBROOK FARM in Charlwood, Surrey where George Monk (now 35 years old) was a reported as a DAIRY FARMER with 32-acres of land. He had 2 Children, Emery (2 years), Emma (3 months). He also had 2 domestic servants (Jane Bennett and Harry Flint) to assist with the housework and cooking and he also hired 1 labourer to help with the farm work.

■In 1861 GEORGE MONK and REBECCA and family were still living at FULBROOK FARM in Charlwood, Surrey. Their family included Emery (12), Emma (10), William (8) and Mary Ann (5). George was now 45-years old and does not report any domestic servants or other help on the farm.

■In 1871 GEORGE MONK, now 55-years old, and REBECCA had moved to the nearby PRESTWOOD FARM in Charlwood with 17-year old William and 9-year old Jane. They had two teenage brothers (named Barnes) as "indoor" Farm Servants.

■In 1881 GEORGE MONK, now 65-years old and Rebecca (plus Emma & Jane) were living in Ifield Wood Road, next door to George's younger brother Abraham and Eliza (plus Abraham Junior, John & William) in Ifield Wood Road. The semi-detached house would have been large enough for the two families.

■In 1891 GEORGE MONK (now 75 years old) retired as a DAIRY FARMER, and he and Rebecca moved to ELM HOUSE, Ifield Road, Charlwood with daughter Jane (29) and his granddaughter Nelly (11). Nellie was William's & Charlotte's eldest daughter at home at that time, whom the Grandparents had kindly taken in at Elm House because of overcrowding in William's house at Lordington in 1890.

NELLY was initially unhappy with this arrangement but eventually "adopted" her grandparents as her parents. Nellie became a School Teacher in Charlwood circa 1900 and emigrated to South Africa to marry her childhood sweetheart who had enlisted in the British Army fighting the Boers.

■REBECCA MONK passed away in REIGATE, Surrey in 1899 at the age of 76-years.

■GEORGE MONK died in 1909 at the age of 93-years and is buried in St. Nicholas Church in CHARLWOOD, Surrey.

FULBROOK COTTAGE & FARM, Ifield Road, Charlwood, Surrey, England.



The Monk Family lived in FULBROOK COTTAGE from circa 1841 for some 30 years until 1871 and later from 1911 for another 26 years until 1937. Their tenancy spanned a period of 96 years.

TIMELINE:

■ GREAT-GREAT GRANDFATHER GEORGE MONK (1816-1909)

From circa 1841 to 1871 he lived and worked at FULBROOK FARM, Ifield Road, Charlwood with his wife Rebecca and growing family.

- In 1851 George (35-years old) reported in the 1851 England & Wales Census that his son Emery (1849) (2yrs old) and daughter Emma (1851) (3 months old) were living with him.

Later, he had 3 more children: William (in 1854); Mary Ann (in 1856) and Jane (in 1861).

- In 1851 George was reported to be a "Landowner Farmer of 32-acres" and
- In 1851 George had one Farm Labourer (his step-grandson, Henry Flint, age 18) and
- In 1851 George had a General Servant, (Jane Bennett **his Sister-in-Law**, age 12) living with them. *(Jane Bennett was the younger Sister of Rebecca.)*

- In 1871 George and his son 17-year old William had already moved to the nearby Prestwood Farm in Charlwood. He also employed 2 teenage brothers (Barnes) as Indoor Farm Servants.

(In 1876-1882 William married Charlotte and moved to the 88-acre Corts Farm in Fernhurst, Midhurst.)

- In 1889 George and Rebecca were living at ELM HOUSE, Ifield Road, Charlwood.

- In 1891 George and Rebecca were still living at ELM HOUSE with 29-year old daughter Jane and 11-year old granddaughter Nellie (William's daughter from #4 Commonside, Westbourne).
- Rebecca passed away in 1899 at age 76-years in Reigate, Surrey, England
- In 1899 - 1909 George, now a widower, was still living at ELM HOUSE, Ifield Road, Charlwood.
- George passed away in December 1909, at age 93-years in Charlwood, Surrey, England.
- George was buried in 1910, in St. Nicholas Church, Charlwood, Surrey, England.

- **GREAT GRANDFATHER WILLIAM MONK (1854-1923) and his Parents lived at Fulbrook Farm from 1861-1871.**
 - As a young boy William was brought up at Fulbrook Farm on Ifield Road, Charlwood, where at the age of 8-years he began to help his 45-year old father, George in working on the 32-acres dairy farm.
- By 1871 the 17-year old William had moved to PRESTWOOD FARM, Charlwood, Surrey with his Father, George, his Mother, Rebecca and his sister, 9-year old Jane.
- From 1879-1884 William and his new wife (married in 1876) Charlotte Turner (1853-1943) were living and working at CORTS FARM in Fernhurst, Sussex where William was working the 88-acre Dairy Farm with his older brother Emery Monk and his wife Sarah Jane.
 - We are advised that the two wives, Charlotte and Sarah Jane, were not compatible and William & Charlotte moved on to the more prestigious LORDINGTON FARM, Racton in 1885.
- From 1885-March 1901 William and Charlotte were living at LORDINGTON FARM, Racton, West Sussex. Lordington at that time was a Dairy Farm owned by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Geoffrey Hornby. William & Charlotte had 7 more children in that time - 5 boys and 2 girls.
- By April 1901 William, Charlotte and Family were living at #2 COCKBUSH COTTAGE, Woodberry Lane, Emsworth, Hampshire, England.
- In 1911 William and Family were living at #4 COMMONSIDE, Westbourne, Sussex.
- James & Ernest both EMIGRATED to BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, Australia about 1911.
- Ernest married Mary Angelia Healy in November 1917 in Toowoomba, Queensland. (Their daughter Gloria Monk was born in 1925 in Queensland, Australia).
- However, from 1911-1937, GEORGE (called JOHN) MONK (1869-1937) second son of ABRAHAM MONK (1832-1915) was living at FULBROOK FARM with his wife, SUSAN MONK (born Stemp) and their 10 Children: Ada, Walter John, Lillian, Ernest, William George, Charlie, Edward, Sydney, Nellie and Kathleen.
- GEORGE JOHN MONK died at Fulbrook Farm in 1937. (So ended the Monk tenancy after 90-years at Fulbrook Farm.)

The IRON INDUSTRY in Charlwood circa 1550 AD

The iron industry, which played so large a part in the defeat of the SPANISH ARMADA, flourished in the Weald from the earliest times and had already had a great influence on life in Charlwood. The digging of iron, the cutting of wood and the burning of charcoal for the furnaces must have provided employment for many and have brought much prosperity to the village.

In a lease dated 1396 the **PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH** reserved the right to dig iron in **CHARLWOOD** and this clause occurs in many later deeds. When the **IRON INDUSTRY** was at its zenith in the 16th and 17th. Century, a belated traveller approaching the Village of **CHARLWOOD** from the Southwest by way of **STAN HILL** or **RUSS HILL** would have seen the night sky ablaze with the glow from scores of **BLOOMERY FURNACES**.



Bloomery Furnace

Iron had probably been smelted in Sussex since Neolithic times, and the industry was noted by Caesar and exploited by the Romans during their occupation. During the Dark and Middle Ages, it declined but continued to produce domestic ironware, cooking pots and skillets, rushlight holders, tools and many small objects of everyday use including large numbers of horseshoes and nails.

In 1253 the Sheriff of Sussex was ordered to provide 30,000 horseshoes and 60,000 nails for the army of Henry III, while in 1320 the forge at Roffey (northeast of Horsham, Sussex) sent 1,000 horseshoes for the Scottish war by way of Shoreham at a cost of £4. 3s. 4d plus an extra 5s. for cartage.



The early works produced iron by the DIRECT or BLOOMERY PROCESS, which gave a small mass of wrought iron fit for immediate forging. By Tudor times this process had been almost entirely superseded by the indirect or BLAST PROCESS, which was introduced from the Continent. Though it was the French who came over to teach English ironworkers this new method, it was the men of the Weald who perfected it.

Very soon they were not only supplying almost the whole of England's need but were exporting large quantities of ordnance and other ironwork. This was, in fact, the first industry at which the English excelled, and the first-time manufactured goods, with the possible exception of woollen cloth, had been exported on this scale.

The new process, which produced **CAST IRON**, was expensive, needing buildings, plant and waterpower to work the hammers and bellows, but the demand for iron was increasing and the Weald enjoyed almost a complete monopoly.

The merchant princes from London needed no persuasion to invest their money in this promising industry, while the landowners grew rich by the sale of their ore and timber.

The lesser gentry, who had charge of the actual management became wealthy and their prosperity must have been reflected throughout the village and probably accounts for the number of comparatively large houses of this period still in existence. Many of the timbers in these houses bear unmistakable marks of previous use for, by the early part of the 16th century, the inroads into our wood reserves were already making themselves felt, and in 1548 the price of wood had risen 200% from 4d. to 12d. per load.

Shortage Of Timber

Agitations to close down the iron works arose mainly in the coast towns of Sussex, where the population found the price of fuel soaring and their export trade of fuel diminishing by reason of this industry in whose profits they did not share.

An inquiry, which lasted two months, was held at Westminster in 1548 before Sir Thomas Carwarden, later Bailiff of Bletchingley.

Here it was alleged that *"if the iron-mills were suffered to continue there would be such "scantiness" of timber that there would not be sufficient for a multitude of purposes, including houses, mills, bridges, ships, gunstocks, arrows, buckets, bows, piers and "jetties" nor for "fuel for relieving of the poor fishers after their arrival from their daily fishing to dry their clothes and warm their bodies"*.

Other opponents alleged that there was an established "black market" in guns sold to pirates and to "strangers to carry overseas" where they were no doubt used to harry our own seamen when on their lawful occasions.

As a result of these agitations a bill was passed in 1558 prohibiting the felling of large timber for iron making within fourteen miles of the sea or any navigable river, *with the exemption of "Sussex, Weald of Kent, and Charlwood, Nudigate and Leighe in the Wylde of the Countye of Surrey"*.

John Evelyn the English writer in his book "*Sylva, A Discourse of Forest-Trees and the Propagation of Timber*" published just over a hundred years later, explains this exemption as being due to the careful way in which **Christopher Darrell**, who owned **Ewood Forge in Newdigate** and also owned **Leigh Forge**, "*ordered his works such that they were the means of preserving even his own woods*".

In the 16th. Century Ewood (or Iwood) was the location of an important IRON FORGE and FURNACE. Newdigate was among the parishes exempted by name from the Act 1 Elizabeth against cutting of timber, and the works at Ewood were exempted by name from a later Act on the same matter "due to the good management of these woods".

Ewood Pond, an extensive sheet of water, artificially dammed for the use of these works, long survived the industry. It was drained circa 1850–60, but was marked on ordnance maps long after that date.

This may have been so, but one wonders whether the fact that Christopher Darrell was in debt to Queen Elizabeth had any bearing on the matter for, owing to this debt, the Crown came into possession of the furnace at Ewood had come and remained in possession until 1604, when the furnace probably closed down. Ewood had previously been in the possession of the Neville family (of which Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Southwell, was a member) and it was from this and other iron works that they derived their wealth.

The exemption of Charlwood from the Act of 1558 was certainly taken advantage of, and that timber was felled mercilessly is shown by an entry in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Shellwood, in which manor parts of Charlwood were included.

An entry dated 1635 records that: "*the waste of Norwood Hill, among many other wastes in former times was full of great trees of oake and beeche, and other woods, wherein the Tenants of the Manor did keepe and feed their hogges and all man'er of swine, when ye woods were standinge, and did take the benefitt of ye acornes and mast falling under the trees there, and alsoe have used in the said waste to take and have loame to repair their houses and buildings when neede required; and also since those great woods were felled, the Tenants of ye said Manor have turned out their cattel into ye said waste, and have depastured the same there*".

Note: In the Middle Ages the term "waste land" refers to uncultivated land or land on the manor that was used for summer pasture for animals, gathering wood for fuel and building materials for the peasants huts, provided food like nuts, berries, honey and rabbits.

Damage to the Roads

The charge of reckless destruction of woodlands may have been exaggerated in some cases, but not so that of incalculable damage to the roads.

These roads were mere tracks across the commons and between the enclosed lands; unmetalled, grass and dust in the summer and mud in the winter. Few roads in those days were better than **Pudding Lane** and **Ringers Lane** are today. They served mounted traffic well enough, but when, in Elizabethan

times, the increased demand for timber for shipbuilding coincided with the increased demand for guns, these clay roads were found totally inadequate.

Hundreds of loads of "IRON MINE" as the ore was called, and CHARCOAL had to be carted, mainly by ox wain (wagon), to the furnaces; the resulting "sows" and "pigs" of iron (thus the term pig iron) had to be taken thence to the forges and the finished products, comprising loads of great weight, had to be carted to their destinations. We have much evidence that the roads were practically impassable in winter, and even the Ironmasters owned that this was largely due to their traffic.

John Fuller tells how, as late as the spring of 1728, he had to bring in 774 loads of mine to the Heathfield Foundry upon horses backs owing to the state of the roads, and he also says, *"I have gotten 20 nine pounders... to Lewes. These twenty have torn the roads so that nothing can follow them and the country curse us heartily"*.

As the maintenance of the roads was the responsibility of each parish it is no wonder that they cursed the ironmasters. Matters were somewhat improved by the Act of 27 Elizabeth 1584, which forced the Ironmasters to lay on the roads one load of "cinder, gravel, stone, sand or chalk" for every mile over which they carried, between 12th. October and 1st. May, or every six tons of charcoal or iron ore, or every one ton of iron.

Thirteen years later a more stringent Act forced them to lay cinder in return for summer cartage while, in the winter, they must pay 3s. per mile for three loads and, unfortunately, it was in the winter when the greater force of water available enabled the furnaces to work at full capacity.

In 1628 a certain Thomas Saunders was indicted in Sussex for carrying 110 tons of "sows" without laying down the necessary cinder.

NOTE: Pig iron is an intermediate product of the iron industry, also known as crude iron, which is obtained by smelting iron ore in a blast furnace. Pig iron has a very high carbon content, typically 3.8–4.7%, along with silica and other constituents of dross, which makes it very brittle and not useful directly as a material except for limited applications.

The traditional shape of the molds used for pig iron ingots was a branching structure formed in sand, with many individual ingots at right angles to a central channel or "runner", resembling a litter of piglets being suckled by a sow. When the metal had cooled and hardened, the smaller ingots (the "pigs") were simply broken from the runner (the "sow"), hence the name "pig iron".

As pig iron is intended for re-melting, the uneven size of the ingots and the inclusion of small amounts of sand caused only insignificant problems considering the ease of casting and handling them.

The ironworks produced a large amount of this waste or "cinder" which, being very hard and almost indestructible, was used extensively to lay on the roads. It is still to be found in many Charlwood gardens which were, in those days, part of the commons across which the tracks ran. When the road at

Tinsley (now Tinsley Green) was excavated in 1949, for the **Crawley New Town sewer**, an old road surface, composed entirely of cinder, was exposed from 3 foot 6 inches to 5 foot below the surface of the present road. **In the mud of the old road were found horseshoes dated between 1550 and 1750, one of which still retains the nails showing that it was torn off in the deep retentive clay.** This road ran close to **Tinsley Forge**, which gave its name not only to the nearby **Forge Farm** but also the **Forge Apple** so popular in the district.

NOTE: First described in 1851 when it was already well known. Said to have originated at Forge Farm, Sussex or near the old iron forges near East Grinstead, Sussex. Widely grown in North Sussex and Surrey in the 19th. Century when it was used for cider making. Medium sized, conical to round-conical fruit. Orange-red flush with short broken crimson stripes over a pale green background turning pale yellow. Becomes very greasy in storage. White flesh, crisp and very juicy. Sharp, tannic flavour early in the season but mellows with keeping to become lightly aromatic. A dual purpose apple. Cooks to a soft puree making a good sauce.

On the farm the pond bay, or dam, built mainly of cinder, is still clearly to be seen and it was this cinder that gave its name to **Black Corner** close by.

In 1574 Tinsley Forge was owned by Henry Bowyer, who also owned a DOUBLE FURNACE at Hartfield and acted as Iron Master for Queen Elizabeth elsewhere in Ashdown Forest.

The double furnace was so formed to enable both halves of the gun to be cast simultaneously. Sir Henry Bowyer died in 1589 leaving Tinsley Forge to his son William.

William Bowyer lived near his forge at Oldlands in Charlwood, and much of his land is now part of Gatwick International Airport. He was Church Warden of Charlwood Church in 1618, where his sons John and George were baptized in 1612 and 1614 respectively.

He was considered one of the three wealthiest men in the parish and as one of the chief landholders of Surrey he was forced to "lend" King Charles I £10 in the first year of his reign. However, when William Bowyer died Tinsley Hammer was mortgaged and his son John was instructed, in the will, to pay this off for £300.

To William, his other son, he left the **Manor of Woolborough** in "**Worth**" which is the site of a bloomery furnace known as **Cindery Seventeen**. There is no mention of this ironworks in his will, so it seems probable that it was not working at this time. Following the fashion of the day, he left forty shillings to the poor of Charlwood and twenty shillings to the poor of Worth. He was buried in the St. Nicholas Churchyard here in 1632, where also Simon Bowyer was buried in 1611.

Simon Bowyer, or Symon, as he appears in our Parish Registers, owned **Burning Fold** forge and furnace at **Dunsfold** in partnership with Edward Caryll in 1580. The partners, however, fell out, Symon accusing Caryll of misappropriating some 14 tons of sows and the works were sold in 1604.

In 1656 Tinsley Forge was bought by Leonard Gale. He partnered Walter Burrell for fifteen years in the management of Worth Furnace and became sole owner of Tinsley Forge.

He later handed over the working of this Forge to his men, for he wrote: *"I would never have left my forge but that my men would work no other sows but Cowden, and they made me pay 20s. for every ton of sows more than I could have them at some other furnaces, which was a great hindrance to my gains; therefore, I let them my forge"*.

The carting of sows from **Cowden**, ten miles or more, must, indeed, have been a very expensive business. Even if he did all his carting in the summer, he would have had to lay a load of cinder on the roads for every ton of iron he carried as well as having to pay the greater price for the sows. This was more than his frugal mind could bear. He advised his son to buy **Cowden** and so reduce some of the cost. **He owned in Charlwood two acres of Hyders, Foxholes and land between Spicers and Charlwood Green.** When he died in 1690, he was buried in the churchyard at Charlwood.

His son, also named Leonard, was but seventeen when he inherited Tinsley Forge and his father's fortune was made entirely from iron. Following his father's advice, he acquired Cowden, either by purchase or by marriage to his cousin, Mrs. Sarah Knight. They were married in Charlwood church by Mr. Henry Hosketh. He outlived his wife by ten years, and died possessing much land, including Crabbett Park. Within the parish, as reported at the Court Baron of 1756, he owned the two acres of Hyders left him by his father.

While the **IRON MASTER** had to contend with jealousies and opposition from without the industry they were also troubled with even worse jealousies and feuds within. Many were the pitched battles fought over the possession of these coveted ironworks and we have, in the **Star Chamber Proceedings of King Henry VIII**, a vivid picture of one such fight between **William Saunders**, second cousin once removed of **Sir Thomas Saunders**, and **Denise Bowyer**, the mother of **Sir Henry Bowyer**, and a very spirited old lady.

She had leased and was in possession of the large ironworks of Parrock in the parish of Hartfield, but William Saunders claimed that he had bought them in 1547. According to Denise, William Saunders "intending and minding to expel and avoid her, broke up the said ponds and waters so that she could not use the forge", and he and his men came "with force and arms, to wit with swords, bucklers, staves and other warlike weapons, with skulls upon their heads, in manner of war arrayed, and would then and there letten the water out of the ponds of the said furnace so that the furnace or iron mill could not in any wise be set to work."

And after the said mis-demeaning persons of their forwardness and malice brought with them a cart and oxen did then and there, riotously and forcibly enter into the mill or forge, and assault and evil entreat Denise's workmen, . . . did strike with swords Christopher Tryndall upon the head and gave him many evil wounds, so that he was in great danger of his life, and cut off another man's finger, . . . did pluck up the bellows and broke the frame in which they stood and by force carried them away in the said cart, and will in no wise permit Denise to have them again".

Refusing to acknowledge defeat, Denise Bowyer gathered together eighteen of her men armed with staves, bills, bows and arrows and, leading them in person, made haste to follow Saunders, whose men could travel no faster than the lumbering ox wain laden with Denise's essential tools and equipment.

In his evidence, **William Saunders** tells how after they "*were departed from the mill almost to his own house, being in God's peace and the King's, Haywood and others suddenly without any word struck him upon his head and with a halberd broke his buckler and put him in jeopardy of his life, or had slain him. Denise, with a staff she had in her hands, struck the oxen over the muzzles, and would have turned them out of the way, and cried out in a loud voice, "Down with Greybeard, Down with Greybeard", and "Shoot at Greybeard" and so she persisted until Saunders picked her up and carried her bodily out of the way so that the oxen could proceed. Denise denied this spirited defence of her rights and pleaded that she had but a small stick in her hands which a lame and impotent woman used to walk with all to stay her*".

The findings of the Court are not recorded, but we fear that they must have gone against Denise, as in 1564 Sir William Saunders was in possession of Parrock ironworks which, on his death, he left to his son Nicholas.

These Parrock ironworks had previously belonged to John Caryll, and in 1609 Sir John Caryll acquired the Warnham furnace. In 1590, John Carill of Warnham sold Testers, in Charlwood, now known as Tifters, the lands of which, at that date, extended south to the county boundary.

It was probably he who dug so extensively for iron ore in Minepit Close, two fields east of the present Longfield Cottages on the Ifield road, that it has never since been cultivated. It is now a little covert whose uneven surface to this day tells the tale of many tons of ore dug and carried to Warnham or perhaps elsewhere for the Carylls at one time owned nearly all the ironworks in the western part of the Forest.

It was unusual to leave the land unlevelled. After digging the mine, which lay in a fairly shallow vein, the land was usually levelled and put back into cultivation again. This item occurs in an iron master's accounts of 1741:

"Paid. Thomas Reed levelling 50 Minepits at 6d. per load."

It is for this reason that we see so little evidence today of all the mining which must have taken place in Charlwood in the past. Pit Meadow and Pit Croft on Little Park Farm, Pit Four Acres beside the Povey Cross Road and Mine Croft on Edolphs all hold in their names, memories of this work. A later John Caryll, whose death was recorded in the Court Rolls of 1670 owned Bush House and Barnelands. Bush House stood close to where Shurbridge now is and the adjoining covert (thicket) still retains the name.

Barnelands was a moated house of which only the remains of the moat are still to be seen close to the River Mole at Moat Farm, Hookwood. There is no record that John Caryll owned the iron works at Cinderfield, just across the river, or even that they were still working at this date, but fields close to the moat are still known as Black Acres, presumably from the cinder which once lay there.

The bloomery at **Cinderfield**, which lies just outside Charlwood, in the parish of Horley, is noteworthy for its early documentary record. In 1371 John Neel and others were accused of digging up the highway in Horley in which was "mina ferri" (latin: [iron ore](#)).

This land was in those days an open common or "waste" of the manor and the defence was that it was no highway. However, this defence failed, and the comparatively heavy fines of 2s. and 1s. were imposed on the offender and his man.

Rowley, a few miles to the South, is connected with the Culpeppers, another very prominent family of ironmasters.

As early as 1354 Richard Culpepper rented Tudeley Bloomery and in **1497** another **Richard** and his brother **Nicholas Culpepper** owned Rowley in Charlwood. **Sir Edward Culpepper**, his great grandson, also owned Rowley. He must have been a very wealthy man, for in 1360 he made the vast addition to **WAKEHURST PLACE**, near Ardingly, which made it one of the finest examples of Elizabethan great house in the south of England.



WAKEHURST PLACE, Ardingly, West Sussex, England

Wakehurst Place



Wakehurst Gardens



In 1566 **Sir Edward Culpepper** bought **Tilgate Furnace**, and from 1589 to 1626 he owned **Chingley Forge**, in Goudhurst.

In 1627 **Sir Edward** granted to his youngest son, **Edward Culpepper**, part of the **Manor of Rowley**.

Another **Culpepper**, **Sir Thomas** was associated with a **George Brown** at various furnaces in Surrey and Sussex after the Restoration. An ancestor of his, **Thomas Brown of Betchworth Castle** was a nephew of **Sir Thomas Saunders** and owned a part share in **Ewood Ironworks**.

George Brown's grand father, John Brown, was **King's Gun Founder to King Charles I**. He was among the King's retinue when Charles, in 1642, entered the **House of Commons** and demanded the surrender of the Five Members, an act which proved to be the spark which touched off the conflagration of the **ENGLISH CIVIL WAR**.

In spite of his office in the service of the King, **John Brown** relinquished it to become official **Gun Founder to the Parliament**. He was given control of six other furnaces in Surrey and Sussex as well as his own and continued to cast guns for the Parliamentarians until his death in 1652.

At the Restoration his grandson, **George Brown**, whose daughter, **Philippa**, married **William Jordon of Gatwick**, became **Gun Founder to the King**.

Before the Civil War, the **Browns of Betchworth Castle** had not been a wealthy family, in fact at the end of the will of **Sir Thomas Saunder** made in 1563 there is a clause leaving "*the residue of my apparell to be divided amonge my sister Brown's children and my uncle Sawnder's poore Childeren to whom I give £10 also to be divided amonge the pooreste of them*".

No longer could they be considered "poor relations" for, by judicious disregard for politics and assiduous attention to business, the family fortunes must have been well and truly retrieved!

The Bloomery at **Stumbleholm, in Ifield Parish**, was probably not working during the Civil War, but the forge at Ifield was suspected of working for the Royalists and was burnt down in 1643 by the troop of horse sent by **Sir William Waller**, to destroy all Royalist ironworks in the Forest. It stood, where the old **Corn Mill** stands, at the lower end of the great pond which supplied the waterpower to work the hammer. Its companion furnace at **Bewbush** probably suffered a like fate for the Parliamentary Survey of 16th. March 1649, describes it as an old furnace that: "*hath stood empty for about seven years last past*".

After the Civil War the iron industry in the Weald slowly declined. In this district, around Charlwood, it had probably died out by the beginning of the 18th. Century for no iron works near here were mentioned in the list of 1717. In 1820 the last Wealden forge, **Ashburnham**, closed down.

The reasons for this decline were many and various but the main causes were firstly, the **abnormally low rainfall** during the first half of the 18th century when between 1737 and 1750 many furnaces were "blown out" for want of water; secondly, the **rising cost of labour**, the **depletion of the forests** and the resulting **high price of charcoal**; and last but not least the discovery in 1735 of a method of **using sea coal** (that is ordinary coal) for **smelting**.

In 1769 the Naval Contract was given to the **Carron Ironworks in Scotland**. This was the final blow to a great industry which had brought prosperity to Charlwood and had contributed materially towards England's supremacy.

The FORGE APPLE of Charlwood, Sussex

History of Forge

The Forge apple variety is also known as the SUSSEX FORGE and arose at either Forge Farm or near old iron forges around Charlwood and East Grinstead. Robert Hogg described it in 1851, but by then it was well known. The variety is known as the "Cottagers Apple" and was widely grown in North Sussex and Surrey in the nineteenth century. **It is still found around Charlwood and East Grinstead.**



"A very old variety extensively cultivated throughout Sussex, where it is one of the most popular apples for dessert and cooking. This old variety still has many supporters," wrote H. V. Taylor in 1948.

It is currently cultivated as part of Brighton Permaculture Trust's National Collection in Stanmer Park, Brighton. You can see a Forge apple tree (planted 2011) in Home Farm Orchard.

Description

Soon after picking, the Forge apple has a sharp tannic flavour but mellows to be almost rich, lightly aromatic. It cooks to a soft, lemon coloured purée which tastes quite brisk and fruity. It also makes good sauce.

The fruit is a pale green-yellow with a light orange flush and a little red. Medium in size, the Forge apple is conical to round conical, with a short thick stalk. Basin broad, quite deep; ribbed. Eye closed; sepals short, thick. Cavity narrow, shallow; little russet.

Fruit can be picked late September and stored through December or even March if kept very cool.

LINGFIELD COMMUNITY ORCHARD, Centenary Fields Local Nature reserve, Vicarage Road, has a 1.5 hectare standard orchard planted in 1996 within a green open space called the **Centenary Fields** by the Lingfield Wildlife Area Management Committee. The Centenary Fields also has allotments, a wildflower meadow, butterfly garden an open field. The local **Lingfield Forge apple** was grafted and budded from the last remaining tree. **Crawley Beauty** was also chosen for its local provenance.

Also planted: cider, culinary and dessert apples, pears, cherries, plums, damsons, gages, medlars, quince, black and white mulberry, sweet chestnuts, walnuts, and hazels. A woodpile is left undisturbed for wild life, grass paths are cut regularly but some areas are left uncut as over-wintering habitats and other areas have the clippings removed to encourage wildflowers which in turn is encouraging Lepidoptera. Hedges have been planted and existing one gapped up to improve wild life corridors and encourage birds. There is full open access and the fruit is picked by the public, and some left for wildlife.

LORDINGTON MANOR HAS AN INTERESTING PAST:

Lordington appears in the Domesday Survey under the guise of 'Harditone'. Before the Conquest the Saxon Ulstan held it as allodial tenure (**freehold**) from King Edward the Confessor. In 1086 King William the Conqueror held it of Earl Roger. It was assessed at 4 hides and had a Mill; later it appears as 1 knight's fee.

Lordington may have been granted (circa 1120 AD) by King Henry I to Hugh de Falaise, who held 5 Knights fees of the honor of Arundel.

The overlordship of the manor descended with the honor of Arundel until 1244, when it formed part of the portion of Roger de Somery and Nichola, one of the four co-heirs of Hugh de Aubigny. It came to Robert de Tateshale before his death in 1303, and then to his niece and co-heir Alice and her husband William Bernak, Alice, as a widow, holding in 1341.

During the 13th Century a mesne lordship seems to have been established in the family of Beauchamp.

A mesne lord was a lord in the feudal system who had vassals who held land from him, but who was himself the vassal of a higher lord. Owing to Quia Emptores, the concept of a mesne lordship technically still exists today: the partitioning of the Lord of the Manor's estate among co-heirs creating the "mesne lordships".

A mesne lord did not hold land directly of the King, that is to say he was not a tenant-in-chief. His subinfeudated estate was called a "mesne estate" or Afterlehen in the Holy Roman Empire. Traditionally, he is a lord of the manor who holds land from a superior lord and who usually lets some of the land to a tenant. He was thus an intermediate or "middle" tenant, which status is reflected in the Old French word "mesne" and in the modern French language "moyen".

In 1214 Eudes de Beauchamp, who was a member of the Beauchamp's of Eaton Socon (Bedfordshire), claimed the advowson of the Church of Lordington, and in 1226 he was sued for the manor by Hugh de Neville, who seems to have had some claim to the estates of Hugh de Gundeville, the Lord in Fee (see below), through his wife Joan.

Advowson or patronage is the right in English law of a patron to present to the diocesan Bishop a nominee for appointment to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice or church living, a process known as presentation.

In 1242 Robert de Beauchamp held a Knight's Fee in Lordington, and the manor was held of Ralf de Beauchamp in 1288. Roger de Beauchamp, who held the fee in 1303, seems to have got into debt and to have disposed of all his property to Sir John Engayne, of whom, as 'Lord Ingayne' the manor was held in 1369, after which date no more is heard of this mesne lordship.

NOTE: A KNIGHT'S FEE

In Feudal Anglo-Norman England and Ireland, a **KNIGHT'S FEE** was a unit measure of land deemed sufficient to support a **KNIGHT**. Of necessity, it would not only provide sustenance for himself, his family, Esquires and servants, but also the means to furnish himself and his retinue with horses and armour to fight for his overlord in battle. It was effectively the size of a **FEE** (or "**FIEF**" which is synonymous with "fee") sufficient to support one knight in the ongoing performance of his feudal duties (knight-service).

A knight's fee cannot be stated as a standard number of acres of land as the required acreage to produce a given crop or revenue would vary depending on many factors, including its location, the richness of its soil and the local climate, as well as the presence of other exploitable resources such as fish-weirs, quarries of rock or mines of minerals.

If a **KNIGHT'S FEE** is deemed co-terminous with a **MANOR**, an average size would be between **1,000 and 5,000 acres**, of which much in early times was still "waste" forest and uncultivated moorland.

About 1156 his son-in-law Hugh de Gundevill succeeded to the estate, but on his death in 1181 it came into the hands of the King, Henry II who in 1185 gave to Peter Saracen Hugh's lands of Lordington, then accounted for under the honor of Petworth. Peter held it until the middle of 1196, at which date it was part of the honor of Arundel.

It seems likely that the manor next came to the Beauchamps, as already noted, and that one of them sub-infeudated it to William de Tracy, who appears with his wife Joan in a suit concerning land and mills in Lordington in 1268. Seven years later William de Tracy was reported to have obstructed a road within the manor to the injury of the neighbourhood.

Joan survived her husband and was twice remarried, claiming one-third of the manor in dower in 1276, when wife of James de Hampton, and in 1292, being then the wife of John de Thumok. The widow of John de Tracy, son of William, made a similar claim in 1297. This John had in 1282 sold the manor to Maud Estur and her son Walter de l'Isle and the heirs of his body, with contingent remainder to his brothers John and Godfrey.

Walter De L'Isle died sole prole (without issue) and in 1288 Maud Estur and John de l'Isle established their right to hold Lordington of Ralph Beauchamp, as a Knight's Fee. Joan, widow of a later John de l'Isle, married Henry Romayn and died in 1349, leaving a grandson John, aged 6. His mother, Joan de Bohun, received a grant of the Manor for his sustenance during his nonage (ie. Age before maturity at 21-years).

The grandson John died in 1369 (aged 26-years), leaving as heir his sister Elizabeth, who married John Bramshott. In 1428 the manor was held by William Bramshott, and in 1449 by his son and heir John, whose younger daughter and coheir Margaret married John Pakenham. Their son Sir Edward Pakenham died in 1528, leaving two daughters, Constance wife of Geoffrey Pole and Elizabeth wife of Edmund Mervyn, who in November 1528 divided their inheritance, Geoffrey Pole and Constance his wife receiving the manors of Lordington and Whiteway.

Lordington House, Racton, West Sussex, England



Lordington House was built around 1500. It was acquired by Hugh Speke in 1609 and then by Sir John Fenner in 1623. Phillip Jermyn purchased the property in 1630, and sold to Richard Peckham in around 1689 and it passed to Richard Peckham (his great nephew) in 1718. After Peckham's death in 1734 it passed to his sister, Sarah, who married Thomas Phipps in 1742. It was passed down the Phipps family, the Peckham Phipps family and then the Phipps Hornby family.

The house was modified and extended by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Geoffrey Hornby who died there in March 1895.

It then passed to his heir, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, ROBERT STEWART PHIPPS HORNBY who died in 1956.

Lordington House was sold to Sir Michael Hamilton in 1960 and now operates as a "Bed and Breakfast" vacation rental facility under the management of the Hamilton family.



Admiral Robert Stewart Phipps Hornby (1866-1956)

LORDINGTON LAVENDER

Since 2002, LORDINGTON FARM has become world-famous and the only Lavender Farm in West Sussex producing a variety of essential oils, soaps and gifts, plus being a haven for wildlife.

Editor's Note: LORDINGTON is a "feudal estate" mentioned in the DOMESDAY BOOK prepared by King William the Conqueror in 1086. It passed from nobleman to nobleman until 1734, when Thomas Peckham Phipps inherited the property and later willed it to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby. The property then passed to his son, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Hornby, who died there in 1895.

OUR HERITAGE - LORDINGTON LAVENDER

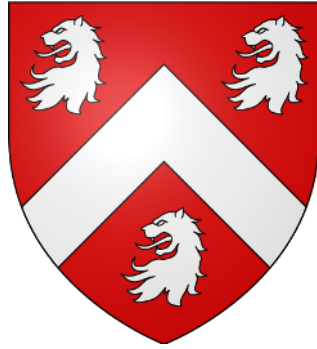
Nestled in the South Downs, Lordington Lavender was established in 2002 by local farmer Andrew Elms.

After selling his dairy herd he was looking for a new way to diversify and decided that Lavender would be a unique and exciting alternative. The crop is grown with conservation of habitat and the environment very much in mind. No fertilizers or pesticides are used and it has become haven for wildlife with at least 12 red listed species of birds including skylarks and barn owls found on the farm.

Now, 4 acres of Maillette lavender, a French Provençal variety famed for its high quality oil is harvested once a year to produce a wonderful essential oil and the business has become a family affair. From originally just selling an essential oil a whole range has developed but all with one aim to produce simple, pure and honest products using only the highest quality ingredients.

Every summer the lavender field is full of bumble bees and butterflies and when the sun shines you can imagine being in Provence!





29. GRANDFATHER George Monk (1881-1967)

George was born in 1878 in CHARLWOOD, Surrey, England. George was a Farmer, who learned the skills of a “cowman” and “dairy farming” at LORDINGTON FARM from his father, William, but later in life he specialized in “market gardening”. He also described himself as a “lorry driver”.

In 1902 George married 21-year old IRENE BLANCH CHASE (1881 - 1969) in the Church of St. Thomas-a-Beckett, in Warblington, Sussex. She was born in Woodmansterne, Surrey and, as a young teenage girl Irene had worked as a “housemaid domestic” in the Rectory at this ancient Church in Warblington, near Havant, Hampshire.



George & Irene had a daughter and 5 sons: Irene Georgina (1902); William George (1904); Walter James (1908); Donald Roy (1909); Sydney John (1911); Percy Edward John (1915).

From 1902 until 1911 or later, George and Irene lived with their growing Family at Redlands Farm, Emsworth where George was the Farm Foreman.

Grandfather George Monk had a flair for playing the violin in the Village Orchestra.



(Grandpa George - 4th from Left)
No Social Distancing or Face Masks!



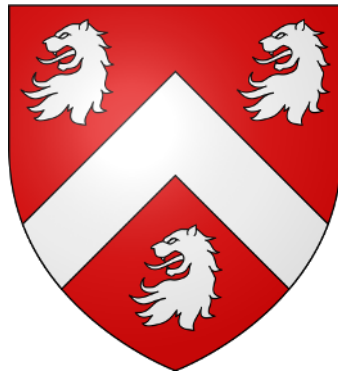
GRANDFATHER GEORGE MONK & Family circa 1952

**Back Row: Walter (Wally); Irene Georgina (Dolly); William (Bill); Sydney (Sid);
Front Row: Donald (Don); George (Grandpa); Irene Blanch (Grandma); Percy Edward John (Perce).**

George died in 1967 at age 89-years in Gosport, Hampshire, England. Irene Blanch died in Chichester in 1969 at age 87-years.

All the sons of Grandfather George Monk have lived all their lives in the vicinity of Emsworth, Hampshire. They were born in the early 1900s and grew up during World War 1 and then into World War 2. The last son to pass was Percy Edward John Monk who died at the age of 100 years in November 2015. He received a letter of congratulation from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on his 100th birthday.

Today, many of the MONK family have migrated away from Southern England and emigrated to Canada, Australia, or South Africa to seek more successful careers. The family members remaining in England, no longer work as Agricultural Labourers or "Cow Man on the Farm" in the agricultural industry. Their higher education levels and the improved economy and Social Welfare system in modern Britain and the Commonwealth has allowed them to move up from the WORKING POOR class and into the MIDDLE CLASS of English society.



30. Father SYDNEY JOHN MONK (1911-1970)

SYDNEY was born in 1911 in Emsworth, Hampshire, England. Like his parents and several Uncles he took up a career in gardening and found work for most of his adult life as a **GARDENER DOMESTIC**, tending to the maintenance of large estates and homes. He was also a producer of plentiful vegetables from his own kitchen garden, as times were hard in the 1900s for the working class families.

Sydney married **KATHLEEN MAY BUCKLAND** in 1935.

Sydney & Kathleen had 2 children: **Patricia Margaret (1936)** and **Phyllis Jean (1938)**. Both girls graduated from **Purbrook Park Grammar School** and Phyllis also completed a **Secretarial Diploma** at **Portsmouth Commercial College**. Pat became the **Secretary** at her local **Emsworth Elementary School** and raised 3 children, **Michael, Tina & Helen** in Emsworth, Hampshire.

Kathleen was born January 3, 1914, the third child of **Alan Leonard Buckland** and **May Davey Allen Buckland of Baldwins Hill, Lingfield Road, East Grinstead, Surrey, England**. Alan Buckland came from a large family of hardworking brothers in the farming & construction industry of Sussex and Kent. Alan was a **Bricklayer** (called a "**Stonemason**" in those days).

Like most young teenage girls in 1927, having graduated from Elementary School, **KATHLEEN** left home at about 15-years old and worked as a resident **General Domestic Servant** at the famous **BLACKBOYS INN on Lewes Road** in the village of Blackboys near Uckfield, East Sussex. There she learned the skills and "**proper**" standards of housekeeping in the post-Victorian era.

The **BLACKBOYS INN** was founded in the 14th. Century as a coaching establishment. It is possible that the Inn was originally an overnight lodge for the drivers transporting charcoal from the local woods to Lewes and other towns. The name Blackboys came about due to the colour of the boys who emerged from the woods after burning charcoal. It is likely that the majority of the charcoal was used by the nearby Buxted foundry, where it is believed that the first iron cannon in England was made in 1543. The main business of the village stopped in the early 1800s when the iron industry moved north to the Midlands with their large deposits of coal.



Blackboys Inn 1935

Today the BLACKBOYS INN is a far cry from the stopping place for drivers transporting charcoal. Now you'll find a friendly and relaxing environment which has been beautifully refurbished, where you can enjoy fine wine, local ales and excellent cuisine.





A few years later **KATHLEEN** went to live with her sister, **Margaret Clarke** in **Rowlands Castle, Hampshire** and worked as a Servant to a wealthy family in **Leigh Park, Havant**. It was there she met her future husband, **SYDNEY JOHN MONK** who worked nearby as a Domestic Gardener.

The impact of World War I brought a keen awareness of financial prudence to these young ladies. Kathleen convinced Sydney in later years to save and purchase their modest home at **34. St. James Road, Emsworth, Hampshire** which they had rented since 1937. It took many years of saving to reach the purchase price of **£1,200**.

Sydney died of a heart attack in his kitchen garden in Emsworth in 1970 at age 59-years.

In 1971 Kathleen bought a motorcycle (and a helmet) and married William Cake of Prinsted, Hampshire whose wife Phyllis Cobbett had also just died. William was a Director of a local window manufacturing Company and the couple enjoyed 32-years of married life.

Kathleen died in 1999 in Prinsted, West Sussex and William died in 2003, also in Prinsted.



31. "Mother Superior" PHYLLIS JEAN MONK (1938 - Still Living)

Phyllis was born in 1938 in Emsworth, Hampshire, England.

She attended Emsworth Primary School from 1943 to 1949, when she graduated to PURBROOK PARK COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. She followed in the footsteps of her 2 years-older sister Patricia Margaret Monk. In their younger years, the two sisters had also joined the local dance troupe known as "Aunty Pat's Mighty Atoms" and participated in local community entertainment in Emsworth through the years of World War II.

At Purbrook Park County Grammar School, Phyllis revelled in the highly structured atmosphere of expected high-achievement and the strong camaraderie and competitiveness of the "House" environment. The powerful lesson of the school motto "VINCIT VERITAS" (Truth Conquers) was learned by all! An emphasis on sports and physical exercise kept everyone trim and active.

Phyllis had planned on a career in Teaching, specializing in Mathematics. In this she was encouraged by the Faculty from her Primary School days, and by her Parents. However, she met her future husband at Purbrook Park at the age of 15 and decided to not leave for teacher training at the prestigious "Gentlewoman's College" (Bishop Otter College) in the adjacent County of Sussex lasting several years.



Instead, she enrolled in a Secretarial Training Course at the PORTSMOUTH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE and subsequently had a rewarding career in the UK private sector, with the Southern Electricity Board in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England and later as an Executive Secretary / Protocol Officer in the MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE in the Provincial Government of Alberta, Canada.

In 1958, Phyllis married JOHN GRAHAM WARD ([that smiling guy above](#)) who took Phyllis and our son Stephan on a challenging ride over 60-years through Southern England, Alberta and British Columbia, Canada practicing the gentle art of Civil Engineering and “municipal infrastructure fixer” for the City of Edmonton, Alberta. We also had a Strata Management Consulting business on Vancouver Island for 20 years that kept us busy into our octogenarian years...

My wife was born in EMSWORTH, Hampshire in February 1938. She was christened PHYLLIS JEAN MONK, the youngest daughter of Sydney John Monk and Kathleen May Monk (born Buckland). The Reverend John Glynne, Pastor of St. James’ Church of England was performing his first baptismal service in 1938, so this was a special occasion for him and for the Monk family, who lived only 100 yards from the Church at 34 St. James Road in Emsworth.



St. James’ Church, Emsworth, Hampshire, England

Twenty years later, in October 1958, Reverend John Glynn came out of retirement to perform our Wedding Ceremony at St. James' Church, joining John Graham Ward and Phyllis Jean Monk and their families together in Holy Matrimony for the next 62 years and more of a successful marriage!



The Reverend John Glynn and the Rector of St. James' Church with the happy couple on October 25, 1958.

In November 1958, John and Phyllis moved into a new rental Apartment in Elizabeth Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire assigned as a courtesy by John's employer the Havant & Waterlooville Urban District Council for whom he worked as a Civil Engineer-in-Training. Phyllis was a Secretary/Typist at the Southern Electricity Board in Eastney, Portsmouth, Hampshire. On a combined salary of £600 per year we embarked on a tight budget with a dream to eventually own a house and start a family.

We achieved both objectives within 7 years by hard work, hard study and all the progressive benefits of British Society to improve the lives of all its citizens through education, healthcare and assistance with housing. In 1974, after continued economic recession and "belt-tightening" we decided to emigrate to Canada with our 9-year old son Stephen to find new challenges... and find them we did!

Many exciting years later, Phyllis retired from her job with the Alberta Government, Department of Economic Development, in 1994 after a 20-year career with the Provincial Government. John retired in 1996 at age 60 after 20 years as a Chief Engineer with the City of Edmonton, Water & Sanitation Department.

Following a couple of years in retirement playing golf at our local Sturgeon Valley Golf & Country Club in St. Albert, Alberta we decided to buy a new Townhouse Condominium (called a "Strata") by the beach on Vancouver Island, British Columbia and we relocated in 1997 to Qualicum Beach. The condominium development was called appropriately "PEBBLE BEACH"... like the famed golf course in the Monterey Peninsula, California.



John took advantage of a business opportunity in 1998 to start EAGLE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT providing management and consulting services to local Strata Corporations in the Parksville - Qualicum Beach area. That kept us busy and involved in the local community and some years in Federal politics, including time to go golfing at all the beautiful local golf courses (and many others in Hawaii, California and Arizona) for another 22 years.

We have enjoyed every minute of our adventurous journey since we married in October 25, 1958. Phyllis and I finally fully retired in January 2019 at the age of 82 and 84 respectively... just in time for SOCIAL DISTANCING and COVID-19...! Now I write BOOKS on our Family History.

B RITISH HERALDRY

Coats of Arms

Coats of arms belong to specific individuals and families and there is no such thing as a coat of arms for a family name.

From their origins in the **twelfth century** to the present-day Arms have been borne by individuals, and by corporate bodies, as marks of identification. They have also been used to denote other characteristics, which have changed over the centuries as society and culture have evolved. **New Coats of Arms have since the fifteenth century been granted both to individuals and corporate bodies by the Senior Heralds in Royal Service, the Kings of Arms.**

In the heraldic traditions of England and Scotland, an individual, rather than a family, had a coat of arms. In those traditions Coats of Arms are legal property transmitted from father to son; wives and daughters could also bear arms modified to indicate their relation to the current holder of the arms.

Undifferenced arms are used only by one person at any given time. Other descendants of the original bearer could bear the ancestral arms only with some difference: usually a colour change or the addition of a distinguishing charge. One such charge is the label, which in British usage (outside the Royal Family) is now always the mark of an heir apparent or (in Scotland) an heir presumptive.

Because of their importance in identification, particularly in seals on legal documents, the use of arms was strictly regulated; few countries continue in this today. This has been carried out by heralds and the study of coats of arms is therefore called "heraldry". In time, the use of arms spread from military entities to educational institutes, and other establishments.

The College of Arms is the official heraldic authority for England, Wales, Northern Ireland and much of the Commonwealth including Australia and New Zealand. As well as being responsible for the granting of new coats of arms, the College maintains registers of arms, pedigrees, genealogies, Royal Licences, changes of name, and flags. The heralds, besides having ceremonial duties, advise on all matters relating to the peerage and baronetage, precedence, honours and ceremonial as well as national and community symbols including flags.

In reference to a dispute over the exercise of authority over the Officers of Arms in England, Arthur Annesley, 1st Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal, declared on 16 June 1673 that the powers of the Earl Marshal were "to order, judge, and determine all matters touching arms, ensigns of nobility, honour, and chivalry; to make laws, ordinances, and statutes for the good government of the Officers of Arms; to nominate Officers to fill vacancies in the College of Arms; to punish and correct Officers of Arms for misbehaviour in the execution of their places".

It was further declared that no Patents of Arms or any Ensigns of nobility should be granted and no augmentation, alteration, or addition should be made to Arms without the consent of the Earl Marshal.

Monk Coat Of Arms



Monachus Salvador

THE MODERN MONK FAMILY IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND

In the beginning ...

Since 1745, the area of CHARLWOOD and HORLEY in the County of Surrey, England was the "seat" of the Modern Monk Family for some 150 years until 1891. The members of the Monk Family in the period up to 1900 were mainly FARMERS and COWMEN.

Note: The area of CHARLWOOD, Surrey is now dominated by the presence of GATWICK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT which was built in 1935. The airport site had been used as an "aerodrome" since the 1920s. Commercial flights at Gatwick were approved in 1933.

Phyllis' Great-Great-Great-Great Grandfather JAMES RIDLEY MONK was born in 1746 (six Generations before her). He married 24-year old JOANNA TERREY in 1770 and they had 9 Children (5 sons and 4 daughters): James (1771); Elizabeth (1772); George Milford (1773); Joanna (1776); Thomas (1779); Ann (1780); Henry (1783); John (xxxx).

The family lived in Horley, Surrey until James died in 1786 at the age of 40-years.

Phyllis' Great-Great-Great Grandfather GEORGE MILFORD MONK was born in 1773 and he married MARY FLINT (born Agate) in Horley in 1810. Mary was the daughter of Richard Agate of Capel, Surrey. She had previously been married to Harry Flint in 1801 and they had a daughter in 1806 (Mary).

George Milford and Mary had 3 sons (George, William and Abraham) and 3 daughters (Elizabeth, Mary and Abigail). George Milford died in Charlwood in 1852 at age 79-years.

Phyllis' Great - Great Grandfather was GEORGE MONK born in 1816 in Horley, Surrey, England. In 1846 he married REBECCA BENNET who was 7 years his junior and was born in Warnham, Sussex, England.

They had 6 children: William, Mary Ann, Jane, Emery, Emma and Anne.

Phyllis' Great-GRANDFATHER William Monk was born in Charlwood in 1853 and he married Charlotte Turner in 1876. In 1885 he moved with his family to Fernhurst in Sussex and then in 1884 until circa 1900 to LORDINGTON FARM, Racton, Sussex, where William was a COWMAN for the wealthy Family of Admiral R. S. Phipps Hornby.

In 1861 George Monk and family lived at Fulbrook Farm in Charlwood, Surrey where George Monk (now 45 years old) was a DAIRY FARMER with 33 acres of land. He had 2 domestic servants to assist with the housework and cooking and he also hired 1 labourer to help with the farm work.

In 1891 George Monk (now 75 years old) was still a FARMER raising cows, but he and Rebecca then lived at Elm House, Ifield Road, Charlwood with daughter Jane (29) and her daughter Nellie (11). George died in 1909 at the age of 93 years.



William and Charlotte had 8 sons and 5 daughters.

Back Row: Edith Rebecca, Jack, Nelly, George (GF), Irene Blanche (GM), Lydia.

Front Row: James, Ethel, Charlotte Turner (GGM), Ernest, William Monk (GGF), Ethel, Thomas.

Missing: Harry, Phillip and William Henry.

In 1901 GREAT-GRANDFATHER William Monk (then 48 years old) and Family were living at Cockbush Cottage in Woodberry Lane, Emsworth, Hampshire.

William's eldest son was Phyllis' GRANDFATHER George Monk (born in 1879).

In 1901 George married Irene Blanche Chase (born 1881 in Woodsmanstern, Surrey). They had 4 sons William, Walter, Sydney & Percy and one daughter Irene Georgina called "Dolly".

By 1911 George Monk (33 years old) and family had moved to Redmans Farm in Emsworth, Hampshire where he and Phyllis' GRANDMOTHER, Irene Blanche Monk lived with 3 of their children, Irene Georgina (called Dolly) (9 years old), William George (called Bill) (7 years old) and Walter James (called Wally) (3 years old). Their last child, Percy Edward John was born in 1915. (Percy lived to be just 100 years old.)

Grandfather George Monk had a flair for playing the violin in the Village Orchestra.



Back Row: Walter (Wally); Irene Georgina (Dolly); William (Bill); Sydney (Sid);
Front Row: Donald (Don); George (Grandpa); Irene Blanche (Grandma); Percy Edward (Perce).

All the sons of Grandfather George Monk have lived all their lives in the vicinity of Emsworth, Hampshire. They were born in the early 1900s and grew up during World War 1 and then into World War 2. The last son to pass was Percy Edward John Monk who died at the age of 100 years in November 2015. He received a letter of congratulation from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on his 100th. Birthday.

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DESCENDANTS OF POTHERIDGE MANOR



Monk Coat of Arms

In the DOMESDAY BOOK of 1086 the Estate of Potheridge was listed as the 36th of the 176 holdings in Devonshire of BALDWIN DE MOELS, Sheriff of Devon. His tenant was ALBERI (AUBREY), who also held from him the Estates of Stockleigh and Woolladon, but also held land in today's Meeth Parish.

The tenant prior to the Norman Conquest was the Saxon EARL ULF De ESTANESTON. Later, as recorded in the Book of Fees it was held from the feudal Barony of Okehampton by Ralph de Estaneston.



Reconstruction of Potheridge House, Merton, Devon, built by GENERAL GEORGE MONCK, 1st Duke of Albemarle (1608–1670) between 1660 and 1670. It was partially demolished after 1734. The only surviving part in 2014 is the right-hand block. The left-hand block was a Chapel.

According to the Devon antiquarian Sir William Pole (died 1635), Potheridge was the residence of the family of Monk (*alias* Monke, Monck, etc.) since at the latest 1287.

The family was recorded in ancient Norman-French charters as *Le MOIGNE* (modern French *le moine*, "The Monk") or *De MOIGNE* and was Latinized as *MONACHUS*, from ancient Greek *μοναχός* (*monachus*). According to Tristram Risdon (died 1640) in about 1216 *ROGER Le MOYNEY* held one fee in the Devon parish of West Anstey and was succeeded by *WILLIAM Le MOYNEY*.

As recorded in the Book of Fees, *William le Moigne* and *Roger le Moyne* held land in West Anstey from *Ralph de Champeus* who held from the feudal Barony of Barnstaple. The family is memorialized by today's "Money Common" in that parish. Another part of Anstey was held by the feudal Barony of Okehampton.

The descendants of the family of "Monke of Potheridge" are given as follows in the Heraldic Visitation of Devon:

1. William I le Moigne
2. Hugh le Moyne de Powderidge
3. William II le Moyne, Lord de Powderidge
4. Peter le Moyne
5. Adam le Moyne
6. Hugh le Moyne
7. Thomas le Moyne
8. Hugh le Moyne (fl.3 Edward I, i.e. 1274 AD)
9. William III le Moyne
10. Hugh le Moyne
11. William IV le Moyne
12. William V le Moyne
13. William VI le Moyne
14. William VII le Moyne (son) (fl. 3 Henry 6)
15. John le Monke (son) (fl. 17 Edward IV)
16. Humfry Muncke (son) of Powderich, who married Mary Champernowne
17. Anthony Muncke (son) of Powderich, who married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Edward Wood of London
18. Thomas Monk (son) of Potheridge, who married Frances Plantagenet, a daughter of Arthur Plantagenet, 1st Viscount Lisle (died 1542), KG, (by his wife Honor Grenville (circa 1493 – 1566) and widow of John Basset (1462–1528) of Umberleigh.

Umberleigh is a former large manor within the historic hundred of Tawton, but today a small village in North Devon in England. It used to be an ecclesiastical parish, but following the building of the church at Atherington it became a part of that parish.
19. Anthony Monke (son) of Powderidge who married Mary Arscott, daughter of Richard Arscott of Arscott, Ashwater.

20. Sir Thomas Monke (1570–1627), (son) of Powderidge, MP for Camelford in 1626. Sir Thomas married **Elizabeth Smith**, a daughter (by his first marriage) of **Sir George Smith** (died 1619) of Madworthy, near Exeter, Devon, a merchant who served as MP for Exeter in 1604, was **three times Mayor of Exeter** and was **Exeter's richest citizen**, possessing 25 manors.

His 4th son, and a subsequent heir to Potheridge, was the royalist **General George Monck**, 1st Duke of Albemarle (1608–1670), KG, the key figure in effecting the Restoration of the Monarchy to King Charles II in 1660. Elizabeth's half-sister Grace Smith was the wife of Sir Bevil Grenville (1596–1643), Lord of the Manors of Bideford in Devon and Stowe, Kilkhampton in Cornwall, the Royalist soldier killed in action during the Civil War in heroic circumstances at the Battle of Lansdowne in 1643. Sir Bevil's son and heir, and thus the first cousin of Sir Thomas Monk's famous son the Duke of Albemarle, was John Grenville, 1st Earl of Bath (1628–1701), a fellow promoter with the Duke of the Restoration of the Monarchy to King Charles II in 1660, whose elevation to the peerage was largely due to the Duke's influence.

21. Col. Thomas Monk (born 1606), (3rd and eldest surviving son and heir), who in 1626 married Mary Gould, a daughter of William Gould of Hayes. He had two sons, who succeeded him successively, and three daughters: Elizabeth Monk, wife of General Sir Thomas Pride (died 1658) a parliamentarian commander in the Civil War, best known as one of the Regicides of King Charles 1 and as the instigator of "**Prides Purge**"; Frances Monk (1633–1677), buried in **Westminster Abbey**, first wife of John Le Neve (1679–1741) the antiquary and author of *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*; Marie Monk (1630–1659), whose monument exists in the parish church of Totnes, Devon.

22. Lt. Thomas Monk (died 1644) (eldest son and heir), a lieutenant to his father. He was slain during the Civil War in South Street in Exeter on the night of 9 July 1644 through some mistake as to the password, and was buried 10 July 1644 at Great Torrington. Died without progeny.

23. George Monk (1647 to circa 1669) (brother), buried at Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland, next to the 1st Duke of Albemarle's former Scottish headquarters Dalkeith Castle. Died without progeny.

24. GENERAL GEORGE MONCK, 1ST DUKE OF ALBEMARLE (1608–1670) , KG, (uncle) the key figure in effecting the Restoration of the Monarchy to King Charles II in 1660. **He re-built the mansion at Potheridge on a grand scale,** at about the same time his first cousin and colleague in effecting the Restoration of the Monarchy John Grenville, 1st Earl of Bath (1628–1701) rebuilt Stowe House in Kilkhampton, Cornwall, about 18 miles west of Potheridge. Both houses were demolished within a few decades of their re-building.

Great Potheridge Mansion



25. **Christopher Monk (1653–1688), (son & heir).** He died without issue, having settled a considerable part of his estate on his cousin **John Grenville, 1st Earl of Bath (1628–1701)**. He lived at **Albemarle House (formerly called Clarendon House)** one of the grandest of London townhouses after which was named **Albemarle Street** off **Piccadilly** in **Mayfair**. After the death in 1734 of his widow **Lady Elizabeth Cavendish**, who had re-married to **Ralph Montagu, 1st Duke of Montagu (1638 – c. 1709)**, much of **Potheridge House** was demolished.
26. **The ancient Grenville family (later modernized to *Granville*),** Lords of the Manors of **Bideford in Devon** and **Stowe in Cornwall**, was earliest related to the Monk family through **Honor Grenville** (circa 1493/5-1566), wife of **Arthur Plantagenet, 1st Viscount Lisle (died 1542)**, KG, and mother of **Frances Plantagenet**, wife of **Thomas Monk of Potheridge**. Thomas's great-grandsons renewed the kinship to the Grenvilles through their mother **Elizabeth Smith**, half-sister of **Grace Smith**, the wife of **Sir Bevil Grenville**. **The 1st Earl of Bath fixed the spelling of the family name to "GRANVILLE"**.

27. **JOHN GRANVILLE, 1st EARL OF BATH (1628–1701)** on whom was settled a considerable part of the Monck estates by his childless cousin **CHRISTOPHER MONCK, 2nd Duke of Albemarle (1653–1688)**.
28. **JOHN GRANVILLE, 1st BARON GRANVILLE OF POTHERIDGE (1665–1707) (2nd son)**. In 1703 he was elevated to the peerage as "**Baron Granville of Potheridge**". He died without issue.
29. **WILLIAM GRANVILLE, 3rd EARL OF BATH (1692–1711)** (nephew) following whose death in 1711 aged 19 the male line of the Granville family of Stowe became extinct. The estate of Potheridge fell to the inheritance of the descendants of his aunt Jane Granville (died 1696), a daughter of the 1st Earl of Bath and wife of Sir William Leveson-Gower, 4th Baronet (circa 1647 – 1691).

The Leveson-Gower family, having inherited POTHERIDGE, quickly sold it to the ROLLE FAMILY OF STEVENSTONE, great landowners in Devon.

They did not, however, forget their Granville inheritance, and memorialized it in subsequent names and titles:

- **Jane Granville's great-grandson was Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st MARQUESS OF STAFFORD (1721–1803) one of whose sons was**
- **Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st EARL OF GRANVILLE (1773–1846) younger half-brother of**
- **George Leveson-Gower, 1st DUKE OF SUTHERLAND (1758–1833) whose son was**
- **Granville Leveson-Gower, 2nd EARL GRANVILLE (1815–1891) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

The ROLLE FAMILY of Potheridge

POTHERIDGE MANOR was acquired from the Leveson-Gower family by the **ROLLE FAMILY** of nearby Stevenstone and of Bicton in South Devon.

JOHN ROLLE died, childless, aged 86 in 1842. However, after his marriage to his second wife, Louisa Trefusis, he decided to appoint as his heir her nephew, the six-year-old **MARK GEORGE KERR TREFUSIS** (the younger brother of the 20th Baron Clinton) requiring him to change his name to **ROLLE**, which he did.

MARK ROLLE was then the largest private landowner in Devon, according to the Return of Owners of Land, 1873, being the beneficial owner under the trustees of Lord Rolle's will of over 55,000 acres.



When Mark Rolle died in 1907 he left no male heir so the Rolle inheritance was willed to his nephew, **CHARLES HEPBURN-STUART-FORBES-TREFUSIS**, 21st Baron Clinton (1863–1957).

In 1947 **CHARLES TREFUSIS** leased his principal seat of Bicton for use as the **BICTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**, and in 1952 **GREAT POTHERIDGE** was being used as part of the campus buildings of Bicton College, situated some 40 miles south-east of Potheridge near the South coast of Devon.

The 21st Baron let and later sold the mansion house and surrounding lands to **DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL** as an agricultural college, now **BICTON COLLEGE**, which as of 2016 covers 490 acres (200 ha), and sleeps 231 residential students. The gardens at Bicton were renovated by the Baron in the 1950s and opened to the public in 1963.



The 22nd. Baron gave the botanical gardens to a Charitable Trust in 1986, which sold them in 1998 to Simon and Valerie Lister who turned their 63 acres into a commercial visitor attraction named BICTON PARK BOTANICAL GARDENS.



The remainder of the land comprising the former MANOR OF BICTON is still owned by Baron Clinton under the management of CLINTON DEVON ESTATES. This includes 17,000 acres of tenant farmland, 4,700 acres of woodland and 2,800 acres of the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths. The equestrian venue known as BICTON ARENA is also part of the estate.

In 1968 the tenant of CLINTON DEVON ESTATES AT POTHERIDGE was Mr C. W. Lewis, a breeder of DEVON CATTLE who farmed 500 acres.



DEVON CATTLE are red in colour, varying in shade from a rich deep red to a light red or chestnut colour. A bright ruby red colour is preferred and accounts for their nickname, the "Red Ruby". The hair is of medium thickness and is often long and curly during the winter, but short and sleek in summer. The switch of the tail is creamy white.

**Mature bulls in good working condition weigh from 1,700 lb (770 kg) to about 2,200 lb (1,000 kg).
Mature cows range in weight from about 950 lb (430 kg) to about 1,300 lb (590 kg).**

Thus, DEVONS have enough size to be practical and profitable without the handicap of excessive maintenance cost. Calving problems are seldom encountered although a growing stress on using larger bulls has increased the incidence of difficult births.

The functional characteristics of the **Devons** make them a valuable genetic tool for the commercial beef industry. The breed has long been noted for its fertility, ease of calving, docility, hardiness and ability to adapt to temperature extremes.

Devons are active, good "walkers" and are excellent foragers. Their ability to utilize grass and other forages efficiently has heightened their popularity in areas such as **Southern Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand.**