

Information on Norman Honors according to Sir Maurice Powicke 1203-1204

L'Aigle

Gilbert de L'Aigle

Honor in England was 'Aquila' centered in Sussex, confiscated in 1212. Later, Gilbert was returned his English castle of Pevensey and was in possession of it until his death. He was one of the few barons able to hold land in Normandy and England after the conquest. The honor was granted to Gilbert Marshal in 1234.

Alencon

Count Robert of Alencon or more commonly known 'of Seez'

Servitum Debitum= 20 knights (111 owed service to him)

The castle of Alencon was in ducal hands since 1166 and was the seat of a bailiwick. The count of Alencon had extensive rights and privileges throughout the town and bailiwick.

Argences

Richard d'Argences

Richard had farmed the honor of Evreux in 1198. He joined King Philip Augustus in 1202. In May 1205, Philip endowed Richard with the important fief of Ollonde and lands pertaining to the honor of the Earl of Arundel

Arundel

Earl William d'Aubigny

Principle lands at 'Buevilla'. The Earl was also enfeoffed with Pontorson castle.

Auffai

John d'Auffai (died in 1204)

In 1172, Richard d'Auffai owed the service of 5 knights (for 16 owed to him). After the death of John in 1204, the barony was split between the King and William Martel. John's daughter was the heiress of his English lands, the chief of which was Norton Ferris in Somerset.

Aumale

Renaud de Dammartin, count of Aumale for King Philip

Baldwin de Bethune, count of Aumale for King John

Aunou

Fulk d'Aunou, who succeeded his father, also Fulk, in 1195

In 1172, Fulk the elder owed the service of 4 knights for 34.5 he had in his service.

Fulk the younger was staunchly loyal to King John and was forced by King Philip to submit after the conquest. The Aunou family held extensive land near Seez, in Auge and the Leuvin, as well as near Argentan.

Bacqueville

William Martel (also constable of Arques for a time)

In 1172, Geoffrey Martel owed the service of 2 knights and had 8 and 1/3 in his service. William Martel joined Philip in 1204. The Martel family retained the Bacqueville fief post-conquest.

Beaufou

Henry de Beaufou

The family held a fief in Norfolk granted by King Henry I. In 1172 Richard de Beaufou owed the service of 2 knights and had in his service 6 and 3/4.

Bohun

There were two branches of the family, both held extensive lands in England and Normandy.

Bohun, the elder branch owed the service of 2 and 6/7 knights and had 7 in their service. Saint-Georges-de-Bohun lies in a marshy district south of Carentan. Engeler II held the barony in 1204 as well as that of Midhurst in Sussex, England.

Carentan, The younger branch of the family owed the service of 2 and 1/7 knights and had that of 2 knights. Henry, lord of Carentan and Towbridge, was created Earl of Hereford in 1204 by King John. In 1220 Bohon and Carentan were in the hands of King Philip of France.

Briquebec

Robert Bertram (a minor in 1202)

The family seat was at Roncheville-le-Bertrand in Auge, not in Briquebec, in the Cotentin. In 1180 Robert Bertram farmed the viscounty of Auge by hereditary right. The main strength of the family lay in the Cotentin where the lord could call on 34 and ½ knights. He owed 5 knights to the duke. Robert de Thibouville purchased the wardship of the young Robert Bertram in 1202 for 6000 Li. *Angevin*. Later Robert Bertram married Joan Taisson and would eventually become the lord of Thury.

Briouze

William de Briouze was lord of Briouze (Braosa) castle and honor and held it for a service of 3 knights.

Cailly

In 1172, Osbert Fitz Roger was lord of Cailly and Baudemont (in right of his wife). He owed 2 knights to the duke. He also held 2 knights fees of the barony of Saint-Saens. Osbert died sometime between 1189 and 1198. His two daughters were his heiresses. One daughter married Stephen de Longchamps and the other married Henry de Vere. Henry died early, and Mathilda, second daughter of Osbert, married Reginald du Bois [Perhaps the *Ernault du Bois* that Geoffrey de Vinsauf recorded in his chronicle as a companion of King Richard at the battle of Jaffa]. The barony was thus divided between Stephen and Reginald. The Baudemont lands in England which came to Osbert in right of his wife formed the manor and half-hundred of Mutford in Suffolk.

In 1204, Reginald du Bois sided with King Philip and lost his English lands at Lothingland in Suffolk. On the other hand Stephen de Longchamp, except for a brief interval in 1205, kept his English lands. For a short time, Reginald received the entire Cailly barony, while Stephen took Baudemont, half of Mutford (the other half went to a son of Henry de Vere), and Cailly lands in England. In 1213, Stephen de Longchamps definitively sided with King Philip of France. He lost his English lands, and received ½ of the Cailly barony in Normandy.

Chester

Earl Ranulf de Blundesville

The earl owed the service of 10 knights for his honor, of which the chief seats were Briquessart and Saint-Sever near Vire. He had the service of 51 and 7/8 knights. King Philip later granted Saint-Sever to Andre de Vitry and his brothers.

Clare

Earl Richard de Clare of Hertford

Philip Augustus confiscated the honor of Clare in 1204. The honor was the lands of the Earl Giffard that didn't go to William Marshal. Ancestrally, the Clares also held land in Saint-Saens and near Omonville, but these lands were farmed by ducal agents. [Many sources indicate that the Clare honor in Normandy was vast, but as of yet, I cannot figure out what the Earl of Clare actually held in Normandy!]

Cleville

In 1172, Jordan du Hommet, lord of Cleville and constable of Seez held Cleville for the service of 3 knights. 13 knights were owed to Jordan. Jordan was killed in Palestine in 1192. He was a younger brother of William du Hommet, constable of Normandy. John, son of Jordan became the next lord of Cleville. John became an accomptant in the bailiwick of Leuvin in 1198. John du Hommet was also lord of Sherringham in Norfolk. By 1204, Cleville was part of the ducal demesne.

Colombieres

Fief of Philip de Colombieres

Philip's Norman lands were situated near Roumare and were probably part of William de Roumare's honor. The lord of Colombieres was a loyal adherent to King John. In 1204, Philip Augustus confiscated his Norman lands and granted some of them (up to 100 Li. *Angevin*) to Gerard de Merc. Philip was an opponent of King John in 1215 and lost his English lands.

Courci

Robert de Courci

The barony of Courci was centered in the valley of the Dive at Courci and Ecaljeul-sur-Dive. In 1172 William de Courci provided a servitium debitum of 5 knights for the former and 3 knights for the latter. He had in his service 50 knights. The English fiefs of the Courci family were situated at Bilsington in Kent, and at Warblington and Emsworth in Hampshire.

Creully

Philip of Creully (grandson of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of King Henry I)
Philip owed service of 3 knights and had that of 11.

Esneval

Robert d'Esneval

Robert owed the service of 3 knights and had that of 12 and 1/4.

Robert was one of the barons who signed the capitulation of Rouen in 1204.

Eu

Count Robert d'Exoudun held Eu, Hastings, and Tickhill in right of his wife.

Ferrieres

This family must be distinguished from the English Ferrieres that held the earldom of Derby. Walchelin de Ferrieres in 1172 owed the service of 5 knights and had that of 42 and 3/4. Walchelin was with King Richard during his captivity in January, 1194, at Speyer. The family's central residence was at Ferrieres-Saint-Hillaire. He died in 1201 and his son Henri succeeded him. Henri joined King Philip Augustus. The English lands of the Ferrieres included the manors of Oakham in Rutland and Lechlade in Gloucestershire.

Fontenai

Fontenai-le-Marmion is situated above the valley of the Laize, south of Caen, and was apparently held of the honor of Beaumont-le-Roger by Robert Marmion. After 1204 Robert Marmion stayed in England, but his eldest son, Robert remained in Normandy. Tamworth and Scrivelsby were the English lands attached to the honor of Fontenai.

(Richard de Fontenai)

Important Norman official that was grant lands in the Contentin by King Philip Augustus. Richard's relation to the barons Fontenai is not known.

Fougeres

Fiefs held by William de Fougeres. Some of these included Ipplepen in Devon, England. These fiefs were confiscated by King John.

Gace

The honor of Gace, near Argentan, was held in 1172 by Amauri of Sable by the service of 3 knights. He had 11 and 1/2 in his service. He was succeeded by Lisiard de Sable and Peter de Sable, who died in 1193 and 1205 respectively. Reginald du Bois had custody of the heirs. The family remained in Normandy. Shortly after the conquest, Guy de Sable held the honor of Gace.

Gisors

Jean de Gisors. He held an extensive honor in the French and Norman Vexin in the district of Gisors. Jean's Norman lands escheated to the ducal control during King Richard's reign along with his Sussex lands.

Gloucester

The honor of Gloucester in Normandy was centered on Sainte-Scolasse. The most powerful vassal of the honor was the lord of Mesle-sur-Sarthe. The fief came to King John in right of his wife, but a great part of it, together with the title of earl, went to Amauri, count of Evreux. Amauri's father had married the eldest daughter of Earl William.

Gournai

Hugh of Gournai and his father before him held the honor of Gournai by the service of 12 knights and with the duty of defending the march with their other knights. After its conquest in 1202, Gournai becomes a royal castle. Ecouche, near Argentan, is stated to be part of the honor. In May, 1203, the lands of Hugh de Gournai in Norfolk and Suffolk had been granted to John Marshal, and in June, Wendover was granted to Ralph de Tilly. In 1208 Hugh appears to be in possession of the soke of Waltham formerly held by Alan Fitz Count. In Sussex, of the land of the Normans, he had the manor of Berlinges, once the land of Jean of Gisors.

Gravenchon-en-Caux

Gravenchon was an honor of the counts of Evreux, and remained to the counts after the loss of Evreux until 1204, when Philip Augustus added it to his demesne. The castle of Gaillon was also part of the honor of Evreux until it was taken by King Philip in 1193/1194.

Graville

The caput of the Malet barony in Normandy; in 1172, Mathieu Malet held Graville with the service of 4 knights. He had 12 and ½ in his service. In 1204, William Malet was the lord of Graville. After William Malet's death, the son and heir, Robert Malet was a minor. The barony thus passed temporarily to the late lord's wife and her third husband, William des Preaux (brother of Jean and Peter des Preaux). In 1204, Lilley in Hertfordshire and Coleby in Lincolnshire were seized as *terrae Normannorum*, which belonged to William Malet. William de Preaux, who at first remained in Normandy, came to England late in John's reign and received seisin in right of his wife Philippa. He thus, for a time, maintained a connection between the English and Norman fiefs of Graville.

La Haie-du-Puits (Plessis)

La Haie was the caput of the honor of Plessis in the Cotentin, which was held in 1172 by Ralph de la Hay for the service of 2 and ½ knights. He also owed the service of 1 knight for the fief of Creances, near La Haie-du-Puits, which belonged to the honor of Mortain. He had 6 and ½ knights in his service. In 1204, Robert de la Haie left Normandy to settle into his English estates, of which the honor of Burwell in Lincolnshire was the chief. In consequence, the honor of Plessis was added to the demesne.

Hambye and Brehal

These were the chief fiefs of Fulk Paine. Fulk's large honor in the Cotentin was partly held of the abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel. In spite of their vacillation, he and his son Fulk retained their Norman lands. In 1205, Fulk joined King Philip and his English lands at Bingham in Nottinghamshire were confiscated as *terrae Normannorum*.

Harcourt

The lord of Harcourt, near Brionne owed service to the honor of Beaumont-le-Roger, and held only one knight's fee in chief to the duke; in 1204, Robert of Harcourt was still living, but he was succeeded by his son Richard before 1208. Richard, as the husband of Mathilda, the youngest daughter of Ralph Taisson, was, after 1213 lord of Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte. In 1204, the English lands of the Harcourts included the manors of Sileby and Burstall (Leicestershire), Sherston (Wiltshire), Wellingborough (Northamptonshire), Ludham (Suffolk), Ilmington (Warwickshire), and Bensington (Oxfordshire). John, the second son of Robert held Rothely in Leicestershire. All of these estates were confiscated after the conquest, although at some point, John d'Harcourt was able to receive some of them back.

Le Hommet

In 1172 Richard du Hommet owed the service of 3 and ½ knights, and had the service of 18 knights. His eldest son William succeeded him as constable of Normandy, joined Philip and was living in possession of

his estates in 1220. His English lands in Northamptonshire were confiscated in 1204. Stamford, which had been granted to his father in 1173, went to the Earl Warenne. Through his mother, William and his brother Enguerrand succeeded to the honor of Remilly. This was held by Enguerrand in parage.

Leicester

Earl Robert IV de Beaumont

In 1204 the honor included Breteuil, and through Petronilla, mother of Robert IV, Grandmesnil. It had been stripped of Paci-sur-Eure in 1194 but was still of vast extent. In 1172 it had contained 121 knights. Robert IV was prepared to come to an arrangement with King Philip about his Norman fiefs in 1204, but he had died in October. King Philip had added his lands into the demesne.

Littehaire

Littehaire had belonged to William of Orval in 1172 and was held for the service of 2 and ½ knights. Through Mabile d'Orval the barony came through marriage to Adam de Port, and to his son William, also known as William of Saint-Jean. Adam and his son followed John to England and the honor became part of Philip's demesne.

Longueville

Longueville was the caput of the Norman honor of the Earl Giffard. After the death of Earl Walter in 1191, his lands were divided. William Marshal received and retained Longueville even after 1204. The family held the fief, which contained nearly 100 knights, until 1219.

Meulan

The counts of Meulan, held their county of the King of France, but had extensive lands and rights in Normandy and England. Some of the counts' vassals in the duchy (the Marmions and Harcourts) were amongst the most powerful of Norman barons. The honor stretched along the valley of the Risle, at Pont-Audemer, Brionne and Beaumont-le-Roger. Count Robert, who due to necessity was playing both sides (Norman and French) against the middle, was forced to reconcile one last time with John in April, 1203. A month later, Peter, son of Count Robert betrayed Beaumont-le-Roger, and lost his Norman lands and English benefices. Count Robert was forced to pledge all of his Norman lands for 5000 marks and retain only a small contingent interest in them. On May 1st, 1204, the count, who was an old man, divested himself of all his lands in France, Normandy, and England in favour of his daughter Mabria, wife of Earl William, lord of the Isle of Wight. King John's officials later listed Stourminster in England as *terrae Normannorum*. Waleran, the eldest son of Count Robert had been killed on crusade, Peter de Meulan had been recently killed, and Mabria was a woman. Neither King John nor King Philip paid much heed to Count Robert's attempt to transmit his honor intact. The Norman honor of the count owed the service of 15 knights and comprised 63. Ralph de Meulan, son of Waleran and nephew of Peter was denied his inheritance of Brionne and Beaumont-le-Roger, but was granted lordship of Courseulles-sur-Mer.

Montbrai

In 1172 Nigel de Montbrai owed the service of 5 knights for Montbrai and Chateau-Gontier and had 12 in his service. William de Montbrai left Normandy in 1204, and his barony became part of King Philip's demesne. Philip still held it in 1220, but Andre de Vitry was enfeoffed with Montbrai in 1231.

Montfort (Coquainvillieres)

The Honor of Hugh de Montfort. In 1172 Robert de Montfort owed the service of 6 knights for Coquainvillieres and 2 and ½ for Orbec, and for the former he had 33 and 7/12 knights' fees. In 1204, the honor of Coquainvillieres was held by Hugh. He was loyal to John to the end and disappeared from public records (perhaps died) around 1205/1206. The house of Montfort took its name from Montfort-sur-Risle, one of the fiefs of the count of Meulan. It should be noted that the honor of Montfort was quite distinct from that of Coquainvillieres and came to the duke in 1161. Robert of Montfort and his son Hugh were both castellans of Montfort several times before and after 1180.

Montpincon

In 1172 Hugh de Montpincon held the honor by the service of 3 knights; he had in his service 12 knights. In 1204 Philip Augustus gave the honor to Guerin de Glapion.

Mortain

King John was count of Mortain before becoming King, but had lost control of the castles of the honor on or around 1194. John may have regained the castles by 1196, but definitely regained control of them by the time he became King in 1199. The castles of the county included Mortain, Cerences, Tinchebrai, and Conde-sur-Noireau. Later, Philip Augustus assigned the county to Renaud de Dammartin, Count of Boulogne and later to Philip Hurlpel, son of King Philip through marriage to Renaud's daughter.

Mortemer

The castle of Mortemer had been taken from the family of Mortemer by William the Conqueror and granted to William of Warenne. It remained one of the chief seats of the honor of Warenne in Normandy until it was taken by King Philip Augustus in 1202 and granted to Renaud de Dammartin. In 1204, Philip regained possession of it. The other fiefs of the Earl Warenne were confiscated in 1204 by King Philip. They comprised Bellencombre and other lands in the Caux and other districts of Normandy. Warenne, which gave its name to this powerful Anglo-Norman family, is situated near Bellencombre.

(William de Mortemer)

William was a great ducal official that defended Verneuil in 1194 and Arques in 1202 and was in 1203 bailiff of La Londe and of Caux joined Philip Augustus after the capitulation of Arques in 1204. He was a tenant of the honors of Montfort and of Breteuil as well as in the Caux.

Moutiers-Hubert

Caput of the barony of Hugh Paineil, in 1172 Hugh owed the service of 5 knights and 6 in his service. Hugh took the vows of a monk, and was succeeded by his son Peter. Peter in turn was succeeded by another Hugh who held the honor in 1204. Hugh was also lord of West Rasen in England.

Moyon

In 1172 William of Mohun owed the service of 5 knights and had 11 in his service. In 1204 Reginald of Mohun remained with John, and Moyon was granted to Guerin de Glapion. After Guerin's disgrace, the King had the honor of Moyon. The seat of the Moyon honor in England was at Dunster in Somerset.

Negreville

Negreville was the seat of the Norman honor of the Wake family. Baldwin was the lord in 1204. His English lands lay in Lincolnshire. The lord of Negreville remained with John and his barony was listed as belonging to the count of Ponthieu in 1220.

Nehou

Nehou came to the Vernon branch of the Reviers family. In 1172 Richard de Vernon, in addition to his honor of Vernon held Nehou by the service of 10 knights and had 30 in his service. His grandson Richard, lost Vernon in 1195, retained Nehou after the loss of Normandy.

Neubourg

In 1172 Henry of Neubourg owed the service of 10 knights and had 15 and 1/16 in his service. Henry was the lord of Neubourg and Annebecq for which he owed the service of 2 and 1/2 knights and had 22 and 3/4 in his service. Henry joined King Philip and the honor was at King John's disposal as early as 1202.

Nonant

Guy of Nonant owed the service of 1 knight and had that of 11 and 1/4 fees. Henry was his successor. Henry chose to stay with King John while his brother Renault remained in Normandy. King Philip took the majority of the honor, but granted Guerin de Glapion 5 knights fees of the honor. Renault also had fees of the Nonant barony. Renault's issue would later give rise to the 13th/14th century barons Nonant. Henry of Nonant's ancestral lands in England were at Totnes.

Ollonde

Ollonde was the seat of the Norman family of Mandeville. In 1172 Roger de Mandeville owed the service of 2 and 1/2 knights and had the service of 3. His son William died between 1195 and 1198. William's

daughter and heiress, was given to Mathieu FitzHerbert. The caput of the English barony was Earl's Stoke in Wiltshire. After the separation Mathieu and his successors became lords of the English lands. The Norman lands of Ollonde were granted by King Philip Augustus to Richard d'Argences.

Orbec

In 1172 the honor of Orbec was held by Robert de Montfort, but was originally in the possession of the family of Clare, and came back to the family in the reign of Henry II. It was the seat of William Marshal's honor in Normandy, and was retained by him in 1204-1205.

Pavilly

Roger de Pavilly owed the service of 2 knights for Pavilly in 1172. He also owed service at Lyons-la-Forêt. His successor, in 1204, was Thomas de Pavilly, who after joining in the capitulation of Rouen remained in Normandy.

Preaux

In 1204 John des Preaux, son of Osbert, was the lord of Preaux. Peter, who became lord of the Channel Islands, and William were brothers of John. Apparently, John sided with King Philip, while Peter sided with his friend, King John.

Roumare

In 1172 William de Roumare owed the service of 14 knights for his various fiefs in the Roumois. William died before 1198. It would also appear that the heir, also named William remained in Normandy. His English estates had been confiscated, the principal being half the earldom of Lincoln which was split with the Ghent family.

Sai

In 1180 Geoffrey de Sai had land in the neighborhood of Arques by reason of his marriage to Alice de Periers. In 1198 he was bailiff of Arques. He gathered together a property of several knight's fees, which was confiscated by King Philip in 1204. In the *Feoda Normanniae* he is stated to hold one fee of the honor of Bellencombe, one fee of Breteuil, at Til and Thieville (possibly modern Thil and Thiedeville, between Yvetot and Arques). Geoffrey possibly possessed half a fee at Fresnay-le-Long and Humesnil, and another half at Quesnai. He also held half a fee at 'Estoupefos' and 'Estarvilla', which owed its aid in the bailiwick of the castle of Gaillon. In addition, Geoffrey it seems had possession of the manor of Les Moulineaux, and the fiefs of Eterville and Fontaine-Etoupefour which were just south-west of Caen. These last two named were in the possession of Alan of Falaise by 1205. Geoffrey received some of the Taisson lands in Kent after the conquest of Normandy by King Philip.

Saint-Hilaire

The family of Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouet owed the service of 2 and ½ knights, of which 1 and ½ was due in the honor of Mortain, and 1 in the Avaranchin. Hasculf de Saint-Hilaire died prior to 1180 and his rights passed through his daughter and her husband Frederick (Fraeric) Malesmains. The lands of the honor lay between Saint-Hilaire and Pontorson, on either side of Saint-James-de-Beauvron. A certain Peter de Saint-Hilaire, who had joined Philip during Richard's captivity, and afterwards returned, had rights in Lapenty and Les Loges, near Saint-Hilaire, for which he strove with more or less success in the reigns of Richard, John, and Philip. Peter seems to have gone to England and made fine for his lands at Crofton, in Somerset, leaving Frederick in possession of his Norman claims. In 1220 Frederick appears as a tenant-in-chief in the Avaranchin for his fiefs of Sacey and Vessey, Saint-Hilaire being a fief of Mortain wasn't registered. The county at Mortain at this time still was in the hands of the count of Boulogne.

Saint-John-le-Thomas

This honor was held of the abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel. Its lord William de Saint-John, farmed the viscounty of Coutances for more than 40 years, 1160-1203. He died about this time, for his name was taken by William, son of Adam de Port. Adam had married the niece of William de Saint-Jean. Philip Augustus had confiscated his land, and the castle at Saint-Jean-le-Thomas had been destroyed. The King had held the land and made deduction for it from the abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel. The son of Adam de Port succeeded to

the Sussex estates, at Halnecker and Mundham, of William de Saint-Jean. Through descent of Adam de Port, the family held Basing in Hampshire.

Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte

This important honor came to Jordan Taisson, lord of Thury (now Thury-Harcourt) in the middle of the 12th century. In 1172 Jordan owed the service of 10 knights for Thury and 5 for Saint-Sauveur, and had in them 30 and ½ and 15 fees respectively. His son Ralph Taisson, who was for a time King John's seneschal of Normandy, joined King Philip. In 1213 his estates were divided between his 3 daughters and their husbands. Petronilla, who married William Painel, the son of Fulk Painel, got Percy and other lands in the Cotentin. Jean, wife of Robert Bertram, got Thury, and Mathilda, wife of Richard de Harcourt, got the rest of the honor of Saint-Sauveur. Ralph Taisson's lands in England lay in Kent, Gloucestershire, and Nottinghamshire. They were confiscated in 1204.

Saint-Victor-en-Caux

This place, now Saint-Victor-l'Abbaye, near Totnes was the seat of the Norman honor of Roger de Mortemer, lord of Wigmore. In 1172 Hugh de Mortemer, his father, owed the service of 5 knights and had 13 and 1/2. The family also held Saint-Ricquier and certain fiefs of the honor of Mortemer. After 1204 the fiefs of Roger Mortemer came into the hands of the King.

Tancarville

The lord of Tancarville was hereditary chamberlain of Normandy. He owed the service of 10 knights and held 94 and ¾ knight's fees. William de Tancarville joined King Philip Augustus. His land at Hailes, in Gloucestershire, was confiscated. The lord of Tancarville also controlled the castles of Mezidoc and Hallebosc in Normandy.

Tillieres

In 1172 the honor of Tillieres was held by Gilbert de Tilleres for the service of 3 knights. He died during the 3rd crusade and his heir was still a minor in 1198. This heir, Gilbert the younger, died between 1220 and 1227, since he was succeeded by his sister Juliana who was dead a year later. There was a complicated succession to the honor in both England and Normandy, but by 1234, by judgement of the Exchequer, the Norman fief belonged to James of Bavelingham by right of his marriage to Hilaria, daughter of Juliana de Tillieres and Baldwin Rastell. James paid homag to King Louis IX and received the fief. The English lands of the honor of Tillieres lay at Hadleigh and Westcote in Surrey and at Compton in Berkshire. Gilbert the elder also held lands in many other counties in England through the right of his wife Eleanor of Vitry (who would later become the countess of Salisbury).

Tournebu

In 1172 Thomas de Tournebu owed the service of 3 knights for his 17. His successor appears to be Amauri, whose fief at Saint-Sulpice, near Bayeux, was farmed by the duke in 1198. Richard de Tournebu had been in Normandy in and before 1212 and had been deprived of his lands in England. A Richard de Tornebu, the same or another was granted the Tournebu manor of Charborough in Dorset in 1215. In 1220 the lord of Tournebu was John, who said he held 16 fees by the service of 2.

Tosny

Roger de Toeni (Tosny) had held lands on either side of the Seine near Andeli, and also in the honor of Bellencombre. Tosny was given to Lambert Cadoc; the lands on the right bank of the river, at Heuqueville and elsewhere went in 1218 to Walter the young, the chamberlain. Roger is mentioned in the English records as being in possession of some English lands, but the head of the English family was Ralph, whose ancestors had held their honor since the eleventh century.

Tracy

Three distinct fiefs are mentioned in the list of 1172, those, namely, of Oliver, William, and Turgil of Tracy.

Turgil of Tracy owed the service of 2 knights, and had that of 8. He was succeeded by William de Tracy who died before 1200. In that year William de Pirou fined with John for his lands. It appears that the fief of

Turgil had been partly held of the honor of Vire and partly of the Cotentin. William de Pirou and his descendants continue to hold the fief.

Oliver de Tracy in 1172 owed the service of 4 knights to the count of Mortain. In England he held a moiety of the honor of Barnstable. After his death in 1210, Henry de Tracy received his English lands, and in 1213, he got the entire honor of Barnstable, Tavistock, etc. The Norman fief is not mentioned in the lists subsequent to 1204.

William of Tracy owed the service of a knight in the bailiwick of le Plasseis. He also appears to have died in 1210, and his son Henry, the Henry that is mentioned above, who united the English lands of the Tracy family.

Troisgots

The fief of Troisgots was held in 1172 by William de Tresgoz. In 1220 it was an escheat in the hands of the King, although by a grant of 1218 Milo de Levis had the usufruct of of the land which William's successor Robert had held at Troisgots and the neighboring Favarches and Saint-Rophaire. This Robert de Trezgos was an important official in the reigns of King Richard and King John. In England he was the lord of Ewyas Harold in right of his wife.

Vassy

In 1172 Juliana de Vassy held the honor by the service of 4 knights. In 1220 Philip de Vassy held the honor at the service of 2 knights. He had succeeded to his lands in 1198.

Vieuxpont

On the roll of 1172 two families of Vieuxpont are mentioned.

William of Vieuxpont is stated to owe the service of 2 knights and have that of 11 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in his service. This fief was located in the bailiwick of Exmes. Fees of William de Vieuxpont are listed at Ecouche and at Nonant, in the same district south of Exmes. In 1198, the land of Robert de Viuexpont at Chaiouille, north of Seez, was in the King's hands, and it is reasonable that the land belonged to the same fief as listed above and that the lord was recently deceased. William, son of Robert succeeded.

The relationship, if any, between William de Viuxpont and Fulk de Vieuxpont is obscure. In 1172 he owed the service of 2 knights and had 10 and $\frac{1}{4}$ in his service. He was alive in 1198. In John's reign the lord of Vieuxpont (Vieuxpont-en-Auge, Calvados, near Lisieux) was Robert de Vieuxpont, who was lord of Courville in France. In 1202, after the outbreak of war between Philip and John, his lands were granted to his brother William, and later to his nephew, Robert. This Robert last-mentioned was very active in John's service in 1203; he was bailiff of the Roumois, with charge of the King's interests at Rouen, and also in Caen. After the separation, he was equally active in England as lord of Westmoreland, in England. His father, William, apparently died in 1202 when Vieuxpont was granted to him. William's eldest son Ivo succeeded to the English lands at Hardingstone in Northamptonshire, and Alston in Tyndale.