

V9C 159

Nov. 3/82.

Dear Dr. + Mrs. Harms -

Here is mere information on Walter de Gedarville, from "The King and His Courts - The Role of John and Henry III in the Administration of Justice, 1199-1240" by Turner page 116 - 1220 A.D. Henry III was called on to set aside a legal ruling. Wm. Marshal Jr. sought several manors in Bedfordshire and Kent from Faukes de Breauté. Wm. offered Henry 1000 marks to defend his right to them by his own body. The rule in proprietary proceedings begun by writ of right was that a plaintiff offer battle by a champion; for it was only in an appeal of felony it was necessary for complainant to offer battle personally. The young earl of Pembroke must have had compelling reasons for desiring this departure from custom to offer such a large oblation for it. Perhaps because of his knowledge that Breauté, a feudal baron of the old school, had little respect for forms of action, & only understood superior strength. The earl's kinsman, John Marshal, later brought suit against Faukes. His account is "Faukes replied that if John brought 30 suits he would not give him peaceful

2 possession, & he called them & every native born man in England a traitor, & alleging they were set on war, he said he would make such a war on them that the realm of England would be too small to hold them. - The dispute ended in compromise - C.R.R. IX, 205, Trinity 1221, a command in Henry's name ordered an assize against Hawkes de Breauté, strong military supporter of the royal party in the rebellion, taken at Westminster, page 165, "Henry" was reluctant to tamper with justice as King John had. The decision to proceed against powerful baron Hawkes de Breauté, in an attempt to end his defiance of the royal court made consultation necessary. Justices referred to Henry some special assizes of novel disseizin brought against him, & also referred to the King actions involving those who supported Hawkes in his rebellion at Bedford Castle - (C.R.R. XI, 386, no. 1928, & 387, no. 1973) assizes brought before a special judicial commission at Dunstable, Jun. 1224. (Ibid, XI, 356, no. 1784, case involving Walter de Godarville, who had been at Bedford Castle with Hawkes when the latter defied Henry that summer. Early 1225 Henry pardoned Walter for his part in the revolt, & sent him on an expedition to Gascony. In return Godarville gave £100 to have the gratia et benevolencia domini regis, & to recover seizin of his lands. Evidently, he did not get his Southill manor back then, for 1229 sued Earl of Gloucester for it. The earl replied he only held it at bail of King. ~~Henry~~ Walter had to see Henry about it, who ordered an inquiry before justices of the bench. They decided Walter should

have it, because "lord king commanded that Walter should have judgment according to the tenor of the inquiry."

page 206 - 16 assizes of novel disseizin brought against
~~Harlean Society~~ - Fawkes de Breauté before
 itinerant judges, Jul. 1224.

Fawkes a great soldier who served the royalist cause faithfully in civil war, but had become so powerful he felt himself above the law, and he had defied kings' council & courts; ignored their writs & judgments. An earlier plea in plea courts described Fawkes - "For he is against the lord king, & is his enemy, assizes were brought by private persons, but they were part of pressure royal council exerted on Fawkes. Outlawry proceedings at same time in county court of Bedford, goaded Fawkes to rebel. Judgment in all 16 assizes against him; his brother kidnaped one of the judges. King & court followed him to Bedford Castle, besieged it most of summer. Fawkes life was spared for past service to kings, but he lost all lands & was banished from England."

Harlean Society - Vols cxiii & cxiv - "Materials of Heraldry", edited by Sir Anthony Wagner KCVO
 Garter Knight of Arms - Rolls of Arms, Henry III
 page 63 - Breauté - Fawkes de Breauté died 1226; banished from England
 page 81-12 - Capture of Bedford Castle 1225 by King (Henry III), & surrender of Fawkes de Breauté 1224. Some of Breauté's men were hanged."

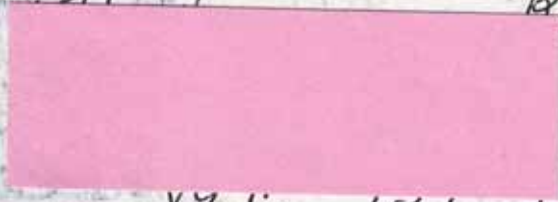
I have sent to the Public Record office in England for more information

^H if it isn't too expensive. Will keep you informed.

How about the 3 Godardus brothers in Bede's "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles", who obtained their uncles land, for fathers of Godards + Goddards. That's the earliest I have found.

Sincerely

M. Treva Watchman



Dec. 11/82

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Harms.

In "Burkes' Commoners" page 323, re. Gaddard of Clyffe Pypard, Wilts. England. - I find Gaddard of Saxon origin, propertied before the Norman conquest, recorded in Domesday book. Later in Hants, 3 in Winton Domesday, owned land in Hants, at time of Henry I, then to Leicestershire + Norfolk time of King John (d. 1216) (Chancellor rolls 1202-33). The had lands Middleton, Norfolk, 31 Edw III (1358), fine on lands of Nicholas Gaddard there. Lands conveyed to Nicholas + Walter third year of Richd II's reign (1380). Walter married heiress of Danvers. His heir was Robt., who had a lordship in Walpole, buried at Terrington.¹⁴⁴⁸ I believe one of our ancestors was also buried there. (W) indicating kinship) of this family was

3. Sir John Godard, Governor of
Louviers, Normandy, to Henry V.
(1160). Walter Godardville of
Godardvil held lands in Chippen-
ham, & Albourn, Wilts. Land grants
time of Henry III (1216¹²) at Bourton, North-
ampton, & Pedresham, Dorset, & Liskered
1234 injunction to Walter from Henry
III to send horses & arms to aid
Earl of Brittany. Walter died
late 1200s. His descendants -
John Godard of Paulton, alive
time of Richd II (1380) to Henry VI (1470)
They owned property in Wilts., near
Marlborough, & in Berks. Left
property to daughter Cicely, wife
of Thos. Fisher, & all lands to son
John Godard de Paulton, near
Marlborough, who left son Walter
of Cherhill, Wilts, alive 1460. He left
son John Godard de Uphem, Albourn
& Cliffe Pyppard. The latter sold to
Godards Aug 1, 1304. (Descendants
from Walter de Godardville to
John Godard de Paulton are
found in many old papers. (1307)
Walter Godard alive time of Edw I -
succeeded by brother John, who
left son Edmund."

3. It would seem Richd. Jeffrey was right in relating Godarvelles to Godards; unless Burke copied Jeffrey's genealogy of Godards & Godards.

Burke
replied
in '93

A reply from Public Record office, Chancery Lane, London. Charges for copying from Curia Regis rolls is £1.75 per page. They suggest I try our National Archives or a university library. My library is working on it, a limit of \$20. for now. Several items on Walter de Godarville in published volumes VIII - XIII of Curia Regis Rolls, misdeeds of Hawkes de Breauté in Vol XI, pages 383-8. If no results I will try Mormon Genealogical Library Salt Lake City. It may be the best bet.

A good Xmas, & good health in '83 to both.

Sincerely,
Irene Watchman