

THE LORDSHIP
of the
MANOR of HINTON.

The existence, well before the Norman Conquest, of an administrative area situated in the part of the parish that later came to be known as the Manor of Hinton, is not to be doubted.

The name itself has 'Old English' ie. Anglo-Saxon, origins as has been defined in 'Place Name' publications. For example, in Ekwall, "Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names" is to be found "...*OE Hea-tun, ... 'Tun situated on high land'.*"¹

The geographical position and extent of the manor of Hinton within the parish of Eardisland are detailed and illustrated within these Papers.²

This Paper aims to deal with those who were Lords of the Manor of Hinton over the centuries, and topics closely related to their tenure of it.

The earliest documentary reference of which I am aware relates to the year 1091 when the King (William II, 'Rufus'), gave lands in Herefordshire to William (i) de Braose of Bramber, Sussex. De Braose brought various knights from Sussex to this region, to one of whom he may have given lands at Newcastle in Radnor, and at Hinton, here in Eardisland. It is suggested that this knight may have been by name "des Yveteaux".³ But the first specific mention of this family in this vicinity is not until 1211/1212 when William des Yveteaux owed the barony of Radnor the service of 1/4 of a knight's fee.⁴

The les Yveteaux family is also cited, again referring to 1211/1212, when Hinton was possibly held by William les Yveteaux, being 1/2 of a Knight's Fee, as an appurtenance to his possible holding of 'Evancoyd House Castle' in Radnorshire.⁵ It seems that alterations, perhaps for strategic reasons, were being made by de Braose at this time to the disposition of his forces in this general area, because, again ascribed to 1211/1212: "To Newcastle (Radnorshire) fee was added the 1/4 fee of Hinton as an appurtenance..."⁶

What happened to William Des Yveteaux is not known to me, but those were troubled times.

The next reference dates to 1213 when we find " 'Bacton' - holding Hinton from the de Braose family."⁷

In 1230 William (iv) de Braose was hung⁸ by Llwyelyn the Great leaving four infant daughters as heirs, one of whom (Maud) was betrothed to Roger son of Ralph (ii) de Mortimer of Wigmore. Roger too was an infant and did not reach his majority until 1247 when he came into the barony of Radnor, which included Hinton, in right of his wife. For at least part of the intervening years eg. 1242-1243 the barony had

¹ Later in the same listing he includes "...He in Eardisland [Hentun 1100 PNHe]."

² At "The Manor of Hinton-Introduction" and page 2 of the Paper itself.

³ Coplestone-Crow: 'Other'.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ My interpretation of what Remfrey says in his "Castles of Radnorshire".

⁶ Remfry 'Castles of Radnorshire'.

⁷ Wendy Corke Mss.

⁸ Deservedly so by some accounts.

been held of the Crown by his father, Ralph (ii) de Mortimer, on behalf of his infant [under age] son.⁹

The references which I have noted now move on to 1303 when is found "*Hinton held as 1/4 Knight's fee by Roger de Cynetans of Mortimer.*"¹⁰ This is confirmed by an entry in 'Feudal Aids' Vol.2, page 377 at Hereford Record Office - quite likely where Wendy Corke found the reference. This reads:

".....*De domino de Henton pro. di. f. de eodem honore...xl s.*"

The context in which this is found makes it clear that this is 'our' Hinton - and that it was indeed held of Mortimer.¹¹

However another recent Local Historian has it that: "*When Edmund de Mortimer died in 1304 Roger des Yveteaux held 1/2 Knight's fee at Hinton and Newcastle*"¹² A different source¹³ confirms that it was Hinton and Newcastle together which made up the half fee, not half a fee at Hinton and another half fee at Newcastle.

This is the first reference to the des Yveteaux family since 1211, unless 'de Cynetaus/de Cynetans' and 'des Yveteaux' were the same family, separated only by differences in transcription. Alternatively 'de Cynetans' may have held of 'des Yveteaux', and that family of Mortimer.

By 1324 another name appears holding Hinton, directly of the Crown rather than via Mortimer.¹⁴ In an "*Extract of Lands (-- (---) held of the King in capite I Edw 2 to 21..... is.....17 Edw.2d. Gerard de Eylesford.....and at Henton I Messe with a [further?] 40 acres of land 3 acres of Meadow @ 15s/ Rent*".¹⁵

Seemingly the same circumstance is found again in a document¹⁶ which may be extracted entries from the Patent Rolls, via the Harleian Manuscripts. There are however some differences: the second part of Gerard's name, "cum Gardino" replacing an unclear wording, and the rent being 17s, rather than 15s. The date end year is also different. The entry reads:

"fo.183.b.

Ao. Ed 2.28.

Gerardus de Gilesford tenuit de R. in Capite apud Kingespewene.....et apud Henton un mes cum Gardino 40 acr prati et 17s.....rediiit..."

Hinton then continued to be held of the Mortimer family. For example: "*1336 10 Edward III Ereslane & Henton listed*" [as possessions of Roger Mortimer].¹⁷ Then, in 1346: "*Roger de Mortimer had 1/2 fee at Hinton 'which the lord of Hinton used to hold of the barony of Radnor'*"¹⁸.

⁹ Coplestone-Crow: other.

¹⁰ Wendy Corke Mss.

¹¹ Her background notes further cite an "Extent made at Hereford 5 Feb 33 Ed 1 [5th Feb 1305]...Henton 1/4 Knights fee held by Roger de Cynetans." She quotes no source.

¹² Coplestone-Crow: other.

¹³ HRO CF50/102.

¹⁴ This interpretation (mine) may be erroneous and the tenure may have been via Mortimer as at other times.

¹⁵ This is at HRO CF50/103 where it is quoted as being from Hill's Mss Vol.9.

¹⁶ Within HRO CF50/107.

¹⁷ Wendy Corke. Notes, 2007.

¹⁸ HRO Feudal Aids, Vol.2, page 392.

We are told that "A bailiff of the manor of Kingsland mentions Hinton as his lord's property"¹⁹. An apparent anomaly (Hinton being in the parish of Eardisland, not Kingsland) until it is realised that the manor of Kingsland (and indeed the manor of Eardisland) was also held of the Mortimers at that time.

When Roger de Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, died in 1398, of the various local manors he had been holding, one was Hinton together with Newcastle (Radnorshire) for ½ a knight's fee.²⁰ In I Henry IV [1399-1400] Hinton (and also Burton, Eardisland and Twyford) is recorded as being held by "Johe'm de Elesford" as part of the fee of Radnor, of Mortimer.²¹ The very next two lines again list Hinton "*Henton et NeweCastele dimid' feod' per Radum civentes*". Does this indicate that Hinton was split, part being the domain of the citizens of Radnor and part the domain of the Lord of the Manor, viz. Mortimer?

The entries, in a list of Escheats to the Crown, for 3 Henry VI [1424-1425] and 11 Henry VI [1432-1433] in the same source seem to confirm that this was an ongoing situation, whatever the actual detail of the nature of the tenure. In 3 Henry VI "*Horleston, Burton, Henton et Twyford*" are bracketed together as 2 ¾ fees of the Honour of Radnor – held of Mortimer, immediately followed by "*Henton et Newcastell*" bracketed as half a fee held by Roger Ementeus.²² Then in 11 Henry VI, after the death of Anna who was the wife of the late Edmond (sic) Earl of March, the wording is very nearly exactly the same, the meaning clearly is the same.

But to return to Roger, 4th Earl of March who died in 1398, he was followed in the earldom by his son, Edmund, the fourth Mortimer of that name and the fifth (and last) Earl of March. Edmund died in 1425 without issue. One source²³ says that his heir was his younger sister, Anne, by then the widow of Richard Earl of Cambridge, younger brother of Edward, 2nd Duke of York,²⁴ who had died in 1415. But their union had produced a son, Richard, in 1411. Richard was to become the 3rd Duke of York following his uncle's death, also in 1415.

By this route the manor of Hinton came to be held by Richard 3rd Duke of York until his death in 1460.

But there is record of an alternative descent of Hinton to Richard of York in that Edmund, fifth earl of March, although childless²⁵ had married and left a widow who, like Richard's mother, was also called Anne. She lived on until 1433 and died "*holding the manors of Kingsland, Eardisland, Burton, Hinton, & Twyford from the King by service of 2+3/4 knight's fees as her husband's predecessors had before her.*"²⁶ This route, although he gives 1432 as the date, is supported by Gibbon in a recent publication.²⁷

This one year discrepancy is explained by Rosenthal²⁸: "*Before Richard reached*

¹⁹ Reeves 'Leon Valley', page 175.

²⁰ Coplestone-Crow:other. Also at HRO CF50/102.

²¹ HRO CF50/102.

²² The spelling of this name is not completely clear in the text.

²³ Rose, A. "Kings in the North".

²⁴ Hodges, G. "Owain GlynDwr & the War of Independence in the Welsh Borders".

²⁵ Dugdale, William. "Baronage of England", page 151 et seq.

²⁶ Coplestone-Crow:other.

²⁷ Gibbon, A. "The Mystery of Jack of Kent & the Fate of Owain Glendwr", page 243.

²⁸ Rosenthal, J. "The Estates and Finances of Richard, Duke of York (1411-1460)" in "Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History", II 1965, Volume 3, page 119.

his majority.....On May 12, 1432, he sued for and received the livery of his lands, though four months shy of legal age.²⁹ ...and earlier on the same page his wording strongly suggests that Hinton was indeed held by Anne, widow of Edmund Mortimer: “Most of Richard’s lands came from the Mortimers. The fifth and last earl of March, Edmund, ended his uninspiring life on January 18, 1425. This meant that for seven years, until York came of age, the lands were held by the crown in wardship, and the needy crown dealt them out. Some went to Mortimer’s widow Anne, as her dower share.....”.³⁰

Hinton was not therefore held by Edmund’s sister Anne, and passed down by her to her son Richard, as stated by Alexander Rose.

A further complication arises from the wording in Dugdale³¹ where Hinton is not listed as one of the manors of which Edmund Mortimer died seized in 1425. After listing many manors in different parts of England he includes (amongst several others “in the County of Hereford, and Marches of Wales.”) “... the Mannors of Eyreslond and Eyreslane...”. No mention of Hinton. This complication can be dismissed by noting, as already mentioned earlier in this, that Edmund’s widow, Anna, subsequently died in 1433 holding Hinton. Whether she gained it in her husband’s time or under the terms of his Will, this could be taken to explain Dugdale omitting it from Edmund’s manors at the time of his death.

The same writer also gives the information that in 1428 “...John Bordeaux (Burdeus) had ½ fee at Hinton. (Feudal Aids, ii,412,413)”. Feudal Aids also details that in 1431 “Johannes Burdeus tenet di. f. m. in Henton.”³²

And so to 1433 when, if he had not received livery of them in 1432, Richard Duke of York will have inherited Hinton and the other local manors already mentioned, on the death of Anne, widow of Edmund Mortimer. To quote Dugdale again: “Which Anne his wife, surviving him,; and departed this life upon the Eve of S. Matthias the Apostle, 11 Hen.6. Whereupon, Richard, Duke of York, Cosin and heir to the said Edmund, Earl of March, her late husband, had Livery of all the lands which she, the said Anne, held in Dower of his Inheritance.”

In 1454 Duke Richard had reason to raise sums of cash from his very extensive holdings. Hinton was one of several manors which he was attempting to “alienate”³³ to achieve this.³⁴ The circumstances holding between York and the King eventually led, in December 1459, to Parliament passing an Act of Attainder against York and others of his faction.³⁵ This brought all his property into the King’s hands, which included the Manor of Hinton here in Eardisland. Hinton returned to the control of the House of York on 4th March 1461 when Edward, Duke Richard’s son, was acclaimed King (Edward IV), the battles of Mortimer’s Cross and Towton having been fought in the intervening time. King Edward IV was subsequently crowned on 28th June 1461.

²⁹ His footnote 13...viz: “CPR, 1429-36, p.207.”

³⁰ In these circumstances the five local manors, Kingsland, Eardisland, Burton, Hinton and Twyford, must have been held back for Anne’s personal benefit until her death in 1433. For the short time which intervened, whether or not that short time was expected to be the case, they would hardly have been missed from the very considerable lands held by the Mortimer earls of March and thereafter by Richard, Duke of York.

³¹ Dugdale, W. “Baronage of England” (Publ. 1675-1676). London. Printed by Tho. Newcomb at the Sun.

³² HRO Feudal Aids Vol.2, pages 416,417.

³³ In this context to sell or mortgage.

³⁴ Johnson, page 63.

³⁵ Johnson, page 192.

As was the case with the Manor of Eardisland, Hinton, here *Heynton*, remained under direct control of the Crown, being administered locally by a bailiff. From 1469 to 1471, being 9 to 10 Edward IV, the bailiff was Thomas Garewey.³⁶ There is much interesting detail in the source just detailed in footnote 35.

A similar PRO reference³⁷, catalogue description "...Crownlands, parcel of the earldom of March.24Hen VII – IHenVIII" [viz.1508-1510] evidences that the Manor of Hinton was still being administered directly by the Crown, this reference containing *Hyn-ton. Account of John Bore bailiff there for the said time*. The monies due to the Crown were paid to *Edward Croste receiver there*. In the preceding section of the same reference, regarding Eardisland, Edward Crofte is named as *receiver of the Lord King*.

Whilst some of what follows in this Paper between now [1508-1510] and 1545 comes from the manor bailiff's accounts, transcribed by a professional researcher at PRO/TNA, I should point out that this is to no extent the full picture. The Researcher himself reported, having come across an anomaly in the indexing, that the accounts for Eardisland [and therefore impliedly for Hinton which are interwoven with Eardisland for the periods he did transcribe] form a "virtually unbroken sequence from 24 HEN VII through to 36 HEN VIII" [ie. 1508-1545]. This sequence of accounts may well be of even more interest than those of which I already hold his transcripts, because within that period lies the year 1533.

The catalogue description³⁸ of TNA reference SC6/HEN VIII/1295 is:

"Hereford, Orleton, etc (as in SC6/HEN VIII/1273) omitting Pembridge manor, Noke, Eardisland, Hinton, Little Cowarne possessions of Princess Catherine, dowager of Arthur, late.....25-26 Hen VIII."

This was Arthur, late Prince of Wales and the Katherine therefore was Katherine of Aragon. Years 25-26 Hen VIII were 1533-1535.

To be continued.

³⁶ PRO SC6/861/19 m.4d.

³⁷ PRO SC6/HenVIII/1273.

³⁸ TNA website.

