

New Beginnings

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Produced by William Thomas Jerrard, Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

Any notations in square brackets are my notes i.e. this reference to an electronic document in my files... [ThomasGerardeOfWareham(d1598).pdf]

Please visit my website www.jerrard.ca for more info on this family and other Jerrard families.

Jerrards resided in Sandford Orcas where, it is claimed, the ancestors of the Jerrards of Chideock and of those Jerrards in London in the 1600s and later in the 1800s originated. At present the direct links have yet to be proven for the Chideock and London 1800s branches. There were other J/Gerrard families around the Dorset and Somerset areas most notably the Trent Gerrards (these Gerrards may be related, that I show in my ancestry file through William "the younger" son of William "the elder". They considered themselves, in the 1500s and later, a different family than those of Sandford Orcas). Before I go further it is held that the Jerards of Sandford are from an ancient race who resided in the part of the County of Wilts known as the Hundreds Of Chalk and Mere.

Since the writing of my book in 2000 I have come across more material that shines a different light on the early beginnings of the family. I am now compelled to revise the history starting at William J(G)erard of Wilts "the elder".

The impetus for these changes comes from legal documents that show a Richard Jerard conveying Crichel Lucy estates to Sir John de Roches in the year 1371 and in 1392 Richard Gerrard the son and heir of William Gerrard release all of his lands in Trow to John Gowan. Yet in a 1388 legal document John Jerard is named as an heir of Agnes wife of John Babbecary with regard to estates in Sandford Oreskoys. Later documents show this John as becoming the owner of the Sandford Orcas estates with the help of Agnes. We know that Richard Jerard's wife was Agnes de Homere. Obviously the Agnes in the 1388 and later documents is John's mother and the widow of Richard Jerard. She became a widow at some time prior to 1388.

[Richard1371(transcribed.pdf), Richard1392(transcribed.pdf), WilliamRichardGerrard.pdf]

I am reasonable content with the conclusion that two Richard Jerards existed at the same time. Also documents from that time indicate that there was a William Gerrard "the elder" and a William Gerrard the younger. The conclusion I draw is that William Gerrard "the elder" had two sons, Richard and William "the younger". Richard, I maintain the second or later surviving son of William "the elder", obtains Sandford Orcas. William, I maintain as the son and heir of William "the elder" and is mentioned as William of Chalk, inherits lands in Trow and has a son Richard (of Crichel) who obtains lands in Crichel and, as mentioned later in my ancestry file, is more properly attributed as the MP for Dorchestre. This family, of Richard of Crichel, I believe to be the forefathers of the families residing in Wareham, Purbeck, Freer Mayne and Hyde and then of Trente through the next several centuries. They are also the families that had "sons" who were MPs for Dorchester and Wareham in the 1330 and 1400s.

The following is derived from sources of which I have a copy, a photocopy, a book, or from sources I have personally read but was unable to obtain a copy. I have provided the following chronology to help the reader understand better the lineage and to in some justify my connection of all the above noted families.

Appendix V of the 1912 Jerrard Book [JBook] written by Alfred William Gerrard tells us; “Gerards Of Chalk, Wiltshire. Probably Ancestors of the Gerards of Sampford Orcas, Purbeck, and Trent.”

Also in the first paragraph he states “In that part of the County of Wilts known as the Hundreds of Chalk and Meere, Gerards of good estate dwelt for many centuries. This part of the ancient kingdom of Wessex borders the Counties of Somerset and Dorset, and is near the scene ...”¹.

Geography Of Note

Trow is found on the outskirts of Alvediston, Wiltshire where we can identify Trow Farm and Trow Down. Alvediston is located in South Wiltshire, The Hundred of Chalk. Norrington (Wilts) is also on the outskirts of Alvediston. Alvediston is situate on a minor road running between Broad Chalke and Berwick St. John passing through Gurston, Fifield and Ebbesbourne Wake. These lands being the home country of our (possible) ancestors.

The lands of Norrington and Broadway, both of Dorset in this case, are located within 2 statute miles (sm) of Weymouth. The significance being that Broadmayne/Fryers Mayne is only a few miles distant with Osmington (del Mari inheritance) near the coast 3sm from Weymouth. Today Fryers Mayne is now incorporated within Broadmayne..

Hyde/Longhyde near Steeple are about 2sm from Tyneham Village along the coastBaltington (see Hutchins on Hide) can be found. As well the Chaldecott lands can be found near Hyde 2sm distant.

Dyberworthe/Dibberworth/Dibberwood is described as a “discrete messauge near Broadwindsor” [p164 Alfred's Wars, Sources and Interpretations of Anglo-Saxon Warfare in the Viking Age, by Ryan Lavelle; 2010] also “... moiety of a capital messauge of Dibberworth and dairy house with lands in Broadwindsor.” [Dorset History Centre, document with no title D/ASH:A/T9 dated 1742]. Broadwindsor is located a short distance to the NW of Beaminster.

Thus we might see the beginning of our traceable roots.

1066

We see early references to Gerard in this year of 1066 from the Domesday Book. F.B.J states this passage is from the Domesday Book²; "Bratton-Seymour (Anciently called Broctune, and Brokton) ... This parish was held in the Conqueror's time by the fame lord as Wincaunton, and was thus surveyed. 'Gerard holds of Walter, Broctune. ...' ". These early references are interesting to the family. The place is not far from Wiltshire nor from Milbourne Port, Sandford Orcas, Beaminster and the Chalk area of Wiltshire. Unfortunately we cannot trace a direct lineage to these early Gerards. Suffice it to say that Gerard was a known name in this area in that time.

In Hutchins's History of Dorset, under the chapter A Dissertation of The Domesday Book, is a list of all the principal landholders in the survey [Domesday Book]. Included in that list is Gerard³. Girard is listed as a tenet of Lodre with 1 Hide⁴. It should be noted that Hutchins has included only the Dorset portion of the Domesday Book in his History.

¹ JBook, page 59. This reference can be found in, Hoare's History of Wiltshire in the section on the Hundred of Branch and Dole on page 67 within the parish of Wilton.

² Jbook , page 8. Collinson's "History & Antiquities of County of Somerset" Volume III page 36.

³ Hutchin's History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume I, page 16.

⁴ Hutchin's History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume I, page xiii.

1092

In Hutchin's History of Dorset there is information about West Knighton. This information includes a dissertation on the Knights Hospitallers or the Knights Templar. There existed a preceptory, a manor or estate of the Knights in West Knighton and thus the information about the Templars is given on these pages. What is most interesting is that "This order was begun A.D. 1092 by one Girardus, who rebuilt the Hospital of St. John Baptist at Jerusalem, ..." ⁵

1140

In the time of 5th Stephan in the parish of Charleton Horthorne or Camville we learn of a Gerard from the following "Soon after this general survey [Domesday], this manor was in the possession of the family of Camville, or Canvill, or de Campvilla, of whom, in the 5th year of the reign of King Stephan, Gerard de Camville gave two parts of the tithes of this parish to Cluniac abbey of Bermondsey in Surrey.

To this Gerard succeeded Richard de Camville ... 12th Stephan ...

Gerard de Camville, his son succeeded him. He married Nicola, daughter and co-heir of Richard De la Hay, by which, and his other connections, he became possessed of a large extent of property in this and other counties. But for some disloyal practices his possessions were seized by the crown, and himself adjudged to be banished the kingdom. However, upon intercession, and payment of two thousand marks, he was reinstated in his lands, and restored to favour. Richard, his son and heir, married Eustachia, daughter and heir of Gilbert Bassett, relict [widow] of Thomas de Verdon. 16 Joh. {sic}[1215] he had livery of part, and 2 Hen. III [1218] of all his paternal inheritance. He left issue by said wife one sole daughter and heir ..." ⁶

Charleton Horthorne, like Bratton Seymour is in the same area within miles of Milbourne Port, Sandford Orcas, Beaminster and the Chalk area of Wiltshire. Again no direct link can be established with the Gerards of this area.

1166

"At Domesday, Gerard held lands in Chalk of the Abbess of Wilton; a lineal descendant of these Gerards was living 12th Hen. 2nd (1166), he assumed the name Chelka of Chalk Parva. In the rolls of the hundred of Chalk, John de Gyrardiston and others make oath, 39th Hen. 3rd (1245). Gerard held 3 hides of this land of the Abbess [Broad Chalk]. Constituted; Girardston(e) or Guston now 2 tithings of east and west Girardston(e) and Stoke in after times called Stoke Verdun. Girard whose descendants assumed the name Chelche." ⁷

The hundred of Chalk in Wiltshire contained the parishes of Alverdiston, Berwick St. John, Bower Chalk, Broad Chalk, Ebbesbourne, Wake, Fifield Bavent, Semley, Tollard Royal, and Fifield Garston or Gerrardstone.

The 1166 Chalk information provides us with the first discernible link to the ancestors of Sandford Orcas as well as those Gerards of Friars Mayne, Hide, Steeple and Trent. I believe that these families are all descendents of the Chalk family.

⁵ Hutchin's History of Dorset, 3rd Edition, Volume II, page 501, 502.

⁶ Phelps' History of Somerset, page 325. [jb] History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset by Rev. J. Collinson, page 356. In Phelps History of Somerset page 326 of the Hundred of Horethorne we find much the same comment as below with additional detail.

⁷ JBook, page 59 [JBook.pdf] and Hoare's Modern History of Wiltshire, Vol.4 The Hundred of Chalk, Broad Chalk, page 131. [HoareHistory.pdf]

Further Information

1200's

In the rolls of the itinerant justices dated at the close of the 12th century, 3 John, we find mention of James son of Gerard and his wife Lettice around the Taunton area of Dorset and Somerset.

Calendar of Liberate Rolls of H III (1245-51) - mention of Gerard the King's carpenter and keeper of Winchester Castle.

Throughout the Close Rolls of the 1200's we find references to many Gerard's in the Dorset area. Henry III 1237-1242 mention of Master Gerard, carpenter of the King's works at Corfe. Henry III 1252-1253 mention of Master Gerard, King's carpenter again. Mention in 1251 of Johanne Gerard (John an idiot) Rose wife of and Robert son of. 1254 Emma wife of Richard son of Richard Gerard. 1257 Willelmus son of Gerardi. 1260 Nicholas Gerard. 1270 Ralph Gerard. 1281 mention of Sir John Gerard, Cardinal priest of the Basilica of the Twelve Apostles.

1300's

The Close Rolls for the 1300's again have numerous references to Gerard's in the Dorset area. 1337 Apr 3; The King's order to pay to Gerard the fletcher who is staying in the King's castle at Somerton expenses of the fletcher's office. 1337 Mar 10; ... to pay by indenture from the issues of his baliwick to Gerard le Artiller for staying in the King's castle of Somerton to make crossbows (balistas). 1337 Mar 20; ...to deliver to Gerard le Artiller whou the King charged to make crossbows (balistas) for his use in his castle of Somerton 40 javelins, 40 falchions, 40 nails (clavos), 2000 crossbow strings, 22 stirrups (strers), two winches... 1338 Mar 8; ...To the sheriff of Wilts. Order to cause coronors for that county to be elected in place of Peter de Terstewode, William Gerard and Robert Russel who are insufficiently qualified. 1338 Agnes late the wife of Richard son of Gerard. 1339 Jun 5; ...to have paid to Gerard the Kings fletcher for the carriage of certain of the King's crossbows from Somerton castle to London by the King's order. 1346-49 Andrew Gerard and John Gerard members of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Also other Gerards mentioned - Walter, Robert, John, Agnes and Isabel to name a few.

In Feet of Fines, 1307 to 1346, there is mention of Walter Gerard, chaplain concerning land in Devon - Sock and Yvelcestre.

In Bishop Ralph's Register mention (1)of Walter Gerard, chaplain, Lymyngton, 1344, (2)of Walter Gerard, rector of Stoke Deney's 1344 and (3)of Sir John Gerrard instituted to the vicarge of Huwysch, 1349. The lineage of Walter and Sir John remain unknown to me at this time and I doubt, except for Sir John, that we will ever know.

1348.

"In 1348 a great plague broke out in England. ... It began, as Fabian and the generality of our historians say, in this country, on the sea-coast, passed thence into Devon, Somerset, and through the whole nation. It was the greatest plague known ... scarce a tenth part of the people remained alive. ... the great pestilence had swept away so many priests, that a chaplain could hardly be got ... This plague continued till Michaelmas 1349. ... Our historians, especially the more ancient ones, give a very melancholy account of its ravages." ⁸

⁸ Hutchins History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume 1, page xxiv of the Introduction.

Yet with those comments in mind we have the following reference to William Gerard, certainly he must have been a hearty person. November 23rd, 1348 to January 14th, 1362, William Gerard was rector of Hooke.⁹

As noted above Gerard was a name known down through the ages from the Conquerors time. One must review Appendix II and Appendix V in the Jerrard 1912 book [JBook]. These appendixes were written by Alfred William Gerrard. Both appendices give more detail of the G/Jerrard lineage through this time, which I believe is closer to the truth, although not perfect, than any other writings of the family that I have seen.

1300 to 1350

In a Fine Roll dated about April 1348 William Gerard is mentioned and was indicted for felonies in the county of Wilts. His lands were confiscated to the king. [FineRolls.pdf]

In a Close Roll dated 11 Feb 1348 reference is made of William Gerard the elder regarding the restoration of his lands to him. The felonies described in the above Fine Roll are the same as described in this Close Roll. Although the lands are not mentioned the reference is to the county of Wiltshire. The assumption is that if there is a William the elder there must be a William the younger. [CloseRolls.pdf]

Remember the calendar situation in those times. The civil year changes on Mar 24th. Thus the Fine Roll date Apr 1348 is almost a year prior to the Close Roll dated Feb 1348.

1350 to 1400

Sir Mervyn Medlycott and others wrote a book, in 1987 about Sandford Orcas titled "Sandford Orcas – A Village History". In that book he states on page 61; "In about 1350 Sir Bartholomew Payne sold 'Jerards' to Thomas Homere, whose daughter Agnes married Richard Jerard." Sir Melvyn does not cite sources for this supposition. The date is suspect but most probably not far from the actual fact.

In 1921 Mr. J.W. Disney Thorp did research for Sir Mervyn's grandfather Sir Hubert Medlycott. In the rough drafts, although Thorp does show Agnes de Homere as wife of a Richard Jerard, Thorp does not indicate a date for the marriage nor cite sources for the marriage.

As indicated at the beginning of this document I believe there are two Richard Jerard alive at this time in the late 1300s. Thorp does not recognize this state in his rough drafts. I believe he confuses/combines the Richards into one. Thorp does place Richard as a son of William the elder.

I believe that William the elder had two sons 1) William "the younger" who most likely is heir and in later documents is most probably referred to as William of Chalk who married Margaret de Lucie. and 2) Richard who would later hold Sandford Orcas through his marriage to Agnes de Homere. This Richard most likely lived in Dorchester with Agnes in 1370 and was not M.P. for Dorchester as claimed by Thorp.

In a Dorset Fine dated in 1371 Richard Gerard of Dorchestre and Agnes his wife acquire lands around Brode Wyndesore [Broadwindsor]. Also mentioned are Richard's sisters Margaret and

⁹ Hutchins History of Dorset, 1st Edition, Volume 1, page 294.

Joan as heirs of Richard. One could conclude that Richard and Agnes have no living children at this time! In later documents, as shown in the Jerard Arms pedigree, Richard's son John is "of Dyberworthe" which was close to or part of Broadwindsor at that time. Hutchins describes Dibberford as a tithing of Broadwindsor.

In a Fine, dated in 1388, Agnes is married to John Babbecary. The property of Sandford Oreskoys is discussed and the inheritance of that property is laid out. The property will descent to John Gerrard of Dyberworthe if there are no heirs of Babbecary. The significance is that Agnes has remarried meaning that Richard Jerard died some time prior to 1388. I should note the fact that John Gerard is residing in Dyberworthe, most likely the Broadwindsor property, at this time and thus is most likely "of age" - more than 18 years old! I suggest that Agnes and John Babbecary probably reside at Sandford.

With respect to William Gerard the younger and the Richard Gerard:

Hoare History of Modern Wiltshire, VOL IV, The Hundred of Chalk, South Wiltshire, Parish of Alvediston, vulgo Aston. Found on page 104:

"Of The Lands Called Trow" "... now incorporated into the farm called Norrington." "...from the family of Trow, it came by descent, as I surmise, to the family of Lucy; that on the death of Robert de Lucy, in 47th Henry III [1262] that part of the estate of which we are now treating, descended to Robert his son, then of the age of twelve years, and on the death of this Robert, probably in his minority, it came, either by descent or purchase, to be divided into three parts; whereof one-third came to Berwick, and from him to Hussey; another to Richard Perham; and the remainder to William Gerrard, who had married one Margaret Lucy;...". "the 14 Richard 11 (1392) Richard Gerrard, the son and heir of William Gerrard, releases also all his lands in Trow to the said John Gowan."

On page 84 - "In the pedigree on that page we see - John Gawen of Northington, Esq married to ... dau. and co-heiress of De La Mere. Son Thomas who had married Elizabeth Coker of Mapowder and Thomas daughter Edith who had married Robert Gerard of Sampford Peverell.". [HoareHistory.pdf]

Married Margaret Lucie heiress to Laye estates in Wilts & Dorset; Critchel is one of these estates. [as noted in Thorp's research and rough draft]

In acknowledgment of A.W.G.'s thoughts and in light of the references from the "History of Parliament" volumes (see footnote) about Richard Gerard M.P. for Dorchester and Wareham (pg 59 of the 1912 JBook) I place the following information with Richard the son of William the younger also known as William of Chalk. "Richard Gerard of Dorchester was MP of Dorchester 1361, 62, 68 and of Wareham 1369 to 1370."¹⁰ There was, therefore, only one Richard Gerard

¹⁰ "The Gerards of Hyde were probably related to the Gerards of Wareham, one of whom, Richard, had sat in parliament twice for Wareham and five times for Dorchester in the 1360s." taken from The House of Commons 1386-1421, vol III, p178 under the biographical material for William Gerard (d.1444)[died 27 May 1444, his son and heir John Gerard, junior, then aged 21], of Hyde near Wareham, Dorset. William was M.P. For Wareham many times over the period 1414 to 1423 and M.P. For Melcombe Regis 1425. "M by 1423 with 2 sons." "Commr. To assess contributions to a parliamentary grant, Dorset Apr. 1431." "Baliff, Corfe castle by Oct. 1435." One footnote to this material states "John Gerard of Purbeck 'gentleman', was MP for Wareham in 1435 and Dorchester in 1442, was perhaps William's brother." Another footnote references Harleian Vol XX, The Visitation of Dorset 1623 p45 which is the Gerard of Longhide pedigree. A third footnote gives the reference for the Corfe castle information that being Dorset Nat. Hist. And Arch. Soc. 1xv 95. Also from Biographies of the Members of the Commons House 1439-1509, p371 under the biographical material for John Gerard (1415-75) of Purbeck, Dorset, Gent. M.P. Dorchester 1442; "Descended doubtless from Richard Gerard, M.P. Dorchester 1360-69. John Jerrard was on an inquest taken at Dorchester in Oct. 1456; pardoned 15 Mar. 1462, as 'of Purbeck, Dorset, gent.' (m.32) and 16 Dec. 1471 as 'of Stypyll (Steeple), Dorset, gent., alias of Purbeck.'" A footnote attached to this item says "There were other Gerards in Dorset, and long after, in 1545,

serving as a Member at that time.

In 1365 Richard was made Mainpriser or Reciever of Taxes on Cloth for the King in Dorset & Wilts. Close Rolls - Edward III, 1364-1368, 20 Jun 39 1365 Westminster, Membrane 8d, page 203 & 204, & Medlycott & Thorp research 1921. [CloseRolls.pdf]¹¹

In a 1392 Fine the Crichel properties are sold. [Richard1392(transcribed).pdf]

It is clear from the above points that the lands owned by the Lucys move into the hands of William Gerard [the younger] through his marriage to Margaret Lucy. Then the Trow estates move to Richard, William's son and heir, who in 1392 releases them to John Gowan. We see that the Lucy estates including Crichel are moved in 1392 to Sir John de Roches and Wilelmena his wife by a fine. This indicates that this Richard is alive in 1392. Yet we see by the other documents above that the Richard of Sandford Orcas is not alive in 1388 as Agnes his wife has married a John Babbecary by 1388.

These documents above support the idea that two Richards existed. The Richard of Sandford Orcas, of course, is our main interest thus I will continue with him and his family in this document. I will leave the further study of the Purbeck, Frair Mayne, Hyde, Warehem and Trent families for another document. It is my opinion that these families are descendants of the Richard who had owned the Trow and Crichel properties.

In the last week [middle Feb. 2012] I uncovered a couple of documents that enhance our understanding of the early beginnings of the Sandford Orcas family. I will get to those in a moment. First let me review some points; 1) The Visitation of Somerset 1623 sets out the Sandford Orcas family Arms and dates those Arms to 1376. Richard, the first Jerard listed for the pedigree is noted as being alive in 44EIII [1370-71]. 1371 happens to be the date of a Dorset Fine that shows Richard Gerard of Dorchestre and his wife Agnes obtaining property in Broadwindsor¹². The fine also shows Richard's sisters Margaret and Joan as heirs¹³. 2) John (Richard's son) was married first to Elizabeth Chaldecott (alias Chickly) and second to Isabella de La Lynde (DelaLynde). By his first wife he had Elizabeth who married Richard de Strode¹⁴. By his second wife he had a son and heir John¹⁵. 3) Dates for births, deaths and marriages for the above noted people are unknown¹⁶ except for John's death which was 27 Jul 1427¹⁷. 4) Richard is dead by 1388 as witnessed by a fine in that year which shows Agnes married to John Babbecary and shows John Gerard of Dyberworthe¹⁸.

One new document I have run across outlines a dispute over the right to appoint a priest to the Sampford Orskays church. This document outlines the ownership and inheritance of the halves of Sandford by the Knoyell and Jerard families. It shows that Thomas Homere had purchased half ownership in Sampford from the Payns and Agnes has hereditary right through Bartholomew Payn, his brother Richard Payn, Thomas Homere, John Babbecary (noted as once the husband of Agnes) and on to John Jerard the son of Agnes. It also shows the current husband of Agnes as Thomas Hillary. This document is dated 11 May 1414 and 24 May 1414. The

there appears a William Gerard, s. and h. of John Gerard in the Dorset records.”

¹¹ It is possible that either Richard could have been the Mainpriser in Dorset & Wilts.

¹² Is Dyberworthe part of this acquisition?

¹³ [Richard1371(transcribed).pdf]

¹⁴ [Hutchins3rdEd.pdf] refer to the Pedigree and then Footnotes {S} and {T}

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ There are dates floating around on the internet but none of those are documented. I, therefore, do not accept those dates as fact.

¹⁷ Reference abstracts of his will – [JohnJerard(d1427)(transcribed).pdf]

¹⁸ [John1388(transcribed).pdf]

resolution of the dispute seems to be that each family gets to appoint the priest alternating each appointment starting with this appointment made by the Knoyell (Thomas Knoyell) family the next would then be the Jerards¹⁹.

The other document is of the Knoyel family. The document states: “The following were patrons of that living: - Thomas Knoyl, Armiger, in 1414; John Jerard, Armiger, 1416; William Knoyll, Armiger, in 1487; Wm. Jerard, Armiger, in 1505; John FitzJames, Armiger, ratione Custodian Leon, Knoyll, in 1512; Robert Jerard, dom. Manerii de Samforde, in 1526; Edwd. Knowel, Armiger, 1589; Rob., Jerard, Armiger, 1616; Thos. Knoyl de Samford orcas et Fran. Cheeke de London, 1661.” Obviously the persons that appointed the priest for Sandford Orcas and the year in which that occurred²⁰.

Fines in the years 1354 and 1368 seem to indicate that Sandford Orcas was divided into four parts, however, by 1414 Sandford Orcas has been consolidated into 2 parts²¹.

Let us review some other documents. In 1385 John Babbecary is a tax collector for Sandford Orcas²². This document does not indicate his marital status. We can assume he lives in Sandford Orcas. The 1388 fine shows him married to Agnes²³. This indicates Richard Jerard has died. Another document, dated in 1410, shows John Jerard purchasing property in Yevele and Kyngeston near Modford Terry²⁴. These documents show John (Richard's son) as a man with money and property but do not indicate his marital status nor indicate any heirs nor children.

A 1413 document shows John Jerard purchasing property in Perhamme, Estheuedstok, and Bucham by Bemynstre²⁵. This document seems at odds with Hutchins' footnotes on when John's daughter, Elizabeth, and Richard de Strode move to Parnham²⁶. Could it be that John needs to establish rights for the land so that his daughter and Richard de Strode become the rightful owners? Is this a result of the death of his wife or even his daughter? According to Hutchins in about 1463 John's son John has to establish ownership with the de Strodes. Whatever the reasons it is clear that John (Richard's son) received these properties and then they passed to de Strode through John's daughter's marriage.

Prior to 1414 John Babbecary has died²⁷ and Agnes his widow has married Thomas Hillary. The rights for being Patron in Sandford Orcas, 1414, are established between the Knoyells and Jerards²⁸. John Jerard establishes ownership of Sandford Orcas in a 1416 fine²⁹. This 1416 fine describes John “of Dyberworthe”. In 1416 John Jerard, armiger, as Patron presents a new priest for the church³⁰. The conclusion is that by 1416 John Jerard has taken full possession of the Jerard half of Sandford Orcas. We do not know when his mother Agnes nor her 3rd husband Thomas Hillary died.

On 27 Jul 1427 John, son of Richard of Sandford Orcas dies³¹. The abstracts indicate that his son John was 5 years old at the time.

¹⁹ [HomereSandford.pdf]

²⁰ [JerrardKnoyel.pdf]

²¹ [SandfordOrcas(1354)(transcribed).pdf] & [SandfordOrcas(1368)(transcribed).pdf]

²² [JohnBabbecary1385(transcribed).pdf]

²³ [John1388(transcribed).pdf]

²⁴ [JohnJerardOfKyngeston(transcribed).pdf]

²⁵ [John1413(transcribed).pdf]

²⁶ [Hutchins1stEd.pdf]

²⁷ [HomereSandford.pdf]

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ [John1416(transcribed).pdf]

³⁰ [JerrardKnoyel.pdf]

³¹ [JohnJerard(d1427)(transcribed).pdf]