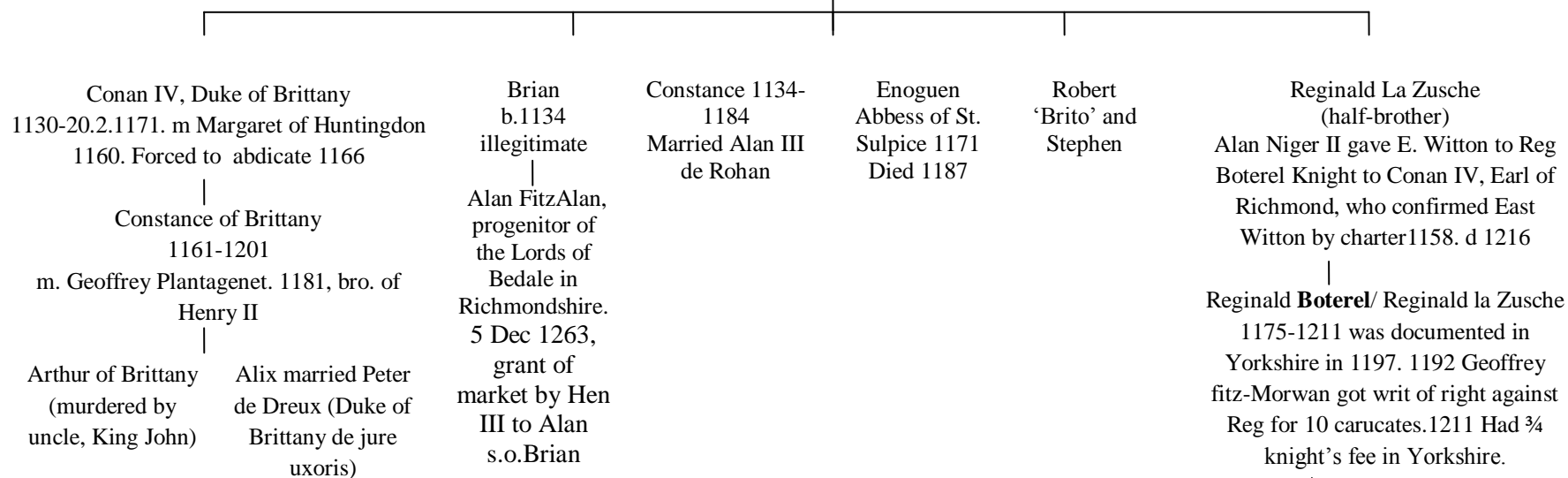


Alan Niger II (1093-15.09.1146)
 Comte de Cornouaille et Avaugour
 Sent to England to avoid quarrels with brother, Geoffrey Boterel II.
 Earl of Richmond.
 Supported King Stephen against Empress Matilda in civil war
 m. Bertha, heiress to Brittany, so was Duke of Brittany 1138-.1146
 poisoned by gloves from chamberlain
 gave E. Witton to great-nephew, Reginald **Boterel** 1146
 buried Bégard Abbey, Brittany



Constance, as Duchess of Brit made her 3rd husband, Jean Mauclerc de Dreux, Duke ipso facto.

100 yrs later a John de Dreux, who had done homage as Earl of Richmond, and been summoned to parliament in 1335 as "Duci Britanniae, et Comiti Richmund," died

without posterity

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Peter Boterel

claimed E. Witton 1227. Lost it 1241 for deserting king HIII. 1236 Peter quitclaimed the Heath to William, of Castle Holdgate

28.5.1241 Henry III had promised Richmond to Peter, but now gave it to Peter de Sabaudia, the king's uncle, because Peter had renounced his allegiance and now served the Duke of Brittany – Peter now served duke of Brittany. In December 1227

Peter Boterel, son and heir of Reginald and brother of Brito the bowman, made peace with the king, and received licence to recover Brito's lands, then held by the Earl of Chester as an escheat of the honour, on payment of a fine. Finding difficulty in raising the money, he leased the manor for ten years to the abbey of Jervaulx, which shortly afterwards bought the manor outright, Peter reserving a fee-farm rent of £20. Peter forfeited his English possessions before October 1235 for adherence to Peter Count of Brittany, when the abbot received a mandate to pay his rent to Ralph Tyrell; in 1236 Peter recovered the rent, he having bound himself to forfeit all his lands

Brito Boterel,

King John took E. Witton c.1199– gave it to Brito, his bowman.

Peter recovered it 1227.

(After death of Reginald, King John, who on his return from Normandy disseised all Bretons and Normans other than his adherents, gave the manor to his bailiff Robert de Tateshall, lord of West Witton, who held it 'for many days.' Later King John granted it to his bowman

(balistarius) Brito for his maintenance in the royal service. Brito died before April 1227, when Henry III granted his lands here to Nicholas de Nayreford to be held during pleasure.

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for ever if he should be again convicted of associating with the king's enemies. By 1241 Peter was recognized as a liege of the Count of Brittany, and finally lost his English lands. The count in January 1235 had renounced his fealty to Henry, and forfeited his earldom of Richmond, which had been given to Peter of Savoy)

*Note: this is the second reference to East Witton in family.

This is the first-

Hervey Fitz-Akaris who, being a noble and good knight and much esteemed in his country, gave consent that Conan, then Earl of Richmond and Brittany, should translate the Abbey of Charity into the fields at East Wilton, and there place it on the verge of the river Jore, from which it was thenceforward called Jorevaux. This Hervey d. circa 1182, and was s. by his son, Henry Fitz-Hervey. [Sir Bernard Burke, Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages, Burke's Peerage, Ltd., London, England, 1883, p. 207, FitzHugh, Barons FitzHugh]

Presumably E Witton was owned by Reginald and the Abbey by Hervey (Reginald's second cousin), Conan IV in 1158 being Earl of Richmond.

In 1145, in the reign of King Stephen, Akarius Fitz Bardolph who was Lord of Ravensworth, gave Peter de Quinciano, a monk from Savigny, land at Fors and Worton, in Wensleydale to build a monastery of their order. The monastery there was successively called the Abbey of Fors, Wensleydale and Charity.

Grange, 5 miles WNW of Aysgarth, a hamlet in the township of Low Abbotside, in the parish of Aysgarth is the original site of Fors Abbey. After it was abandoned it was known by the name of Dale Grange and now by that of the Grange alone.^[3] Serlo, then Abbot of Savigny, disapproved of the foundation, as it had been made without his knowledge and consent. He refused to supply it with monks from his abbey because of the great difficulties experienced by those he had previously sent into England. He therefore, in a general chapter, proposed that it should be transferred to the Abbey of Belland (Byland) which was closer and would be able to lend the necessary assistance required by the new foundation. Monks were sent from Byland and after undergoing great hardships because of the meagreness of their endowment and sterility of their lands, Conan, son to Alan, 1st Earl of Richmond, greatly increased their revenues and, in 1156, removed their monastery to a better location in East Witton, the present situation. Here the monks erected a new church and monastery, which, like most of the Cistercian order, was dedicated to St Mary.

The story of the origin and foundation of the abbey of Jervaulx is told at great length in the lost Register of Byland Abbey, quoted in the *Monasticon*.) The writer records that a certain knight, Akarius Fitz Bardolph, gave to a monk of Savigny, Peter de Quinciaco by name, and other monks of that house who were for some reason then residing in the neighbourhood, part of his land at Fors, in Wensleydale, where they might found an abbey. How these monks came to be

in those parts is not explained, but it seems not unlikely that they were sojourning, for some reason or other, at the court of Alan, Earl of Richmond. The lands which Fitz Bardolph gave them, and other grants, made or to be made, Alan as his over-lord confirmed.

Alan instructed Peter to inform him when the first building was to be erected, that he might be present. All being ready, Peter sought the earl as he had been told to do, and the latter, coming to the place where the first building was to be raised, summoned by name four or five of the knights who had accompanied him, and said *jocundo vultu quasi in ludendo*, 'We all have great lands and possessions, now therefore let us help with our own hands and build this house in the name of Our Lord, and let each of us give land, or revenue, in perpetual alms for the maintenance of the part which each shall have raised.' Some readily assented, but others refused, except conditionally. In this way the first house of wood was built in 1145.

Soon after this Earl Alan, visiting Savigny, informed the abbot that Brother Peter and the other monks had begun an abbey in his lordship, not far from his castle of Richmond, and he gave the abbey, then it is said rather planned than in being, to the abbot, who accepted it but unwillingly, not being favourably disposed to the scheme.

Peter, the zealous promoter of this new *plantatio*, wrote to the Abbot of Savigny asking him to send an abbot and convent to inhabit the new monastery. The Abbot of Savigny, however, remembering the dangers, labours and injury which his monks had sustained who had been sent to different places in England to construct abbeys, wrote to Brother Peter that he had acted most foolishly in beginning the abbey without the advice of the house of Savigny.

Although throughout this account the new foundation has been generally spoken of as that of Jervaulx, it must be borne in mind that it was the earlier house at Fors, some 16 miles higher up the valley than the subsequent site of Jervaulx Abbey, that is alluded to. It was afterwards called *Vallis Grangia*, and is still known as Dale Grange. For four years the new abbot and convent lived there, but in the fifth year such heavy rains fell in those parts at Michaelmas that, when the monks ought to have been harvesting, all their seeds perished.

Nearly two years elapsed before Earl Alan came to Richmond, when Abbot John showed him the grave defects from which the convents were suffering, and asked his help, because if he did not afford them assistance the convent would have to leave the sterile district. Alan replied that he would speak to his steward and others as to the complaint, and would do what they advised. He took Peter the cellarer with him and granted him a large pasturage in Wensleydale. Conan, his son, as the site appeared to him useless and insufficient for building the abbey, gave to Abbot John his waste and uncultivated land in East Witton, and in 1156 Abbot John and the convent moved from Fors to the site in East Witton.

souvenir confus, les dates étant déjà brouillées. Geofroi Gaimar racontant sous une forme imagée le meurtre de Guillaume le Roux en New Forest, le 2 août 1100, fait défilé, dans le *gab* de Walter Tirel les principaux chefs que le roi pourrait emmener avec lui en expédition ⁸² :

Alein le Neir cil de Bretaigne
Pocz bien mener en la compaigne.