

Hodgetts Timeline 1: Origins

Date	Who	Where	Details
1271	Roger Hogge	Of Whittington near Kinver	Forest Pleas 1271: Roger Hogge of Whittington , a pledge of 40d. ⁱ [Roger is a possible head of the Sedgley Hodgettsses but the presence of a John Hog at Kinver throws doubt on the issue.]
1272-1282	[context]		1272: Coal pits recorded at Sedgley. ⁱⁱ 1273: Roger de Somery succeeded by his son, Roger de Somery II 1280: No Hodgetts in Dudley Lay Subsidy rolls. 1282: Edward I's Welsh campaign. ⁱⁱⁱ 1291: Roger de Somery II succeeded by his son, John de Somery.
c1300	John Hoget	Leighton Buzzard, Buckinghamshire	Leighton Buzzard (Alias Grovebury Manor) Accounts, rentals and terriers: Two medieval records of this type survive. An apportionment of land in Eggington ('Ekedon', of P N Beds 121) to John Hoget, c.1300 (KK624 m4) is of interest since it was made by John Jardcruie (?) steward of the Duchy of Lancaster (Bedfordshire Archives) also listed at TNA as terrier of land of John Hoget, in roll with other items .
1309	Thomas Hogges	Finham (Coventry)	Witness to a deed (TNA)
Early 1300s	[context]		No Hodgetts in Dudley Lay Subsidy rolls 1327, 1332-3 1346, 1358 & Nonarum inquisitions 1340. There were Hodgettsses elsewhere eg Coventry and Statford-upon-Avon – see Others list. 1300-1333 Scottish campaigns. Edward III allowed and took part in tournaments ^{iv} 1321 the king granted Kinver Forest to John de Somery. ^v 1321 John de Somery died. His brother (another Roger de Somery had predeceased him so the barony was divided between his sisters – Margaret (who had married John de Sutton) inherited the castle and Joan (who had married Thomas de Botetourt and inherited lands including Clent, Meer, Handsworth and Hoggeston. Thomas de Bortetourt's grandmother was a de Beauchamp). 16/3/1322 John de Sutton was accused by Hugh Despenser (the king's favourite) of supporting the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion against the king. Sutton was gaoled and Dudley castle awarded to Hugh Despenser who was tried for treason and executed (27/10/1326) as was his son Hugh Despenser the younger 24/11/1326 . ^{vi} 1326-7 John de Sutton owed John de Cherleton £3000 to be levied against his lands. 1327 John de Sutton owed £6000 to Joan de Botetourt, Roger de Aylesbury [son of Walter de Aylesbury and Joan de Somery (aunt of Margaret & Joan de Somery)] and Roger Hillary [husband of John de Sutton's daughter Margaret]. ^{vii} 1327 the castle was returned to John and Margaret. 1327 Subsidy roll for Rushall & Walsall – no Hodgetts. Population estimated at a few hundred. ^{viii} 1328 Dudley was visited by King Edward III. ^{ix}

12/2/1327/8	Thomas Hogeis	At Sedgley	Feb 12 1327/8: [Membrane 29d Commission of oyer and terminer to “William Trussel, Roger Hillary and Roger Carles, on information that John le Daye, John de Fundemesleye, John atte Bache and John his son, William de Ellewall, William pyreth, Thomas Hogeis , Thamas de Catteswall, Bartholomew de Fundermesleye, Geoffrey Aillewyne, William Bygee, Roger atte Nasse, Roger le White, John Haumond, John atte Park, William son of Agatha ten le Park, Thomas le Kyng, Richard de Flaxale, Robert de Flaxale, Nicholas Aillewyne, William de Gornahale, Adam le Cartere, John Slyk, William Hervy, John de Bissebury, and others forcibly entered his manor of Sggesley, a member of Duddeleye Castle, now in the king’s hands by reason of the rebellion of Hugh le Despenser the younger, took deer in the king’s parks there, and assaulted his servants. By K & C.” ^x
1328-1330	“Henry of Clent”	Of Clent	“In 1328 John and Margaret [de Sutton] settled the castle and manor on their son John and his wife Isabella, daughter of John de Cherleton, in tail, (fn. 60) and later John de Sutton seems to have mortgaged the castle to John de Cherleton, lord of Powis, to whom he owed the large sum of £3,000. (fn. 61) In 1330–1 William le Fisshere and others were summoned before the King's Bench on a charge of besieging Dudley Castle. They assaulted the lord, John de Cherleton, besieged the castle for two days, shot arrows into it and cast stones against it. (fn. 62) John in 1331 again had occasion to complain that his castle at Dudley had been besieged and his goods carried away. Joan de Botetourt, daughter of Roger de Somery and sister of Margaret de Sutton, was chief among the besiegers. (fn. 63)” In a related incident: Plea Rolls Mich 4 E III Wolverhampton inquisition Henry de Clent amongst a group who had “feloniously broken into the house of Roger Walrant at Seggesleye and taken his goods and chattels.” ^{xi} Two Welshmen were killed in the fracas and 5 people from Rushall were involved including William de Bowles. ^{xii} Henry Hoges is the only Henry at Clent in the 1332 list. ^{xiii}
1330	[context]		Richard and John le Harpur witnessed a land grant for Roger of Dorlaston. ^{xiv}
1330	[context]		“Joan, late the wife of Thomas Botetourt, Roger de Aylesbury [son of Walter de Aylesbury and an earlier Joan de Somery], and Roger Hillary [husband of Margaret de Sutton, dau of John de Sutton and Margaret de Somery] complained that John de Cherleton, John de Hynkeleye, and others broke their parks at Sedgley, Staffordshire, hunted therein, carried away deer, depastured and consumed the grass thereof with cattle, cut down trees, fished in the stews, and carried away the fish and trees with other goods found there and at Dudley and assaulted and imprisoned their servants. In 1331 John de Cherleton complained that Joan Botetourt, Geoffrey de Selleye, and others besieged his castle at Dudley, Staffordshire, broke the walls, carried away his goods, and assaulted his servants. In 1331 an assize was taken at Lichfield to determine if John de Cherleton, Knt., John de Hynkeleye, Knt., and others had unjustly disseised Joan, formerly wife of Thomas Botetourt, Roger de Aylesbury, and Roger Hillary, of three messuages, three virgates of land, 1,080 acres of wood, and the moiety of the castle of Dudley, Staffordshire.

			None of the defendants appeared; therefore it was considered that the said Joan, Roger, and Roger should recover seisin, and their damages were taxed at 1,000 marks... In 1332 Joan, late the wife of Thomas Botetourt, Roger de Aylesbury, and Roger Hillary complained that John de Cherleton, Knt., and others committed trespasses in their park at Sedgley, Staffordshire... In 1334 she was granted free warren in her demesne lands in Linford, Buckinghamshire, Yenhall, Cambridgeshire, Bobbington and Handsworth, Staffordshire, Great Bradley, Suffolk, and Cradley (in Halesowen) and Old Swinford, Worcestershire. Joan died shortly before 12 Feb. 1338. ^{xv}
1332	Henry Hoges	Of Clent and Broom (Clent 4 miles SE of Stourbridge, Broom 4 miles south of Stourbridge) ^{xvi}	<p>"In 1327 the first parliament of King Edward III granted him a subsidy to meet the expenses of the Scottish wars. The tax was paid by everyone alike, freeman and villein, and consisted of the twentieth part of all the moveable goods of every man, in the house or out of the house, on Michaelmas-day, 1327, excepting only the jewels, robes, and plate belonging to the upper classes, many of whom indeed escaped altogether [no Hoges listed but there was a Roger Jurdan in 1327. "Another subsidy was collected in 1332, like its predecessor, to meet the expenses of the Scotch war, and a tax of a fifteenth of all goods held in counties was levied on the inhabitants. The names, of which there are 17 as against 25 in the previous list, are somewhat different, and only 10 appear in both. The new ones ... Henry Hoges 4s 6d."</p> <p>6 Ed III on taxation list paying 4s 6d, equal most tax paid in Clent et Broom. No other Hodgetts (or variations) on the Staffordshire lists for 1327 & 1332 but there was a Henry in the Wyle and a Henry de Warfeld in 1327.^{xvii}</p> <p>Where was Thomas? Had he died or was he exempt? (in 1332, if you had less than the minimum value in moveable goods you were exempt. Or was he Thomas de Kemelstowe (part of Halesowen) who paid 2s 6p in 1327 and 4s in 1332^{xviii})</p>
1333-40	[context]		<p>1333-4 John de Sutton fought against the Scots</p> <p>1338: Joan de Botetourt died and was succeeded by her son John Botetourt aged 19.^{xix}</p> <p>1339: John de Sutton: "For some reason, of which we are unacquainted¹, he had incurred the enmity of the inhabitants of Wolverhampton and a Special Commission was issued in 13 E III (1339) on the complaint of John son of John de Sutton that Hugh son of John de Prestwode, John his brother, William in the Lone, John his brother, Simon in the Lone and twenty nine others who are named (Nearly all tenants of Wolverhampton²) had carried away his goods by force from Wolverhampton, assaulted his men and servants and cut off their tongues and noses, so that he lost their services for a length of time. A second commission was issued in the same year on the complaint of Richard de Turhull of Seggesleye (one of the tenants of John de Sutton) that the same defendants had assaulted him at Wolverhampton, cut out his tongue, plucked out one of his eyes and taken away two of his horses and other goods.⁴⁷ xx</p>

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 12 E III (1338 John de Sutton had obtained the King's licence to assart the wastes lying within his manors of Dudley, Sedgley, Swinford, Rowley and Bradfield, and acts done under this licence would be likely to bring him into collision with his neighbours. 2. the Wolverhampton tenants names occur on the subsidy rolls of 1 E III and 6 E III 3. Calendar of Patent Rolls 13 E III <p>1339/40: Thus, in the Nona Roll, 13 Ed. III. (1339-40), it states that the town of Wolvernehampton, then apparently larger and more important than Walesshale, "had no merchants ."" ^{xxi}</p> <p>1340: (Sir) "John son of John obtained Letters Patent confirming his right to the castle and town of Dudley in May 1340 a few days before settling both on his wife Isabel for her life."^{xxii}</p> <p>1340: John Le Harpur was granted land at Darlaston by the de Darlaston family</p>
1340	Robert Hogges	At Drayton Bassett	<p>Commission of oyer and terminer to Richard de Wylughby, William de Sharesull, Richard de Stafford, Thomaas de Radeclyve and John de Meryngton, on complaint by Ralph Basset of Drayton that Alan son of William le Reve of Sutton, William le Gateherd, Gilbert Dirlaunde, John his son, Ralph brother of the said John, Robert Hogges, William Bate, Thomas de Wykeford, chaplain, John de Yarkedich, John Catigan, 'forester,' John Cartewright and others broke his hedges, dykes and hays at Drayton Basset, entered his park there, hunted therein, carried away his deer and assaulted Adam Kyde, Alan Payn, Geoffrey Sarle, Robert Pottere, Adam atte Brok, Robert atte Brok, Hugh Bolax, Walter Tazllour, Thomas James, Roger Kyde, chaplain, Henry son of John, William Kyng, William Scot, Adam de Whiteacre, Richard Mounfort, Ralph Daukyn, Henry Robert, Robert Lombard, Roger Payn and John atte Hethe, his servants.^{xxiii}</p> <p>[While this is a long way from Sedgley, it is likely Robert was from Sedgley because the Bassetts had a long running association with the de Somerys and their descendants: Ralph Bassett of Drayton was related to the de Somerys, John de Sutton was in his retinue in Scotland 1333, he was in dispute with the de Suttons and de Botetourts over Walsall manor for many years. ^{xxiv}</p> <p>Ralph Bassett's 2x great grandfather married Margaret de Somery, dau of the 1st? Roger and his wife was Joanna Beauchamp (dau of Thomas). By 1339/40 Ralph had all of Walsall Manor and by 1345 Rushall as well.^{xxv}</p>
Oct 1345	William	At Wolverhampton Sutton's men are from Sedgley and Dudley	<p>Close Rolls Oct. 3. 1345 Westminster. "To Robert Mauveysyn, Richard de la Pole, Richard de Stonleye and John de Meryngton, justices appointed to enquire concerning those who killed John le Parker, Geoffrey le Sturtere, Roger Leveson, clerk, John le Walsh, John de Barndeleye and William Lathe at Wolverehampton, and to hear and determine those felonies. Order to supersede the execution of that commission and not to intermeddle further therewith."^{xxvi}</p>

<p>April 1346</p>			<p>“CORAM REGE. EASTER, 20 E. III. Staff. The Sheriff was ordered to arrest Robert, son of William le Clerk, of Seggesley, Walter son of Walter le Marechal, of Duddeley, and three others, and produce them, coram Rege, on the Morrow of the Ascension, to answer for the death of Roger, son of Richard Levesone, clerk, killed in the field of Wolvernehampton, on the Tuesday after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 19 E. III, and he returned they could not be found. He was therefore ordered to put them into exigend, and if they did not appear, to outlaw them, and if they appeared, to arrest and produce them on the Octaves of St. Martin, m. 47, Rex</p> <p>“The Sheriff was ordered to arrest Reginald de Bradeley, and John, son of William de Bradeley, for aiding and abetting the death of Roger, son of Richard Levesone, clerk, who had been killed by Robert, son of William le Clerk, of Seggesley, William Hogeattes, and others, and produce them on the Octaves of St. Martin. m. 47, Rex.</p> <p>“Staff. The King sent a close writ to the Sheriff and Coroners of the county to return, coram Rege, on the Quindene of Holy Trinity, all indictments against John de Sutton, of Dudeley, chivaler, William Frebody, Thomas Frebody, Robert, son of William le Clerk, of Seggesley, Reginald de Bradeley, Nicholas de Bradeleye, Geoffrey, son of Roger atte Whitehous, William Hogeattes, John de Bradeleye, Walter, son of Walter le Mareschal, of Duddeleye, Thomas, son of William Hord, Thomas, Prior of Duddeleye, William le Fisshere, and John his son, Robert, brother of the Prior of Duddeleye, and many others [nearly a hundred] named, for the deaths of William Lache, of Willenhalle, John le Walshman Thressher, John le Parkere, Geoffrey le Stirtere, and Warin, son of Reginald Fraunceys, of Wolvernehampton. A postscript shows that the indictments had not been sent up to Michaelmas, 21 E. III. m. 47. Rex.</p> <p>“Staff. The King sent a close writ to the Sheriff and Coroners of the county to return, coram Rege, on the Quindene of Easter, the indictment against Robert, son of William le Clerk, of Seggesley, and others, for the death of Roger, son of Richard Levesone ; and Simon de Rugeleye, the Sheriff, Roger de Trescote, John de Hodenet, John Grym , and Robert de Aston, Coroners, sent the indictment as follows:</p> <p>Inquisitions taken at Wolverhampton on the Wednesday after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 19 E. III, before Roger de Trescote, Coroner respecting the death of Roger, son of Richard Levesone, clerk, on the oath of Thomas atte Lowe, William Bo , Richard Robyns del Hethe, John Robers, of Wodnesfeld, William de Mounende of the same, John Fillesone, Nicholas Rogers, Richard de Ruyshale, John le Barker del Hethe, William atte Mersh, of Wodnesfeld, John, son of Thomas, and Richard Colyns, of Willenhale, who stated on oath that Robert, son of William le Clerk, of Seggesley, Walter, son of Walter le Mareschal, of Duddeleye, Matthew Bolestone, William Hogeattes, and Richard de Blockeswych, of Duddeleye, came on the Tuesday</p>
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4/9/1346			<p>after the Feast of the Assumption in the above year to the field of Wolverhampton called le Wyndefeld, and in a place called le Ocstele, near le More Loveende, about the hour of Vespers, and feloniously killed the said Roger, son of Richard Levesone, clerk , with spears and swords, by divers mortal wounds in the throat and body, and that Reginald de Bradeleye, and John, son of William de Bradeley assisted them in killing the said Roger, and John Boket and William Malyn were the first finders, and the said felons had fled after the felony, and they held no chattels within the county. The Sheriff was therefore ordered to arrest the said Robert, son of William, Walter, Matthew, and the others named, and produce them , coram Rege, on the Morrow if the Ascension. m . 26, dorso, Rex.”^{xxvii}</p> <p>The king was planning a war with France and “had issued close writs to the Sheriffs of Counties offering a pardon to all malefactors who would serve for a year at their own expense. (“Close Roll," 19 E. III.) Among the lords at Crecy was John de Botetourt (son of Joan)^{xxviii}</p> <p>4/9/1346 Membrane 6 [pardon] ‘Robert son of William le Clerk of Segesley, William Hogett. By K and testimony of Hugh le Despenser.^{xxix} [siege of Calais began that month.^{xxx}]</p>
1346	[Context]		<p>The army mustered at Portsmouth in July 1346 to sail^{xxxi}</p> <p>John de Sutton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1346 fought at the Battle of Crecy in Aug • 1347 was in the service of the King, • 10 June 1347 “Pardon for good service done in the munition of the town of Calais in the company of John de Bello Campo, to John de Sutton of the king’s suit for all homicides, felonies, robberies and trespasses whatsoever, as well as for his abjurations of the realm on account of these; and of any consequent outlawries.” Over 1000 soldiers received similar military pardons from the king.^{xxxii} • 1359 died (can’t find a contemporary source for where, but embarked for France the previous month https://www.mathematical.com/suttonjohn1304.html) • de Sutton was possibly a JP himself (Familypedia unverified) <p>more history https://www.sedgleymanor.com/underhill/album/part_1/ch_01_09/slides/page52_53.html</p> <p>1344-1369: Reign of King Edward III. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, became the undisputed master of the West Midlands. “The years 1344-69 marked the zenith of Beauchamp control over Warwickshire and Worcestershire in the fourteenth century. The earl's heir, Thomas [II] was not a man of the calibre of his father, and succeeded in becoming embroiled in the troubled, factional politics of Richard II's reign with the consequence that, as in the reign of Edward II, those who were denied privilege by the lord's affinity were able to seek the protection</p>

			of the king. Thomas II's problems would have been compounded by the fact that he had lost the control of the shrievalty of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, when the office reverted back to the king on the death of his father. The earl of Warwick would not enjoy the same level of control over the west midlands as Thomas I until the time of Richard Beauchamp at the beginning of the fifteenth century.” ^{xxxiii}
1348-1350	[Context]		The Black Death decimated the local population. Halesowen manorial records suggest half the population died. It caused a halt to French campaigns until the English again invaded in 1356 (no record of William Hodgetts found then) and 1359. ^{xxxiv}
1359	William Hogges	No origin noted but William of Sedgley	William HOGGES serving with the Black Prince in France. Also listed is Richard Bloxwych of Duddley (pardoned of homicide in France of another Dudley man). ^{xxxv}

ⁱ Jean R Birrell (ed), 'The Forests of Cannock and Kinver: Select Documents 1235-1372', *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Series4, Vol18, Staffordshire Record Society, 1999, p76.

ⁱⁱ Edward Chitham, *The Story of Dudley*, The History Press, 2014, p21.

ⁱⁱⁱ George Wrottesley, 'An account of the Military Service Performed by Staffordshire Tenants in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries from documents in the Public Record Office' in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Series1, Vol8, 1887, p76.

^{iv} John Hemingway, *Medieval Birmingham: People and Places, 1070-1553*, Archaeopress Archaeology, 2022, p103-5.

^v George Wrottesley, 'Extracts from the Fine Rolls of the Reign of Edward II AD1307 to AD1327' in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Series1 Vol9, 1888, p126.

^{vi} E A Underhill, *The Story of the Ancient Manor of Sedgley*, 1942, p48 https://www.sedgleymanor.com/underhill/album/part_1/ch_01_09/slides/page48_49.html viewed 21/3/2023.

^{vii} Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet ancestry : a study in colonial and medieval families*, 2011, p341.

^{viii} Willmore, p238

^{ix} 'Parishes: Dudley' in *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3* (London, 1913), pp90-105. *British History Online* www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol3/pp90-105 viewed 22/1/2023.

^x Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III 1327-1330, p72 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015031081071&view=1up&seq=90&skin=2021> viewed 21/3/2023.

^{xi} George Wrottesley, 'Extracts from the Coram Rege Rolls of Edward III. And Richard II., AD1327 to AD1383', *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* Vol14, 1893, p21.

Frederick William Hackwood, *Sedgley Researches*, Dudley Herald Press, 1898, p94.

^{xii} Hemingway, p78

^{xiii} 'Parishes: Dudley', in *A History of the County of Worcester: Vol3* (London, 1913), pp. 90-105. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol3/pp90-105>, viewed 22/3/2023; George Wrottesley, 'The Exchequer Subsidy Roll of of AD1327' in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Series1, Vol7, 1887, p193-255; George Wrottesley, 'The Subsidy Roll of 6 Edward III, AD1332-33' in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Series1, Vol10, 1889, p79-132.

^{xiv} Frederick William Hackwood, *A history of Darlaston, near Wednesbury*, 1887, p19

^{xv} Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet ancestry : a study in colonial and medieval families*, 2011, p342.

^{xvi} Olaf S Anderson, *The English Hundred Names*, Lund, 1934, p143/4 <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/sites/archaeology/files/anderson1.pdf> viewed 21/3/2023.

^{xvii} John Amphlett, *A Short History Of Clent*, 1890, p37/39 <https://archive.org/details/AShortHistoryOfClent> viewed 19/6/2022.

George Wrottesley, 'The Exchequer Subsidy Roll of AD. 1327' in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* Series1, Vol7, 1886, p253;

George Wrottesley, 'The Subsidy Roll of 6 Edward III AD 1332-33' in *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* Series1, Vol10, 1889, p87.

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- Underhill, p56 https://www.sedgleymanor.com/underhill/album/part_1/ch_01_09/slides/page56_57.html viewed 21/3/2023.
- Hackwood 1898, p93
- ^{xvii} Carolyn C Fenwick, The Poll taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381: pt 1 Bedfordshire-Leicestershire, Oxford : British Academy, 1998-2005, p23
- ^{xix} J E E S Sharp, E G Atkinson and J J O'Reilly, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Edward III, File 54', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 8, Edward III*, London, 1913, pp. 107-117. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol8/pp107-117>. Viewed 22/3/2023.
- ^{xx} George Wrottesley, 'History of the Lane Family', *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Series 3, 1910 p145
- ^{xxi} Frederic William Willmore, *A History of Walsall and Its Neighbourhood*, W.H. Robinson 1887, p240 via Google Books https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=1Wop-2V-E_EC&pg=GBS.PA238&hl=en viewed 6/8/2022.
- ^{xxii} 'Parishes: Dudley'.
- ^{xxiii} Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III 1430-1343 p101/2 <https://archive.org/details/calendarpatentr18offigoog/page/100/mode/2up?q=Hogges>
- ^{xxiv} Staffordshire Record Society, *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, Vol 9, 1888, pp 41, 53, 65, 103.
- ^{xxv} Frederick W Willmore, *A History of Walsall*, p68-70 (flat caps DVD).
- ^{xxvi} Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III: Volume 7, 1343-1346, [British History Online](https://www.british-history.ac.uk)
- ^{xxvii} Wrottesley, 1893, p66/7
- ^{xxviii} George Wrottesley, 'Crecy and Calais AD 1346-1347 from the Rolls in the Public Record Office and a MS. in the College of Arms', *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* Vol18 Pt2, 1897, p20, p6.
- ^{xxix} *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Vol7*, 1891 p505 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015031079307&view=1up&seq=539&skin=2021>
- ^{xxx} L.J Villalon, "'Taking the king's shilling" to avoid "the wages of sin": royal pardons for military malefactors during the Hundred Years War', *The Hundred Years War Part III*, p375.
- ^{xxxi} Edmund King, *Medieval England*, The British Library, 1988, p154.
- ^{xxxii} *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Vol7*, 1891 p599/600. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015031079307&view=1up&seq=600&skin=2021>
- ^{xxxiii} Seb Barfield, *The Beauchamp Earls of Warwick 1268-1369*, pp128,152 https://www.academia.edu/20102430/THE_BEAUCHAMP_EARLS_OF_WARWICK_1268_1369 viewed 13/11/2022.
- ^{xxxiv} Hemingway, p114-6.
- Timeline of the Hundred Years War, Royal Armouries [https://collections.royalarmouries.org/hundred-years-war/timeline#:~:text=The%20Hundred%20Years'%20War%20\(1337,sea%2C%20raids%2C%20and%20sieges](https://collections.royalarmouries.org/hundred-years-war/timeline#:~:text=The%20Hundred%20Years'%20War%20(1337,sea%2C%20raids%2C%20and%20sieges) viewed 21/3/2023.
- ^{xxxv} Nicholas Gribit, *Military pardons 1359*, Medieval Soldiers Database https://www.medievalsoldier.org/about/miscellanea/introduction-military-pardons-database-for-1345-and-1359/Military-Pardons_1359-1.pdf viewed 2/7/2022.