GRANT TO DE CHENEY

At the commise de fief of 1204 Sampson d'Anneville (this was perhaps, for reasons suggested below, not the same person, the nephew of the Sampson fl. 1180) chose allegiance to the conquering French king, Philip Augustus, no doubt to preserve the Anneville mainland estates. ("Guernsey Assize Roll 1299: Prof. Le Patourel's translation and notes" - Typescript supplied to Darryl Ogier by Joan Stevens, Jersey, 1985: f. 18; Société Jersiaise, Rolls of the Assizes held in the Channel Islands in the second year of the reign of Edward II AD 1309 (Jersey, 1903), p. 38. cf. W. Stevenson, "English Rule in the Channel Islands in a period of transition 1204-1259", Transactions of la Société Guernesiaise xx (1977), 234-258.)

The Guernsey fief – the Fief d'Anneville - was lost to the Annevilles and returned to the proprietorship of the English Crown.

King John's son, Henry III, by charter of 15 May 1248 granted to the fief to William de Cheney.(Calendar of Charter Rolls Henry III, vol. i 1226-1257 (London, 1903) p. 331. The Charter Rolls are not indexed in detail in the National Archives' catalogue, but it should be possible to obtain a copy of this enrolment. See: https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C393645.)

This Charter of 1248 was recited in a confirmatory Charter of Henry VIII (see below). The version (in French doubtless from a Latin original) supplied in connection with a Royal Commission of 1579 reads, in English, as follows:
Henry by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Normandy and of Aquitaine and count of Anjou to all archbishops bishops abbots priors counts barons justiciars viscounts prefects and ministers and to their bailiffs and to all his faithful subjects greeting.
Know you that we have given ceded and by this Charter confirm to our beloved and faithful William de Cheney the revenue of £10 tournois with its appurtenances in the island of Guernsey which belonged to Sampson d'Anneville which have escheated from our Norman lands to hold and be held by the said William and by his heirs of us and of our successors for as long as the lands of England and of Normandy shall remain not joined together in rendering to us and to our successors the services due and customary. Therefore, we will and firmly command for us and for our successors that the said William and his heirs shall have and hold the said revenue of £10 tournois with all its appurtenances from us and from our successors well and peaceably and entirely for as long as the aforesaid lands of England and Normandy remain joined [sic] upon making to us and to our successors the services due and customary. Given under our hand at Worcester on 15 June of the 32nd year of our reign [1248]. (Greffe, Guernsey; Greffe Coll. no. 10, p. 98, an eighteenth-century copy)

The calendared version of this Charter records that by it Henry III granted to William de Chaeny "*a rent of 10l. of Tours in the isle of Gernere, late of Sampson de Aundevill, which was the king's escheat of the lands of the Normans to be held by the said William, his heirs and assigns, by rendering to the king the services due therefrom, until the lands of England and Normandy be one"*.(Calendar of Charter Rolls vol. i, p. 331.) This version may be more accurate than that given above in that there is in the latter a contradiction, perhaps to be

accounted for by a copying error, in the penultimate paragraph concerning the re-joining, or not re-joining, according to an earlier paragraph, of England and Normandy.

The extente of Crown revenues of that same year, 1248, notes, without naming any seigneur, that the two carucates of fief d' Anneville owed the King, by the terms of its tenure, the duty of keeping a prison. (7 H. de Sausmarez, The Extentes of Guernsey 1248 and 1331 and other documents relating to the ancient usages and customs in that island (Guernsey, 1934), p. 26.)
The jurors of the parish of St Sampson gave evidence contributing to inquisitions of 1274 that the heirs of (William) de Cheney held those two carucates from the escheat of Sampson d'Audeville, though at that date, probably pending the settlement of de Cheney's estate, there was some doubt, causing the fief temporarily to be in the hands of the King's Prevost. (Société Jersiaise, Extente des Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, Aurigny et Serk suivie des Inquisitions dans les Iles de Jersey et Guernesey 1274 Edouard I (Jersey, 1877), p. 33.)

Later records suggest that before the time of the reversion of the fief to John (1204) it had been owned not solely by Sampson d'Anneville but by Sampson and John d'Anneville. These perhaps were the sons and heirs of the Sampson named in 1180. The assize judges of 1299 upon seeking quo warranto evidence from ... heard (AR 1299, f. 18, AR 1309, p. 38. Stevenson)
In 1299, Philip de Cheney, son and one of the heirs of William de Cheney, asserted before assizes that he enjoyed the tenements and their appurtenances once held by Sampson d'Anneville and John d'Anneville, although he could not for the moment exhibit the charters to the judges because these were kept in England. He was given time to present these when the judges were in Jersey. (10 Assize Roll 1299, f. 18; Rolls of the Assizes ... 1309, pp. 38-39.)
By the time of the assizes of 1309 the fief was partly in the hands of the same Philip de Cheney and partly of his brother Nicolas. Upon being questioned how they claimed the twelfth sheaf (champart) of all corn grown upon the four bouvées of their land in the parish of St Sampson they referred to Henry III's charter to their father William de Cheney described above. This matter was referred to a jury and the brothers required to present the charter in England.
In the meantime, the jury reported that John and Sampson d'Anneville had indeed collected the champart as alleged.
The descent of the fief to modern times is well known and in fact recited in some of the title deeds.

This report turns to some detail of the Fouaschin period of ownership.

2. The Fouaschin seigneurs and the Tudors
By contract of 16 February 1510 Lord Brooke, a descendant of the Cheneys, conveyed the Fief d'Anneville (together with fiefs le Comte, Carteret and Beuval and other property in Guernsey) to Nicholas Fouaschin, the son of Thomas. (Priaulx Library: Fashion family file.)
This Nicholas was a Guernsey merchant based in Southampton and one of the gentlemen ushers at the court of King Henry VIII.(T.W.M. de Guerin, "Feudalism in Guernsey", Transactions of the Guernsey Society of Natural Science, vi
(1909), 58-82, pp.77-78. E.F. Carey, "Historical Pitfalls for Students of Local History" Transactions of la Société

Guernesiaise xx (1925), 435-455, pp. 448-449; M. Fauroux, Recueil des Actes des Ducs de Normandie (911-1066) (Caen, 1961), p. 29 n. 47. Nicholas's son, Thomas (d. 1558), became mayor of Southampton, and to him Nicholas conveyed the Fief d'Anneville (and the others) on 31 October 1535.)

Thomas Fouaschin (or Fashion to use the name and its variants by which the family was known by this date) was challenged as to his title to his fiefs, including Anneville, by a Royal commission of Elizabeth I of 1597. He supplied some imaginative material, particularly a purported act of the Norman Exchequer of 1061 telling the story of the expulsion of pirates from Guernsey by Sampson d'Anneville and his consequent reward. Not only in that there is no original or any other such early reference to the Norman Exchequer known, Fouaschin's submission to the Commissioners also referred to payments due in 1061 in livres tournois, which was not the currency at that time. (Island Archives: Royal Court Library Historical Documents, vii, 35r-62v, ff. 45r-46v.)

Nicolas' connection with the court of Henry VIII was mentioned above and doubtless this helped Thomas gain confirmation of the (authentic) Charter of 1248 by letters patent of Henry VIII of 30 June 1546.(Recited Historical Documents, vii ff. 49r-50r. I cannot find any enrolment of this; certainly, it is not recorded in the Letters and Papers Henry VIII (21 vols and addenda, London, 1864-1932).

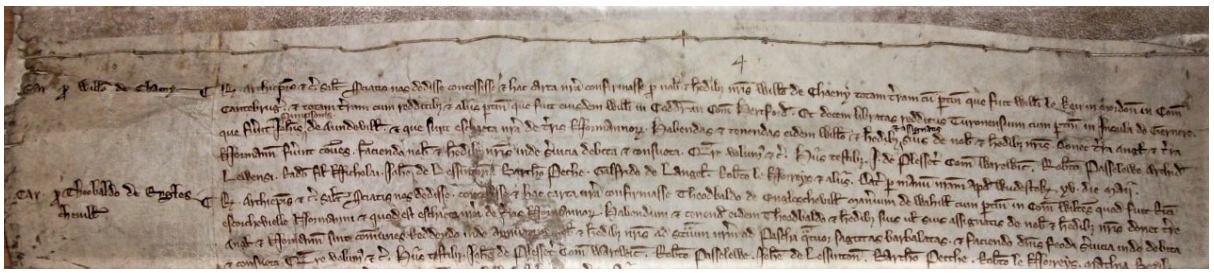
For sure the difficulties to acceed in 1597 archive materials preceding the 1204 is at the origin of the purported imaginative material supplied. But probably we can think that the goal was to justify a state of fact that at the time was difficult to prove otherwise. It is also possible that it was based on oral tradition existing at that time or inside the Fouaschin family.

The Chapel

The chapel of St Thomas d'Anneville attached to the fief, in or near its manor house. (Cf. J.A. McCormack, Channel Island Churches (Chichester, 1986), pp. 289-299.)

This is known from the appointment in 1498 by the Bishop of Coutances of Dom John Hardy, following the death of the previous chaplain, Dom John Ettur. This was at the request of the Dominus temporalis of the Fief, Edmond de Cheney. (G.E. Lee, "Extraits des registres du Secrètariat de l'Évêché de Coutances 1487-1557", Société Jersiaise Bulletin, ii (1889), p. 416.).

HERE THE CALENDARED GRANT



Document Ref **TNA C53.40 m.4**

Date: 15th May 1248

Transcribed and Translated by J.C. Sutton M.A. FRICS.
Date: 05 November 2022

Notes

In transcribing names, both of persons and locations the form as it appears in the original document is retained. Where the modern form of a name is known this is used in the translation in respect of both personal names and place-names.

Brackets thus / . . . . . / indicate an illegible word or phrase; or an unclear meaning.

[……] a missing portion of text which the transcriber can reconstruct

<……..> words interlined in the original

(……) editorial comment

{……} words or phrases bracketed in the original text.

Transcription

Willelmo de Chaeny *The King to the Archbishops etc. Greetings Be it known that we have given, granted and by this our charter we have confirmed for ourselves and our heirs to William de Chaeny all the land with appurtenances that was William le /Keu/ (Caieux) in Morden in the County of Cantebrug' (Cambridge) and all the land with rents and other appurtenances that was the same William's in Goddran in the County of Hertford and ten poundsworth of rented land with appurtenances in the Island Gernere (Guernsey?) that were John <Sampsonis ……> de Aundevill and that are /our escheats/ of the lands of Nomandy. To have and to hold to the same William and his heirs <and assignes> of us and our heirs they are given of the land of England and the land of Normandy to make to us and our heirs therefore the services owed and customery, because we wish it. These being witnesses;- John de Plesseter Earl of Warwick, Robert Passelewe Archdeacon of Lewes (1244-1252) Ralph son of Nicholas, John de /Bess…../, Bartholomew Peche, Geoffrey de Langley, Robert le /Notary/ and others. Given by our hand at Woodstock 15th day of May.* (Year not given in calendar)

About the legend of Sampson d'Anneville

There existed effectively a Chevalier d'Anneville in 1066

- A extract of a cronique of the abbaye de Caen mentions the Seigneur of Anneville as one of the Seigneurs that should rule Normandy during the conquest of England and in specific he should rule on Val-de-Saire (https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k54249211/f314) (This extract is included in . It is therefore sure that in 1066 a seigneur d'Ansneville was governor of the Val-de-Saire. Samson had issue first, Guillaume d'Anneville, who was probably the "sire Val-de-Saire" referred to by Wace (l. 13604) as being present at the conquest and who was an under-tenant of Roger de Montgomery in Hampshire, and a second son, Humphrey, who was a sub-tenant of Eudo Dapifer in Hertfordshire.
- The same son Guillaume made a donation in 1106 of a church to the Abbey of Lessay. A second son, N. d'Anneville went in England and let various traces being cited in various text (https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k54249211/f314)
- A son of Guillaume d'Anneville, that had name Geoffreoy confirmed in 1118 the donation of his father (https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k54249211/f314).
- Another son of Guillaume d'Anneville was Jean d'Anneville that seems to have confirmed in 1139 the donations of the formers at the abbey of Lessay and he got

mentioned in other various documents (see again for references https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k54249211/f314)

- His nephew with the same name Sampson (son of Guillaume) is mentioned in 1208 in the charter 268 of the livre noir de l'Abbaye de Lessay as he did donations in memory of his deceased parents and also (as you found) in the Norman Exchequer Roll for 1180 as paying a fine pro concordia duelli, namely for the peaceful settlement of a judicial duel (Ogier research - 2 V. Moss (ed.), Pipe Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy for the reign of Henry II 1180 and 1184 (London, 2004), p. 26. On what little is known of the Anneville family see T.W.M. de Guerin, "An account of the families of de St Martin and de la Court (Seigneurs of Trinity)", Société Jersiaise Bulletin xliv (1919), 54-95, pp. 79-80.
- This nephew had also a brother with the name John (https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k54249211/f314)
- This John seem to correspond to the John whose lands in Guernsey were escheated (the grant we found and the researches of Darryl Ogier)

So the possibility is that the fief d'Anneville was originally considered in Normandy a fief d'Haubert and this could be one of the reasons why it was very esteemed, even if in the fact after 1208 was very reduced and after that was given to the De Chesney it kept only the prison.