



Wareham

Family

History



Part One of a presentation of information about the **Wareham** 'Family'



Acknowledgements



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William Warham Picture copyright to Lambeth Palace archive.

Relevant photographs were 'taken' by CR Wareham during the many visits made to key places of interest.

Aim



The aim of these presentations is to provide the viewer with an overview of the Wareham 'Family', its origins and evolution through history, bringing together genealogical information which has lain buried in manuscripts, church records, census archives and various books since they were created, to help build a picture of the people who have and do make up the families 'Wareham'.

My personal family tree links in to this 'great tree' and I will be tracing the story and revealing my tree as we go.

The presentation will eventually include audio and video clips as well as pictures, maps, hyperlinks to information and pedigree charts to help support the journey.

Objectives



By the end of this presentation you will be able to:

- Explain the current accepted origins of the Wareham name
- Identify where and when the Wareham families lived
- Describe the links between the various spellings of the Wareham name
- Highlight specific information about notable individuals

Note: These objectives may alter slightly; or be added to during this development period.

Also, there is no suggestion here that every Wareham/Warham is related. It is my intention to show my family tree and to provide evidence of those Wareham/Warham' who link into it.

The journey begins.....

The Wareham Name

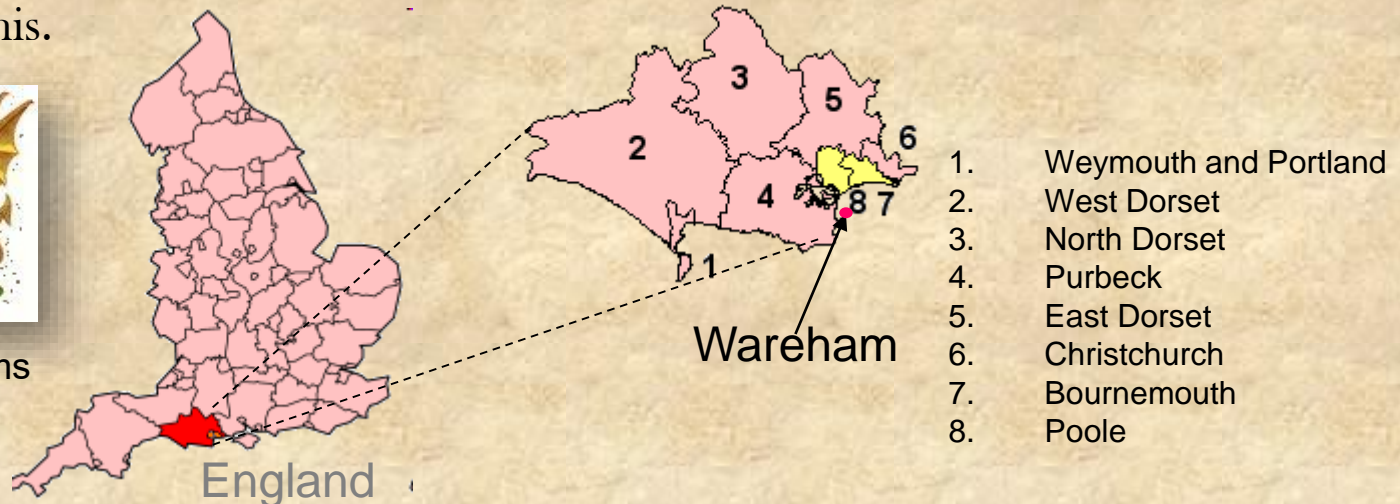


The Wareham name can be found in Dorsetshire around 784 A.D. as mentioned within the Anglo Saxon Chronicles of **Cyneard** slewing **King Cynewulf**; also within the Domesday Books; and then around 1150 A.D. *“where they were Lords of the Manor of Wareham from very ancient times”*.

Here is an indicator that the Wareham name existed **prior** to 1066 and is therefore not a Norman name as some suggest. Perhaps we can find more evidence to support this.



Dorset's Coat of Arms



Wareham is still a popular market town situated between the rivers Frome and Piddle. There is scant information surviving about the Wareham families between 1150 and 1435 and this has been included where possible, for example with **Ranulph De Warham** the Bishop of Chichester in 1217.

Scriptor



The spelling of the name varies through examples such as; Werham, Wereham, Waram, Warram, Warham, Wareham. This can be partly attributed to the literacy skills of the scribes of the time and to regional dialects and language structure as well as to verbal interpretation of the pronunciation.

“Due to a lack of standard spelling in Medieval times, if Scribes heard things garbles, they wrote it garbled.”

(Our thanks and gratitude to Professor Mark Ormrod University of York)

It should be noted that up until the 8th century, England was made up of seven ‘kingdoms’ of which used three or four dialects. Alfred the Great eventually defeated the Danes and then revived learning and writing and encouraged English rather than Latin.



Scriptor



Wareham. Dorset. [Werham 784A.D. Anglo Saxon Chronicle.]

Werham cir. 894A.D. noted in Asser's life of King Alfred. Oxf 1904.

Waerham. Cir. 930A.D. Anglo Saxon Laws. Herefordshire.

Warham. Domesday Book. 1086 - 1130A.D. 'Ham by a weir'.

Warham. A Village in Norfolk linked to the **De Warham** family.

It should be noted that the language that was spoken during these early times, was quite different to that spoken today, hence the variation in spelling in part. [Listen...](#)

(Our thanks and gratitude to Alaric Hall for the Audio donated by <http://www.alarichall.org.uk/phd.php>)

1086 Domesday



Within the Domesday book we find **Hugh De Quarham** (Of Warham), as he is sometimes styled, probably from having the custody of the important castle there (Corfe) together with the shrievalty. Domesday tells us, having deprived the Abbot of Abbotsbury of his seignery in Wadone, (identified by Eyton as Broad Waddon, in the parish of Portisham,) gave it to the ancient abbey near Havre of Montivillier.

Referring to ‘**Gallia Christiana**,’ we find it was really Hugh’s wife who made this donation to the Norman nuns, robbing the English monks. An abstract of her charter is given, in which she is styled ‘*Haduidis filia Nicholai de Baschelvilla uxor Hugonis De Varhan (Warham) filii Griponis.*’

In summary, what this infers is some interesting information, that **Hugh Warham** was the son of **Grip**, elsewhere recorded as **Hugh Fitz Grip**. Not much is known about **Grip** (or **Gripp**) other than he may have been a Danish King.

1086



The doings in Dorset of **Hugh**, the son of **Grip**, or **Grip**, are a good specimen. He was dead at the time of Domesday. Hugh was probably named from having custody of the castle there with the shrievalty. Haduidis filia Nicholai De Baschelvilla, uxor **Hugonis de Varham** (Warham) fillii Griponis.

The widow of **Hugh fitz Grip** is said with great probability to have been married by Alured of Lincoln, to whose heirs the Dorset fief certainly descended. This suggests that the shrievalty of Dorset and custody of Wareham Castle were heritable as well.

1087 Domesday



About 1087 a year after Domesday had begun, we find **Alured** of Lincoln described as **Alfridus De Guarham** (Alfred Wareham) i.e. Wareham, witnessing a Lincolnshire charter of Ivo Talebois to Spalding Abbey. Checking a map, Spalding Abbey is only 61 miles from Warham, Norfolk via King's Lynn.

The village of Warham in Norfolk was home to the De Warham family; I have information linking their relationship to the Warham family of Osmington, which we will come to later.

The family crest of this time is shown here although the source of the image is as yet, unidentified and I have a concern that it is probably dated much later than suggested, although Heraldry began around 1127.

The Domesday Book Online shows **Hugh**, son of **Grip** - Also called **Hugh of Warham**, Sheriff of Dorset; in service of **Queen Matilda**. Holdings in 9 counties from Leics. South.

1127

In 1127, England's **King Henry I** wrote an account of knighting his son-in-law, Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou.

As he inducted the 15-year-old Geoffrey V into the knighthood, King Henry I hung a symbol around the boy's neck.



Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou



That symbol was a shield emblazoned with gold lions.

This event was the first recorded instance of a heraldic symbol being passed from one generation to the next.

1150



“where they were Lords of the Manor of Wareham from very ancient times”.

It is not clear where this sentence came from originally, however on analysing the wording I am curious as to what ‘*very ancient times*’ actually means.

The best I can find is that it means ‘beyond living memory’.

If this is the case, then it is reasonable to suggest that someone writing in 1150 may have referred to a time beyond living memory, where stories passed down through generations could feasibly stretch back 150 years or more. Take into account the perspective of people at the time, this could well provide the context that this means back in time beyond the Domesday period and into the Dark Ages.

The Dark Ages



A rough timeline:

300A.D. The start of the decline of the Roman Empire

435A.D. The approximate date when the last Romans left Britain

442A.D. The Saxon Rebellion

550A.D. Beginning of Germanic invasions of Britain

750A.D. Education begins to take a structured hold

776A.D. Battle of Otford by Offa, King of Mercia (Curiously also where Archbishop Warham built a castle)

871A.D. The Vikings invade Britain with the first attack at Lindisfarne

1011A.D. England - Danish conquest of southern England

1066A.D. England - Death of Edward the Confessor Battle of Hastings Coronation of William the Conqueror

1200



Guy of Warham (de Warham) A sale of land.

'Grant by Roger Drawesquerd of Burnham Norton, Norfolk, to Thomas Denton of Burnham Norton, of a rood of land (location specified) in Burnham Norton for 10s silver and an annual rent of 1 rose payable on 24 June, with seal of Roger Drawesquerd.'

'Witnesses: Peter le Veautre (Veautre), John of Gimmingham (de Gimmingham), Roger Chaplain (Chapeleyn), Ralph his brother, William de Aungre, John le Ray, Richard de la Hil, William Custaunce, Humphrey le Splicer, John atte Falgate, Guy of Warham (de Warham), Bartholomew le Loverd and others.'

Rood is an Old English unit of area, equal to one quarter of an acre or 10890 sq ft (approximately 1011 m², 10.1 acres or 0.1 hectares).

Covering dates [13th century] Held by: **The National Archives, Kew**

Piece reference **WARD 2/52/178/5** Record Summary. Scope and content.

Legal status: **Public Record(s)**

Language: **Latin**

1200

These documents are held at **Dorset History Centre**

1 doc. Language: **Latin**. Contents: **Grant**



[1] **Ralph Kene** [2] **John Kene**, his brother

Property: a moiety of a house with outbuildings in **Castle Street**, next to the **Castle ditch**, which was once in the tenure of **John Cole**. The tenement lies between the **Castle gate**, which is to the east and a messuage belonging to **Roger Warham**, **Christchurch**

Term: for the lifetime of [2] and his legitimate heirs

Rent: a pair of globes worth 1d at **Trinity**

Witnesses: **Walter de Ferringeford**, then constable of **Christchurch**, **Richard Tyreuach**, **Robert Punch**, **Henry Longo**, **John Harold** and **Denis the clerk.**'

Seal: green, vesicle shaped with a scorpion in the centre and the letters +s' **RADUS KENE** around the edge

[Druitt number J1]

1207



The following shows *Alexander de Warham* to be a merchant:

King John of England: *Royal Licenses to Export and Import*, 1205-1206

“The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England ...

By Thomas Madox ‘

C.49.

“The King to all his wardens of the ports of the sea, etc. Know you that we have given a license to Alexander de Warham to take out of our land of England one ship of salt and hides to Normandy on paying the ancient lawful and due customs. And we command you that you permit him to do that freely and without impediment”.

De Warham - Norfolk 1217



The **De-Warhams** lived in Norfolk from around 1207 during the reign of King John, 1199 to 1216. One major character of this family being **Ranulph De Warham** who was Bishop of Chichester in 1217 to 1222.

Ranulf was a monk of Norwich Cathedral before becoming prior of that foundation by 1217. Nothing else is known of his ancestry or origins except that he either came from Wareham, Dorset or Warham, Norfolk. He is referred to as magister, showing that he had a university education. He acted as Bishop John de Gray of Norwich's agent during Gray's frequent absences from his see, and after Gray died in 1214, King John of England appointed him the royal custodian of the diocese during the vacancy. With the election of Randulph to Norwich in 1215,

Ranulf was once more left in charge of the diocese while the bishop went to Rome. As the agent for John de Gray, he did most of the administrative work in the diocese.

1217

Ranulf was captured by the baronial forces in May 1216, and was not released until August 1217. He owed his capture to his service to one of the main supporters of **King John**. However, at some point in 1217 he was elected by the cathedral chapter of Norwich to the office of prior. It is unclear if he was ever formally installed as prior before his election as bishop of Chichester. His elevation to the episcopate was due to the influence of the papal legate Cardinal **Guala Bicchieri**.



Ranulf was nominated to the see of Chichester about 17 December 1217, and was consecrated on 7 January 1218. His election was a rare example of a monk being chosen as bishop by a non-monastic cathedral chapter. He mainly occupied himself with diocesan affairs, although he did journey to Rome in 1218 to negotiate about the payment of tribute on the king's behalf.

Ranulf died on 14th or 15th September 1222, after having been paralyzed for some time. His death was commemorated on 15 September. His bones may have been found in the Choir in Chichester Cathedral in 1829 .

1218 - 1223



Godeheut's eldest daughter **Eustache de Planche** married **Hubert de Warham**

29 November 1223

Tower of London. Sussex. Geoffrey Peberel gives half a mark for having a pone against **Hubert de Warham** and **Eustachia**, his wife, for keeping them to an agreement made between them concerning a moiety of the manor of Wyke.

Order to the sheriff of Sussex to take etc. Witness H. etc.

From the fine rolls of HENRY III (28 October 1223-27 October 1224)

Norfolk - 1273



Little Snoring Norfolk

"Walcote" and "Bole's" Manor

In 1278 John, son of Ralph le Strange, held lands here, in 1286 Adam Bole granted by fine, part of this Manor to Richard Bole for life.

He also had the advowson of this Church conveyed to him, by fine, the previous year by John le Strange, Henry de Warham and Richard le Rus, and on this Bole and le Strange had an alternate presentation of this Church.

Norfolk - 1297-1311



TNA Ref: C241/32/105 **Petronella** once wife of **John De Warham**, Winchester.
1297.

Also mention of a **John De Warham**, Chaplain, around the village of Saxlingham,
Norfolk.

William De Warham, Norfolk 1305 and daughter **Alice**.

Nicholas De Wareham, Debtor: Thomas, the son of Nicholas de Bray of Hereford.

Creditor: **Nicholas de Wareham** {Werham} of Hereford.

Amount: 6m. (m mark 2/3 £ or 13s 4d)

Before whom: William Goodknav; Richard Manyward, Clerk; at Hereford.

Writ to: Sheriff of Herefords; Covering dates 18 Apr 1311.

Norfolk - 1324 - 1331



1324, Richard de Elyngham, rector, presented by **Stephen de Warham**, &c.

From: 'Gallow and Brothercross Hundreds: Testerton', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 7, pp. 197-200.

By 1331 **Robert De Warham** and his wife **Elizabeth** granted this tenement at Crostwight, Norfolk to their son in law **John De Holtham** and their daughter **Agnes**.

De Warham's immediate heirs do not appear to have survived the black death and his properties came into the possession of Robert Totteford and his wife Elizabeth.

Salisbury - 1404



C1/6/239 Prior and convent of ivychurch near Clarendon, (Claryngdon) V Edward leche, **John Wareham**, Clerk and **Alice** his wife. Tenement in St Martins Street, New Salisbury, Wilts. 1404. (St Martins Street, I believe was the location of St Matins church situated just East of the Cathedral near Muttons Bridge.



Malshangar nr Basingstoke c.1450



Born C.1450 Malshangar nr Basingstoke to Robert and Elizabeth Warham, William Warham was Archbishop of Canterbury 1503-1532.

William died in Hackington, Kent in 1532 whilst visiting a relation.

William had brothers Robert, Nicholas, Hugh, John.



Compton Vallence - c.1475



Richard Warham 1507 was from Compton Vallence, Dorset married **Thomasine**; his son, **John's**, will dated 9 July 1572 states that:

"Richard Warham, my father was buried at Compton Vallence".

The son **John Warham** married **Katerine Soper** (Kathryn Soper) and they are recorded as living at **Frome Billett Farm, Compton Vallence**.

They had a son called **Thomas Warham**.



Compton Vallence

Croydon - 1478



Towards the close of the fifteenth century, The Manor of Hayling was in the possession of **Thomas Warham, Esq.** who was one of the twelve principle inhabitants presenting to the chauntry of St Mary in 1458 and again in 1476.

Thomas Warham "*Hic jacet Thomas Warham, civis et carpentarius London. et Margareta Uxor ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit 3 Augusti, 1481.*"

The Manor of Hayling (Haling) is situated at the extremity of the town of Croydon, and comprises a park and mansion.

The Tomb shown right is for Thomas and is in Croydon Church.



Croydon - 1478



The tomb in Croydon Minster is often mistaken for that of Hugh **Warham**, brother to Archbishop William **Warham**, however there is strong evidence to show that this is the tomb of Thomas **Warham** as stated in:

‘Account of the Manor of Haling’

‘That Robert Warham was brother to the “citizen and carpenter”, and consequently to his brother Richard, I infer from the arms on the tomb presumed to be in memory of Thomas Warham in Croydon Church, which are those born by his son Hugh, as of the *third house*.’

Croydon - 1478



HALING – In 1202 two carucates of land and a mill in Waddon were the subject of a fine levied between Ralph de Haling and the Prior of Bermondsey. (fn. 99) This may be the holding which at the end of the 15th century is called the manor of Haling and was in the possession of the **Warham** family.

It was held apparently by **Thomas Warham**, described as a citizen and carpenter of London, whose 'will' dated 1478 mentions the mansion-house in which he dwelt at Croydon.

He bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in the parish church of St. John the Baptist, and made a bequest for finding a priest to pray for his soul and the souls of his father and mother and John Stafford, late Archbishop of Canterbury, at the altar of St. Nicholas for two years after his death. (fn. 100)

William Warham of Malshanger, co. Hants, in whose time a rental of the manor of Haling was drawn up, is believed to have been the brother of Thomas, who apparently had no issue. (fn. 101)

Croydon - 1478



This rental shows that the quit-rents payable by the free tenants amounted to 12s. 8d., whilst the copyholds in Croydon and Waddon were worth to the lord 47s. The sum total of the manor was £39 11s. 1d. Sir Nicholas Carew, kt., had a lease of the manor place and John Glover of land called Little Dubbers Hill with the warren and game of coneyes and land in the common fields.

The farm of Selhurst was let at a rent of £12. The manor paid a rent of 21s. 0½d. to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (fn. 102) **Robert Warham** was the father of **William Warham**, Archbishop of Canterbury, **Nicholas Warham** of Malshanger, co. Hants, and **Hugh Warham**, who succeeded him here. (fn. 103) In 1536 Hugh joined with his son William in conveying the manor to the king, after which it remained for some time in the Crown. (fn. 104)

From: 'Croydon: Borough, manors, churches and charities', A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 4 (1912), pp. 217-228. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43054> Date accessed: 30 September 2013.

Osmyngtone - 1551



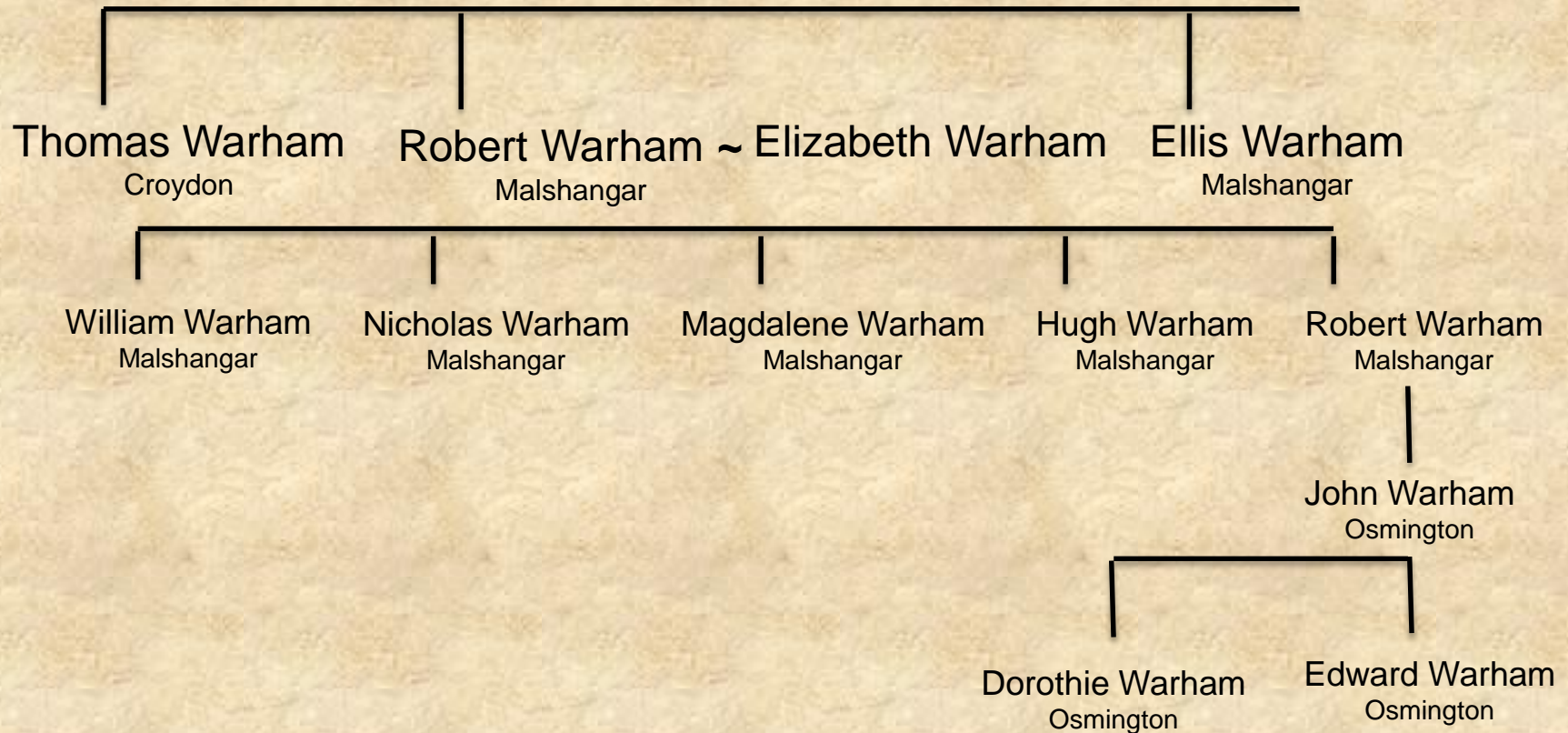
Robert **Warham** of Malshanger Basingstoke, was brother to **Richard Warham** and to **Thomas Warham** of Croydon.

Robert **Warham** was father to **William Warham** Archbishop, **Nicholas, Magdalene, Hugh** and **Robert² Warham**.

Robert² **Warham** was father to **John wareham** of Osmington; (John was Lord of Winderton in Wingham, Kent. A quo **Warham** of Osmington, Dorset).

This was the only link found that joins the ‘families’ of Osmyngtone and Malshanger.

Family Tree - 1500



Osmyngtone link to Malshanger



John wareham of Osmington was father to:

Dorothie Warham, born Maiden Newton 1551. Died 1611 Poxwell.

Edward Wareham

Dorothie married John Hennyng of Poxwell. They had ten children. Poxwell is a small settlement close to Osmington. It consists of an impressive manor house, a farm and a few thatched cottages made of Portland Stone.

Frances Saunders eldest daughter of **Sir Nicholas Saunders MP** and **Elizabeth Blunt**, married **Edward Warham** of Osmington; Edward was Great Nephew to Archbishop William Warham.

The story so far.....



There is much more information coming in the next presentation which will further support the research we have made.

Other researchers



I have come across many other Wareham researchers since beginning this project, many of whom have their own opinions and judgements about the data quality of the information that is available.

The information provided in these presentations is as accurate as I can ascertain. I have analysed the data and questioned its source and content and have not accepted what is there on face value.

However, if you feel there is an error in the detail or the translation, please let me know **but if you do you need to back up your comment with hard evidence that can be referenced.** We have had a few emails where details have been challenged based on hearsay or common errors in the data.

Assumptions have been made by a few researchers, with good intent, however some have fallen foul of the basic rule of checking the source of the data and have accepted what other people have told them as truth.

We are not here to prove other research is incorrect; this is not a challenge! All the data included on this website is based on factual evidence held in our archives.

If you wish to discuss your research, we'd be glad to objectively and without judgement for mutual benefit. Thank you, Good Hunting.

End of Part One



Thank you for viewing this presentation.

If you would like to send us comments about this presentation or the project, please use the Contact Us web page from the web site -

www.familywareham.co.uk/contactus

I am keen to obtain sponsorship to progress this project. What you have seen here is only a very small percentage of the information I have obtained and by recommendation from a trusted source, I have been advised to persevere. If you can help, please do contact us. Thank you.



To return to the Genealogy web page and view Part Two, click the crest.....