

**YOUR SANDES PEDIGREE****PART ONE**(ancestors in **bold** letters)**GENERATION 21.**

In AD 1234 **Simon de Sandis** (2101), also known as **de Sabulonibus**, owned land near Burgh-by-Sands, a village about 6 miles north-west of Carlisle on the line of Hadrian's Wall, in Cumberland. In that year he granted a plot of land to the Cistercian monastery of Holm Cultram, which had been founded about 1150; Holm Cultram is now known as Abbey Holm or Abbey Town, and lies about 14 miles south-west of Burgh. The only other things we know about **Simon** are that he witnessed two documents in 1234 and 1237, and that he is recorded in 1249 as holding lands at Burgh, but something more can be said about his background. Burgh, now pronounced 'Bruff', contains the site of a former castle, and its church contains a plaque stating that King Edward I lay there in state after his death nearby in 1307; the event is further recorded by an obelisk in the fields between the village and the Solway Firth to the north, asserting that he died during an expedition against the Scots in that year.

The family name is taken from the district around Burgh, which used to be called Le Sandes, and they originally held their land there from the Engaynes, Barons of Burgh. In 1610, Denton recorded that 'Between Burgh and the Sands (of the Solway Firth no doubt) was a manor house where one Henry de Sands, a gentleman, held there of the Barons of Burgh a carucate (as much land as a team of oxen could plough in a season) and a half of land in demesne (not let out to tenants), of which place he, his ancestors, and their posterity took their surname.....; but that their manor-house and the lands belonging to the same lye now waste and are the pasture ground belonging to the inhabitants of Burgh. But it is yet called Sandsfield.'. In about 1675 an author named Sandford also wrote that the Sands, who were originally seated at Burgh, had their capital mansion house at a place still called Sandsfield, from which they took their surname.

Sandsfield is shown on current maps as a locality on the Solway where a lane from Burgh reaches the shore beside a stream named the Powburgh. Close to the east of this point is a farm, New Sandsfield, and about 400 yards to the west is an old brick farmhouse and outbuildings overlooking the beach, known as Old Sandsfield. The land granted to the monastery was a house plot at Polleburgh, also known as Powburgh, on the west bank of the Poll which fell into the marsh of Burgh and the River Eden. So it may be that the Sandes mansion was built where Old Sandsfield now stands.

**GENERATION 20 - Issue of **Simon de Sandes** (2101).**

**Henry del Sandes** (2001), also known as **de Sabulonibus** or **de Sabluns**, was a juror in 1272. In the same year he killed Richard Freeman in the town of Burgh, and in 1274 was held prisoner in Carlisle, charged with the killing, but was later released and pardoned. In 1292 he received a grant of land at Burgh from Hugh de Multon, and in 1295

was described as a freeman holding lands at Burgh of Thomas de Multon with service for the same. Possibly he was the Henry de Sandes mentioned by Denton.

GENERATION 19 - Issue of **Henry del Sandes** (2001).

**Richard de Sandes** (1901), also known as **de Sabulonibus**, was witness in 1286 to a deed preserved at Sizergh Castle, Cumbria, granting land in Brigster to Sir William de Pykering. He held land in Le Sandes in 1305, and served on an inquisition at Carlisle in 1317.

GENERATION 18 - Issue of **Richard del Sandes** (1901).

**Richard del Sandes** (1801) was assessed in 1332 at Burgh at £4-18-4d. In 1335 he and others defended a suit for debt of £33-11-0d owed to Peter de Tilliol, chevalier. In 1363 he was indicted for the death of two men but pardoned, and in 1366 was pardoned again for the death of another. In 1377 he and Robert Moubray, chevalier, were returned to Parliament at Westminster as Knights of the Shire for Cumberland, and the sheriff levied £28 for their expenses in attending for 70 days. His arms, 'd'ar a une fesse daunsee et 3 crosslettes fitches de (gules)', are the earliest recorded for the family, and are thought to derive from those of Engayne.

GENERATION 17 - Issue of **Richard del Sandes** (1801).

**Thomas del Sandes** (1701) was evidently a lawyer of great standing. He was attorney for Michael del Sandes in 1377, served on important Commissions in 1387, 1388 and 1398, was Commissioner of the Peace for Cumberland from 1385 to 1398, Justice of the Peace at Carlisle in 1390, and Knight of the Shire for Cumberland in 1391 and 1395, attending Parliament at Westminster with William de Stapleton in that capacity for thirty-six days in each of those years, with an allowance of £14-18-0d. In 1399 he was again summoned to Westminster, with others, to appear before King and Council in Parliament. From 1377 to 1379 he held fisheries in the River Eden, on which Carlisle stands. And through his marriage to **Margaret**, daughter and heir of **Marmaduke (Amandus) Mounceaux**, he acquired extensive lands, including the manor of Redmayn located about two miles north of Cockermouth on the west coast of Cumberland. These lands were to be the subject of much litigation between his great-grandsons Thomas Curwen and **William** (1401) of Rottington, and also between Curwen and Edward Redmayn, in which each accused the other of illegally detaining deeds to the manor.

Assuming **Thomas** to have been adult in 1377 he might have been born in the 1350s, and the date of his death is known exactly. In the north wall of the church at Isel, about three miles north-east of Cockermouth, is a very well preserved memorial brass, inscribed in Latin, the translation of which reads 'Here lies Thomas de Sandes, Esquire, who died on the Fourteenth of November AD 1415. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.'. The brass was dug up outside the church during restoration in 1878, but was probably originally within it, and may have formed part of a monument bearing the figure of a knight in armour.

The seal of **Thomas** was owned by Col T M Sandys of Graythwaite in the early 20th century, when it was lost; it was of metal or stone, and may have been found in Carlisle Cathedral. Several impressions of the original exist in the Sandys family, and a silver

replica is at Graythwaite Hall. The seal was circular, about one inch in diameter, and bore the Sandes arms, titled and surmounted by a 14th century haume covered by a short mantlet under a plume of feathers, the whole under a canopy of Gothic form and surrounded by a scroll bearing the words 'Sigill. Thomas de Sandes'. The arms are 'Argent a fesse dancettee between three cross-crosslets fitchee gules'. Almost the same arms, 'Argent a daunce between three crosslets fitchy gules' are to be seen on one of eleven shields preserved in the Fraternity of Carlisle Cathedral. These were removed from the bosses and cornices of the wooden vaulted 13th century roof of the cathedral when it was renewed in 1856; the shields commemorated contributions by local nobility and gentry to rebuilding of the cathedral choir after a fire in 1292, which suggests that the Sandes were already of some status in **Simon's** time. The Sandes arms also appear in Camerton church, which dates from 1510. They are on the tomb of Black Tom Curwen, a famous warrior of the day, and on a Curwen hatchment showing the marriage of Elizabeth Sandes (B 1505), grand-daughter and heiress of **Thomas**, to Christopher Curwen of Camerton, son of Tom.

William del Sandes (1702), identified tentatively as a brother of **Thomas**, was a chaplain, and parson of the church of Kirkbride, about 9 miles west of Carlisle, in 1393 and 1395. In 1406 he was plaintiff with Thomas de Raughton, parson of Orton, in a fine (a settlement) by which they received a grant of ten marks a year from the manor of Redmayn; a mark was £0-13-4d. Orton lies between Appleby and Kendal.

Robert del Sandes (1703) is also identified as probably a brother of **Thomas**. In 1401 he stood surety with Gilbert of Burgh and two others for John of the Sandes of Fournes (B1601) (now Furness), and for Thomas Maweson of Rosthwaite. In five of eight Visitation Pedigrees dated 1530 to 1634 he was described as of St Bee's, about five miles south of Whitehaven. Four of them show him as the progenitor of the St Bee's/Rottington Sandes, from whom you are descended, but this can not be correct because your ancestor **William** (1602) must have been a son of **Thomas** (1701), rather than Robert, to enable his descendant Thomas Curwen to claim **Thomas's** lands in Cumberland. However, these four pedigrees show also that he was the ancestor of the Furness Sandes from which the many Sandys lines derive, and this seems fairly certain on the basis that he was probably the father of John Sandes (B1601) for whom he stood surety as above.

#### GENERATION 16- Issue of **Thomas del Sandes** (1701) and **Margaret Mounceaux**.

Thomas Sandys (1601), son and heir, was seized of the manor of Redmayn, and was living there about 1451. He seems to have been the first to spell his name with a y.

**William** (1602) of Rottington was plaintiff in 1416 to a fine of one third of the manor and advowson (the right of presentation to a church benefice) of the church of Orton to the use of William de Legh chivaler, and his wife Agnes; Orton is about half way between Kendal and Penrith. In 1421 **William** obtained from John Loudam and his wife Alice, daughter of Robert Rodyngton, the manor of Rodyngton by a fine: this recognised his right to the manor with appurtenances, and also to five messuages ( mansion houses and grounds), sixty acres of land, and four acres of meadow with appurtenances, in Dereham, Egremont and Derwentfelles. In 1448, **William** was Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer ( a royal commission with power to hear and determine criminal causes) for Cumberland.

According to Fleming, Rotting ton 'was anciently given to a younger brother of the Flemings who took the surname of Rotington, from whom it came to the Sands'. From Hutchinson, Rottington was so called because it was usually haunted with barnacles, rotgeese (brent geese) and wildfowl before it was inhabited. In the early twentieth century, what remained of Rottington manor formed one end of a very large barn which looked to have been much rebuilt; it was said to contain a very old fireplace and to have been burnt down, destroying the family records. The land around had been farmed by the same family of tenants for two hundred years.

Margaret (1603) is alleged to have been married to Richard Orfeur, with whom in 1384 she was party to a fine with **Thomas** (1701) and his wife, by which she had a life interest in the manor of Redmayn at an annual rent of a rose at the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist. But the date of the fine and the link with **Thomas** suggest that Margaret was his sister and should be identified as (1704).

#### GENERATION 15 - Issue of **William Sandes** (1602).

**Christopher** (1501), Lord of Rottington, was party in 1474 to an award on limits of land with the Prior of St Bee's. In 1486 he was granted the office of Porter of the Gates of Carlisle Castle, and in 1496 he was party to a suit against the Prior.

#### GENERATION 14 - Issue of **Christopher Sandes** (1501).

**William** (1401) of Rottington and his wife were party in 1498 to an agreement with the Prior of St Bee's about a piece of land between there and Rottington. In 1509 to 1512 he defended suits by Thomas Curwen that he and William Swale, a gentleman of London, had conspired to defraud Thomas of the manor of Redmayn and other lands in Cumberland.

#### GENERATION 13 - Issue of **William Sandes** (1401).

**Roger** (1301) of Rottington was listed in about 1526 amongst the gentry of Cumberland. He was also mentioned in 1538 in correspondence from the Abbot of St Mary's, York, about procurement of hawks from St Bee's. He was buried at St Bee's in 1540.

William (1302) conveyed a gift of hawks from St Bee's for Queen Catherine, the last wife of Henry VIII, in 1544.

#### GENERATION 12 - Issue of **Roger Sandes** (1301).

**William** (1201) of Rottington married **Elizabeth**, daughter of **William Orfeur**. He was listed among gentlemen of Cumberland called out by Sir Thomas Wharton in 1543 for service upon the Borders, being required together with Edward Berdesy to provide ten horse for the Lord of St Bee's. He was buried at St Bee's in 1561. His arms were recorded in the Visitation of the North in 1530 as 'Or, a fesse dauncetee of four points between three crosses-crosslet fitchee gules'.

Robert (1202) was buried at St Bee's in 1547.

An unnamed daughter (1203) was married at St Bee's in 1543, to William Richmond.

#### GENERATION 11 - Issue of **William Sandes** (1201) and **Elizabeth Orfeur**.

**Robert** (1101) of Rottington probably married twice. His first wife appears to have been **Anne**, daughter of **Jervase Middleton** of Lyghton, Co. Lancaster by his wife **Anne**, daughter of **William Kirkby** of Raucliff, Lancs. By **Anne**, who died in 1574, **Robert** had nine children. His second wife was Elinor, daughter of John Skylton, by whom he had a son. In 1572, 1577, 1582 and 1586, he was plaintiff with others in fines on many areas of land in Cumberland. In 1585 he was nominated by Archbishop Grindall as a governor of St Bee's Grammar School. He died in 1588 and was buried at St Bee's..

Jeneta or Jonet (1102) was baptised at St Bee's in 1544, and in 1567 she was married there to John Wilson.

Nothing is known of Joane (1103) and Elizabeth (1104).

Mabell (1105) was married to Leonard, second son of Richard Brisco of Crofton, Cumberland.

#### GENERATION 10.

##### Issue of **Robert Sandes** (1101) and **Anne Middleton**:

Elizabeth (1001) was baptised at St Bee's in 1553.

**Henry** (1002) of Rottington was baptised at St Bee's in 1562. He married there in 1584 **Helena Fletcher** of Tallantire. In 1585 to 1598 he was party to fines on various lands in Cumberland, and defendant in three suits. He was buried at St Bee's in 1613 or 1614, and his wife in 1613.

Dorothy (1003) was baptised at St Bee's in 1563, and was married to **Helena's** brother George Fletcher of Tallantire, who died in 1637. Their daughter Catherine was married to Robert of Rottington (0903).

Robert (1004) and James (1005) were baptised at St Bee's in 1564 and 1567 and buried there in 1585 and 1621 respectively.

Nicholas (1006) was baptised at St Bee's in 1569.

Helena (1007) was baptised at St Bee's in 1570 and was married there to Marcus Steinbergher in 1591.

Jeneta (1008) and Anne (1009) were baptised at St Bee's in 1571 and 1573

respectively.

Issue of **Robert Sandes** (1101) and Elinor Skylton:

Walter (1010) was baptised at St Bee's in 1585 and his will proved in 1622.

Continued in Part Two