

**The Bury family** in British History Online ~<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol5/pp128-133>

The manor of BURY was held of the lord of Tottington as one knight's fee. (fn. 24) The tenant bore the local surname, and in **1193–4 Adam de Bury** offered 5 marks for having the king's good will after the rebellion of John, Count of Mortain. (fn. 25) Under Roger de Montbegon **Adam de Bury, son of Ailward de Bury** by his wife Alice de Montbegon, (fn. 26) in 1212 held the fee of one knight 'of ancient tenure'; (fn. 27) the formation of this holding may therefore date from the early part of the 12th century. In **1302 Henry de Bury** held the fee of the Earl of Lincoln. (fn. 28) In 1313 he made a settlement of the manor, (fn. 29) and two years later was killed in some of the disturbances raised by Adam Banastre. (fn. 30)

**His son Henry** died without issue, on which his daughter **Alice, wife of Roger de Pilkington**, and her son Roger succeeded in establishing their right to the manor, although her mother **Margery, daughter of Richard de Radcliffe**, had endeavoured to secure it or a portion of the estate for her younger son Henry. (fn. 31)

Footnotes:

24. Lancs. Inq. and Extents (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 59, 60, 145. After the Montbegons sold Tottington to the Lacys, Bury was held of the Earl of Lincoln, as in 1242, when it was part of the dower of the countess (*ibid.* 153); and afterwards of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster. Sake fee of 8s. and castleward 10s. were payable for Bury; Extent of 17 Edw. II; Sheriff's Compotus of 22 Edw. III.

25. Farrer, Lancs. Pipe R. 77. A little later Henry de Bury is named; *ibid.* 355. It was probably **another Henry de Bury who about 1240** attested a surrender of part of Rochdale rectory; Whalley Coucher (Chet. Soc.), i, 143.

26. In **1244–5 Adam de Bury** laid claim to the Montbegon inheritance on the strength of this descent; the jury did not allow it, so that Alice may have been illegitimate; Assize R. 482, m. 17. **Alice, wife of Eward (or Ailward) de Bury**, received from her father, Adam de Montbegon, land in Tottington; Lancs. Inq. and Extents, i, 61.

27. *Ibid.* 60. Robert de Bury and **Adam de Bury** attested an Eccles Charter about 1205; Whalley Coucher (Chet. Soc.), i, 57. It is impossible to say how many Adams there were. **Adam de Bury** secured an acknowledgement of his right to a moiety of Shuttleworth in 1227; Final Conc. (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), i, 49. He was one of the twelve knights engaged in the perambulation of the forest in 1228; Lancs. Pipe R. 420. A little later he confirmed land in Marland to Stanlaw Abbey; Whalley Coucher, ii, 593. He held the knight's fee in 1242; Inq. and Extents, i, 153. Four years later he recovered a small strip of land, probably on the boundary, against Geoffrey de Radcliffe; Assize R. 404, m. 3. An **Adam, son of Adam de Bury, appears in 1246** at Bradley, near Chipping, but he may be of another family; Final Conc. i, 102. The king in 1250 ordered the sheriff not to place **Adam de Bury** on juries so long as he continued to be coroner; Close R. 64, m. 1. In **1251 Adam** was one of the knights attesting the grant of Ordsall to David de Hulton; Gregson, Fragments (ed. Harland), 347. The rights of **Adam's mill were in 1256** acknowledged by two of the tenants, who agreed to grind corn growing on the lands they held of him to the twentieth measure; but should Adam allow his mill to fall into decay then they were to be at liberty to grind elsewhere, without giving any multure to him; Final Conc. i, 120. Two years before this Adam had claimed suit of mill against various tenants; Curia Regis R. 154, m. 16, 17. An **Alexander de Bury** made a grant of Gollinroyd about 1260; Ormerod, Parentalia, 43. **Adam de Bury was plaintiff and**

**defendant in suits of 1277 and 1278**; Assize R. 1235, m. 13; R. 1238, m. 31, 32; R. 1239, m. 37, 39. He was again plaintiff in 1281; Pat. 9 Edw. I, m. 14 d. **Sir Adam de Bury and Adam his son** attested a Barton charter before or about that time; De Trafford Deeds, no. 192. In 1287 **Anabel, widow of Adam de Bury**, claimed a third part of the manor of Bury and advowson of the church, against Henry de Lacy; De Banco R. 67, m. 56.

28. Inq. and Extents, i, 313. Already in 1300 he had been charged by Alexander son of Henry del Hurst with unjust distraint on cattle and corn at the Rhodes in Bury, but in reply urged that Alexander was his villein; De Banco R. 131, m. 11. He occurs as plaintiff in 1306 and 1309; De Banco R. 161, m. 437 d.; R. 179, m. 206 d. **In 1311 Sir Henry de Bury held the manor of Bury** by the service of one knight and suit to the court of Tottington from three weeks to three weeks; De Lacy Inq. (Chet. Soc), 19.

29. Final Conc. ii, 13; **Geoffrey son of Robert de Bury** acted as deforciant. The advowson of the church was included with the manor; **after the death of Henry de Bury they were to remain to Margery daughter of Richard de Radcliffe** for life; **after her decease to Henry son of Henry de Bury and his issue, and in default successively to Alice, Agnes, and Isabel, daughters of the elder Henry; finally to Adam son of Matthew de Bury and his heirs**. This fine was frequently cited in the subsequent disputes as to the manor. **Henry son of Adam de Bury was plaintiff in 1313**; De Banco R. 198, m. 36 d.

30. At an inquiry in 1323 it was stated that Sir Adam Banastre and others made their confederacy on the Wednesday before St. Wilfrid's Day, 1315, and a few days \*\*\* later sent Nicholas de Singleton and others to capture Adam de Radcliffe and his brothers. Adam was seized at the parsonage house at Radcliffe, and his captors then went to **Sir Henry de Bury's** house to find the brothers, who, however, were not there. **Henry de Bury** was thereupon taken, and John de Croston, Stephen Scallard, and others slew him, and stole his horse and other goods and chattels, for which death they were hanged; Sir William de Bradshagh and many others of the confederates were outlawed; Coram Rege R. 254, m. 52. From these particulars it would seem that the confederacy was made on 9 Oct. and the murder was done on or about the 12th. On the following Wednesday (16 Oct.) the king ordered Robert de Lathom and others to inquire into it (Cal. Pat. 1313–17, p. 419), and another record of the trial states that John de Walton, Stephen Shaw, and Adam son of Adam de Freckleton were the guilty ones, while a large number of others were with them, and Adam Banastre, Henry de Lea, and William de Bradshagh knowingly received them after the felony was committed; Coram Rege R. 299, Rex m. 20. This record gives 16 Oct. as the date of the death, and a number of particulars are given as to the fate of the guilty persons.

31. By the fine above referred to **Margery de Radcliffe (as she was usually called)** had the manor for her life. In 1318 and 1319 certain lands were settled by fine, the remainders being the same as in the earlier one; Final Conc. ii, 29, 34. No mention is made of **younger sons of Sir Henry**. In the latter year Margery was plaintiff in a suit respecting Bury mill; De Banco R, 299, m, 66 d. In a feodary of a little later date it is stated that **Margery de Radcliffe and Henry her son** held 3 plough-lands and 6 oxgangs in Bury for a knight's fee; Duchy of Lanc. Knights' Fees, bdle. 1, no. 11. Margery daughter of Richard de Radcliffe appeared against William de Rawstorn and Adam son of Robert de Middleton to enforce them to do suit at her mill; De Banco R. 229, m. 66 d. In 1322 she charged Robert de Walkden with having come with other malefactors and disturbers of the peace—probably in connexion with the rising of Earl Thomas—and taken from her manor of Bury sixty cows, twenty-nine oxen, two horses, ten heifers, &c.; and Robert was committed to prison; Coram Rege R. 254, m. 69 d. Margery was living in 1334; Coram Rege

R. 298, Rex m. 1 d.; she was also living in 1336 as appears by a later case cited. She presented to the rectory in 1319, 1323, and 1331; and **Henry son of Sir Henry** tie Bury in 1335, as will be seen by the list of rectors. This presentation is almost the only recorded act of the younger Henry. **In 1348 Alice, then widow of Roger de Pilkington**, appears to have been in undisputed possession; De Banco R. 354, m. 3 d. In Oct. 1351 Henry son of Margery de Radcliffe made his claim to the manor of Bury, except twenty-one messuages, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of wood, and 2s. rent. The defendants were **Alice and Roger, widow and son of Roger de Pilkington**, and a number of others holding lands within the manor. The fine of 1313 was adduced; **Henry de Bury, Margery, and the younger Henry** were all dead ; but Margery had alienated the manor to Henry, the plaintiff; Henry had also secured a release from one **Adam de Bury, described as the true heir of Henry the elder** ; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 1, m. 7. Henry son of Margery de Radcliffe also claimed forty messuages, 600 acres of land, \*\*\*\*\*&, in Bury, Tottington, and Middleton; *ibid.* m. 7 d. Similar statements as to the succession were made in reply to a claim to messuages and houses in Bury put forward at the same time by John de Radcliffe, the defendants being **Alice and Roger de Pilkington and John son of William de Bury**; *ibid.* m. 2 d. In this case the jury found that **Henry son of Sir Henry died before Margery; and that Adam, the true heir, was a younger son of Sir Henry**. The name of the plaintiff Henry's father is not given in these suits, but he is called **Henry de Bury, and may have been, like Adam, a son of Sir Henry born after the fine of 1313**; see Dep. Keeper's Rep. xxxii, App. 348. A further claim made by **Henry son of Margery in 1353** was defeated, the jury again finding that **Henry son of Henry de Bury died before Margery**, and that the plaintiff was not in *rerum natura* in 1313; Assize R. 435, m. 21 d. In the following year **Henry son of Margery** did not prosecute a claim he made against John de Radcliffe the elder; Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 3, m. 1. John de Radcliffe was more successful in 1355 against the Pilkingtons, it being found that the lands he claimed were his free tenement, and that Alice de Pilkington had wrongly entered into possession; *ibid.* R. 4, m. 27 d. About the same time **Henry son of Margery** was also successful in a claim to certain lands, it being found that these were in Tottington and not in Bury; *ibid.* m. 28 d. It is here stated that the quitclaim by **Adam, the son and true heir of Sir Henry de Bury, was dated in 1336**. The dispute still continued in the following year; *ibid.* R. 5, m. 19 d., 20 d. See Lancs. Inq. p.m. (Chet. Soc), ii, 175.

~'Townships: Bury', in *A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 5*, ed. William Farrer and J Brownbill (London, 1911), pp. 128-133. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol5/pp128-133>