

JOHN

Geoffrey fitz Peter remained in office until his d., 14 Oct. 1213.

Peter des Roches, bp of Winchester 1205–38. Appd. justiciar ? on death of Geoffrey; letters patent 1 Feb. 1214. Continued in office until issue of Magna Carta, 15 June 1215.

Hubert de Burgh (e. of Kent 1227). Appd. justiciar 15 June 1215.

HENRY III¹

Hubert de Burgh remained in office. Appd. justiciar of England for life 27 Apr. 1228. Deprived of justiciarship of England prob. on 21 Sept. 1232 (resigned c. 28 May 1234).

Stephen Segrave, kt Succeeded Hubert de Burgh as justiciar. Dism. c. 25 May 1234.

Thereaft. the office of justiciar was not filled until its revival by the baronial reformers in 1258.

Hugh Bigod, kt Appd. justiciar c. 16 June 1258. Vac. 13–20 Oct. 1260.

Hugh le Despenser, kt Succeeded as justiciar c. 20 Oct. 1260. Dism. c. 12 June 1261 (surrendered office c. 22 June 1261).

Philip Basset, kt Appd. justiciar c. 14 June 1261 (justiciar in *coram rege* plea roll for Trinity term 1261). In office as late as Trinity term 1263 (references in later plea rolls). Dism. by 15–18 July 1263.

Hugh le Despenser,¹ kt Appd. justiciar 15–18 July 1263. He was regent during Henry III's visit to France between 23 Sept. and 7 Oct. 1263, but ceased to act as justiciar about the end of Oct. 1263. He resumed full authority aft. the battle of Lewes (14 May 1264). Remained in office until his d. on 4 Aug. 1265.

STEWARDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD (to 1485)

The number of the household stewards holding office at the same time varied. In the reign of Henry I it was possibly normal for four stewards to hold office concurrently, who probably served in turn (C. Johnson and H. A. Cronne, *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, ii, p. xi), but at times as many as five may have existed together at this period. In the thirteenth century it was still quite common for two or three stewards to hold office concurrently. From the time of Edward II it would seem that the normal practice was for the office to be filled by only one man.

Under the Norman kings the office of steward tended to be hereditary. The appointments of the working household stewards (as opposed to the hereditary titular stewards) became of a more temporary nature in the reigns of Henry II and his sons. The hereditary stewards have been omitted from the list below after the reign of Henry II.

¹ For the regency of William Marshal during Henry's minority, see under Henry III in the list of English kings.

STEWARDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

The stewards of the household appear to have been created by word of mouth and no letters of appointment have ever been found for the medieval period. Therefore, in the vast majority of cases, the precise dates of assumption and of demission of office are unknown and the surviving evidence about the stewards consists mostly of only incidental references, mainly when they appear as witnesses to royal charters. This has necessitated one departure from the normal layout of the lists of English officers of state: approximate dates of demission of office have been added in a separate column. Most of the dates in the list below represent simply the earliest and the latest occasions on which particular persons are known to have acted as stewards: all the dates of this sort are italicized to distinguish them from the actual dates of appointment and demission.

Previous to the fourteenth century, the name of each holder of the office is listed only once, at the time of his first known appearance as steward. The one exception to this rule has been made in the period 1135–54, in order to indicate the changes of allegiance during the civil war.

The evidence for the stewards in the eleventh and twelfth centuries comes from charters and from the first three volumes of the *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum* (i, 1066–1100, ed. H. W. C. Davis, Oxford, 1913; ii, 1100–1135, ed. C. Johnson and H. A. Cronne, Oxford, 1956; iii, 1135–1154, ed. H. A. Cronne and R. H. C. Davis, Oxford, 1968). The list of household stewards from 1189 to 1399 in T. F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Mediaeval England*, vi (Manchester, 1933), 38–45, forms the foundation of the list below and further search among chancery, household and exchequer records has provided only very little supplementary information. The list for the period 1399–1485 is based on the work of R. L. Storey and fuller evidence is published by him in *BIHR*, xxxi (1958), 87–9.

The position and duties of the household stewards under the Norman kings are discussed in the introductions to the *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum* (quoted above) and in G. H. White, 'The household of the Norman kings', *TRHS*, 4th ser., xxx (1948), especially 137–8. References to the office of steward are scattered through Tout's *Chapters* (quoted above, 6 vols., 1920–33). L. W. V. Harcourt in *His Grace the Steward and Trial of Peers* (1907), is concerned predominantly with the hereditary stewardship of the realm.

WILLIAM I

| Accession to Office | Stewards of the Household | Demission of Office |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>a.c.</i> 1040 ¹ | Gerald | still alive <i>p.</i> 1066 |
| <i>a.</i> 1066 ¹ | Hubert (? de Ryes) | <i>d.</i> ? <i>a.</i> 1077 |
| 1051 ¹ | William fitz Osbern | 1070–1 |
| 1061 ¹ | Stigand | <i>p.</i> 1070 |
| 1069 | Hamo | 1094–99. <i>d. a.</i> 1100 |
| 1074 | Eudo fitz Hubert | 1115, 28 Dec. <i>d.</i> Jan. 1120 |
| 1078–80 | Ralph of Montpinçon | 1103 (?) |
| 1086 | Godric | <i>p.</i> 1087 |

¹ Steward of William in Normandy.