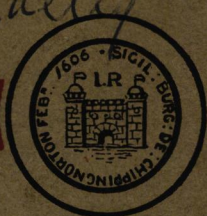
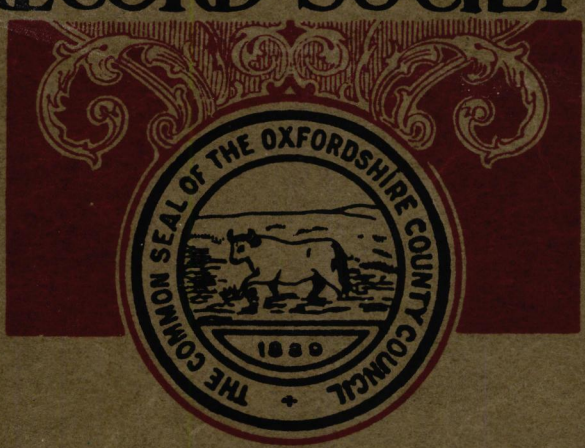


Loan Berkeley



THE OXFORDSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1935



The Oxfordshire Records Society

GENERAL EDITOR : J. HAUTENVILLE COPE, F.R.HIST.S.

**THE HISTORY
OF
DEAN AND CHALFORD**

OXFORDSHIRE RECORDS SERIES—VOL. XVII

The Oxfordshire Records Society

**THE HISTORY
OF
DEAN AND CHALFORD**

**BY
M. D. LOBEL**

**OXFORD :
ISSUED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1935**

PRINTED IN ENGLAND
BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD.,
ALDERSHOT.

8942-c

PREFACE

THE enterprise of Mr. Miles Watts of Dean Manor has made possible the following account of the manorial history of the hamlets of Dean and Chalford. Until recently the manors were the property of Oriel College, and the deeds relating to them are still in the College's possession. Through the kindness of Mr. C. S. Emden, Bursar of Oriel, I have been able to transcribe some of the more interesting of these and calendar the rest, as well as make use of the valuable Treasurers' Accounts.

As the bulk of the material belongs to the medieval period this history of the hamlets will be found to concern itself mainly with the years before they passed into the hands of Oriel College in 1471. After that date their history appears to have been even more uneventful than before and of little interest, but for the sake of completeness a sketch of the families connected with them in the later period has been added.

It is a pleasure to thank Mr. R. W. Jeffery of Brasenose College for generously allowing me to use his manuscript history of Cold Norton Priory, from which I have taken all the references to the Brasenose College muniments, the Rev. H. E. Salter for various criticisms and his kindness in answering questions, Mr. P. E. Jowell and Mr. Miles Watts for the use of notes bearing on the later tenants, Mr. Gambier Parry for help on heraldic points, Mr. Hautenville Cope for some additional biographical footnotes and Dr. P. L. Collignon for some references relating to Henry Box. But my chief thanks are due to Mr. Miles Watts for encouraging me to write the following account of his Manor and for his generous financial assistance.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	PREFACE	v
I.	INTRODUCTORY HISTORY OF THE HAMLETS ...	1
II.	THE ORGANISATION OF THE MANORS	8
III.	THE FREE TENANTS IN THE MIDDLE AGES ...	27
IV.	THE DESCENT OF THE MANORS	35
	I. The Chief Lords	35
	II. The Under Tenants in the Early Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries	38
	III. The Intermediate Lords	47
	IV. The Lords of the Manor	50
V.	THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE MANORS ...	70
	Appendix A. Tenants of the Manors from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century ...	73
	Appendix B. Notes on Some of the Later Tenants	75
APPENDIX.		
I.	ORIEL MUNIMENTS RELATING TO DEAN AND CHALFORD	85
II.	DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE RE- LATING TO DEAN AND CHALFORD	154
III.	A SCHEDULE FROM THE ENCLOSURE AWARD ...	158
	INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES	159

THE HISTORY OF DEAN AND CHALFORD

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY OF THE HAMLETS

DEAN and Chalford are two hamlets in north-west Oxfordshire. The main road from Enstone to Chipping Norton runs along a high ridge of land between the two valleys formed by the river Glyme and a tributary. About midway along it and roughly half a mile to the south, down on the Glyme, lies Chalford. Dean is roughly two miles due south again, on the slopes of the northern ridge of the Evenlode valley.¹ Both hamlets lie in the hundred of Chadlington, but Dean is in Spelsbury parish and Chalford in Enstone. Their manorial organisation, however, has brought them together and their history is inseparably interwoven. Until 1747 Dean Manor included part of Chalford, while the manor called Chalford was a much smaller dependent estate. In fact, until the end of the thirteenth century, when the question of whether an estate was a manor or not was often a matter of indifference, it seems that the two properties were regarded as members of one manor, the manor of Dean.

The soil is stone brash with a subsoil of brash, rock and clay.

It would be dangerous to be at all positive about the date of the earliest settlements in these hamlets, but it seems reasonably certain that the district must have been in part inhabited from prehistoric times. The high land there was admirably suited for the hill forts favoured by early man, and the forest of Wychwood, then surrounding the hamlets, would have formed an effective protection against enemies, and so must have been an added inducement to settlers. The chief prehistoric works of Oxfordshire—Ilbury, Idbury,

¹ The highest point of the hamlet is 430 feet above the Ordnance Survey datum.

Lyneham and Chastleton—are all roughly within a ten-mile radius. Again, the remaining barrows, both long and round, in the immediate vicinity of our hamlets are numerous, or rather were until quite recently. The Ordnance Survey map marks three in the fields of Chalford itself. Two lay in Lower Dissling's field, and one in Round Hill. Dean possesses a more permanent memorial to its neolithic ancestors in the stone cromlech known as the Hawk Stone. It stands about seven and a half feet high in the fields to the north. Expert opinion believes that it belongs to the same period as the stones of Taston, Enstone and Great Rollright.¹

In historic times both British and Romans have left evidence of their occupation of the neighbourhood. There is, for instance, the British camp at Knolbury near Chadlington, a camp now destroyed at Spelsbury, and Gryme's ditch which ran through Spelsbury parish, and was in all probability a late Romano-British work.² This part of Oxfordshire was conquered by Aulus Plautius in A.D. 43, and some of the Romans evidently stayed in the neighbourhood. Traces of them have been found at Great Tew, at Ditchley and at Chipping Norton, and between Charlbury and Spelsbury.³ But nothing has yet been found actually at Dean or Chalford.

With the coming of the Anglo-Saxons we begin to be on surer ground. Chalford and Dean must certainly have been inhabited during this period, for apart from the fact that they are known to have been Saxon estates in the early eleventh century, their names are of Anglo-Saxon origin. Chalford means the chalk ford, and is derived from the old English *cælc ford*.⁴ Dean, or as it was spelt throughout the Middle Ages, Dene, is the dative form of the old English *denu*, a valley.⁵ In both cases their names supply the clue to the reason for the choice of their sites. Not that what is left of Dean lies in a valley now. But at one time the greater part of it must have been down at the bottom of the hill on which it now stands.

¹ *Oxon. Archaeological Society*, 1926, p. 121. *Ibid.*, 1897 and 1898, p. 40.

² Crawford in *Antiquity*, Sept., 1930.

³ *Archæologia*, LXXI, 230.

⁴ Alexander, *The Place Names of Oxfordshire*, p. 71.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 93.

Both names were variously spelt. The following forms occur: Celford in *Domesday Book*, Calkford, Chaleford, Chalkeford, Chafford, Chalkesford, Overschalford, Calford, Chacfford, Chakford, Challeford, Chawford, Dene, Deane, Deyne, Deene.

We have no documentary evidence concerning the fortunes of the two hamlets until the Domesday account of them, when their manorial history may be said to begin.

The commissioners were engaged in providing material for an estimation of their value as a basis for a hoped-for increase in the assessment to the geld, and not in recording their political or social history. Something to the point, however, may be deduced from the information given. Dean, with Chalford as a dependent estate, had evidently become a flourishing and well-populated manor. Its value had increased from £7 to £9, a very large rise for Oxfordshire. It is said to have four serfs, thirteen villeins and three bordars working its lands, which means a population of eighty or more. No labourers are assigned to Chalford hamlet, but it is improbable that they should all have lived in Dean.

We have to wait another two hundred years for the evidence of the Hundred Rolls before we get any more precise information about the hamlets and their inhabitants, apart from their lords. We know, however, one or two facts which must have influenced them indirectly during this early period. They were fortunate, for instance, in being close to towns and villages possessed of the rights to hold fairs and markets, where they could dispose of surplus produce and buy what luxuries they could afford. Chipping Norton, less than three miles to the west, was granted a fair in 1205,¹ while Charlbury, two and a half miles to the south, also had one, as well as a weekly market, granted it by King Stephen. Furthermore, a three-days' fair beginning on May 1st was held at Cold Norton.²

The hamlets were, indeed, less fortunate in lying within the area covered by the royal forest of Wychwood. It is impossible to be certain for how long they were included within the bounds, for these were continually changing and they are, in any case, difficult to make out owing to the disappearance of the old place names. But it seems pretty clear that if Dean and Chalford were not already in the forest they must have been put in by Henry II when he afforested a great part of the neighbourhood.³ He is said to have afforested fifteen manors with their hamlets and woods, including Chadlington

¹ *Rotuli Chartarum*, I, 136.

² Ballard, *History of Chipping Norton*, p. 32.

³ Watney, *Cornbury and the Forest of Wychwood*, p. 10.

and Spelsbury. Thus, in his day Wychwood spread from Cleveley in the north to Stanton Harcourt in the south. His action was most unpopular and in 1215 the resentment of the landlords came to a head in the demand for a Forest Charter. It was issued by the Earl Marshal in the first year of the reign of Henry III, and had the effect of bringing about considerable reductions in the forest area. As far as one can tell Dean and Chalford were left within the bounds. In the perambulations of 1298 and 1300 Spelsbury wood, at any rate, was certainly included,¹ and in the latter year Cleveley Manor, a good way to the north of Dean, is particularly mentioned as being a part of Wychwood.²

As late as 1552 Spelsbury seems to have been still counted as in the forest.³ Some years later Charles I created a new bailiwick with Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, as its warden. The reason given in the Patent Rolls is that certain places, among them Dean, Chadlington, Spelsbury and Neat Enstone, "by reason they lie remote from the lodges of the foresters of Whichwood Forest, have been neglected, and due care has not been taken of the deer and vert there." This is an instance of one of Charles' attempts to revive forest rights which had not been exercised since the time of Richard III, when the last extensive disafforestations took place.⁴ Chalford was not one of the places mentioned, and it is possible that that hamlet was out of the forest for a longer period than Dean.

But to return to the history of the hamlets in the two centuries after Domesday. Unfortunately, there is no indication in any of the records of the manor of the effect the forest had on its history. From what we know of forests in general its lot cannot have been particularly enviable. The inhabitants were subjected not to the ordinary law of the land, but to the Forest Law. Poaching or offences against the King's venison were severely punished, and trespasses on the vert were heavily fined. The latter included cutting down trees, taking fuel or encroaching in any way on the preserved land. Justice was carried out by an army of

¹ O.H.S., LI, 92.

² Watney, *op. cit.* The manor of Enstone, belonging to the Abbot of Winchcombe, had been in the forest before the time of Henry I, who granted the abbot free warren.

³ Watney, *op. cit.*, p. 220.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 224, 225.

officials, partly in attachment courts for lesser offences, held every six weeks, and partly by the Itinerant Forest Justices who appeared at intervals to hold full sessions. Critics of the system refused to admit that justice was ever done. Though the Forest Charter abolished some of the most irritating restrictions on property owners living within the forest, and removed the penalties of death and mutilation for offences committed against the Forest Law, there is no doubt that the dwellers on forest land still had a good deal of which to complain.

In 1279 inquiries again prompted by the financial necessities of the Crown were made, resulting in the admirably full account preserved in the Hundred Rolls, which will be discussed later. After this there is little to indicate the trend of village life, the interest or the indifference of the villagers with regard to the history of their country or even of their county. Doubtless they suffered from the various campaigns fought in the neighbourhood, from the revolt of Simon de Montfort begun at the Parliament of Oxford in 1258, from the quarrel between the King and his baronage largely fought out on their borders at the beginning of the next century.

But by far the greatest event of the first half of the fourteenth century as far as Dean and Chalford were concerned was the plague of 1348-9, known as the "Black Death." It appears not to have had any very startling effect on the economic organisation of the manors, but its social effect must have been severe. It lasted for the greater part of the year, beginning in March and April and going on well into September. In comparison with some places it is probable that the number of deaths was not very excessive at Dean and Chalford. A fair guide to the death rate in the county can be obtained from a study of the percentages of vacant benefices in each rural deanery. Chipping Norton, in which our manors lay, had a percentage of twenty-nine vacancies, as compared with thirty-five per cent. in Deddington and forty-two per cent. in Woodstock rural deanery.¹ The comparative table of institutions to benefices in 1347-9, 1349-50 and in 1350, compiled by Professor Hamilton Thompson, is enlightening.² The number of benefices in the Chipping Norton area was seventeen. During the first

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, LXVIII, 323.

² *Ibid.*, p. 338.

period there were two resignations and one death, during the second one resignation and six deaths, during the third four resignations and no deaths. The survivors, in a time of high prices, must undoubtedly have had a struggle to live according to their old standards. The infamous Statute of Labourers which attempted to enforce pre-plague wages added to their hardships.

There is no definite evidence, however, about villen grievances at Dean, or whether they took a concrete form at the time of the Peasants' Revolt. We know that an attack was made on the manor house in the January of 1371 by Robert Mill, a chaplain, and twenty-eight armed men.¹ John Lewknor complained that they had besieged his dwelling-house, broken his close and houses, taken away four horses, seven oxen and two hundred sheep, worth £40, and William Wilcok his bondman, and assaulted his men and servants. The presence of the poor priest suggests agrarian discontent, largely roused perhaps by the sheep kept by Lewknor, but unfortunately no information besides this complaint is forthcoming and we can only speculate about the reasons for the unpopularity of the lord of Dean.

Far worse than the plague for the inhabitants of Dean and Chalford, and more enduring in its results, was the enclosure movement. A certain number of sheep had very probably always been kept on the manor. Oxfordshire had early been in the first rank of wool-producing counties. In 1343, when the price of wool was fixed at a minimum of ten marks a sack, it was among the first five counties in England.² But probably after the Black Death there was a great increase in the number kept, and a consequent conversion of arable into pasture. There are indications that the Lewknors, the lords of the manor, kept large numbers. The widowed Elizabeth, for instance, allowed her son to pasture two hundred and forty sheep in Chalford, provided they were his own sheep.³ The transference of the manors to Oriel College in 1471 undoubtedly accelerated the process of conversion, and proved an evil event for the inhabitants of the manors. The landlord was now an absentee, and profit was his sole consideration. The result was that Chalford

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1370-74, p. 98.

² *V.C.H., Oxon.*, II, 187-88.

³ *A.D.* 58, p. 100.

became greatly depopulated, and Dean partially so.¹ Their fate was not peculiar. The hundred of Chadlington in which they lay was the largest area of enclosed land in the county, seventy-seven per cent. of it being pasture.² Nevertheless, Sir Thomas More's famous diatribe against the monasteries for ruthless enclosures might well have been taken to heart by the College, whose sheep might without exaggeration have been described as "so great devourers and so wylde, that they eate up and swallow doun the very men themselves."

¹ See report of Jurors in the inquiry of 1 Henry VIII, Leadham, *Domesday of Inclosures*, I, 361.

² *Ibid.*, I, 321.

CHAPTER II

THE ORGANISATION OF THE MANORS

BEFORE the time of Domesday, the hamlets of Dean and Chalford were united by their manorial organisation. But evidence of an earlier independence is visible. The older lines of demarcation of village community and parish survived in spite of the manorial superstructure. Dean has always been in the parish of Spelsbury, and Chalford in the parish of Enstone. Each of the two hamlets preserved its ancient agrarian organisation, and had separate sets of open fields, although Dean Manor in the early Middle Ages included them both, and paid little attention to the boundaries of the hamlets. The lords of the manor, for instance, kept Dean and part of Chalford in their own hands, and sublet a portion as half a knight's fee in Chalford. In the end the old division into hamlets reasserted itself, and in 1747¹ when Oriel College divided up its estate at Dean and Chalford, which it had administered as one unit since 1536,² it modelled the boundaries of the two newly created manors on those of the hamlets.

The Domesday account of 1086 describes a thoroughly manorialised state of affairs, whatever may have been the case in the late Anglo-Saxon period. Very probably a seignorial system, resembling the manorialism of a later day, existed then. There were already, in any case, two estates, and one, as afterwards, spread into both hamlets, but so far they were independent of each other. The entry records that

“ Idem (Henry de Ferrers) tenet III hidas in Celford. Terra III carucis . Nunc in dominio III carucae . Molendinum de III solidis et IIII denariis et IIII acrae prati . Valuit LX solidos . Modo XXX solidos . Robertus tenet de eo . Alric' et Alnod' libere tenuerunt . Idem Henricus tenet VIII hidas in Dene et in Celford . Robertus tenet de eo . Terra VIII carucis . Nunc in dominio V carucae ; et IIII servi et XIII villani cum III bordarii habent VIII carucas . Ibi II molindina,

¹ *Oriel Muniments*, A.D. 697.

² A.D. 822, p. 146.

V solidos ; et XIII acrae prati ; grava I leuga longitudine et II quarentenae latitudine, tempore regis Edwardi et post valuit VII libras . Modo IX libras . Huius terrae V hidas tenet Henricus de rege et III hidas emit ab Eduino vicecomite. Bundi libere tenuit has terras T.R.E.”¹

In the time of the three Saxon lords the two estates might have been described as *maneria* by a Norman Domesday commissioner. By 1086 he may have been more in doubt. The three hides in Chalford are said to consist of demesne land only, and no villeins are mentioned. The estate of Dean and Chalford, on the other hand, is assigned twenty labourers. The probable explanation of this is, that when Robert became sole lord, the two estates were combined and administered as one. For convenience he would probably hold one court, and make one estate, or rather one house on it, responsible for the payment of geld. That in any case was the position in 1279,² though at a later date the two estates of Dean plus part of Chalford and Chalford proper came to be regarded as two manors.

But the manorial arrangements, as we have said, left the communal organisation of the hamlets undisturbed, and for an understanding of the agrarian system and the life of the villagers each of the hamlets must be studied in detail. Modern Dean has suffered much from the decay of agriculture and the drift to the towns. It has preserved its old centre in the manor house, still standing where it stood in 1743,³ and in all probability where it was first built in the early Middle Ages. The hamlet still has a mill and several substantial houses. But there is little to suggest the flourishing community which must have lived there in the Middle Ages. The houses of the free tenants, villeins and cottars were probably then spread out along the two roads running through the village from north to south, and round about the two greens. The road to Dean from Chipping Norton divides into two just before it comes to the village. The old high road goes straight on until it reaches the first cottages, where it makes a large loop bending east, then sharply west to meet

¹ *Domesday Book*, I, 157 b.

² *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741-2.

³ See Mowat, *Sixteen Old Maps of Oxfordshire*, Nos. 9-14.

the other branch road which runs to the west of the village and was once little more than a field road leading to the fields on the north and the common pasture on the south. Jefferys' eighteenth century map of the manor shows more than an acre of green to the east of the old road with houses on its north and west side, as there still are. At least eight houses are marked scattered along the southern end of the road. This and the fact that there are fields called Town's End Hill lying well to the south of the village suggest that in the late Middle Ages Dean was still a village in a valley. The other green lay on the west side, and was traversed by the field road. On its northern edge stood the manor house, with its pigeon houses, outhouses and barns. Near by was that indispensable property of the manor house, the lord's pound, where distrained beasts were kept. Without it the judgments of his court could not have been enforced. Somewhere here, no doubt, the court itself was held, on occasions possibly in the open air.

The other most distinctive feature of the average village, the church, was lacking at Dean. As a hamlet in the parish of Spelsbury it had no other church but the parish church of All Saints.¹ It appears, however, from the sixteenth century churchwardens' accounts that the hamlet's affairs were to some extent separately organised, for it had a special *lyghgts stok*.² As a part of the parish it had to contribute its share of tithe and of glebe land. On a map made in 1772,³ and now in the possession of Christ Church, it is said that over twenty-nine acres of glebe lay in seventy-nine pieces in the common field. According to the register of John Langland, Bishop of Lincoln, the vicar of Spelsbury had tithes of the pasture of the whole parish, and of hay except at Whatescroft and other crofts lying round the village of Dean.⁴ The rest of the tithes went to the rector, the College of St. Mary at Warwick. When Christ Church, which obtained the rectorial tithes by gift of Henry VIII, relinquished its rights to tithe at the end of the eighteenth century, it procured in exchange a block of land to the north-east of the village

¹ Belonged to the College of St. Mary, Warwick, by grant of William Beauchamp in 1385. See p. 33.

² O.R.S., VI, 52.

³ Probably made in connection with the proposed commutation of tithe, finally carried out in 1779.

⁴ Elsie Corbett, *A History of Spelsbury*, p. 72.

containing just over one hundred and twenty-five acres.¹ But to return to the vicar. He also had agistment in the fields of Dean, that is to say the right to feed his cattle there.

Another characteristic feature of the average village was the mill, and Dean had two of these. They are both mentioned in Domesday as being worth five shillings. Geoffrey Chaucy's charter of the end of the twelfth century recalls their existence with its allusion to the two millers Alan and Hugh.² There is still a mill by the Coldron Brook to the south-east of the village, and there is no reason to suppose that it does not stand on the site of the medieval one. Of the other mill there is no sign.

A reconstruction of the village fields is distinctly difficult owing to the paucity of evidence. The admirable map of the manor made in 1743 by Stephen Jefferys makes it possible to trace out the boundaries of the hamlet on the Ordnance Survey map (for manor and hamlet in his map were undoubtedly identical³), and to arrive at an idea of its acreage. It is of a curious long and narrow shape. It touches Chalford on the north and extends to the Evenlode on the south. The fields of Chadlington lie on the west, and of Spelsbury on the east, from which it is separated to the south-east by the Coldron Brook. A rough calculation from the figures given by Jefferys gives an acreage of about 926 acres. The Domesday figures do not help at all in solving the problem of their distribution, for they concern both Dean and part of Chalford. There was land, we are told, for eight ploughs, that is to say about 960 acres of arable at the most,⁴ besides 240 acres of wood and 13 of meadow. The latter can hardly be statute acres. Maitland has told us that in Cambridge-shire the ideal proportion was one acre of meadow to one ox. Hence Dean estate ought to have had, in theory, 104 acres for its 13 plough teams, assuming that they were made up of the normal number of eight oxen. If that was the case, we get a total of 1,304 acres, not including the waste land. This means that the part of the manor which was kept in the lord's hands, that is Dean plus part of Chalford, and not

¹ See the tithe map in the Treasury at Christ Church.

² A.D. 77, p. 85.

³ The map evidently formed the basis for the College's division of the estate into two manors in 1747.

⁴ In this and the following calculations I have assumed that there were 30 acres to the virgate, and hence 120 to the carucate.

sublet must have had nearly 400 acres in Chalford. This estimate is confirmed by the Domesday figures for the latter hamlet. There was land for three ploughs, otherwise 360 acres, and 4 acres of meadow. Reckoning the latter in the same way as Dean's meadow, we get 24 acres, since there were three ox teams. No mention is made of woodland, which certainly existed. In 1743 there were about thirty-five acres, but it is probable that there were a good many more in the Middle Ages. This makes a total of about 420 acres, or more, allowing for waste land and additional woods. But the estate sold by Oriel to Christ Church covered 843 acres, 3 roods, 46 perches, the equivalent of the extent of the manor and hamlet as surveyed by Jefferys. The difference in the size of the old and the new estate is round about 400 acres.

These calculations establish the fact that though there is a rough correspondence between the total area of the two hamlets, 1,724 acres, as we have reckoned it, in 1086 and 1,779 acres to-day,¹ the internal boundaries of the eighteenth-century manors bear little relation to the boundaries of the eleventh-century estates. For this there is a quite simple reason. The conversion of the fifteenth-century manors of Over Chalford and Nether Chalford into sheep farms rendered a separate administration unnecessary, and the estates were attached to Dean Manor by the College in 1536,² under the title of "our pasture of Over Chalford and Nether Chalford." This state of affairs lasted, as we have said, until 1747, when the estate was re-divided. Dean was then made the less valuable of the two manors. The proportion of the rents was actually said to be "nigh as one to three and a half," and there is a note to the effect that the whole burden of keeping the court was not to be laid on Dean, which was the smaller estate.³

The Domesday division of the manor of Dean and Chalford is found again in the thirteenth century. In 1279 the Chalford fee was still much the same size. In 1086 it was said to have a potential 360 acres of arable; at the later date 346 acres were actually under cultivation.⁴ The account

¹ For Dean see *Ordnance Survey*, 25" to the mile, Sheets XX. 12, XX. 4, XIV. 15, XIV. 16, XX. 8. I make the modern acreage of Dean about 935 acres.

² A.D. 822, p. 146.

⁴ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 742.

³ *Oriel Muniments*, A.D. 697.

of the other estate is rather curious. As we have seen, it had been estimated as having 960 acres of arable, but in 1279 only 662 were being cultivated. It has, of course, to be remembered that the Domesday figure represents not the land under cultivation, but the land that was supposed to have been under cultivation before the Conquest, and that it is an estimate for fiscal purposes, which would incline to be on the high side. The Hundred Rolls, fortunately, provide information which cannot be extracted out of Domesday. They reveal the fact that of the 662 acres of arable of the Dean and Chalford estate, 515 lay in Dean. This gives us an idea of the size of the fields, and their relation to meadow and pasture land, woods and waste. There seem to have been only two fields in this hamlet. The words of Chaucy's charter as they appear in their context can at least be interpreted in this way with some probability. The relevant clause runs: "Confirmavi Johanni de Peauton . . . tres acras in uno campo et tres acras in alio campo de Dene."¹ Unfortunately, the name of only one field is mentioned—the north field. The other was presumably the south field—an arrangement which would be natural enough owing to the long and narrow shape of the hamlet. The high road running north and south would simplify access to them. The two field method of cultivation was by no means uncommon in Oxfordshire, and was certainly in use in the neighbourhood. Cleveley was one instance of it,² Hooknorton another, and probably Enstone³ and Wootton.⁴ In fact, Ballard, basing his argument on the incomplete evidence of the Archdeacons' accounts, has said that more parishes were cultivated on the two than on the three field system.⁵ By this method, one field had to lie fallow each year, while the other was half sown with wheat before Christmas, and half with barley or oats after Christmas. This, at least, was the general principle, though considerable modifications were no doubt made. It is possible that a three field system of cultivation was adopted later, but of this there is no evidence.

Among the points worth noticing which are brought out in the Dean material is the connection between messuages in

¹ A.D. 77, p. 85.

² Royce, *Landbook monasterii de Winchelcumba*, II, 198.

³ Jordan, *Parochial Hist. of Enstone*, p. 17.

⁴ Ballard, *Woodstock Manor*, p. 426.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Notes on Open Fields*, p. 23.

the vill and acres in the field, with their appurtenant meadow and pasture rights—which indeed is what one would have expected in the thirteenth century. Again, there seems to be a tendency, at least on the part of powerful men, to amass adjacent strips instead of holding scattered acres or half-acre strips. Chaucy's demesne, or the part of it he granted away, had a parcel of three acres and two of one and a half acres. A startling contrast is provided by Gilbert Fuller's seven and a half acres in Chalford, which mainly lay in half acre, quarter acre and eighth of an acre strips.

Besides the two common fields lying to the north of the hamlet, it had its common pasture and meadowland. In Jefferys' map the meadow lies south of the village, mainly along the river and its tributary, the Coldron brook, and this doubtless was the case in the Middle Ages. A piece of meadow called the *Reve* mead was evidently there.¹ The meadowland was extremely valuable, particularly as it probably fell a good deal short of the ideal one acre to an ox, and may well have been divided out by lot, as was the custom on a large number of manors. Some of the wealthier people had separate meadow and pasture like Chaucy's *Hulmede*.² Pasture, too, was valuable, and the villagers were probably stinted in their use of it, that is to say, allowed to feed a certain number of animals there and no more. The waste was used as rough pasture. So also was the fallow arable field, and the other field, after the crops had been cleared off, was made common until the sowing time.

The wood at Dean covered at one time a large part of the hamlet. In 1743 only twenty-one acres of Dean Grove, as it was called, were still left, but it had been leased in 1542 for the purpose of conversion into pasture,³ and encroachments on it had probably been made all through the Middle Ages. It is described in Domesday as being a league long and two quarentines wide, that is to say, twelve furlongs by two, or two hundred and forty acres. The suggestion made by Maitland that the jurors were considering shape as well as size, and gave the extreme diameter, or possibly a rough mean diameter, seems highly probable and makes it necessary for us to be sceptical about the accuracy of the acreage obtained. The remarkable rise in the manor's value,

¹ A.D. 117, p. 139.

² A.D. 77, p. 85.

³ A.D. 119, p. 149.

from £7 to £9, between 1066 and 1086 may, perhaps, be explained by a partial clearing of the woodland.

A few early field names have survived, but not so many as at Chalford. The *cultura* of *Buckeberewe* is mentioned, also the pasture called *Hulmede*, and *Outer Rivehull*.¹ In the fifteenth century we hear of *Middleheyforlong* and *Wolle Hedge*.²

As for the lord's demesne land, it consisted in 1279 of six virgates or one hundred and eighty acres, but this need not necessarily have all been in Dean. There is no way of telling exactly what he had in 1086. He is said to have had five ploughs on his demesne, but as there was a very large excess of plough teams over plough lands on the whole estate, that does not give us a clue. His villeins had eight teams, making a total of thirteen for the nine hundred and sixty acres which are supposed to have been cultivated in the time of the Confessor. Granted that they were still cultivated, and that the proportion of plough teams to land was the same on the demesne as outside it, we get the startling result of a demesne of about three hundred and sixty-nine acres ($5 : 13 :: x : 960$), which does not seem very probable. The excess of plough teams in the eleventh century is curious. Such an excess is not uncommon in some counties, particularly in the Midlands, but the reason for it is obscure.³

The admirably full account of the thirteenth-century manor in the Hundred Rolls⁴ throws light on the various classes of people and the kinds of rent they paid. The manor must have been moderately prosperous judging from the comparative lightness of the villeins' services. At the manor of Little Tew near by, for instance, though their labour was no doubt actually limited by custom, they were said to work at the will of the lord.⁵ But at Dean their work was fixed and was probably commuted for a money payment more often than not. There were nine virgaters, holders of thirty acres, who each had to work forty-two days between Michaelmas and August 1st, and thirty-four days during the rest of the year, a total of seventy-six days, valued at 6s. 0d. By way of boon work they owed three days reaping in autumn, worth 6d. They also did five days carting corn, and two

¹ A.D. 77, p. 85.

² A.D. 136, p. 113.

³ Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 424.

⁴ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741-2.

⁵ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 874.

other days between the feast of St. Michael and August 1st, the whole valued at 10s. 2d. In addition they paid 3s. 0d. annual rent, and tallage each year at the lord's will. The tallage was very largely fixed by custom, and was probably not excessive, though the element of uncertainty made it unpopular. At Taynton, where it had been commuted for a yearly payment, it was fixed at 7½d. in the case of the majority of householders, and 3¾d. for the rest.¹ The boon works were, perhaps, the most onerous part of the villeins' tenure, as they were the most uncertain.

Besides the villeins there were five cottars. Like the former, they were of unfree status, and usually held a quarter as much land, but at Dean they had considerably less, perhaps because they were artisans of one kind or another. Among them was Thomas the miller, who had a cottage, and an acre of land in villeinage, for which he did eighteen days' week work, three days' boon work in autumn and one day's work in the grange, cocking hay. His rent was 6d., or 1s. 11d. including his works. Three others paid rents of 6d., 12d. and 10d. respectively, and all did thirteen days' work.

Without the cottars and villeins and their eight hundred and thirty-five days' work the lord's demesne would not have been cultivated, and the manorial system as we know it could not have existed. But there was by this time another class of people, consisting of the free tenants, a class which had come into existence since Domesday. Henry the Marshal held a cottage and five acres in Dean. He paid 15d. rent and owed a day's ploughing and suit to the court of Dean. He was probably the village blacksmith and an important person. Other tenants were the heirs of Ralf de Whitfield,² and Stephen de Peauton, the descendant of John de Peauton.³ They did suit and paid scutage.

Chalford has become even more deserted than Dean. A disused mill and mill pond, and a couple of farms, Chalford Oaks, which now lies isolated on the north side of the Chipping Norton road, and Old Chalford are all that is left of the settlement which must have once spread over the steep northern bank down to the river. Even in 1857, when Jordan wrote his account of Enstone parish, there were

¹ *Hundred Rolls*, II, p. 742.

² See p. 33.

³ See p. 29.

evident signs of the ancient community. Two farms, a mill for grinding bones, and about ten cottages were still standing, but there were traces of ruined homes along the whole hillside, from the wood bounding Lidstone up to Old Chalford and beyond. He considered that the existence of numerous houses and gardens might be deduced from the traces of buried foundations and ruins.¹ Two surviving field names, Toun's piece and Far Toun's piece, and in 1743 Toun's Coppice, further suggest the presence of a not insignificant colony.

Of this medieval community, for there was probably little left of it by the end of the sixteenth century, when the conversion of the estate into a sheep run had made it incapable of supporting the old population, there are a few scattered notices. We hear of the manor house which Elizabeth Lewknor probably lived in,² and Thomas Wilcotes, perhaps, after her.³ It is possible, too, that his widow after her marriage with John Hay of Spelsbury continued to live there. She and her husband, at any rate, received jointly with Richard Croft, who lived at Chipping Norton, a lease for her lifetime of the two so-called manors of Over and Nether Chalford.⁴ There was a water mill dating from the time of Domesday, when it was valued at 3*s.* 4*d.*⁵ Its continued existence throughout the Middle Ages can be deduced from a casual mention of it in a lease dated 1438.⁶ The spinney called *Milthorn* in the early fourteenth century is another witness to it,⁷ while as late as the eighteenth century its memory was preserved in the field named Mill Hill. To-day there is a Miller's Barn standing on the Glyme a little above the village.

Another valuable possession was the fish pond, which covered about two and a half acres.⁸ In 1694 the College considered it too lucrative to lease, and when it let the manor it reserved the right to fish in it with nets or otherwise, and keep the fish for its own use.⁹ It was not,

¹ Jordan, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-8.

² A.D. 58, p. 100.

³ Jordan, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

⁴ A.D. 40, p. 130. The two names came into use towards the end of the thirteenth century (A.D. 79-81, etc., pp. 66-8). The Glyme probably divided the two parts of the hamlet. Cp. Kiddington, which was similarly divided into Upper and Lower town.

⁵ *Domesday Book*, I, 157 *b.*

⁶ A.D. 122, p. 113.

⁷ A.D. 81, p. 90.

⁸ See Jefferys' map.

⁹ *Oriel Muniments*, A.D. 697.

apparently, the same as the mill pond, though mill ponds were as a rule valued for the fishing.

Unlike Dean, Chalford boasted a chapel of its own. It was dedicated to St. James,¹ and was a very old foundation. It is first mentioned in a bull of Alexander III,² who confirmed its possession to Winchcombe Abbey, along with the church of Enstone. As the bull was addressed to Abbot Henry, who ruled between 1171 and 1181,³ Chalford chapel must be older than that. The Abbot was supposed to have acquired Enstone from Kenulph, an eighth-century King of Mercia. So, presumably, the abbey had rights over the chapel at Chalford, which was dependent on Enstone church, from the time of the former's foundation. The tithes and glebe land of Chalford naturally belonged to the mother church of the parish. Unfortunately, the Archdeaconary papers of Oxfordshire fail to give any particulars of Enstone, or indeed of Spelsbury, on this point.⁴ There is no mention of the chapel in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and it is to be supposed that it provides another case of the sound business instincts of the landlord's converting a church into a "shepe house." It was certainly in existence as late as 1412, when we are given a clue to its position.⁵ It was then said to lie in Chalford, between a messuage of John Brown and another which was once Robert Prior's. From this it looks as if it lay right in the village. The only trace of it left now are the two place names, First Chapel Hill and Second Chapel Hill, the names of two fields lying to the left of the road running from Chalford farm to Chipping Norton.⁶

The completeness of the enclosure movement at so early a date, and, as in the case of Dean, the absence of any early surveys, makes it impossible to get an accurate idea of the medieval arrangement of the fields and other land. But there are some data to go on. The boundaries of the hamlet can easily be made out by a comparison of Jefferys' map and the twenty-five inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map. They are the same now as they were then, and as they very

¹ A.D. 56, p. 103.

² Dugdale, *Monasticon*, II, 303.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 298.

⁴ Bod. Lib. MSS., Oxf. Archd. papers, Oxon., b. 40, 127; 41, 110.

⁵ A.D. 56, p. 103.

⁶ The Chalford field names can be seen mapped out on an estate map belonging to the Treasury at Christ Church. The names have altered singularly little since 1743.

probably were in the Middle Ages. Only then the artificial boundaries of hedges would have been replaced by grassy balks and strips of unploughed land. To-day the hamlet is separated from Dean on the south-west by the way from Chapel Heath to Woodstock. Lidstone lies to the south-east, Heythrop to the north-east, and Chipping Norton to the north. The parish boundary, including the Chipping Norton borough boundary, encloses it on three sides. There were two common fields in the early thirteenth century, one called the North and the other the West field. The charter of Reginald, son of Elias de Chalford, is fairly conclusive on this score. "Ego Reginaldus . . . dedi et concessi . . . octavam partem unius dimidie hide terre in utroque campo de Chalcford."¹ But by the early fourteenth century, if not earlier, there appear to have been three. It is difficult to dogmatise, as in other manors groups of acres were often called a field apart from the main two or three fields. But in this case the earliness of the appearance of the West, the North and the South field in combination make it reasonably certain that Chalford had reorganised itself on the three-field system.²

The exact descriptions of parcels of land given in Gilbert Fuller's charter of 1315 enable us to make a guess at the position of these fields.³ The North field one might expect to find on the far side of the Oxford—Chipping Norton road, and the expectation seems to be confirmed by the allusions to *Hethrope weye* and the road to Norton. The South field must have lain south of it, and perhaps south of the village. It is said to touch the high road, perhaps the Chipping Norton road again, or the old road from Woodstock to Chipping Norton to the south. The way to Dean, probably the one marked on the 1743 map, ran through it. For the west field there are no clues, but its obvious position is on the site of the modern Round Hill, Wash Pool Close and Cows Ditch. The appearance of the two manors of Over and Nether Chalford made no difference to this arrangement of the fields; they simply became the fields of Over and Nether Chalford, instead of Chalford's.

The demesne of the lord of the Chalford fee lay in a block or scattered in these fields. The Domesday reference to the

¹ A.D. 75, p. 86. Cp. A.D. 78, p. 87.

² A.D. 81, p. 90.

³ *Ibid.*

Chalford demesne has already been discussed.¹ We are apparently asked to believe, that when the two estates were in Robert's hands, the whole 360 acres of arable in the Chalford one were demesne land. If this was the case, which is improbable, conditions had altered by 1279. According to the Hundred Rolls there were six virgates in the demesne, that is 180 acres. Another 180 acres were held by villeins, cottars and free tenants. The remaining 150 acres of arable in Chalford, as we have explained already, belonged to the Dean estate.²

All these people shared in the pasture land, the waste, the meadow, and possibly in the woodland. Of the latter six acres of Chalford Oaks wood to the north of the hamlet's lands still exist. There were twenty-one acres of it in 1743, and it was even then probably a ghost of its former self. Like Dean grove, it had doubtless been encroached on for purposes of arable and pasture land alike. Neglect added to the destruction already begun. At the end of the seventeenth century the antiquary, Plot, bemoaned the scarcity of woods in the neighbourhood, and their ill-treatment since "the late unhappy wars" of King and Parliament.³ There was another wood beside Chalford Oaks, called on Jefferys' map the Toun's Coppice, and perhaps to be identified with the *Milthorn* spinney of 1315, mentioned in Gilbert Fuller's charter.⁴ The same deed hints at the waste, the land which was too poor to be worth cultivating, when it mentions the heath and the land called the *Newebreche*.⁵ Besides providing rough pasture, the waste also afforded to some of the inhabitants rights of turbary—that is, of cutting turf—and estovers, or as this right appears in our deeds *heybote*, *housebote* and *plowbote*—the right to wood for hedging, for household use, and for the repairing of ploughs.

Various names of fields and other landmarks have survived. The three great fields were divided up into smaller divisions known as *culturæ*, that is furlongs consisting of parallel acre strips. There was one called *Catesbrayn* in the north field, a name still used by country people to describe a particular kind

¹ See p. 12.

² *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741-2.

³ Plot, *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, p. 51.

⁴ A.D. 81, p. 90.

⁵ Another instance of reclaimed land is the piece called *le Breched* (A.D. 83, p. 92).

of soil, and two others called *Blakemixerne* and *Newbreche*. Others were *Northbroc furlong*, *Cutestonfurlond*, *Middelforlong*, *Mannesdene*, *Ederslade* and *Merslade*. In the south field there was a *Westcumbe cultura*, another *Middelforlong*, an *Alslade* and a *Cumbe mede*. The number of field names ending in *slade* and *combe* suggest some of the difficulties with which the Chalford peasants had to deal. The former word was often used to describe boggy land. Though much of the land was on high ground, there was a good deal of low-lying valley land, which, in the absence of a modern drainage system, must often have been completely waterlogged. Other names which occur are *Cumbeslake*, *Brifordeswell next Kirrewell*, the rivulet called *Cueseledelake*, *Emplilowe*, *Fiveburnes* and *Wodefordes way*.

By the end of the fifteenth century these names were fast disappearing. In the next two centuries they were superseded by names like *Square close*, *Brooks close*, *East-ham*, *Osbourne* and *Disnall close*, all indicative of the conversion of the old arable into pasture. Not that closes were unknown to the medieval villager. The system of enclosing parcels of meadow land for use by the lord himself, or for the purpose of letting to those who could afford to pay, was common, and the prevailing fashion may well have been followed at Dean and Chalford. There are constant references to closes in the charters, but for the most part they appear to refer to closes in the village itself, and would probably have been orchards or gardens.¹

Under the Domesday heading of Chalford no inhabitants are given. This certainly does not mean that the hamlet was uninhabited, but that all the men of Chalford were included under the heading Dean and Chalford, which was the chief estate. This view is supported by the evidence of the Hundred Rolls. Several people then living in Chalford were returned as tenants of Richard de Dean, and not of Fettiplace's fee in Chalford. Four, whose names are not given, held by hereditary right one hide in Chalford at a rent of 12s. and certain services of a servile nature. They owed six days' carting and ploughing, worth 6d., and nine boon works in autumn or 18d. They also owed scutage and suit to the court of Dean. Another tenant was John the Carter. He held a virgate for 10s. to Richard de Dean

¹ A.D. 76, 88, etc., pp. 86, 95.

and a pound of cummin to Philip Fettiplace. The latter had two villeins living in the hamlet, John Bovetun and William son of Reginald. Each of them held a virgate, for which they paid 3*s.* 6*d.* a year, and did fifty-eight days' work besides three days' boon work in autumn and one day's carting. There were eight cottars.

The variety of their rents and works is worth noting. John Attebrook held a cottage and two acres of land at the lord's will for 4*s.* a year. John le Wyse paid 2*s.* and did three days' boon work in autumn for similar property. William le Byk and Reginald de Cumbe held a cottage and one acre for 3*s.* and two days' boon work; Roger the Carter a cottage and three and a half acres for 3*s.* 8*d.*; Goddichus the Carter a cottage and one acre, freely, paying 12*d.* for all services; Alice de la Broke, a messuage for 10*d.* and two days' reaping; Colin le Ferur seven acres, for which he paid 8*d.*

The Prior of Cold Norton, also, had three tenants,¹ so the total number of householders recorded by the jurors amounts to nineteen, which would make a population of ninety-five allowing for a household of five persons in each case. At Dean only eighteen householders are reported.

Information about the seignorial administration of the hamlets is extremely scanty. We have seen how the agrarian organisation of the village community was adapted to the needs of the lord, who got his demesne land cultivated for him by the labour of his villein tenants. We assume that there was a bailiff and a reeve as on other manors. Indeed there is one notice of a person who may have filled the office. A William the Reeve (*præpositus*) paid the large sum of 4*s.* 6*d.* to the subsidy in 1316, only 4*s.* 6*d.* less than his lord.² Such wealth makes him suspect as the villein representative of villeins. But still, in spite of the general rule that no free man could be forced to be the lord's reeve, freemen did serve in the office, attracted no doubt by its emoluments. There must also have been haywards and pindars and all the rest of the manorial officials concerned with agricultural matters.

The Hundred Rolls again supply us with a certain amount of information. It is made clear that there was only one manor at that time, the "manerium de Dene et hameletum de Chalford," held of the Suttons by Richard de Dean.

¹ See p. 32.

² p. 155.

Chalford, which was sublet as half a knight's fee to Philip Fettiplace, only gradually came to be regarded as a dependent manor, at first perhaps only by its own lords. Or this seems to be the explanation of the numerous cases in the fourteenth century, in which we find that when conveyances are made of Dean only, Chalford too has changed hands, and yet that in other contemporary cases where the overlord is not concerned Chalford is called a manor and is distinguished from Dean Manor. Chalford itself was later to be described, as we have seen, as the two manors of Over and Nether Chalford. This multiplication of so-called manors was, as a matter of fact, a common feature of manorial history in the fourteenth century and after.

The court of the manor of Dean and Chalford was held at Dean every three weeks, and was no doubt conducted by the lord's bailiff. Suit was due from all the free householders, or more correctly from their free tenements, with the exception of the Prior of Cold Norton's three tenants. Nothing is said about villein messuages being burdened with suit. The business of the court must have been mainly taken up with surrenders of and admissions to land, with the imposition of the lord's dues, and the settlement of offences connected with the organisation of the fields.¹ The first of these matters occupied the only two courts,² one a court Baron, of which there is a record. These courts were held in the sixteenth century, a period when the power of private courts had almost dwindled away. In the first case the lord delivers to the heir, at his father's death, his land on payment of a fine of 20s. for ingress. The new tenant did homage to his lord, or rather to the College's steward, and promised as heriot his best animal. In the second case, land which had apparently reverted to the lord on the death of its tenant without heirs is granted out again. An ingress fine of 10s. was paid on this occasion. The heriot, which fell due on the death of a villein tenant, was one of the lord's numerous dues. He would certainly also have been able to exact *merchet*, a fine paid for his consent to the marriage of a villein's daughter, and perhaps *chevage*, which was a poll tax claimed from those who had neither house nor land in

¹ At this time only one court would have been held for free and customary tenants alike.

² A.D. 112, p. 145.

the manor. As the above cases show, he could also take relief for entering on an ancestor's estate, and probably a fine for the alienation of land as well.

Once a year a special full court was held, when the bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester came to hold the view of frankpledge.¹ The hundred of Chadlington, in which Dean and Chalford lay, was a private hundred in the hands of the Earl, and consequently he had the royal right to hold the view in all the manors of the hundred, instead of the Sheriff's bailiffs, unless it happened that the individual lords of manors had acquired the prerogative themselves. The right was a very valuable one, for it meant that he not only had authority to see that the tithings were complete, but that he could also hold a court similar to the Sheriff's tourn, in which all offences that were not felonies might be presented and punished. He had the right to empanel a jury, usually of freemen, who would answer the "articles of the view," the royal questionnaire used by the Sheriff. The court had power to deal with all minor offences on the spot, and the amercements rising from them went to the Earl.² Besides taking all the profits, the Earl's bailiffs levied a fine of 2s. for holding the view. In fact, they took the usual cert money or tithing penny. To this yearly court all the free tenants owed suit, and also the tithing men (*decennarii*), the heads of the tithing groups. Similarly, the Hundred Rolls tell us, these people had to go to the Sheriff's tourns,³ where the Sheriff was supposed to hold a view of frankpledge for all the villages of the hundred, and try the lesser criminal offences. The case of our two hamlets admirably illustrates "the double system,"⁴ by which the Sheriff administered the hundred. It has been shown recently⁵ that a good deal of the preliminary work for the tourn was done by his bailiff, or by those lords who had a right to hold the view of frankpledge, in the manors, and that the Sheriff's business was mainly to check and supervise. For Dean and Chalford the Earl's bailiffs did this preliminary work, and because of his privileges kept

¹ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

² *Ibid.*

³ "Dicunt . . . quod ballivi Comitatus Glocestriae venient semel in anno ad tenendum visum franciplegii in eodem manerio et aportabunt omnia amerciamenta inde pervenientia et iis. de certo visus et omnes libere tenentes venient ad turnos vicecomitis et ad visum franciplegii et decenarii similiter."

⁴ Helen Cam, *The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls*, p. 125.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 125-6.

the profits instead of paying them to the Sheriff. Their holding the view, however, did not relieve the freeholders and tithing men¹ from attending the Sheriff's tourn. The business conducted in these courts was chiefly concerned with breaches of the assize of ale and bread, with trespasses and assaults so long as blood was not drawn, for more serious assaults would be dealt with by the royal justices.

We have no means of telling how far justice was well administered in the manor court. No doubt a good deal depended on the character of the lord or his bailiff, but the main responsibility must have lain with the villeins and free-men, who were the suitors of the court, who delivered judgment and assessed the fines. About the administration of the hundred, which would also affect the men and women of our hamlets, though to a much less degree, there is more to go on. We hear of complaints against Peter the Miller,² the bailiff of the hundred, who took bribes not to attack robbers and felons. He allowed the condemned Alice Sarpeline to escape, and protected her for some time, not from chivalry, but for her cloak and half a mark. Similarly William de Moneta allowed prisoners to escape and was said to have taken bribes from accused robbers and felons. Their infamy, which was only reported and never proved, was not greater than that of other bailiffs, and the hundred appears to have been comparatively well administered.

It would be interesting to know what the manor was worth at this period, but unhappily the evidence is insufficient. Richard de Dean's rents for houses and works amounted to £10 6s. 9d.; Philip Fettiplace's to £5 13s. 4d.³ But there were other valuable perquisites, about whose value we are not told. There were the three mills, one at Chalford and two in Dean, which were always very lucrative possessions. The villeins had to grind their corn at their lord's mill and pay him for the privilege. At Bladon, where there were nineteen serfs, the profits from the mill averaged 35s. a year.⁴ The lord of Dean had the fines from the manor court, except

¹ From Philip Fettiplace's fee as well as from the rest of the manor—
"Idem Philipus debet eandem sectam . . . quam Ricardus de Dene debet,
et omnes adventus quos tenentes Ricardi predicti debent, tenentes predicti
Ricardi (should be Philipi ?) tam liberi quam servi debent" (*Hundred Rolls*,
II, 742).

² *Ibid.*, p. 34.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 741-2.

⁴ Ballard, *An Oxfordshire Village in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 130.

for those at the view of frankpledge, which went to the Earl of Gloucester. And very probably his tenants had to pay him pannage for the right to let their pigs feed in the woods, and perhaps to fold their sheep in his fold, always a profitable right owing to the high value of manure. The demesne land was said to be worth 13s. 4d. an acre.¹ This was, presumably, its saleable value, and gives us no clue to the receipts from crops. A comparison with Bladon, again, gives some idea of what these may have been. There there were eight virgates in demesne and about £5 was received annually from the sale of corn, and £3 from that of hay. But, as the comparative fertility of the soils is unknown, this is not much of a guide. The only other information there is which bears at all on the manor's value consists of the various amounts for which it was leased. In 1380 John Reginald was receiving £14 13s. 4d. for Dean,² and the same rent was being paid in 1412.³ The manor of Over Chalford was leased for £5 6s. 8d. in the same year,⁴ and in 1438 Over Chalford and Nether Chalford were farmed for £10,⁵ but in 1480 for £13 6s. 8d.⁶ Finally, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Dean is said to be farmed at £13 11s. 10d., and Chalford at £13 6s. 8d.⁷

The preceding remarks have given some idea of the payments and other burdens imposed on the inhabitants of the manors by the lord. There were besides various royal taxes to which they had to contribute. Dean and Chalford together paid 10s. 9d. twice a year for hidage, 4s. at the Feast of St. Martin for the Sheriff's tourn, and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for ward silver. Although these were royal taxes, only a part of the proceeds found its way into the exchequer. The King took a third of the hidage tax, a half of the money for the Sheriff's tourn, and nothing from ward silver. The Earl and Sheriff presumably had the remainder.

¹ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

² A.D. 64, p. 104.

³ A.D. 122, p. 113.

⁴ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, II, 242.

⁵ A.D. 57, p. 100.

⁶ A.D. 104, p. 106.

⁷ A.D. 40, p. 130.

CHAPTER III

THE FREE TENANTS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

THE lords of the manor will of necessity have to be given a disproportionate amount of space, for the simple reason that they have left behind them records of their transactions. The numerous free tenants, who lived in the hamlets and built up substantial properties there, acre by acre, contributed more to the everyday life of their manor, but time has dealt unkindly with their labours and only a few scattered notices of them have survived. One such family was the Fullers. The name is in itself interesting in that it indicates the occupation of the family and denotes, presumably, a local demand for fine cloth instead of home-spuns. An early member of the family was Roger the Fuller. He lived in the middle of the thirteenth century and had a holding in Chalford worth 10s. a year, a rent which was granted to Cold Norton Priory by Elias the Butler of Foxcote.¹ Roger and his wife, Emma, also held a mill of Robert de Broc in the same hamlet.² Besides these, he or a similarly named member of his family had property in Cleveley, a messuage with houses on it, a virgate of arable and two mills—one a fulling mill, the other a water corn mill—and a croft called *Crofta Fullonis*.³ The next we hear of the Fullers is that Robert, perhaps the father of Gilbert who is first mentioned in 1302,⁴ held a virgate in Chalford of the Prior of Cold Norton for an annual rent of 10s.⁵ Here, in fact, is Roger's holding again, probably being held by his son. Gilbert reappears as one of the contributors to the tenth of 10 Edward II.⁶ He paid 2s. 6d., not a very large sum compared with Robert de Lewknor's 14s. 8d., but quite a respectable one. The family must have left the village soon after, or left no descendants, or possibly fallen on evil days, for it does not occur on the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327.

¹ *B. N. C. muniments*, Chalford 4.

² *Ibid.*, Chalford 1.

³ Winchcombe, *Landboc*, II, 189.

⁴ See p. 89.

⁵ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 742.

⁶ See p. 155.

Another family of means was the Brook's.¹ Originally it seems to have been known as Attebroke or de la Broke. There was John Attebroke, who in 1279 held a cottage and two acres of land at the lord's will for 4*s.* a year. Some time in the latter part of the century he acquired a sixth part of a close with arable, meadow land and garden, and a sixth of the house to which the close belonged. In 1311 he added two adjacent houses with a curtilage and close to his tenement in Nether Chalford. He also appears on the Subsidy Roll of 1316, for which he was assessed at 7*s.* 6*d.* As late as 1321 he or possibly a son of the same name is found acquiring a messuage and one and a half virgates of land from a kinsman, Richard Attebroke of Chalford. His possession was secured by a fine levied in the king's court, by which he agreed to pay an annual rose to Richard.

Robert, son of John Attebroke, added to the family property. He bought from Gilbert Fuller a house next to his father's tenement in Lower Chalford and seven and a half acres of arable. He also acquired land from Robert Prior of Broad Enstone in 1324, and in the next reign there is a record of a transaction by which he and his wife, Sibyl, received all the lands and tenements in Lidstone and Broad Enstone belonging to John, son of Richard Attebroke.

This Richard Attebroke seems to have had a good many scattered parcels of land. Besides the land granted to John Attebroke in 1321, to which we have referred, he and his wife Agnes obtained in 1338 all the goods and chattels in Nether Chalford belonging to his brother Jordan, who was probably childless. In 1346 Richard seems to have put his property in trust. It was all granted to the rector of Heythrop and the vicar of Enstone, but a few years later we find Richard in possession of at least some of it, for John de Lewknor bought from him a messuage, a close and two virgates of land in Nether Chalford.² Nothing is known of the family in the fifteenth century. There is mention of a Broky's place in the possession of Robert Campedene, which may perhaps have been its holding.³

Yet another prosperous fourteenth-century family was the Le Veysy.⁴ The name first appears in a deed of 1282, when

¹ See A.D. 53, 55, 76, 79, 80-4, pp. 86, 89-93.

² A.D. 88, p. 95.

³ A.D. 106, p. 108.

⁴ A.D. 78-80, pp. 87, 89, 155.

William le Veysy is said to owe a three-shilling rent in Chalford, two hens and a cock at Christmas, and the *bedrip* of one man in autumn to John, son of Peter de Littlington, and his wife. This looks like a case of a freeman holding land in villeinage, which was, indeed, common by this date. In 1301 and 1311 he and perhaps a brother, Thomas le Veysy, witness two charters. They both appear again on the Lay Subsidy Roll of 10 Edward II. William contributed the fairly large sum of eight and sixpence and Thomas twelve pence.

Some years later we hear of a daughter of Roger de Stonhard called Alice le Veysy. She lived in Chalford in 1341 with her son and heir, John Brown, and was apparently the heiress to considerable property in Cleveley, as well as in Chalford.¹ John Brown afterwards released some of the land in Nether Chalford to Elizabeth Lewknor, but there is no evidence when it was sold.²

One of the most important tenants in the early fourteenth century must have been William Smalchaf. We know next to nothing of his family, and it is probable that he was a self-made man who acquired a fortune in the cloth industry. He may have lived in Chalford, where his kinsman Richard was settled,³ but beyond the fact of his occasional appearance as a witness to charters,⁴ the only certain thing known about him is that he was assessed at the comparatively large sum of 15s. 6d. for the subsidy of 1316, and at 19s. for the twentieth of 1327.⁵

The family of de Peauton was the oldest and longest lived that we know of. John de Peauton was granted, at a date before 1200, a half-virgate in Dean by Geoffrey Chaucy, for a rent of 18d. a year, and the performance of all royal services.⁶ The descent of the holding can be traced at intervals for centuries, and during three and a half of these it was in the hands of this family.⁷ In 1279 it was held by Stephen de Peauton, still at a rent of 18d., though some additions seem

¹ See Jordan, *Parochial History of Enstone*, pp. 204-6. Her land in Cleveley still forms part of Enstone church estate, *ibid.*, p. 281.

² A.D. 56, p. 103.

³ A.D. 68, 69, 53, pp. 91-3.

⁴ A.D. 92, p. 97.

⁵ p. 155.

⁶ A.D. 77, p. 85. A John de Peauton held half a knight's fee in Shipton in 1242-3 (*Testa*, p. 100).

⁷ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741, A.D. 130-5, 137, pp. 96-7, 112-4, 126, 140.

to have been made. It was then reckoned at eighteen acres, which would mean an abnormally large half-virgate if that were the original amount. The same man, or his son, flourished under Edward II and paid 3s. 6d. to the sixteenth in 1316. The last we hear of the family is in 1356, when Robert de Palton of Spelsbury granted the tenement to Richard Box of Dean. At the beginning of the next century, in 1422, Robert Box granted the land which he describes as *Paltones*, with its close, arable lands, meadow and pastures, to John Bate, chaplain of Spelsbury. Three years later Robert's son Philip recovered the family estate, but after some years it went to Henry Smyth of Spelsbury. Even now the fee was not permanently alienated from the Box family, for in 18 Henry VI Hugh and Alice Box of Dean bought it back again from Smyth. In 1478 Alice, Hugh's widow, conveyed to her son, John Midwinter, all the lands and tenements, rents and services which she held by gift of her late husband. This John was also known as John Fowler, and was a farmer by profession. He was responsible for handing over the tenement to the College in 1498.¹ Thus, for a good thirteen hundred years the holding was chiefly in the hands of these two families. Unfortunately, the name has died out, and it is now impossible to put *Paltones* tenement on the map.

A free tenant that remains rather a mystery is John, son of Peter de Littlington. He and his wife, Alice, leased a hundred and seventy-one acres of arable with its appurtenances in Chalford to Henry Wale of Faringdon in 1282.² They also had a court with the rents and services of ten men attached to it. The court consisted of houses and out-buildings, probably with one capital messuage. Part of it was let to Thomas de Bernham at a rent of 35s. The rest of the houses of the court Henry Wale agreed to keep in repair, using the trees growing there for the work. There is no trace of so large a holding in the Hundred Rolls with the exception of Philip Fettiplace's half a knight's fee in Chalford, and that is what is evidently referred to in John de Littlington's lease. We are told that Richard de Dean, the lord of Dean in 1279, had sublet part of his manor to Fettiplace.³

¹ He also had a messuage in *Bagheys* close which he conveyed to Oriel College in 1485. A.D. 138, 139, p. 137-8.

² A.D. 78, p. 87.

³ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

The latter was a knight and came of a distinguished Oxfordshire family. His father was Adam Fettiplace, who had been many times mayor of Oxford, and had acquired notoriety for his rough treatment of the scholars and the commons of the city. Philip¹ was his eldest son, lord of the manors of Husseis at Padworth and of North Denchworth in Berkshire, for which county he was member of Parliament in 1306. As he was still alive in 1290 he must have sold or sub-let his fee in Chalford to John de Littlington. This theory is supported by the similarity between the names of Philip's tenants given in the Hundred Rolls and those mentioned in John de Littlington's lease. John de la Broke or Attebroke, William Bik and John the Carter are common to both. A John le Wyse occurs in the Hundred Rolls, a William le Veyse in the lease. There can be little doubt about the identity of these two families, and not very much about that of *Goddichus carectarius* and Godfrey Godeman, another variant of whose name appears to be *Godmannus le caretter*.²

A large number of small parcels of land was also held by people living in neighbouring hamlets and villages.³ There were, for instance, the Priors of Broad Enstone, the Sclatters of Chipping Norton, the Griffyns of Lidstone, and in the thirteenth-century Robert de Bradstone and Henry de Ditchley. The latter, a knight of the shire, had property in Ditchley, and a messuage in Nether Chalford. The former had a quarter of a virgate which he appears to have conveyed at some time to Cold Norton Priory, probably with the rest of his property at Broad Enstone.⁴ He also had a ten-shilling rent from a virgate in Chalford, which he conveyed to Elias the Butler, reserving the yearly payment of a rose.⁵ This, too, was finally granted to Cold Norton.⁶ Both pieces of land had been held by a Chalford family, which must have been influential in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Robert bought the quarter-virgate from Thomas, son of

¹ V.C.H., *Berks*, III, 415; IV, 290.

² He levied a fine about a messuage in Chipping Norton in 1282 (O.R.S. xii, p. 214). For the family of le Carter or *Carectarius* see A.D. 78, p. 87; *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741-2.

³ A.D. 63, 68-74, 79, 83, pp. 89, 91-2, 97, 100, 102, 121.

⁴ His nephew quitclaimed lands in Bradstone, Lidstone and Chalford, given to the Priory by his uncle Robert in or before 1301 (*B.N.C.Mun.*, Bradstone 14).

⁵ *Ibid.*, Chalford 3.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 4.

Reginald de Chalford, and a Ralf de Chalford had once held it.¹ Reginald would be the son of Elias de Chalford, who made a grant of land to his brother John in Chalford,² in about the year 1300. An Elias de Chalford, possibly the grandfather of Reginald, witnessed the earliest of the Dean charters, Geoffrey de Chaucy's, before 1204. The virgate had once belonged to John de Chalford and his son Robert de Broc.³

Among the more important of these absentee freeholders was the Prior of Cold Norton. By 1279 he had acquired three virgates. A list of his tenants and their services is given in the Hundred Rolls. "Robertus le Folur tenet 1 virgatam terræ in Chalford de Priore de Colde Northon', reddendo per annum Xs pro omnibus serviciis. Ricardus filius Gilberti tenet unam virgatam terræ, reddendo per annum Priori de Northon' Vs pro omnibus serviciis. Johannes Alewy tenet unam virgatam terræ de eodem Priore, et reddit per annum Vs et Philipo Feteplace unum parem cirotecarum albarum vel unum denarium." The first of these tenants evidently held Robert de Bradstone's virgate, the ten-shilling rent of which Elias the Butler had conveyed to the Priory. Richard, son of Gilbert, seems once to have been a tenant of John de Littlington's fee, for in 1282 when his son let some of his land with the appurtenant rents it was stated that the Prior of Norton owed a pound of cummin for Richard Gilebard.⁴ This property remained with the Priory until its dissolution on the death of John Wootton in 1496.⁵

Not long before it had acquired another property in Chalford. On November 24th, 1482, Richard Choke and Thomas Cornish, acting for Oriel College, granted to John Staunton, the Prior, to the canons and their successors, a rent of 6s. from three meadows in Over and Nether Chalford.⁶ In

¹ *Ibid.*, 2. He received a release of it from Thomas, possibly just before 1260. One of the witnesses is *Dom. Wallerus*, Prior of Norton, so it can be dated between 1236-60 or 1290-2, when the priors were Walter de Wilton and Walter de Stratton. The other witnesses, *Robertus de Broc*, *Radulphus de Dychele*, *Willelmus de Colunce*, *Radulphus de Gardino*, etc., suggest the earlier date, which Mr. Jeffery favours.

² A.D. 75, p. 86.

³ *B.N.C. Mun.*, Chalford 3.

⁴ A.D. 78, p. 87.

⁵ See Mr. Jeffery's MS.

⁶ *B.N.C. Mun.*, Chalford 5, cp. below p. 65.

1507 the patron of the Priory and the lord of the manor surrendered all its estates to the King, who gave them to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.¹ In an inquest held in the same year it was declared that John Wootton had died seised of various rents with their appurtenances in Over and Nether Chalford and in other neighbouring villages.²

Another religious house having a small property in Dean was the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Eynsham. Its land was called *Cowbrygges*, and it lay in the meadow called the *Reve mede*, probably the Ray meadow of Oriell College's map of the manor made by the eighteenth-century cartographer Jefferys. Nothing is heard of it until it was sold in 1492 by Abbot William Walwyn, who granted the rent of five shillings and the services of the tenant to Robert Stokys of Dean.³

The college of St. Mary's, Warwick,⁴ also held some property, the extent of which is not known.⁵ The Beauchamps were interested in the college, and William, brother of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, had granted it the advowson of Spelsbury Church. Very probably its land in Chalford was granted by some member of the family, possibly by Earl Thomas, who had, at least, a messuage and a virgate of land in Dean.⁶ At one time one of his tenants was Reginald de Dean, but before the July of 1354 the tenement had been granted to William de Sharesnull, junior, then overlord of the manor.

The earliest of these absentee tenants, so far as we know, was Robert de Whitfield, a well-known judge and a sheriff of the county.⁷ He inherited his father Geoffrey's manor of Wheatfield,⁸ and had besides land at Chadlington and at Milton-under-Wychwood which he gave to Bruern Abbey, where his uncle Peter was a lay brother.⁹ He died early in

¹ V.C.H., *Oxon.*, II, 96.

² Dugdale, *Monasticon*, VI, 422.

³ A.D. 117, p. 139. There is no reference to it in the Eynsham Cartulary. For its later history see p. 72.

⁴ See V.C.H., *Warwick*, II, 124-9.

⁵ See A.D. 136, p. 113.

⁶ A.D. 89, p. 96.

⁷ He was appointed a Justice in 1179, and was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1182, 30 Hen. II, and of Oxfordshire and Berkshire in 1182.

⁸ O.H.S., LXXXVIII, 307.

⁹ V.C.H., *Oxon.*, II, 80.

1195 or before,¹ leaving his brother Henry as his heir.² Their connection with Dean comes to light through the record of a fine levied in about 1196 between Henry and Isabella, Robert's widow, and at that date wife of Robert de *Everesci*.³ She claimed a third part of her first husband's lands in Wheatfield, Chadlington, Dean and elsewhere as her dower. By the final settlement she got, among other estates, a virgate and a cotland in Dean.⁴ Henry, if he outlived her, ought to have acquired the fee on her death, and after him his son and grandson, both called Elias. The latter held Wheatfield in 1279, but the Dean fee, then described as a virgate and a quarter, had fallen to another branch of the family. It was said to be held by the heirs of Ralf de Whitfield.⁵ His heirs also claimed to be patrons of the church of Chadlington,⁶ but their right was not admitted in the King's Court in 1292. They are returned in the Hundred Rolls as holding six virgates there.

¹ *Pipe Roll Soc.*, XVII, 115.

² He paid 60 marks for having Robert's lands (*Pipe Roll*, 6 Ric. I, p. 93. Cp. *ibid.*, 7 Ric. I, p. 145).

³ Evreci in Normandy (?).

⁴ *Pipe Roll Soc.*, XVII, 115.

⁵ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

⁶ O.H.S., XLIX, 405 n. 1. A Richard de Whitfield had property there in 1261 (O.R.S., XII, p. 182), and a Henry de Whitfield claimed the advowson of the church in 1268 (O.H.S., XLIX, 404).

CHAPTER IV

THE DESCENT OF THE MANORS

I.

THE CHIEF LORDS.

THE descent of the manors in the early Middle Ages is in part obscure. Fortunately, after the Conquest they formed part of the possessions of one of the greatest tenants-in-chief and there is little difficulty about tracing their chief lords, at least until the middle of the thirteenth century. The succession of the tenants is more difficult. Their dealings with their property was of little importance to the Crown, and before the great inquest of 1279 we hear of them only by chance. There are in consequence many gaps for lack of evidence. Even after 1279, though the evidence is fuller, it is still tantalisingly meagre. The difficulty of making out the history of the manors is further increased by the existence of three sets of lords, the local lord of the manor, an intermediary lord and a chief lord. For the sake of clearness these three sets of lords will be dealt with separately as far as possible.

The first known overlord of Dean is the Saxon, Bundi the Forester, who occurs in the Domesday account of the manor.¹ This Englishman is more commonly known as the staller Bondig, a man high in the Confessor's favour. He remained in office under Harold and probably fought at Stamford Bridge, less probably at Senlac. Possibly, as Freeman suggested, he went into William's service after the Conquest.² If this was so, it did not prevent his lands in Oxfordshire, where he seems to have been Justiciar, in Berkshire and elsewhere from being forfeited, and finally handed over to Henry de Ferrers. Oddly enough, the immediate successor in a part of his lands was another Englishman, Edwin the Sheriff. Presumably, he had held his three hides of Bondig in the time of the Confessor. He certainly succeeded in maintaining them after the Conquest,

¹ *Domesday Book*, I, 157 b.

² Freeman, *History of the Norman Conquest*, III, 51, 361, 427.

and was in a sufficiently favourable position to sell his land to one of the victors. For the Survey states that of the eight carucates which Robert de Ferrers held in Dean and Chalford, five hides—that is to say land valued to the geld at five hides and in this case identical with five carucates—had been granted him by the King, and three he had bought from Edwin. Nothing is known of Edwin beyond the fact that as Sheriff he must have been an influential and probably wealthy person.

It has been said already that the Dean and Chalford estates formed two separate properties in the Confessor's day, one lying in a part of Chalford, the other in Dean and Chalford. Bondig held the Dean manor consisting of eight carucates in Dean and Chalford, Aluric and Alnod held three carucates in Chalford. Little is known of the latter two. It has been calculated that more than one hundred and twenty lordships in nine counties are entered in Domesday under the name Aluric. Eleven of these were retained after the Conquest.¹ It is unlikely that there should have been only one Aluric, but it is now impossible to distinguish them. The same difficulty applies to Alnod. A man of that name is described as *minister regis* under the Confessor, and appears to have kept some of his possessions after 1066, as he is found in Domesday² as a sub-tenant in Warwickshire and other counties. But whether he may be identified with our Alnod we cannot say.

The Norman successor of the three Saxon lords in both Dean and Chalford was the Henry de Ferrers mentioned above. He was the son of Walkelin, lord of Ferrières St. Hilaire in Normandy, and one of the greatest of the King's tenants-in-chief. Concrete evidence of the King's favour lies in Henry's possession of the barony of Tutbury with its lands in fourteen counties. The lordship descended to his son Robert, created first Earl of Derby by Stephen for his services in the Battle of the Standard,³ and to his successors, with whom it remained until the latter half of the thirteenth century. We hear of their existence in connection with the manor at various dates. In 19 Henry III Earl William, "*vir pacificus, justus et annosus*," paid an aid on two parts of a knight's fee which he held in Dean.³ At first sight this is surprising as we

¹ Lechaudé d'Anisy et de Ste. Marie, *Recherches sur le Domesday*, pp. 137-8.

² *Ibid.*, p. 115.

³ *Book of Fees*, I, 448.

should expect that at this date the manor would be a forfeit in the King's hands, since the Earl's tenant was the Norman Geoffrey Martel, and the lands of all the Normans in England had long been forfeited. The difficulty is explained by the fact that in January, 1230-1, the Earl was given the custody of all the English lands of Normans, which were of his fee.¹ There is another notice of him, which provides the interesting information that Dean and Chalford were held as two parts of a knight's fee by the serjeanty of providing hawks.

His son Robert inherited the Honour in 1254. His career as a leader of the baronial party during de Montfort's lifetime, and of the Disinherited after his death, is well known. When he was taken prisoner in 1266 his great estates were forfeited to the Crown, and granted with two exceptions to the King's son Edmund Crouchback. In spite of the provisions of the Dictum of Kenilworth, which reinstated the disinherited barons, the greater part of these lands was never recovered, as he failed to pay the enormous redemption fine of £50,000, which he had agreed to by his charter of May 1st, 1269. Early in the reign of Edward I the famous suit for recovery against Edmund of Lancaster was begun and lost. Earl Robert urged that he was entitled to redeem his lands in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Lancashire, but made no mention of Oxfordshire. This omission suggests that these lands were not included in the charter he had made in prison promising to pay the fine, and that he may have recovered them at any time after his release in 1269.² This would explain the jurors' statement in 1279 that Dean and Chalford were held of the Earl of Ferrers.³ They had in mind, without a doubt, Robert, who only died early in the same year, and not his son John, who was never allowed the title of Earl. On the other hand, in 1330 we find Dean among the forfeited lands belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and not to Robert's descendants, the Ferrers of Chartly. In that year, John de Lexington is returned as holding three parts of a fee in Dean as of the Honour of Tutbury.⁴ The return is the copy of an earlier one, and distinctly casts suspicion on the Jurors' report. It seems probable therefore

¹ *The Complete Peerage*, ed. V. Gibbs, IV, 195.

² *Ibid.*, p. 200.

³ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

⁴ *Feudal Aids*, VI, 575.

that the manor was forfeited along with the rest of the Honour. The permanency of this connection with the Duchy is revealed by the record of John de Lewknor's contribution of five shillings to the aid for marrying the King's daughter from his quarter of a knight's fee in Dean. The entry occurs amongst the Oxfordshire properties of the Duchy in 1401-2.¹ By this date Henry, Earl of Derby, had become King, and all his honours had been merged in the Crown.

It is possible that Chalford Manor, as it was now called, had already been acquired by Winchcombe Abbey. The only clue we have to the existence of this overlordship comes from an Exchequer record of an inquisition held in 1478, and the subsequent events.² A jury, summoned before the King's Escheator, said that Thomas Wilcotes had held Chalford in chief of the King by knight's service. This was denied by Sir Richard Choke and others, the trustees for the manor. Their attorney asserted before the Barons of the Exchequer that the Abbot of Winchcombe was the chief lord, and their statement was accepted by the royal officials. This is surprising news, but not improbable. Winchcombe certainly held extensive lands in the neighbourhood. Its rights over Enstone and the chapel of Chalford have already been referred to.³ Its *Landboc* shows that the Abbey had besides land in the hamlets of Enstone, Broad Enstone, Lidstone and Cleveley. Presumably, it became overlord of Dean as well as Chalford. In any case, we hear of no other overlord, and yet according to the licence for alienation in mortmain Dean was not held in chief.

II.

THE UNDER TENANTS IN THE EARLY TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

The lack of evidence on the subject of the under tenants before 1279 makes it safer to treat the early ones chronologically and not to attempt any distinction between intermediary lords and lords of the manor. We are faced with problems at the start. Domesday records that both Dean and Chalford were held of Henry de Ferrers by a man named

¹ *Feudal Aids*, VI, p. 626.

² A.D. 34, p. 128.

³ See p. 18.

Robert. He was most probably Robert de Ferrers, the son of the tenant-in-chief,¹ for the next tenants we hear of who held both estates were the thirteenth-century Robert Mauduit and his wife Beatrice Murdak, and there is no sign of the connection of either of their families with the manor in 1087. We cannot trace the descent of Beatrice's family back farther than the reign of Henry III. The Murdaks were almost certainly new people owing their position to the wits of Ralph, who made his fortune at the law.² If, on the other hand, Mauduit was tenant of the manor in his own right, his ancestors were not the lords in 1087, for the founder of the English branch of the family who came over with the Conqueror was William Mauduit, and not Robert.³

The next hundred years is a blank so far as we are concerned. Then at the end of the twelfth century Geoffrey de Chaucy appears as a tenant of part of the manor of Dean. Fortunately, a charter of his has been preserved among the Oriel deeds,⁴ by which he grants to John de Peauton half a virgate of his land in Dean, including six acres of his demesne, for an annual rent of 1s. 6d. The document is beautifully written, witnessed, and sealed with Geoffrey's seal, bearing the impression of a knight on horseback and the inscription *sigillum Galfridi de [Cau]ses*. The witnesses were people who were all living towards the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, but the charter can be assigned definitely to a period prior to 1204. For Geoffrey de Chaucy began in the beginning of John's reign to take steps for the marriage of his daughter and heir Margaret, and it was arranged in the King's Court in the Easter or Trinity term of the year 1200, that he would give her in marriage to Alan Martel with all his land in Normandy and his land at Dean in England.⁵ The final agreement is recorded in the following words on the Curia Regis Rolls for the Trinity term of 1201⁶: "Convenit inter Gaufridum Cauceis et Alanum Martellum, quod Gaufridus dedit Margaretam filiam et heredem suam Alano predicto cum terra sua tota in Normannia et cum terra sua de Dene in Anglia, quam Marjoriam

¹ I owe this suggestion to the Rev. H. E. Salter.

² Foss, *Judges of England*, I, 283, 404.

³ Hoare's *Modern Wills, Warminster Hundred*, p. 3.

⁴ A.D. 77, p. 85.

⁵ *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 25.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 29. *Curia Regis Rolls*, I, 212.

predictus Alanus desponsabit a secundo Natali post primam coronacionem regis Johannis in VI annos: et si contigerit quod Gaufridus predictus habeat heredem masculum infra terminum predictum vel quod idem Alanus eam non desponsaverit, idem Alanus reddet eidem Gaufrido filiam suam omnino quietam et terras predictas in manu sua tenebit usque ad terminum XVI annorum pro septem XX marcis argenti quas Judeis reddet pro eodem Gaufrido." The agreement is an interesting and a curious one. Apparently Geoffrey handed over his land in Normandy and his manor of Dean to Alan Martel on the understanding that Alan would marry Margaret de Chaucy within six years. If in the interval a male heir was born to Geoffrey or Alan failed to marry, then he was to hold the lands for sixteen years in return for one hundred and forty marks paid to the Jews to clear off Geoffrey de Chaucy's debts.

Unfortunately, we know comparatively little about any of these people. The family of Chaucy or, in its French form, La Chaussée is said to have come originally from Poitou, and to have taken its name from property in the Saumurois.¹ Members of the house distinguished themselves both in France and England, where they were to be found holding land in several counties. The variety of ways in which their name was spelt, and the similarity of the spelling of other family names, like the lords of *Caus* in Shropshire, makes it very difficult to trace them with any certainty,² but as it happens we have sufficient evidence to establish the identity of Geoffrey and Margaret de Chaucy with the Buckinghamshire branch of the family. There was actually a Geoffrey de Chaucy³ who succeeded to the manor of Mapledurham in Oxfordshire in 1194, but it is quite evident that he cannot be the same as the lord of Dean. The former undoubtedly had a son, also named Geoffrey, who succeeded to his father's lands in Mapledurham in about 1238, while the latter had no

¹ M. Lainé, *Archives de le Noblesse de France*, Vol IV.

² In the index of the *Red Book of the Exchequer* Cauceis and Chaorcis are confused. In the V.C.H. of Bucks, the Chausys are described as Chauncys. The sixteenth century families of Chauncy in Hertfordshire and Northamptonshire were offshoots of the Yorkshire family of de Canci, the lords of Scirpenbeck. The modern form of the name occurs on the Pipe Roll of 14 Hen. III, pp. 289, 291. The name Cauceis developed normally into Chaucy in the Mapledurham family. There is a fifteenth-century instance of their calling themselves Chaussée, but never so far as I know Chauncy.

³ O.R.S., vii, p. 67.

male heir. We have already seen that Margaret was his heiress in about 1200, and there is evidence to show that he failed to have male issue after that date. On the Close Rolls of 1216 there is a reference to Margaret, daughter of Geoffrey de Chaucy, and Geoffrey Martel her husband, who is said to have inherited by right of his wife two of her father's Buckinghamshire manors, Bowbrickhill and Caldecot.¹ There can be no doubt that this Margaret was the proposed bride of Alan Martel, and that her father, the lord of these manors, was also lord of land in Dean. His early death before 1216² finally removes any lingering desire to identify him with Geoffrey of Mapledurham, who was certainly alive in 1225³ and very probably as late as 1238. Beyond what has been said already, next to nothing is known of his life. He was in possession of the manor of Bowbrickhill in 1197-8, and from the agreement made with Alan Martel it is clear that he had possessions in Normandy. Other members of the family are to be found in the bailiwick of Bayeux making payments to the Norman exchequer,⁴ but I can find no trace of Geoffrey. The last notice we have of him alive is in 1208,⁵ though it is probable that he lived until about 1216.

Alan Martel, the other party to the agreement, is an equally illusive person. The government records are full of references to his kinsman and contemporary, the famous Brother Alan, Master of the Knights Templars, but about Margaret's betrothed they are disappointingly silent. His close relationship with the family of the famous William Martel who had been Server to King Stephen,⁶ and whose descendants were quasi-hereditary Butlers of England, is reasonably certain. In about 1200 he is found witnessing a charter to the monks of Foucarmont along with William Martel, at that time the head of the family.⁷ They are

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, I, 260 b.

² *Ibid.*

³ *O.R.S.*, VII, p. 68.

⁴ *Magnus Rotulus Scaccarii Normannie*, p. 40 (2), p. 15 (2).

⁵ *V.C.H. Bucks*, IV, 289, 291. William de Cauceis who witnessed Geoffrey's charter (A.D. 77), probably belonged to the Buckinghamshire branch of the family. Perhaps he was the father of John, son of William, who occurs in 1262. (*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, p. 371).

⁶ Paris, *Chronica Majora*, II, 174. His family apparently came over with the Conqueror. A Geoffrey Martel flourished c. 1085, (Davis, *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, Nos. 207, 423).

⁷ *Cal. of Documents, France*, p. 65.

again found in close company among the witnesses to Geoffrey de Chaucy's charter.¹ The English lands of the family were mainly in Dorset and Somerset, but they had a good many scattered possessions in other countries,² and considerable property in Normandy—namely, the lordship of Baqueville.³

What portion Alan had, if any, we do not know. From the time he is first heard of until his death, he must have spent most of his time fighting in the Norman wars, either for or against King John. In 1204 he is stated to have been in the King's service in the castle of Arques,⁴ Henry I's famous fortress, whose ruins may still be seen to-day not far from Dieppe. While there he entered into a bargain with a fellow-soldier, Elias de Wimberville, by which an exchange of lands was arranged. In return for Elias' Norman lands, Alan gave him for a certain unspecified period of time his English lands at Dean, where he held a part of the manor. The royal consent was obtained for this exchange, and according to the Fine roll for 1204 Elias paid thirty marks for having Dean and its appurtenances.⁵ The sheriff was ordered to give him seisin. Thus Dean acquired a temporary new lord. Elias' interest in the manor was no doubt inspired by the fact that he himself had property at no great distance. He had various lands in Buckinghamshire,⁶ including Fulbrook Manor; at least, it was held later by Roger⁷ and Elias de Wimberville,⁸ presumably his son and grandson. But the real motive for the exchange is more likely to have been Alan's decision to throw in his lot with Philip Augustus, and his appreciation of the fact that his conduct would be likely to lose him his English lands.⁹ Elias certainly appears to have got the worst of the bargain. Owing to Alan's desertion to the French side, his land at Dean was confiscated in 1205, along with the other lands of the rebel Normans, and Wimberville was subsequently summoned to answer in the King's Court by

¹ A.D. 77, p. 85.

² Bowles, *Hist. of Mod. Wilts. (Hundred of Chalk)*, p. 52.

³ *Cartulaire Normand*, No. 1216. Geoffrey Martel had 8½ knight's fees in Normandy (*Red Book*, II, 629).

⁴ For Arques see Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 340.

⁵ *Rot. de Finibus*, p. 219.

⁶ V.C.H. *Bucks*, III, 217, 362. *Fines*, 1195–1214, I, 208, 227.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 245.

⁸ O.H.S., XLIX, 200-3.

⁹ Cp. Powicke, *Loss of Normandy*, p. 411.

what warrant he held a sixth of a knight's fee in Dean.¹ He was only allowed to redeem his land on payment of thirty marks.²

The fate of Margaret has not been put on record. It may be safely assumed, however, that she never married Alan, and that on his death³ arrangements were made for her marriage with his kinsman Geoffrey Martel.⁴ What was the exact relationship between these two we cannot say, nor indeed what was the relationship of Geoffrey to William Martel, the head of the house.⁵ He appears to have succeeded William as lord of Blandford St. Mary, one of the Dorset manors, but not, according to Collinson, the historian of Somerset, to the honour of Chewton. He may have been a younger brother, one of those referred to in 1224, when William Martel and his brothers are said to have deposited money in the Priory of St. Neots.⁶ He seems, in any case, to have been a good deal more influential than Alan.

It will be remembered that Wimberville had agreed to hold the Dean estate for a term of years only. At the end of the term Alan in the ordinary course of events would have resumed possession, unless, of course, the exchange had been made for the whole sixteen years mentioned in the contract with Chaucy. In spite of his treason, he might have redeemed his lands had he not been prevented by his death, for as Round has pointed out, the lands of the Normans were forfeits of a peculiar kind. They might be granted out again, but only on condition that they might be returned to their former lord on the revocation of their forfeiture, or in case of England and Normandy's being reunited. It is possible that Geoffrey de Chaucy recovered his part of Dean before his death, but if not we should expect Margaret as his heir to have acquired it eventually. That she did at some time do so is clear, as in 1219 and later we find her husband Geoffrey Martel holding it. We hear of his connection with it in this year for the first time, owing to rather peculiar circumstances. He had apparently pledged it to Josce Presbyter, a Jew, and there is evidence of

¹ There is no indication who held the remaining seven-twelfths of the knight's fee.

² *Curia Regis Rolls*, IV, 101.

³ He died between 1204 and the Easter term of 1206 (*Ibid.*).

⁴ She seems to have been his second wife (see *Chancellor's Roll*, 1196, p. 103).

⁵ Collinson's *Somerset*, II, 116; Hutchins' *Dorset*, I, 163.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1216-25, p. 478.

his petitioning for a respite from the payment of his debt, and of his petition being granted when Josce extended the date of settlement from the octave until the quindene of St. Hilary, provided that nothing was removed from the land in the meantime.¹ Geoffrey's financial embarrassments are not surprising, when we consider his mode of life. Like Alan, he had been engaged in the war in France. He began on King John's side, and was at one time in high favour. He was made Constable of Arques by the King in 1203, but in the next year with Alan and Lord William,² the head of the family, he deserted to Philip Augustus. Before the end of the reign he had returned to his allegiance to the English King. In 1216 he obtained Bowbrickhill Manor, but other of his lands were still being restored as late as 1233. In that year the Sheriffs of Berkshire and Gloucestershire were ordered to re-seise him because he had given sureties to the King for serving him faithfully—"fecit regem securum de fideli servicio ei faciendo."³ Not many years after he died. The exact date is not known, but it must have been before 1241.⁴

In 1244 we find Beatrice Murdak complaining that her land in Dean had been taken into the King's hands in consequence of the forfeiture of Martel's lands, and was still there.⁵ This brings us to the Murdak-Mauduit connection and another problem. Robert Mauduit is said in the *Testa de Nevill* to hold two parts of a knight's fee in Dean and Chalford of the Earl of Ferrers by the serjeanty of providing a hawk⁶—a tenure which was fairly common in the country owing to the royal needs when hunting in the forest of Wychwood. The entry which appears under the heading "de seriantis arrentatis per R. Passeleu tempore Henrici Regis" is unfortunately undated. The deputy treasurer's returns resulted in the great arrentation of 1250, but the allusion to Mauduit must relate to a time prior to 1241, when he is known to have been dead. He was the younger son of Robert, lord of Hanslape, the hereditary chamberlain of England, and of

¹ *Cal. of Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews*, I, 13.

² *Hundred Rolls*, II, 119; *Cartulaire Normande*, No. 124.

³ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1231-34, p. 253. Three years earlier he had paid a fine of 20s. for "prestis factis tempore Johannis regis" (*Pipe Roll*, 14 Hen. III, p. 175).

⁴ His wife was sued in that year with regard to the manor of Dean, which he once held (*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 118).

⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1242-7, p. 163.

⁶ *Book of Fees*, I, 344.

Isabel, daughter of Thurstan Basset. He became lord of Warminster by his father's grant, and acquired other lands by his first marriage.¹ He appears, like his father, to have gone in for the law, for his name is found on the Patent Rolls as a justice of assize in Wiltshire in 1220, 1229 and 1231.

The question now is to find out how Mauduit obtained the overlordship of Dean and Chalford. There is a possibility that he held it by right of his wife, Beatrice Murdak, but the evidence, such as it is, is inconclusive. Ralph Murdak, a well-known judge and Beatrice's father, held two knight's fees in Oxfordshire at the end of the twelfth century,² and is known to have played a part in the affairs of the neighbourhood.³ It has been suggested, moreover, that his uncle, William de Chesny, who held large estates in the county under King Stephen, was lord of the eight hides which belonged to the manor of Dean.⁴ His niece, Matilda and his two sisters, it seems, became heirs to his property. As one of these heiresses, Beatrice, is supposed to have married a Ralph Murdak and to have had as her son our Ralph Murdak the judge,⁵ it looks at first as if she might have transmitted the manor. Unfortunately there is a drawback to the theory. Ralph was imprudent enough to help John, Earl of Mortain, in his revolt,⁶ and consequently was very much out of favour on the accession of Richard I. He had to pay a heavy fine for the recovery of the King's love (his son-in-law was still paying it off under Henry III),⁷ and he forfeited, it seems, all his manors. The Pipe Rolls of Richard's reign record year after year that his and his wife's manors were being farmed by the Sheriff.⁸ His own land at Broughton Poggs, Blackbourton, the mill at Deddington, which had been leased to Eynsham Abbey,⁹ and Eva de Grey's manors of Standlake, Rotherfield Greys and Dornford, are all mentioned. The only property in the

¹ Hoare's *Hist. of Mod. Wills (Warminster Hundred)*, p. 4. Lipscombe's *Bucks.*, IV, 165-7. Foss, *Judges of England*, II, 91-2.

² *Red Book*, p. 59.

³ *B.N.C. Mun.*, Rollright, 34.

⁴ Salter, cited Farrer, *Honours and Knights' Fees*, III, 229. Dean and its dependent Chalford were assessed at eleven hides.

⁵ O.H.S. XLIX, 420.

⁶ O.H.S. XLIX, 90.

⁷ *Pipe Roll*, 14 Hen. III, p. 246.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 2 Ric. I, p. 14; 5 Ric. I, p. 124, etc.

⁹ O.H.S. XLIX, 84.

county known to have been held by Murdak and his daughter which is not recorded was at Filkins near Lechlade, and that had been given to Eynsham.¹ There is no trace of Dean. On the other hand, we can find nothing to connect the family of Mauduit with the manor before the time of Robert.

He himself can have derived little benefit from it, as it appears to have been in the King's hands for a long period. He died before its restitution, some time before the April of 1241.² His widow finally recovered it in 1244, a month after Easter.³ She was to be allowed to cultivate it and have all the chattels in it. By the King's order of February 24th the Sheriff was ordered to give her possession notwithstanding his having taken her land in Dean into the King's hand, because Geoffrey Martel once held it—"non obstante eo quod cepit in manum regis terram que fuit Beatricie Murdak in Dene, eo quod Galfridus Martel, Normannus, aliquando tenuit terram predictam."⁴ This passage is of some interest in that it makes clear Beatrice's position as overlord.

A few years earlier she had been involved in an interesting suit in connection with this fee. In the Easter of 1241, Robert *de Cauceis* appeared before the itinerant justices at Oxford and claimed two parts of a knight's fee in the manor of Dean.⁵ Beatrice replied that he did not hold the whole of the two parts, "non tenet integre predictas duas partes," and Robert subsequently sought licence to withdraw the case. He was a kinsman of our Margaret de Chaucy who married Geoffrey Martel,⁶ and seems to have acquired from her, possibly by purchase at the time of her second marriage with Robert de Ibelin, some of her father's estates. He got all the lands and houses which Geoffrey de Chaucy had held in Bowbrickhill and Caldecot, a grant which was royally confirmed in 1257.⁷ It appears that she must have assigned him her rights in Dean too, but it is doubtful if he persevered in his claim to them. We hear nothing in any case of his descendants at Dean, though there is evidence to show that

¹ O.H.S. LI, xlviii.

² His son by his first wife was then lord of Warminster. See Harris and Hoare, *Hist. of Mod. Wilts. (Warminster Hundred)*, p. 5.

³ *Rot. Selecti*, p. 259. There is no trace of the farm of Dean on the Pipe Roll of 26 Hen. III.

⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls, 1242-7*, p. 163; *Rot. Selecti*, p. 259.

⁵ *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 118.

⁶ See p. 43.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1247-58*, p. 574.

they still had the Buckinghamshire manors in the time of Edward I.¹ His mistake in 1241 seems to have been an overstatement of his case. He claimed the whole, where he should only have claimed a part. The whole estate as held by Mauduit was reckoned at two parts of a knight's fee. But Geoffrey de Chaucy had only held a sixth. That amount, it will be remembered, was what Wimberville got from Alan Martel² and, presumably, that was the portion which fell to Geoffrey Martel and Margaret.

Beatrice's connection with the manor, like that of its earlier fighting lords, was unlikely to have been anything more than a financial one. She was the owner of considerable property in the county. She inherited not only her father's lands,³ but a third of her mother's estates, which included Standlake, Dornford, and Thenford in Northamptonshire.⁴

III.

THE INTERMEDIATE LORDS.

From this point, as it now becomes possible to distinguish between the intermediate lords and the actual lords of the manor, they will be treated separately for the sake of clearness. The next people to hold directly of the Ferrers, so far as the evidence goes, were the Suttons. Whether they came by the property through purchase or marriage it is now impossible to say. Nor can it be proved that they were the immediate successors of Beatrice Murdak, though it is on the whole probable that they were. In 1279 a Robert de Sutton held the manor of Dean and the hamlet of Chalford as three parts of a knight's fee.⁵ This fraction of a fee is interesting. Hitherto, we have heard of only two parts of a fee both in the case of Ferrers, and of Mauduit and Murdak. The actuality of the increased value is confirmed by another record of the manor's being held as three parts of a knight's fee in 1330⁶.

¹ *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 285.

² See p. 42.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1232-47, p. 80. *Cal. of Inquisitions*, Hen. III, No. 417.
Cal. Close Rolls, 1227-31, p. 245.

⁴ *Cal. of Inquisitions*, Hen. III, No. 842.

⁵ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

⁶ See p. 37.

To return to Robert de Sutton. He belonged to a Nottinghamshire family of Sutton-on-Trent, and was the younger son of Roland de Sutton and Alicia, sister of Sir Robert de Lexington, lord of Averham. He was granted the last-named manor by his uncles.¹ He apparently held Dean of his eldest brother's children, of the heirs of William de Sutton according to the Jurors in 1279. This must be Sir William, lord of Worksop, who died about 52 Henry III, and whose son, Robert, had also died by 2 Edward I, leaving as his heir a boy of eight.² Beatrice Murdak is known to have had a son, Sir John Mauduit, but I can find no trace of any daughters. Yet it would not be unnatural to suppose that Sir William de Sutton's wife, Matilda, was her daughter, particularly as she has the same name as one of Beatrice's sisters, and that she brought Dean as her dower.

Robert de Sutton died in 1286, and it may be assumed that his son James inherited Dean and Chalford,³ and also his grandson Richard,⁴ who seems to have deserved well of his sovereign.⁵ He died in 1339, and his heir, John de Sutton of Averham, relinquished his rights in Dean to Robert and Elizabeth de Glapwell in the year 1341.⁶ There is rather a mystery connected with the Sutton overlordship. In 1330 John de *Loxington* is said to hold Dean for three parts of a fee.⁷ The name may be de Lexington and simply an alternative for de Sutton, as this family was descended in the male line from the Lexingtons, a title which was revived in the seventeenth century when the family was raised to the peerage. If this is the case, Richard must have enfeoffed his son John with the estate before his death. Whatever happened then, the events of 1341 are quite clear. John de Sutton granted to the Glapwells for forty marks his dues as overlord—£6 13s. 4d. rent in Dean, and the homage and

¹ Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, III, 108.

² *Ibid.*, p. 110. *Cal. of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, II, No. 61.

³ He was dead by 1316. His widow held part of Averham and other townships in Nottinghamshire but not Dean or Chalford (*Parl. Writs*, II, div. 3, 1478).

⁴ He was probably lord of Hornlee cum Hornington in Oxfordshire. It had been Robert de Lexington's in 1230 (O.R.S. xii, 87; *Parl. Writs.*, II, Div. III, 1481).

⁵ He was exempted from taking the order of knighthood, and was granted the right not to take up arms against his will (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-8, p. 208).

⁶ A.D. 85, p. 93.

⁷ *Feudal Aids*, VI, 575.

service of John de Dean and his heirs for all the tenements which he had formerly held of the Suttons.

Robert de Glapwell was a Derbyshire man and a stranger to the county. His family held by knight service in Glapwell, in Scaredale wapentake, at least as early as the reign of Edward I, and most probably under Henry II.¹ He himself had part of half a knight's fee there.² After ten years or so the overlordship of Dean and Chalford was again alienated.³ This time the new lord was William de Shareshull, junior. His father was already the actual lord and by this purchase he became his son's under tenant. The mandate sent him by Glapwell, dated December 6th, 1353, ordering him to pay homage, an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d. and military service to the new overlord, has survived.⁴ In about another ten years William de Shareshull, the elder, died, and his son succeeded to the direct ownership of Dean and Chalford and six other properties accumulated by his father. He died young, between 41 and 43 Edward III,⁵ leaving a son also named William as his heir.⁶ Almost immediately the latter set about selling his rights in Dean. By a deed dated February 28th, 1369, he granted to John de Lewknor of Heythrop and Elizabeth, his wife, the services due to him from the manor of Dean, and the reversion of the manors of Dean and Chalford on the death of the chaplain, John Reginald of Heythrop, who had a life interest in them by the gift of William de Shareshull, senior; in fact his rights of overlordship and his rights as lord of the manors of Dean and Chalford.⁷ With this transaction the separate line of intermediate lords came to an end, and the Lewknors became the actual possessors of the manors, holding directly of the chief lords. The history of the descent of the manors after this date may therefore be conveniently dealt with in the section on the lords of the manors.

¹ Yeatman, *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, III, 73, 207.; II, 471.

² *Ibid.*, II, 476.

³ A.D. 86, p. 94.

⁴ A.D. 87, p. 95.

⁵ Foss (*Judges of England*, III, 506), and the *Dictionary of National Biography* are mistaken in making William de Shareshull's son die in 1 Hen. IV.

⁶ He was knighted in 11 Richard II, and was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1 Henry IV.

⁷ A.D. 93, p. 98.

IV.

THE LORDS OF THE MANOR.

With the admirably full account of the manor of Dean given in the Hundred Rolls,¹ we get the first definite information about the lords who actually lived in the village, and left their mark on its life. Richard de Dokemanton then held Dean and the hamlet of Chalford as three parts of a knight's fee for an annual rent of £5. He kept a quarter of a knight's fee in his own hands,² and sub-let half a fee to Philip Fettiplace. Dokemanton or Duckmanton is in Derbyshire, and it once belonged to the Abbot of Welbeck. People of the name of Dokemanton appear on the Pipe Rolls at an early date. There is a Henry, son of Robert de Duckmanton, for instance, who paid a fine for unjustly vexing the abbot in 35 Henry II.³ But we cannot be certain that these were Richard's kinsmen. His history is almost equally obscure after he became lord of Dean. He appears gradually to have acquired the title of his new manor, and to have been known either by his old name or as Richard de Dean. Both names are used in the Hundred Rolls, but there can be little doubt that one person is intended. Conclusive proof of this lies in the statement that Philip Fettiplace, who in the first place is described as holding a moiety in Chalford of Richard de Dokemanton, is later said to hold a third and a sixth of a fee of Richard de Dean. There is one case of which we know in which he witnesses a charter and calls himself Richard de Dokemanton, *Dominus de Dene*.⁴ On other occasions he witnesses as Richard de Dean.⁵ From these few meagre facts, we infer that he attended the hundred court, where deeds of conveyance were generally brought. He was in fact bound to do so by the terms of his tenure.⁶ He probably died towards the end of the century, leaving his estates to his son. From then on in any case Edmund de Dean, whom we suppose to be a son, begins to play a part in local affairs. This connection of a small Oxfordshire manor with Derbyshire, the centre of the Ferrers' power, is worthy of attention.

¹ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

² Cp. the quarter of a fee held by John de Lewknor (p. 38).

³ Yeatman, *Feudal Hist. of Derbyshire*, I, 135, 212, 230.

⁴ Cited by Jordan in his *Parochial Hist. of Enstone*, p. 267. He disguises him as Dobemanton.

⁵ *B.N.C. Mun.*, Bradstone, 13-14. A.D. 78, p. 87.

⁶ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 741.

It has already been pointed out how the intermediate lords were drawn from that county, or from the double county of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire as it then was, and now we find that their sub-tenant is a Derbyshire man.

Edmund de Dean's career is also somewhat obscure. His name appears frequently as a witness to his neighbour's charters,¹ and to those connected with the Abbey of Eynsham² in which he seems to have taken a special interest. He is perhaps to be identified in two cases connected with the public administration of the county. An Edmund de Dean served as a juror in 1302-3 for levying and collecting the 40s. aid,³ and again with Robert the Mason and Nicholas Brown, two local inhabitants, on a jury for the hundred of Chadlington.⁴ The earliest date at which he is definitely known to have been in possession of the manor was in 1313. He and his wife, Joan, then levied a fine by which they entailed Dean on their children if any, and if not on the right heirs of Edmund.⁵ They were succeeded by their son John. He was in possession when the overlordship was transferred from the Suttons to the Glapwells. He did homage in the Michaelmas of 1341, and swore fidelity to them for all the tenements which he had once held of the Suttons.⁶ Three years later he sold the manor and 24s. rent in Nether Chalford to William de Shareshull, on condition that he and his wife Alice should hold it of him during their lives for a nominal rent of a yearly rose and the usual services to the chief lords.⁷ If they died without heirs, the manor and the rent were to revert to Shareshull. There appear to have been no children, and so the de Dean connection with the manor came to an end.

John de Dean's successor, William de Shareshull, was a noted person.⁸ He had been made a judge of the King's Bench, and knighted in 1333. In the very year in which he acquired Dean he became chief Baron of the Exchequer. He lived for twenty years or so after, adding to his honours

¹ B.N.C. *Mun.* Rollright, 35. O.R.S. ix, 63 n. 7.

² O.H.S. XLIX, 349, 355, 358-9, 361; LI, 178.

³ *Feudal Aids*, IV, 160.

⁴ Winchcombe *Landboc*, II, 179. His payment of 6s. to the 1-16th of 1316, well under half the amount paid by Robert de Lewknor of Heythrop, gives an idea of his financial position.

⁵ A.D. 45, p. 89.

⁶ A.D. 85, p. 93.

⁷ A.D. 46, p. 93.

⁸ Foss, *Judges of England*, III, 504.

by becoming head of the court of King's Bench and presiding there for five years. Like most medieval people of property, he probably spent some part of the year at each of his manors, for the reason that it was easier to eat up provisions on the spot than to have them transported. He seems to have known, in any case, the chaplain of Heythrop, to whom he granted a life interest in the manors.¹ His interest in the county is further demonstrated by his benefactions to Oseney and Bruern Abbeys.² We have seen already how he was succeeded by his son and grandson, and how the rights of the Sharesulls were finally transferred to the Lewknors in 1369. At the time of the transaction the lordship of Dean and Chalford was actually in the hands of Lord Guy le Bryan and Sir William Bonville, to whom the chaplain of Heythrop had granted the manors for the term of his life.³ They were probably acting as trustees. Guy le Bryan came of a famous Devonshire family.⁴ He was a man of great military reputation, and was summoned to Parliament from 24 Edward III to 13 Richard II. He died a year later. He and his wife Elizabeth held the manor of *Schuppenhull*⁵ in Oxfordshire, and that, perhaps, provides the link with the chaplain. William Bonville, who is described in a *memoranda* list as a knight, may have been Sir William Bonville of Somerset,⁶ who died in 1408.

The new lord, John de Lewknor, though not so distinguished a man as Sharesull, the Chief Baron, or so influential as his descendants, has a good deal more local interest. The family were of great repute in the county, and had been connected with the neighbourhood for some time. John's father had had relations with the lord of Dean, and had held property in Chalford since before 1300. His son, Robert, and Elizabeth, John de Lewknor's widow, retained the lord-

¹ A.D. 93, p. 98.

² Foss, *op. cit.* Another of his manors in Oxfordshire was Barton Sharshill (Sesswells Barton). See Marshall, *Account of Sandford*, p. 15.

³ A.D. 93, p. 98.

⁴ Hutchins' *Dorset*, Vol. I, 448-9. He had considerable property in Somerset as well. He was one of the executors of the will of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, proved in 1369.

⁵ In Chadlington (?). It belonged to John de Haudlo in 1316 (*Feudal Aids*, IV, 165).

⁶ See Maclean, *History of Trigg Minor*, I, 394.* See Collinson's *Somerset*, II, 116, for his descendants who became lords of Chewton, once a Martel manor.

ship until well into the fifteenth century. This association of over a hundred years warrants a digression into the early history of the family. It originated at Lewknor in the south-east quarter of the county. Robert de Lewknor, John's father, still had property in the neighbourhood at Wormsley in the parish of Stokenchurch. In 1279 it had belonged to John, son of Adam de Lewknor, who was very probably Robert's father. One of the earliest members of the family to make a name for himself was the twelfth-century Master Nicholas de Lewknor, rector of Cassington, and afterwards vice-archdeacon.¹ Again, there was a Nicholas de Lewknor, who was keeper of the wardrobe under Henry III, who may have been a descendant.² But the maker of the family fortunes seems to have been the justice, Sir Geoffrey de Lewknor,³ who flourished in Edward I's reign. His principal property was in Northamptonshire, where he held the manor of Little Harrowden, but he had land in Clifton, Chiselhampton, Lewknor and Thame in the county of Oxford. His descendant in Robert de Lewknor's day was John de Lewknor of Chiselhampton,⁴ the most eminent representative of the family.⁵

Robert did not come to the north-west of Oxfordshire until late in the thirteenth century. He acquired the manor of Heythrop from the Lady Beatrice, daughter of Maenus, son of Richard,⁶ and her husband in 1286,⁷ and settled down as a neighbour of Richard de Dean. Before the end of Edward I's reign he had bought small properties in the Chalford lands which were contiguous to his own manor. He got twelve acres from William Godman, and other land from Roger Boveton.⁸ In 1316 he was certified as being one of the lords of "Dene cum Chalkford, Ledeneston," the other being Edmund de Dean.⁹ The grouping of the manors is curious, but apparently all that is meant is that Robert was lord of Lidstone. That is highly probable, as Lidstone

¹ O.H.S. XLIX, I, 44, 63 n.

² Foss, *Judges of England*, III, 117.

³ *Hundred Rolls*, II, 749-50, 782, 820.

⁴ *Parl. Writs*, II, Div. III, p. 1093.

⁵ Another contemporary was Thomas de Lewknor, lord of Souldern (*Hundred Rolls*, II, 283, 287, 300).

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 740.

⁷ O.R.S. xii, 224.

⁸ A.D. 54-5, pp. 88-9.

⁹ *Parl. Writs*, II, Div. III, p. 1093.

appears to have been a sub-manor of Heythrop.¹ There seems to be no reason for supposing that he had Fettiplace's fee at Chalford at this time, unless he had a grant of it for life. The returns for the Lay Subsidy of the same year and in 1327² show him to have been a wealthy man, and a good deal better off than his neighbours at Dean. He contributed 14s. 8d. to the sixteenth, and 18s. 6d. to the twentieth. His old age was disturbed by the strife between the King and the barons. Like his kinsman, John de Lewknor, he was on the baronial side. John had joined Roger Dammory in pursuit of the Despensers, an indiscretion for which he obtained a pardon in the fifteenth year of Edward's reign. As Robert obtained exemption five years later, from acting as a commissioner of array, since he was so broken with age and infirmity, it is probable that he played a less active part. He suffered in any case at the hands of the supporters of the Despensers. In a petition to the King for redress he stated that Sir John de Haudlo, Sir John Blaket and others had been responsible for robbery and trespass on his property in their efforts to aid and maintain Sir Hugh le Despenser, recently returned from exile. They had threatened him, he complained, in life and limb, with imprisonment and disinheritance.³ Despite his "age and infirmities," he lived until at least 1331, when he presented to the living of Heythrop.⁴

His successor at Heythrop, John de Lewknor, must have been his son. He had a very successful career. He was knighted by 1331, became Sheriff and Keeper of the Castle in 1333,⁵ and member for the county on several occasions.⁶ He died in the early years of the reign of Richard II,⁷ a rich and influential man. He was then lord of Shirburn, Heythrop and Lidstone, Dean and Chalford, and he had lands in Tetsworth, Soldor and Little Tew, in Spelsbury where he was granted free warren,⁸ and in Charlbury⁹ where the Abbot of Eynsham held a wood of him. The overlordship of Dean and Chalford was not acquired until 1369, but, like his father,

¹ See A.D. 58, p. 100.

² p. 155.

³ Public Record Office, *Ancient Petitions*, File 58, 2871.

⁴ *Berks, Bucks. and Oxon. Arch. Journal*, Vol. III, 103 n.

⁵ *Cal. Fine Rolls, 1327-37*, p. 381.

⁶ In 1331-2, 1335-6, 1336-7, 1337-8, 1343, 1354.

⁷ See A.D. 57-8, p. 100.

⁸ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, III, 95.

⁹ O.H.S., XLIX, 381.

he had property in Chalford, and was closely connected with the hamlet's affairs from an early date. He witnessed, for instance, the grant of the manors by John de Dean to Sir William de Shareshull in 1344, and some years later, having acquired a messuage and lands from Richard Attebroke in Nether Chalford, he granted them to the new lord of the manors.¹ In 1369, as we have seen, he obtained from Sir William de Shareshull's grandson the rights of overlordship, which the latter had inherited from his father, and a grant of the reversion of Dean and Chalford, which had come to Shareshull from his grandfather. According to the grant made on March 5th,² the Lewknors were to hold the reversion of William Shareshull and his heirs, but in the fine levied at Michaelmas, when two hundred marks was paid for the reversion of Dean, nothing is said of the rights of the Shareshulls,³ and in fact these seem to have been completely alienated. A very great simplification was thus brought about.

Six years later John de Lewknor enfeoffed a body of trustees with the whole manor of Dean.⁴ From this point both manors were held more often than not by various feoffees to uses. The usual explanation of the development of this practice that lands in England were not "testamentary or devisable," holds good in the case of our manors. Although the position of the person on whose account the land was held was not recognised by common law, the lords of Dean and Chalford persistently made conveyances *ad opus*, trusting to the integrity of the feoffees to fulfil their wishes. These conveyances to trustees which form the bulk of the fifteenth-century deeds at Oriel are more interesting than they appear. The names of the feoffees throw a good deal of light on the social status of the owner of the property put in trust. The feoffees had to be people on whom he could rely, and as a rule they are either kinsmen or dependants or close friends. On the occasion referred to above, the selection of the rector of Heythrop as a trustee is explained by the fact that Lewknor was patron of the church. In the case of the trustees who acted later on for Elizabeth Lewknor many familiar names, like Richard Williamscote's,⁵ a friend of the family who had

¹ A.D. 88, p. 95.

³ A.D. 49, p. 99.

⁵ A.D. 59, p. 101.

² A.D. 93, p. 98.

⁴ A.D. 51, p. 99.

served with John as member for the county, are found which occur frequently as witnesses to his charters.

John de Lewknor died between March, 1380, and November, 1381,¹ leaving as his heir a son Robert. He had, it seems, put Heythrop, Lidstone and other property in trust for Elizabeth, for by an agreement with her son she exchanged these during her lifetime for the Chalford estate and other rights.² It is probable that she now retired to live in Chalford, leaving Heythrop to her son. He granted her *housbote* and *heybote* there, in return for the right to pasture two hundred and forty of his sheep. She was still in possession in 1412.³ In that year a series of transfers of the manor, together with Dean, which she had also been assigned some time before 1397,⁴ took place. This sudden activity appears to have been prompted by her desire to secure a life interest in the manors for her son Robert. After he had held them for about three years he set about transferring them to the use of Jane, Lady of Burgavenny, who finally granted them to John Wilcotes. The constant shuffling and re-shuffling of the feoffees during the process is to be accounted for, presumably, by their need to raise ready money.⁵ The new trustees appointed, in the April of 1412, by Elizabeth were not local people, but from Winchester.⁶ What her connection was with that city we have not been able to discover. It is possible that she may have by now retired there, a possibility which would explain her desire to get rid of Dean and Chalford.

Three months after, these trustees enfeoffed Roger Pudell and others with Dean⁷ for the life of Robert Lewknor, with remainder to Thomas Walewayn, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur, who immediately leased the manor for £14 13s. 4d. a year, reserving their reversionary rights.⁸ The lessees also acquired Chalford, for on August 25th they conveyed it back again to Roger Pudell and his co-trustees for the life of Lewknor, and on September 1st received the farm of it for £5 6s. 8d. a year.⁹ Lewknor had released all the rights which were once Sir William Sharesull's in both

¹ See A.D. 57-8, p. 100.

² A.D. 95, p. 103.

³ It is curious that the form of these grants to feoffees which were clearly intended to be temporary differ in no way from grants made in perpetuity.

⁴ A.D. 95.

⁵ A.D. 64, p. 104.

⁶ A.D. 58.

⁷ A.D. 52, p. 101.

⁸ A.D. 96, p. 104.

⁹ A.D. 103-4, pp. 106.

manors, and presumably the Winchester trustees had done so too, though only their release for Chalford now exists. It is rather curious the way in which the business connected with Dean and its dependent manor is so constantly transacted independently. Usually the manors were in the hands of different sets of trustees, though one or two might be common to both sets.

The manors were held in trust for Lewknor until November 20th, 1415, when they were conveyed to Hugh Mortymer and others to the use of Jane, Lady of Burgavenny.¹ Two years later William Kynwolmarsh, a colleague of Wilcotes in the Privy Council, and others became feoffees to the use of John Wilcotes.² These two transactions are confirmed by a Chancery petition in which it is asserted that Mortymer and his fellows were seised of the manors to the use of the Lady Jane, and that they enfeoffed, with her assent, trustees who should enfeoff John and Elizabeth Wilcotes and their heirs.³ It is not surprising that the Lady Jane should have purchased the manors, for she was Joan Fitzalan, the widow of William Beauchamp,⁴ and as a branch of his family were lords of Spelsbury,⁵ she might be expected to be interested in the neighbouring property. The Beauchamp connection continued to be strong after the manors had passed to Wilcotes to judge from the frequency with which members of the family acted as trustees in the fifteenth century. It is probable that the two families were related in some way.

The new lord came from the village of Wilcote, at no great distance from Dean and Chalford, but as he was a younger son the manor fell to the lot of his elder brother William, lord of Headington.⁶ Thrown back on his own abilities, the young John made his fortune by successful marriage alliances. His first wife, Alice, was a widow and the heiress to the manor of Great Tew, which had descended in the female line since

¹ A.D. 107, p. 108.

² A.D. 111, p. 109. Cp. A.D. 1, p. 109.

³ P.R.O., *E.C.P.*, 19/47.

⁴ *Complete Peerage*, I, 26. William Beauchamp, the son of Thomas Earl of Warwick, was made heir to the Abergavenny estates by John Earl of Pembroke. His widow, Joan, kept the castle of Burgavenny until her death in 1435.

⁵ It belonged to the Beauchamps of Bletsoe (see *Complete Peerage*, II, 45).

⁶ See *Oxon. Arch. Soc.*, 1928, p. 174.

the death of William des Préaux round about 15 Edward III.¹ His second wife was Elizabeth Cheney.² Thus strengthened and enriched he rose rapidly. As a member of the Privy Council under the Duke of Bedford, he shared the responsibility for the government of the country in the absence of Henry V.³ He represented his county in Parliament for a great many years, and as Sheriff he played an equally conspicuous part in local affairs.⁴ He was appointed General-receiver of Cornwall,⁵ and at one time farmed the Cornish manor and borough of Helston.⁶ His rule at Dean and Chalford was a short one. He was already an old man when he came by them, and it ended in 1422. His last wishes,⁷ though they seem admirably clear, were to lead to much trouble in the family. Dean and Chalford, or rather Over Chalford and Nether Chalford as the overgrown hamlet was now called, were to be granted by his trustees to his wife Elizabeth for her life, with remainder to Margaret, the child of his second marriage, and her heirs, failing which to Thomas Wilcotes, who was probably a son by his first marriage, and his heirs male, with remainder to feoffees. Of the trustees, the Treasurer Kynwolmarsh, the vicar of Bloxham, and Franklin died soon after John Wilcotes. The survivors, Compton and Mason, were accused of abusing their trust, of failing to enfeof the widowed Elizabeth with her manors, and still refusing to do so after her marriage with Sir Richard Walkstede, the Sheriff of 1426,⁸ although frequently pressed. The Walkstedes appealed to Chancery and obtained writs ordering Compton and Mason to appear before the court. They came, according to the plaintiffs, on June 4th, the

¹ There is a fine brass to her and John Wilcotes in Great Tew church. For the absurdity of her pedigree given in the *Visit. of Oxon.*, 1566, p. 166, which compresses twenty generations into three centuries, see *Oxon. Arch. Soc.*, 1929, p. 252. The manor was entailed in 5 Hen. IV on Alice's daughter Emma and her heirs with remainder to the right heirs of John Wilcotes (P.R.O., *Oxon. Fines*, No. 25).

² *Berks., Bucks. and Oxon. Arch. Journal*, III, 103.

³ *Proceedings of the Privy Council*, II, 99, 239.

⁴ Sheriff in 1401-2, 1407-8, 1415-6, 1422. M.P. for Oxon. in 1400, 1404, 1405-6, 1407, 1413-4; for Kent in 1415-6 with William Cheney, brother of his second wife Elizabeth.

⁵ *Proc. of the Privy Council*, II, 291.

⁶ *Rolls of Parliament*, IV, 384 a. He also acted as one of the executors of Henry V's will (*Ibid.*, 399 a).

⁷ See A.D. I, p. 109.

⁸ P.R.O., *E.C.P.*, 7/60.

appointed day, and sought licence to answer on the following Saturday. This being granted, they employed the interval in binding themselves in £400 to hand over the disputed manors to John Feriby, Esq., as a pledge for the payment of a debt of £400 due to him. There is no doubt that they did in fact do this. In two of his petitions to Chancery Walkstede speaks of this transaction, "so sotle and deseyleftfully ymaged," as taking place before the mayor of the Staple of Westminster by virtue of the Statute of the Staple,¹ and the manors were certainly in Feriby's possession for a time.² He is probably to be identified with the king's clerk, John Feriby of Kent,³ who married Margery, the daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Berners.

In September, 1438, he let Over Chalford and Nether Chalford until such time as £389 of the debt and the expenses of the recognition made before the mayor should be paid by his two creditors.⁴ In the deed of contract, he says that on the strength of a writ *de statuto stapule* he got various lands and tenements belonging to Mason, including the manors of Dean and Chalford, liberated to him as his free tenements until the payment of the debt. In one of their petitions the Walkstedes particularly blame Compton and Mason for their "malice" in procuring persons to make the extent of the manors before the Sheriff, thus disinheriting Margaret and the people with a reversionary interest.⁵ Feriby must have obtained possession before 1432, as this petition was addressed to John, Archbishop of Canterbury, who ceased to be Lord Chancellor in that year.

It was not until 1444, more than twenty years after John Wilcotes' death, that Elizabeth was enfeoffed with her manors.⁶ On December 16th a tripartite indenture was drawn up granting them to Sir Richard and his wife, with remainder to Margaret and her heirs, with remainder to Thomas and his heirs. Some six years later the feoffees of

¹ *Ibid.*, 11/148, 7/60.

² See A.D. 122, p. 113.

³ V.C.H., *Berks.*, III, 208, 271; IV, 339. V.C.H. *Surrey*, III, 63, 354. By John Wilcotes' will he was allowed the first preference at the sale of the manor of Heythrop on Elizabeth's death. The terms of the will, however, were not carried out and Feriby instituted proceedings in Chancery against the trustees. P.R.O., *E.C.P.*, 7/65.

⁴ A.D., 122 p. 113.

⁵ P.R.O., *E.C.P.*, 7/60.

⁶ A.D. 2, p. 114.

Dame Elizabeth conveyed, with her consent, the manors for her life to Thomas Wilcotes, John Abbot of Bruern and other trustees to the use of the said Thomas.¹ During her lifetime they were to pay her a yearly rent of £20, and half an annuity of 13s. 4d. which she had granted to Thomas Barnard.

Thomas Wilcotes must have been at least forty years old when he came into his inheritance.² The Abbot and Convent of Bruern, who had been entrusted with John Wilcotes' will during his son's minority, and had been requested to deliver it to him when he came of age, did not do this until the March of 1448,³ but their omission was doubtless due to Wilcotes' absence in France. It was fortunate for him that proper precautions had been taken to guard the will, for an attempt was made to rob him of his rights. The villain of the piece was Harry Raynsford, his brother-in-law. While Thomas was abroad, and for part of the time a prisoner, Raynsford succeeded in getting possession of the manors on the grounds that with the exception of his wife, Elizabeth Raynsford, who was John Wilcotes' daughter and the heiress to Great Tew,⁴ all the heirs of John Wilcotes were dead. His tactics were amazingly simple. By means of a friend, Bartholomew Brokesby, "he laboryd unrichiously by divers and sotill ymaginacyons" to persuade Walter Kebull,⁵ who no longer had any legal authority as he had made an estate of the manors to other trustees, to enfeoff him with the manors. This Kebull did, according to his own account, in all innocence. He said that he had forgotten his former conveyance of the manor, and that he knew nothing of Wilcotes' will.⁶ As he was not a local man, the second half of his statement may well have been true.⁷ On Thomas Wilcotes' return from France, Kebull made a handsome declaration about his own previous ignorance and the illegality of his action, and acknowledged Thomas as the rightful heir.

¹ A.D. 21, p. 116.

² John Wilcotes died in 1422, leaving two children by his second wife, aged nine and eight.

³ A.D. 19, p. 116.

⁴ Their son William's brass is in Tew church. He died in 1487.

⁵ See A.D. 107, p. 108.

⁶ A.D. 22, p. 117.

⁷ His declaration was written at Leicester, and he appears to have been attached to the household of Joan Beauchamp, of whose will he was an executor.

This family dispute probably accounts for the inquisition *post mortem* held in 1446.¹

Nothing has been said so far about Margaret's claims to the manor. It has been stated elsewhere that she did not succeed to her property, in accordance with her father's will, because of a family arrangement by which she gave up her rights in Dean and Chalford to her half-brother in return for the manor and advowson of Heythrop.² This had been assigned to Elizabeth Wilcotes for her life, with remainder to trustees.³ After her marriage to Sir Richard Walkstede it was granted to Sir Walter Walkstede, and he conveyed it to John Ashfield, Margaret's husband.⁴ Sir Richard made a release of the manor and advowson in 1439.⁵ John Ashfield held it until his death in 1455, when he left it with his lands in Shropshire and London to Margaret for her life, and afterwards to his sons John and Thomas.⁶

The indenture of 1450 conveying the property to trustees for the use of Thomas did not bring about a satisfactory settlement, for in the September of the same year the execution of the will seems to have still been in dispute, and Compton and Mason were still being sued. In accordance with a royal writ an inquiry was held that month at Banbury by the Abbot of Bruern. The two trustees were examined on certain matters contained in a bill, which had been sent to the Abbot along with the writ. In answer to their interrogators they said that they had been lawfully seised of the manors, and had carried out Wilcotes' will by their enfeoffment of Elizabeth Walkstede. The result of the inquiry is not known. Thomas Wilcotes, however, seems to have been securely established as lord of the manors by the end of the year, for he got a release of all rights from Thomas Congreve, the only survivor of the five trustees who had been assigned the manors after Thomas Wilcotes and his heirs.

Wilcotes appears to have conveyed the manors to feoffees without much delay. Thomas Bouchier, Bishop of Ely, his half-brother Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, Sir John Bouchier,

¹ *Cal. Inquisitions Post Mortem*, IV, 472.

² *Berks., Bucks. and Oxon. Arch. Journal*, III, 103.

³ See A.D. 1, p. 111.

⁴ P.R.O., *E.C.P.*, 70/29. Ashfield complains that the conditions of the grant were not fulfilled.

⁵ A.D. 123, p. 114.

⁶ His will was proved November 10th, 1455. He was buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Cold Norton Priory.

the husband of Feriby's widow, Sir William Lovel and his son John, their kinsmen Robert and Richard Harcourt. Robert Feriby and others acted for him first as feoffees for Dean, then in 1452 for both manors with the exception of Lord Lovel, who may have declined owing to his age or ill-health as he died in 1454.¹ In 1456 further changes were made. The reconstruction of the original body of feoffees ended in Thomas Bourchier, by now Archbishop of Canterbury, Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, Duke Humphrey's son, Lord Berners,² and others acting for Dean.³ The trustees, for Chalford remained the same as before, though not for long, as their ranks were considerably thinned by death.⁴

In 1463 we find Thomas Congreve making a release of both the manors to their respective trustees.⁵ His son probably did the same, though only his release for Dean now exists.⁶ After this the trustees, their possession thus effectively secured, continued to hold the manors until 1469 in the case of Chalford,⁷ and until after 1473 in that of Dean.⁸ As we noticed before in connection with the Lewknors, the names of the feoffees have a certain personal interest. Here again they consist largely, probably entirely, of kinsmen, friends or dependants.

On November 10th, 1471, the agreement⁹ was made by which Oriel College got Chalford Manor, which it kept until just after the late war. The famous Henry Sampson¹⁰ was Provost at the time the contract was drawn up. Wilcotes promised that he would put his manor in trust for the College on receipt of a certain sum of money, and in return for the performance of various pious works. He agreed to enfeoff before the following Easter John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester,¹¹ and other feoffees, on the understanding that he should have the exits and profits of the manor during his life,

¹ A.D. 25, p. 119.

² The Berners were related to the Lewknors by marriage.

³ A.D. 27, p. 120.

⁴ See A.D. 3, p. 122.

⁵ A.D. 28, 29, pp. 121-2.

⁶ A.D. 30, p. 122.

⁷ A.D. 3, p. 122.

⁸ See A.D. 36, p. 127.

⁹ *Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford*, I, Oriel, p. 31.

¹⁰ Provost 1449-76 (see *Provosts and Fellows of Oriel*, p. 30).

¹¹ Provost 1428-35. Bishop 1444-76. He died after resigning in the same year.

and that on his death they should make estate of the manor to the College. The latter undertook for its part to find a chaplain to celebrate each day in St. Mary's Church in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin—the chapel which owed its construction mainly to Adam de Brome, Oriel's founder. He was to pray for the souls of John Wilcotes and his wives, Alice and Elizabeth, for Elizabeth and Margaret his daughters, for Thomas, William, and Elizabeth Malbon, and for the souls of Thomas himself and his wife Eleanor. Once a year the Provost and scholars were to say a *placebo* and *dirige cum nota* on the Friday after Easter, and a High Mass on the next day, finding two wax candles for John Wilcotes' shrine on both occasions. On the same Saturday they were to send a chaplain to Great Tew to say a *placebo* and *dirige* in the parish church after Vespers, and on the Sunday a Mass *de Regina cum nota*.¹ The chaplain was to exhort the people to remember particularly in their prayers the souls of Thomas and Eleanor. The Provost and scholars were also to pray for the good estate of Thomas and his wife during their lifetime, and to say an obit in Spelsbury church on their death on the Sunday after Trinity. That is to say, the procedure at Great Tew was to be repeated. In order to encourage the presence of the Provost and scholars at the exequies of John Wilcotes in St. Mary's, Thomas assigned ten pence to each man present to be paid by him during his life, and by the College Treasurer on his death.² He also arranged to pay a salary of £3 6s. 8d. (5 marks) a year to the chantry chaplain. To secure the carrying out of these provisions a five mark fine was instituted for any default, to be paid to the Abbot of Bruern, who was a party to the agreement.

Before the end of the year Thomas Wilcotes had carried out the main part of his side of the bargain. A formal grant of the manor of Over Chalford was made at Chipping Norton on December 13th to Carpenter and other feoffees for the

¹ The service for the dead was usually said in the evening after Vespers and in the morning after Lauds. The opening words of the antiphons used were: *Placebo domino in regione vivorum* and *Dirige Domine Deus meus in conspectu tuo viam meam*.

Cum nota indicates that the services were to be sung to music and not simply recited.

² A hurried search in the Treasurers' accounts failed to produce any evidence of these payments having been made.

College, and was witnessed by Bishop Hals and several local gentry.¹ In January, 1472, an indenture² was drawn up between them and Thomas Wilcotes securing the latter's life interest in the property at Chalford, and ensuring its conveyance to the College on his death for the support of the pious works which had been specified in the composition with Provost Sampson. The possession of these feoffees was guaranteed by various releases³ made to them in the course of the next few years by Richard Congreve, by Eleanor Wilcotes, and by Richard Congreve's trustees in 1478.

Meanwhile events of some importance had been taking place. Thomas Wilcotes died in 1473,⁴ and on October 1st, 1478, an inquest was held at Chipping Norton before the royal escheator, on the disposal of his manor of Chalford.⁵ The jury produced a strange story. They said on oath that James Arblaster and Richard Nowers, who so far as we know were feoffees for the manor of Dean only, and others were seised of Chalford by Thomas Wilcotes, and that they held the manor in chief of the King by knight service. On April 3rd, 1472, they handed it over to the Provost and to Thomas Sadler to the use of the College and for the purpose of daily celebrations for the souls of Thomas and Eleanor Wilcotes and their ancestors. This was done without the King's licence and consequently in defiance of the statute of mortmain. The Provost, they said, had received all profits and exits of the manor from April 13th.⁶ Acting on the jury's report, the Sheriff took the manor into the King's hands, and the Exchequer summoned the accused to appear before it on October 21st. Their attorney, William Woode, appeared for them, apparently, with very unsatisfactory results. The trustees then took serious action. Their attorney demanded to have the record of the inquest read to him at the Exchequer. It was then protested that the manor was not held of the King, but of the Abbot of Winchcombe, and that it had been unjustly taken into the

¹ A.D. 6, p. 123.

² A.D. 9, p. 124.

³ A.D. 33, 35, 38, pp. 126-7.

⁴ See his brass in the church of Great Tew. "Hic jacet Thomas Wylcotes de Deyne generosus qui obiit MCCCCLXXIII, cuius anime."

⁵ A.D. 34, p. 128. Cp. *Cal. of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, IV, 357. The inquest is dated 12 Ed. IV.

⁶ There is no evidence of this in the *Treasurers' Accounts*.

King's hands and the feoffees dispossessed. It was urged that the latter had been enfeoffed by Thomas Wilcotes for the purpose of carrying out his will, and that they had been in possession long before the inquest at Chipping Norton. It was also said that the evidence of the inquest was insufficient in law, and that the defendants could not be obliged to answer. Judgment and restoration was sought. After deliberation the Barons of the Exchequer decided that they had not, in fact, a good enough case for a prosecution, and the feoffees were restored to their rights.

Early in the year 1480 they were reinforced by several notable people closely connected with the College.¹ There was John Hals, an ex-Provost² and Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield since 1459; Sampson, who had recently retired from the provostship to his rectory at Teddington; John Taylor, a scholar who was soon to become Provost³; and, finally, Cornish⁴ also a future Provost, but chiefly distinguished as a pluralist. They must have obtained a licence in mortmain for conveying Chalford Manor to the College on May 7th, 1482, the day on which a licence for the alienation of Littleworth⁵ and Dean was obtained. An endorsement of the College's foundation charter from Edward II, permitting it *inter alia* to acquire land to the value of £60 a year, provided it were not to the King's damage, bears witness to the grant of the licence. "Item idem Prepositus et Scholares VII die Maii anno regis Edwardi IV vicesimo secundo, virtute istius licencie, acquisiverunt tenementa in valorem VIII librarum de Chauford."⁶ At the end of January in the next year the College members of the body of trustees resigned,⁷ and the remaining lay members immediately proceeded to make a formal grant of Over Chalford to the College, to be held in pure alms.⁸ A few months earlier on November 6th, 1482, the College had been granted the manor of Dean with its appurtenances and four messuages, two carucates of land and

¹ A.D. 8, p. 132.

² Provost 1446-9. He died in 1490.

³ Provost 1479-92. Professor of Theology.

⁴ Provost 1493-1507. See *Provosts and Fellows*, p. 36; Rannie, *Oriel College*, p. 76.

⁵ Bought for the College by Bishop Hals (Rannie, *Oriel College*, p. 55).

⁶ O.H.S., LXXXV, 5 N.

⁷ A.D. 12, p. 137.

⁸ A.D. 10, p. 137.

two hundred acres of pasture in Dean, Over Chalford and Nether Chalford.¹

Before his death Thomas Wilcotes had made provision for his wife, Eleanor, by arranging with the trustees of Dean to enfeoff her with the manor for her life, with remainder to Roger Poure, William Beckingham and others, who were to sell the manor and devote the proceeds to pious uses.² The Abbot of Bruern was again made a guarantor of the fulfilment of Thomas' wishes. On the latter's death Eleanor was duly put in possession, and within a short time she took another husband, John Hay, gentleman, of Spelsbury. It was probably soon after this event that arrangements were made for selling Dean to Bishop Carpenter, for it was owing to his generosity that the College came by the manor and was able to pay the money required for the acquisition of Chalford.³ The Bishop died in 1476, but his executor, Master Henry Sampson, in pursuance of his will, proceeded with the business of acquiring the property and handing it over to the College. In September, 1480, a fine of the Manor was levied, by which Robert and Elizabeth Sutton and John and Eleanor Hay recognised Henry Sampson's right to it, and released it to the three querents Choke, Sampson and Cornish, on payment of £100 sterling.⁴ The reappearance of the Suttons is interesting. Robert was the great-great-grandson⁵ of the John de Sutton of Averham who had relinquished his rights over Dean and Chalford to the Glapwells in 1341.⁶ The executors were evidently not leaving anything to chance.

Having thus secured their title to the property against all comers, the trustees had still to get a licence to alienate in mortmain before they could transfer it to the College. The writ to the Escheator ordering an inquiry whether the grant of the manor would be to the King's damage or not,

¹ A.D. 17, p. 136.

² A.D. 9, p. 124.

Statutes of the Colleges, I, Oriel, p. 25: "per bona et eleemosynas reverendi patris et domini, Johannis Carpenter quondam Wygorniensis Episcopi, . . . Manerium de Dene juxta Cheping Norton in comitatu Oxoniensi, prefato Collegio est perquisitum et amortizatum, et ad perquisitionem insuper ac amortizationem manerii de Over-Chalkeforde et Nether Chalkeforde, predicto manerio de Dene annexi, magna pecuniæ summa est soluta."

⁴ A.D. 16, p. 133.

⁵ See Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, III, 110.

⁶ A.D. 85, p. 93.

had been issued as early as June in the year 1480,¹ and the inquisition was held before John Goylyn² with the result that Dean was declared not to be held in chief, and that a licence was subsequently granted on May 7th, 1482, on payment of forty marks or £26 13s. 4d.³ It empowered the College to take possession of Littleworth Manor, which had been bought for it by Bishop Hals, as well as of Dean. The conveyance of the latter was made by the trustees on November 6th, as has been said,⁴ but the College had already taken possession. There is an entry in the Treasurer's accounts under June, 1482,⁵ recording money paid to three of the Fellows for their trouble in going to Dean. "Item 24 die Junii 1482 solutum pro expensis Magistrorum Cornysch, Lynch et Heyght tempore quo acceperunt possessionem in maneriis nostris de Dene, Over Chalkford et Nedyr Chalkford in nomine Collegii XXVIs. Vid."

The proposed acquisition of these new lands had necessitated an alteration in the College statutes. It had been provided in the original ones that the ten foundation scholars might be increased in number if the property of the house was augmented. It was therefore agreed by the Provost and Fellows and confirmed by John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln,⁶ that these ten scholars, and the additional four recently endowed by John Frank, the Master of the Rolls, should be increased by one scholar from the diocese of Worcester. The election was to be made within a year, and the new scholar was to be supported out of the money accruing to the College from Dean and Chalford. In memory of the endower of this fellowship, the College appointed a chaplain to pray for the souls of Bishop Carpenter, Henry Sampson and of all the faithful. Finally, a provision was made that if the manor of Dean should by any means be lost to the College, then the scholarship should be suppressed, though a *placebo* and *dirige* should still be said annually for the souls of Carpenter, Lyhert, Sampson and all other benefactors.

Information about the relations of the College with its

¹ P.R.O., *Inquisitions ad Quod Damnum*, 455/1.

² *Cal. of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, IV, No. 95, 20 Ed. IV.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1476-85, p. 306.

⁴ A.D. 17, p. 136.

⁵ *Treasurers' Accounts at Oriel College*, Vol. III, 10. The year is wrongly given as 1477 in *Provosts and Fellows of Oriel*, p. 25.

⁶ *Statutes of the Colleges*, I, Oriel, p. 25.

new property is to be found in the 'Treasurers' accounts preserved in the College Bursary. There is a notice in 1483 to the effect that Master Edmund Alyard, the Treasurer, rode to Dean and Chalford on the College business.¹ In the next year he and Master Sutton went to Dean to hold the court, and 12s. 8d. was disbursed for their expenses. In 1485, again, 10s. was paid on April 23rd for the expenses of the Provost and Master Wormyswell, riding to Dean to hold the court. On October 9th another 13s. 4d. was paid for the fodder for horses and other expenses incurred by the Provost and the Treasurer, William Wright. The property was added to this year by the purchase of a farm and a messuage lying within the manor. It cost the College 10s. 0d., and an additional 1s. 11½d. for the cost of writing the deeds and other expenses.

Besides these incidental notices there are regular entries each year for the receipts from the two manors. The first entry for Chalford is in May, 1483. The farm of £6 13s. 4d. for the half year was then paid by Richard Crofts, the lord of the manor of Chipping Norton. The trustees had leased the manors of Over and Nether Chalford to him and to John and Eleanor Hay on February 1st, 1480, at an annual rent of £13 6s. 8d.² The first instalment was to be paid the following Michaelmas at Oriel, but I can find no record of its having been received. In 1484 the Treasurers, Flynt and Martin, account for the payment by Crofts of the two instalments of the farm, paid at Michaelmas and Lady Day. There is a similar double entry in 1485 and again in 1486. There is also another brief reference to him in 1485. "15 May solutum pro potacionibus cum famulo Crofftis 4d."

The first receipts to be entered from Dean occur under the year 1486. Master Alyard, an ex-Treasurer, then collected £6 7s. 7d. for the half yearly farm. In 1487 £3 6s. 8d. was received each half year, and £6 2s. 0d. from the tenants of the manor was collected by John Fowler. The fact that no receipts are entered before 1486 is accounted for by Eleanor Hay's life interest in the estate. In October of that year she and her husband released and quit claimed their manor to the College in return for an annual rent of £12 0s. 12d.³

¹ For the following extracts from the Treasurers' Accounts see fols. 16, 19, 24, 31, 40, 48, 51, 60, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76, 92.

² A.D. 40, p. 130.

³ A.D. 44, p. 138 ; A.D. 67, p. 138.

The Treasurers' accounts also supply a little information about the Wilcotes' chantry priest. Thomas Wilcotes had stipulated in his will that his priest should be paid sixteen marks a year by the College. On May 2nd, 1483, Master Martin, the newly appointed chaplain, received a stipend of 33s. 4d. for the half year. In the following years he received regular payment each quarter of 16s. 8d. It was paid in March, June, September and December. In 1506 in the Dean's register there is presumably an allusion to the chaplain's duty of preaching at Tew and Spelsbury. In speaking of Master Goodryge who had just been appointed to the *cantaria* of Dean it says: "Ipse manerium illud visitaret et supervideret ad commodum collegii, ibidem per se vel alium predicando."¹ Even in the seventeenth century, despite the abolition of chantries, Wilcotes' will was still being partially carried out, though in Protestant fashion. On May 13th Master Eston was appointed *Concionator* at Great Tew and Spelsbury, for making two sermons there on the Sunday in the octave of the Ascension and in the octave of Corpus Christi.² But this is anticipating the modern history of the property.

¹ O.H.S., LXXXIV, 10-11.

² *Ibid.*, p. 323.

CHAPTER V

THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE MANORS

WHEN the manors of Dean and Chalford passed into the hands of the College, England was experiencing an agrarian revolution. Enterprising landowners were fast converting their arable lands into sheep runs owing to the great profit to be obtained from the sale of wool. The movement was not new, but the comparative peace established by the Tudors encouraged capitalist schemes, and Oriel College was sufficiently interested in making money to promote the process of conversion on its new property. From the returns made by the Enclosure Commissioners in 1517 we get an indication of what was going on there. It was reported that Thomas Haydocke had a capital messuage, forty acres of arable and a hundred acres of pasture in Dean. This house had always been inhabited and the land tilled, but now the house had fallen into ruin so that no one could live there or farm the land. Four people who used to live there had had in consequence to leave.

Again, we gather from the leases that Over Chalford and Nether Chalford were converted entirely into pasture land and had become almost completely depopulated. It is doubtful if anyone of substance lived there, apart from the miller, until about 1695, when a new house was built. We hear of this event in an under-lease made by Dame Jane Hill, the tenant of Dean and Chalford, to Giles Diston, a gentleman of Chadlington. For a rent of £140 10s. 0d. a year he obtained the lease of this new building with its barns and stables, meadow and pasture land, and Chalford wood (the great grove), as well as the water grist mill with the mill house and the mill hams which belonged to William Gibbs.

Eighteenth-century evidence reveals a similar state of depopulation in the hamlets. In 1743 there were only twelve different families holding strips in the Dean fields, and some of these may not have been residents. John Sturdy, John and Thomas Freeman, Philip Box, the four Coullings, Mathew Kerry, Richard Calcutt the bailiff and the two Mary Bishops were all certainly local people, but the claims of John Gibbs of Bourton-on-the-Hill, of Thomas West of Cold Norton, of

John Wilks of Westcot are dubious. The occupier of the manor house at this time was Joseph Walker.

The peaceful round of village life was violently interrupted towards the end of the century by the Enclosure Acts. A fair amount of meadow land had already been enclosed, but a good deal of common still survived and the open field method of cultivation was generally followed. The Act of Parliament ordering the enclosure of common land at Dean was passed in 1779 and the Award was made on December 8th of the same year. The parish of Spelsbury was not enclosed until some years later, until May 14th, 1803, so the College and its tenants were evidently progressive farmers.

Apart from these two revolutionary changes—first the conversion of arable land into pasture and the consequent unemployment of agricultural labourers, then the enclosure of common land and the introduction of modern methods of farming, a change which also bore hardly on the peasant—we know next to nothing of the history of the hamlets. What material there is throws light on the College's management of its property rather than on village life.

Oriel appears to have been a careful landlord. Provision was always made in the leases for an inspection of the estate by the Provost and some of the Fellows. In Thomas Penyston's lease, for instance, it was laid down that at two days' notice, twice in the year, the Provost and three other persons should be provided with sufficient meat and drink for themselves and their horses for two days and one night. In the eighteenth century the tenant was expected to put up as many as five people, and in addition in the later leases a clause was usually inserted to the effect that the Provost and Fellows should have the use of the parlour and two good beds and bedchambers in the manor house, as often and for as long a time as they came to stay at Dean.

But these visits were not always devoted to business, whether of holding the court or overseeing the estate. The Dean's register shows that Fellows of the College sometimes retired to Dean to avoid the plague when it was raging in Oxford. Under April 18th, 1513, the following entry occurs: "In eodem capitulo concessa est potestas cuilibet percipienti communas a collegio habere sexdecim denarios pro communis suis apud firmariam de Deane tempore egritudinis pestilentialis."¹ Furthermore, the College always reserved to

¹ O.H.S., LXXXIV, 32.

itself the right to fish in Chalford pond with nets or otherwise, and to enjoy hunting, hawking and other lawful pleasures on the estate.

In 1820 the College rounded off its property in Dean by the purchase of Cowbridge farm. This small estate had once belonged to the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Eynsham.¹ It was sold at the end of the fifteenth century to Robert Stokys of Dean. In the next century it was purchased from a Thomas Berry by William Freeman, grandfather of Thomas Freeman, a blanketer of Witney, who left it by will to John Sulwell. Joseph Walker, the occupier of Dean manor house, bought it from him in 1776. On his death it passed to his widow Elizabeth, who died in 1818. It was then purchased by Henry Lindow and was sold by him to the College in 1820, and united by the latter with their manor farm at Dean. Thus this little estate which had been for centuries freehold property ended its independent existence.

More important changes in the organisation of the manors of Dean and Chalford had taken place in 1747 when the College divided up its estate and leased Dean and Chalford separately. Simon Wilmot became tenant of Chalford and John Dewe of Dean, though the actual occupant of the manor house and farm was Joseph Walker.

When Thomas Brown Evans acquired the lease of Dean in 1820 he became the tenant of the combined properties of the manor farm, the recently bought Cowbridge farm (whose land now consisted of closes called the Great Hill, Little Hill and Seven-acre close, allotted it by the Commissioners of 1779), a close called Kerry's piece, and a messuage called Coulling's, but the whole of the Chalford estate remained separated off. Thus, after eight hundred years or so, the manors of Dean and Chalford were permanently reorganised on the lines of the old divisions into hamlets. The manorial superstructure as far as the organisation of the land went was entirely removed. The court, still held for both hamlets, alone remained a witness to the existence of the ancient manor of Dean and its dependent manor, for by 1820 even the common fields had disappeared. The break up of the old system of agriculture and manorial organisation forms a fitting close to the history of the hamlets whose fortunes had so long been closely united.

¹ See p. 33.

APPENDIX A

TENANTS OF THE MANORS FROM THE SIXTEENTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

- Thomas Haydock. Leases dated December, 1504 ; March 11th, 1511-12.
- Thomas Penyston of Dean. February 23rd, 1535. May 8th, 1545 ; May 6th, 1549.
- Thomas Penyston of the Inner Temple, London. September 25th, 1561.
- Ralph Sheldon. April 23rd, 1566 ; May 12th, 1570.
- Martin Culpepper. March 6th, 1603-04.
- Dame Joyce Culpepper. October 13th, 1606.
- Thomas Ivy of Dean, Esq. April 7th, 1627.
- Robert Smyth, citizen and draper of London. April 13th, 1637.
- Henry Box of Hammersmith, grocer, for the lives of William Hill of Teddington, Joseph Poole citizen and grocer of London, Roger Box son of Philip Box of Dean. September 7th, 1661.
- Theophilus Biddulph, knight, William Fangham of London, fishmonger, and Thomas Tudor of the Inner Temple, in trust for Henry and William Hill and Roger Box. December 19th, 1671.
- Thomas Tudor and others in trust for Henry and William Hill and Roger Box. October 17th, 1672 ; March 13th, 1675-76.
- Sir William Hill of Teddington. May 31st, 1687.
- John and William Trinder¹ of Westwell in trust for Sir William for lives of Sir William Hill, Roger Box and Charles Morgan. June 15th, 1687.
- Dame Jane Hill. November 30th, 1694.
- Edward Hill. December 31st, 1705.
- Thomas Trollope, gentleman, of Oxford. March 30th, 1733.

¹ Presumably two of the sons of Charles Trinder, who are depicted on the latter's tomb in Westwell church, near Burford. He died in 1657.

Robert Leyborne, D.D. July 30th, 1740.

Simon Willmott. Before July, 1747.

Simon Willmott, Chalford	}	July 15th, 1747.
John Dewe of Bampton, Dean		

John Dewe, Dean Manor Farm. May 3rd, 1754.

John Wright, Esq. September 28th, 1761.

Joseph Walker, gentleman. October 8th, 1678 ; July 15th, 1775.

Elizabeth Walker, widow. November 14th, 1782 ; July 1st, 1787 ; October 1st, 1794 ; October 1st, 1801.

Thomas Brown Evans, Esq. April 10th, 1820 ; June 15th, 1827 ; June 15th, 1834 ; June 15th, 1841 ; August 29th, 1849 ; April 21st, 1860.

Alfred Neild (yearly tenancy). April 15th, 1876.

APPENDIX B

NOTES ON SOME OF THE LATER TENANTS

THE PENYSTONS.

This family was closely connected with Dean. It had inter-married with the Wilcotes and Sharshulls, whose arms are found quartered with the arms of Penyston of Bampton.¹

There is an inscription in Spelsbury church to the Thomas Penyston who became the tenant of Dean and Chalford in 1535. It runs: "Of yr charitie pray for the soules of Thomas Penyston Esq: of Dene, and Agnes, his wife, whych Thomas deceased the viii day of January . an . mdlvi, and the said Agnes the vii of November . an . mdlvi, on whose soules Jesu have mercy. Amen."

Various references to the family occur in the churchwardens' accounts and the parish registers of Spelsbury church—*e.g.*, 1556: *Giorgius Whyton generosus et Dorothea Pyniston generosa fuerunt nupti*, 28th Sept. 1575: John Peneston, bapt. Feb. 10th. 1578: *Eliz. Peneston bapt.* June 19th.²

In 1539 Mr. Penyston of Dene and I. Colyng were keepers of "oure Ladye Lyght."

Mr. John Penyston seems to have been the first of the family to become a tenant of Dean and Chalford. On October 24th, 1529, it was decreed by the Provost and Fellows that Master Haydocke should transfer his rights in Dean and Chalford to Penyston provided the latter agreed to certain new conditions, namely, that he would live in the manor house himself and not put in a deputy and that he would in no way sell the firewood growing on the estate.³

Mr. Thomas Penyston received the lease of the property in January, 1535.⁴ In August in the same year he attempted to obtain the fee farm of the estate, but the Provost and Fellows refused to agree to this.⁵

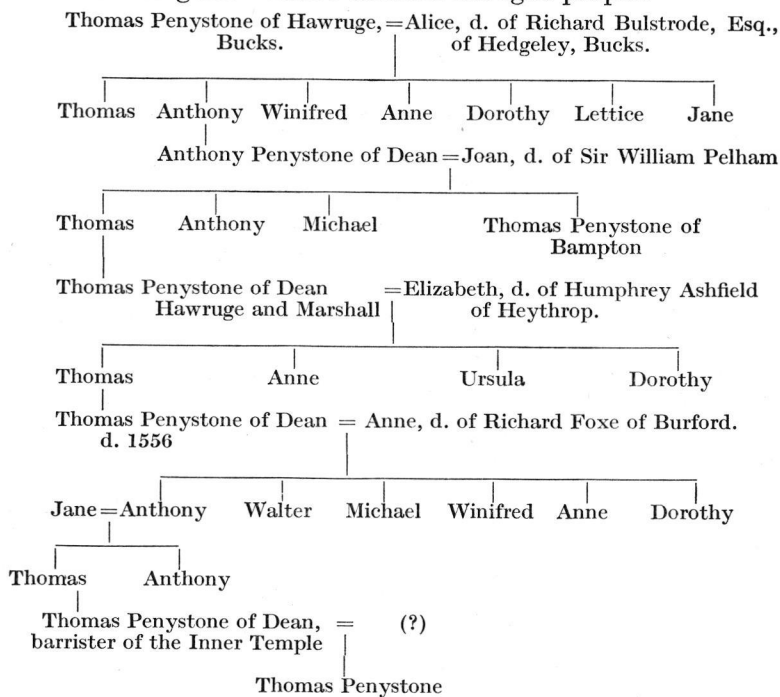
¹ *Harl. Soc.*, V, 153.

² I owe these references to Mr. Miles Watts.

³ *O.H.S.*, LXXXIV, 77.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 99.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 153-4.

*Pedigree of the Penystons of Dean.*¹*Arms.*—Argent. Three Cornish choughs proper.

RALPH SHELDON.

Arms.—Argent, on a bend gules three swans of the field.

Ralph was the eldest son of William Sheldon of Beoley in Worcester, whose memory he perpetuated by erecting monuments to him and his ancestors in Beoley Chapel.

He became tenant of Dean through the efforts of the Earl of Leicester, the Chancellor of the University. The Dean's Register of Oriel College records³ how on April 22nd, 1566, he came into the hall bearing letters of recommendation from the Chancellor, and asked that he might have the farm of

¹ See *Harl. Soc.*, V, 153; *Ibid.*, XIII, 468 (Visitation of Essex, 1634); Bod. Lib. MS. Top. Gen., c. 17, fol. 21 *b* (Rawlinson's extract from Visitation of Norfolk, 1563); Lease of 1561 (*Oriel Muniments*).

² O.H.S., LXXXIV, 156.

Dean for a term of sixty years. The lease was granted him by the Provost and Fellows "tum quia valde iusta et honesta videbatur, tum quia Cancellarius noster comes Leycestriae tam vehementer in illius gratiam scripserat." It had been agreed in the August of the previous year that the Provost's brother, Edward Marbeck,¹ should have the lease on the expiration of Thomas Penyston's lease.

Ralph gained fame as a recusant. In 1580 he was committed to the Marshalsea, but was removed later at his wife's petition to the house of the Dean of Westminster for surgical treatment as he was afflicted with a disease to the "perill of his life." The next year he promised "to yelde himself dutifull and obedient unto Her Majesty and in token thereof to be contented to repair unto the Churche."²

Besides the Dean property, Ralph Sheldon also purchased Steeple Barton. His sister, Philippa, married Anthony Pollard of Newnham Courtney,³ thus further strengthening the connection between the Sheldon family and the neighbourhood of Oxford.

Ralph married in 1557 Anne, third daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton. Eight daughters and one son, Edward, were born of the marriage.⁴ Their father died in 1613.

MARTIN CULPEPPER AND DAME JOYCE CULPEPPER.

Arms.—Argent, a bend engrailed gules.

Martin Culpepper, a doctor of physic, was tenant in 1591 and probably before. He was knighted on May 12th, 1604, and died about 1610.⁵ He seems to have been twice married. The children of his first wife, whose name I cannot discover, were probably John Culpepper and Lettice, who married Sir Robert Purslowe. These three people in any case were made the executors of his will. His second wife was Joyce Aston of Tixall in Staffordshire, and their four children, born at Dean, were Lettice, Anna, Martin and Anne. The first three were baptized in Spelsbury church on July 15th, 1599,

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 154.

² V.C.H., *Worcestershire*, IV, 14.

³ Nash's *Worcestershire*, I, 64.

⁴ For the pedigree of the family see *ibid.*, I, 64, 145; II, 357; *The Genealogist*, III, 182.

⁵ Martin Culpepper, a doctor of medicine, who was warden of New College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, died in 1605. His relationship with Martin Culpepper of Dean is unknown.

on August 23rd, 1601, and on May 26th, 1604. Anna lived a few months only and was buried in the November of 1601. Anne must have been born after 1604 (she does not appear in the lease of March 6th, leasing Dean to Martin Culpepper for his life and the lives of his wife Joyce and his daughter Lettice), and before October 13th, 1606, when she is mentioned in a lease to Dame Joyce.

With the exception of a quarrel over land at Chalford with the Childes of Enstone nothing further is known of the Doctor's activities. The quarrel¹ arose out of a loan of one hundred pounds made to John Childe, senior, the rector of Enstone. In November, 1591, the latter, who was in possession of glebe land in the pastures of Over Chalford and Nether Chalford, and received tythes to the value of thirty pounds, agreed that Dr. Culpepper's son should take the tythes in return for a loan of one hundred pounds for a year to be paid by the Doctor. John Childe made a bond the same year for two hundred pounds to Culpepper. On the day agreed for repayment of the loan Childe defaulted. It was therefore arranged that Culpepper should hold the lands and take tythes until he recovered his capital and interest—the glebe and tythes being worth forty pounds a year and upward. This he did for fifteen years. When Childe, then seeing that Culpepper had received more than his due—*i.e.*, six hundred pounds and upwards—asked for the return of his bond and freedom from interference for his glebe and tythes, his request was refused. When he tried to collect his tythes, Culpepper threatened to take full forfeiture of the land. On the latter's death his executors—John Culpepper, Esq., Sir Robert Purslowe and Lettice—refused to give up the bond for two hundred pounds and threatened to sue John Childe for payment of the sum. Childe and his son John therefore brought an action against them in the Court of Chancery. The defendants asked for the dismissal of the petition on the grounds that John Childe was an outlaw.

The quarrel was still going on in 1622,² when the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church and John Childe, Esq., of Enstone petitioned John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Keeper of

¹ See P.R.O. *Chancery Proceedings*, James I, c. 25, No. 62. John Childe and his son John v. John Culpepper, Sir Robert Purslowe, kt., and Dame Lettice his wife.

² See P.R.O. *Chancery Proceedings*, James I, c. 30, No. 5.

the Great Seal. They said that the late Abbot and Convent of Winchcombe had been seised of the rectory and parsonage of Enstone and of one yard of glebe in Chalford. After the Dissolution the rectory and glebe went to Christ Church, which leased the property from time to time at a yearly rent and never retained it in its own hands. A mutual agreement was made by the tenant (without the knowledge of Christ Church) and the owner and tenant of Chalford to the effect that the tenant of the rectory, etc., should have the commoning, depasturing and feeding of four score sheep in winter and summer throughout all the lands and pasture of Upper Chalford and Nether Chalford, and that the owners and tenants of Chalford should hold and enjoy the said yard of glebe from thenceforth so long as the tenants of the rectory had the pasturing, etc. The petitions went on to say that the latter enjoyed their rights until about thirty years past, when the late John Childe, father of the plaintiff and the then tenant of the rectory, mortgaged to the late Dr. Martin Culpepper, the tenant of Chalford, the rights of pasturing, etc., for one hundred pounds. These the latter kept on pretence of forfeiture for non-payment. On Culpepper's death Oriel College, the owners, and the tenants of the Doctor's property—William Kingston, Esq., and Anne his wife, Thomas Ivy, Esq., and Lettice his wife, and Edward Canning—kept the pasture rights and the yard of glebe without any recompense. The Dean and Chapter, who had been ignorant of the original agreement and the mortgage, believed their tenant to be still in possession of the yardland until John Childe, junior, became lessee. Oriel College and the other defendants, it was said, denied that there ever was any such yardland of glebe in Chalford or that any such agreement was made. They purposed, furthermore, to defraud the plaintiffs of their inheritance and had lately made amongst themselves some secret estate of the yardland so that the plaintiffs could not know against whom to bring their action. Moreover, the plaintiffs did not know where the yardland lay because Oriel and the others had in their possession all the records and ledger books where the boundaries might be found.

Edward Canning, in his answer to the bill of complaint, said that the ledger books showed no sign of the "yard" belonging to the rectory. The end of the case is unknown.

During her husband's life Dame Joyce had estate in the

manor of Dean and Chalford,¹ and on his death it was leased to her for the lives of herself and her two daughters, Lettice and Anne.² She was allowed to sub-let the premises to Edward Canning.

Some time later Dame Joyce settled the estate³ upon herself and daughters for ninety-nine years with remainder (during the said term) to Sir Walter Aston and Thomas Aston, her brothers, and to Edwin Sandys, her nephew, to the uses of her will. By the latter, which was made in about 1618, forty pounds was left to Sir Walter Aston as overseer and one hundred pounds to Thomas Aston. A moiety of the term in the premises in Dean was granted to each of her daughters, who were appointed executrices.

After the death of Dame Joyce in 1618 the fulfilment of the provisions of her will led to a family quarrel.⁴ Just before her death a marriage had been arranged between her daughter Lettice and Thomas, the son and heir of Sir George Ivy. By an indenture dated February 20th, 1617-18, the latter agreed to settle lands in the manor of West Kington as the jointure of Lettice, but the conveyance of this property had not been made by 1624, when Sir Walter Aston and Thomas Aston brought an action against Sir George and Dame Susan Ivy, Thomas and Lettice Ivy, and William and Anne Kingston, claiming payment of the sums owing to them under Dame Joyce's will and the conveyance of the West Kington lands. It appears that Anne Kingston had paid twenty pounds to Sir Walter Aston, and that her husband had given a bond for fifty pounds to Thomas Aston, but the other relatives refused to pay on the grounds that Dame Joyce, who had died in Sir George Ivy's house, left no money.

THOMAS IVY.

Arms.—Argent, a lion rampant gules.

The manor was leased to Thomas Ivy on April 7th, 1627, and it is probable that he resided at Dean until 1637, when his lease was surrendered to the College so that the property might be leased again to Robert Smyth, citizen and draper of

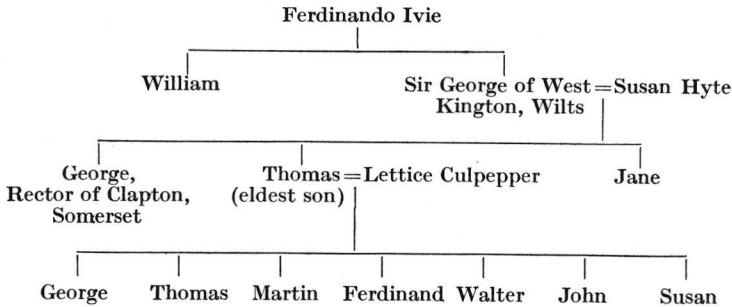
¹ See copy of lease, March 6th, 1603-4 (*Oriel Muniments*).

² *Ibid.*, lease dated October 13th, 1606.

³ P.R.O. *Chancery Proceedings*, James I, A. 9, No. 46.

⁴ *Ibid.*

London,¹ to whom Ivy had sold his lease. The following table will make clear his family relationships :—



Thomas matriculated July 6th, 1613, at the age of fifteen. He was an undergraduate of Balliol College. A Thomas Ivy of Malmesbury, Wilts., was knighted in 1661, and this may be our Thomas. His son, Thomas, became a Merchant Taylor and an Alderman of London.

THE BOX FAMILY.

Arms.—Azure, a lion passant between three griffens heads erased or.²

In 1661 the manor passed to Henry Box of Hammersmith, a citizen and grocer of London.³ He belonged to the Witney and not to the Dean branch of the family. But it is clear from his purchase of the property and the fact that it was held for the life of Roger Box, son of Philip Box of Dean, among others, that the two branches of the family were on intimate terms. The Boxes had been settled for some time in the neighbourhood. We know from the Oriel deeds that Alice and Hugh Box held land in Dean at the end of the fifteenth century. Later members of the family figure prominently in the sixteenth century in the Spelsbury Churchwardens'

¹ He was nominated Alderman of Bridge Ward in 1650 ; knighted 1660 ; created Baronet March, 1665 ; died June 12th, 1669. His second son, Sir James Smyth, was Lord Mayor in 1684.

² The arms of Ivy and Box were kindly sent me by Mr. Cope.

³ He was nominated Alderman in 1650, and committed to Newgate for refusing to accept office as Alderman. The following note has been kindly supplied by Mr. L. Hillman Barnes, the clerk of the grocers' company:— Henry Box took up the freedom of the company in 1612, was elected to the livery in 1621, and to the court in 1638. He was elected warden, 15th July, 1640, but was excused service on paying a fine of 100 marks.

accounts. John and William Box, for instance, occur in 1524. In 1533 John, it is said, "hath xx schyp pryce xxs," and in 1544 he was churchwarden. In 1538 another member, Thomas, was "keeper of Seynt Erasmus lyght."

But to return to the Witney branch. Philip Box, Henry's grandfather, was a bailiff of the borough in 1569, and is known to have served as churchwarden on at least two occasions in 1571 and 1573. The daughter of his fellow bailiff in 1569, Peter Rankell, married Thomas Box, the son of Philip and Dorothy Box, and bore five children, one of which was Henry, the future tenant of Dean. A brother Ralph, at one time Master of the Mercers' Company, was knighted in 1689, but Henry was perhaps the most distinguished of the family. He was born in 1585. He became an undergraduate of Oriel College, matriculating in 1600. He rose to be a prominent citizen and grocer of London and a member of Parliament in James I's reign. In Witney he is remembered as the founder of the local grammar school, for which he provided a site in the borough and fifty pounds a year in revenue from his property at Longworth in Berkshire. It was arranged that the four wardens of the Company of Grocers should be the governors of the revenues and possessions of the school. Mary Box, Henry's wife, was to ordain statutes, constitutions and ordinances touching the schoolmaster, usher and scholars.

On the tablet put up to his memory in Witney church by his wife "in lachrymas effusa" Henry is described as "civis, senator et artis suae princeps."

He was twice married and had eight children, a daughter by his first wife, four sons and three daughters by Mary. In his will he left fifty pounds a-piece to each of these children.

A daughter, Alice, is of particular interest to us as she married William Hill of Teddington in Middlesex, second son of William Hill, an auditor. The former is mentioned in the lease of the manor made in 1661 to Henry Box, who was to hold it for the lives of William Hill, Joseph Poole of London and Roger Box of Dean. In 1671 the manor was leased again to Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Thomas Tudor and others, trustees for Henry and William, sons of William and Alice Hill, and for Roger Box. In 1687 Henry Box's grandson, Sir William Hill, became the College's tenant on the release of the trustees.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph, William's trustee, like Henry Box, was an Alderman of London. He was the third son of Michael Biddulph of Lichfield, and made his fortune as a draper in London, which he represented in Parliament in 1656-8, and again in 1659. In 1660 he was one of the Commissioners sent from London to the Hague with an address to Charles II, and was, therefore, knighted on the King's entry into London. Later, in 1664, he was created baronet. From 1661-79 he was member for Lichfield.

He held numerous important offices in London¹ and married Susanna, daughter of Zachary Highlord, a fellow Alderman. Westcombe Manor in Kent was acquired by him. He died in 1683.

THE HILL FAMILY.

Arms.—Sable, a chevron engrailed ermine between three leopard's faces argent.

Henry Box's grandson, William Hill, was born at Teddington in Middlesex and baptised on July 27th, 1650. He married (June 22nd, 1682) at Long Ditton in Surrey Anne Evelyn, daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Mary Evelyn. He was knighted July 23rd, 1682. Four years later he married Mrs. Jane Jordan of Burford. The Dean and Chalford property was leased to him on May 31st, 1687. By an indenture dated June 15th of the same year he sold and released to John Trinder of Westwell and to William Trinder, a merchant of London, all his interest in the lease to be held by the Trinders for the lives of Sir William Hill, Roger Box and Charles Morgan in trust to the use of Sir William for life and after his decease to his widow, Dame Jane Hill.

At the time of his death he held the manor and rectory of Teddington, the manors of Brilley and Leiston in Hertfordshire, property in London and Norwich, and the manors of Dean, Chalford and Nether Chalford on lease from Oriel College. By his will, which was proved on December 4th, 1693,² he arranged that Dean and Chalford, in default of male issue by his wife Jane, should go to Edward, his son by his first wife. The will also refers to an indenture made in 1606 by which it was agreed that he should spend £4,000 on the purchase of property within sixty miles of Spelsbury to

¹ See Beaven, *Aldermen of the City of London*, II, *passim*.

² Somerset House, Coker, 211.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I

ORIEL COLLEGE DEEDS RELATING TO DEAN AND CHALFORD

I.

Geoffrey de Chaucy grants one half virgate of land and two messuages in Dean to John de Peauton.

A.D.77. Before 1204. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus de Cauceis dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni de Peauton', pro homagio et servicio suo, unam dimidiam virgatam terre in territorio de Dene, videlicet, duas cotlondas cum pertinenciis suis et sex acras de dominico meo, videlicet, tres acras in uno campo et tres acras in alio campo de Dene, videlicet, in campo aquilonari tres acras extendentes in regalem viam que vocantur Buttes, scilicet, inter terram Alani et Hugonis molendinarii, et unam acram et dimidiam in alio campo in cultura de Buckeberewe extendentes in eadem via, et unam acram et dimidiam super Rivehull exteriorem, scilicet, illius culture iuxta Johannem Longum, et duo mesuagia in Dene ad predictas cotlondas pertinencia cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, unum, scilicet, mesuagium inter Johannem clericum et Ricardum nigrum et aliud inter Walterum filium Gode et Hugonem seniore, habenda et tenenda predicto Johanni et heredibus suis, de me et de heredibus meis, libere, quiete, pacifice et integre, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis, ipse et heredes sui, decem et octo denarios ad duos terminos anni, videlicet, ad pascha novem denarios et ad festum Sancti Michaelis novem denarios pro omni servicio, consuetudine et demanda ad me vel ad heredes meos spectante, salvo regali servicio. Volo eciam quod predictus Johannes habeat quatuor animalia, boves ut vaccas, unum equum in pastura mea que vocatur Hulmed et in aliis liberis pasturis meis cum bobus meis si habuero, et si non habeam nichilominus ibunt animalia predicti Johannis in predicta pastura, sine contradictione mei vel heredum meorum. Et ego G. de Cauceis etc. [warranty clause]. Et ut hac [sealing clause], hiis testibus domino Wilhelmo Martel', Alano Martel', Elya de Wimberville, Rogero

de Peauton', Willelmo de Cauceis, Roberto de Bray, Simone de Meriton', Elya de Chalkford, G. Baligan, Radulpho Charge et multis aliis.

Seal of red wax, circular, $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. in diameter. SIGILL' GALFRIDI DE [CAU]SES.

II

Reginald son of Elias grants to John, his brother, half a hide and a messuage in Chalford for a rent of ninepence and other services.

A.D. 75. c. 1300. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Reginaldus filius Elie de Chalcford dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni fratri meo octavam partem unius dimidie hide terre in utroque campo de Chalcford et quoddam mesuagium in eadem villa de libero tenemento meo cum pertinenciis habendam et tenendam et presidendam de me et de heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis libere, quiete, pacifice et integre sine omni demanda et consuetudine ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinente Reddendo mihi annuatim novem denarios pro omni servicio salvo servicio domini regis ad festum Sancti Michaelis et preter octavam partem trium bedripiarum quarum quilibet sit duorum hominum et octavam partem duarum arurarum et duodecimam partem unius cariagii. Et ego Reginaldus et heredes mei warantizabimus et adquietabimus predictam partem terre cum predicto mesuagio et cum pertinenciis antedicto Johanni et heredibus suis in pratis, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis et in omnibus aliis locis contra omnes homines et feminas. Et ut hac mea donatio et concessio rata et inconcussa inperpetuum preseveretur hoc scriptum sigilli mei inposicione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Bradesta', Willelmo de Bradestane, Radulfo de Gardino, Roberto fratre eius, Willelmo Dungenen', Ada de Lidenestane, Willelmo Gocelin' et multis aliis.

III.

A.D. 76. c. 1300. Hugh Win of Chalkford and Dionisia his wife grant to John de la Broke of Chalkford¹ the sixth part of a close with the croft belonging to it, consisting of arable and meadow land and garden in Chalkford, which were

¹ He was alive in 1282 (A.D. 78, p. 87).

once held by Thomas Elias ; also the sixth part of a house, to which the sixth part of the close belongs, lying between the tenement of John le Masun on one side and the house of Nicholas de Lidenestane on the other. In return John gave one mark sterling. Witnesses, Richard Gilberd,¹ William Aubin,² William de Hethrop, Gilbert Fullour,³ Robert (?) Fullour, Roger Bovetoun,⁴ John le Masun and others.

IV.

A.D. 78. 13 Jan., 1282. Indenture dated the feast of St. Hilary, 10 Ed. I, by which John son of Peter de Littlington and Alice his wife grant to Henry Wale of Farendon⁵ the farm of 82 acres of arable in the west field of Chalkford and 89 acres in the north field with their court (*curia*) in the same vill belonging to that land ; and all their appurtenances in Chalkford and outside, both meadows, pastures, ways, paths, waters and rents of their men, viz., “de Johanne de la Brok’ IIII solidi, de Willelmo le Veyse III solidi et ad diem Nativitatis Domini II galline cum uno gallo et una bedrip in autumpno de uno homine, de Rogero le Carter IIIs Xd, de Willelmo Bik II, et III precarie in autumpno, una precaria ad cibum et ad potum, et ad Nativitatem Domini II galline cum uno gallo, et panis de obolo, de Godefrido Godeman XIIId, de Priore de Norton⁶ pro Ricardo Gilebard una libra cumini, de Johanne le Carter dimidia libra piperis, de Willelmo de Litton’ 1d. de Ricardo le Carter de Chalkford pro terra de Lidenestane 1 rosa, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus,” for a period of nineteen complete years, so that he should receive nineteen crops with all other exits and commodities except that part of the court which they have given to Thomas de Bernham, at an annual rent of 35s. to be paid at the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary for all services and demands save the service due to the chief lords. John and Alice grant that if Henry should incur any damage through their default it shall be allowed annually. Henry shall also keep up the houses of the court, taking

¹ He was alive in 1282 (A.D. 78).

² Of Lidstone. We hear of him again in 30 Ed. I, 4 Ed. II, 12 Ed. II.

³ Living 10 Ed. II, p. 155.

⁴ Living 1279.

⁵ Probably of Little Faringdon, near Lechlade.

⁶ The Prior was Simon de Rollesham, 1264-84.

reasonable aid of the trees growing in it for their repair. At the end of the aforesaid term the land with all its appurtenances shall revert to John and Alice. Henry gave for this agreement and for the first crop two marks of silver and one gown worth 10s. on the understanding that he should be quit of rent for the last year. Witnesses, dom. Roger de Nouers,¹ dom. Richard de Willamescote,² dom. John Golafre ; knights, John de Vifhid, Richard de Dene, Hugh le Tayllur of Chadelintone, Adam Wale, Gilebert de Cherlebury, Robert Machen, Adam Bruton, Robert le Riche.

V.

William Godman of Chalford grants to Robert Lewknor and his heirs twelve acres of land in Chalford.

A.D. 54. c. 1300. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Godman de Chacford dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Leuckenore et heredibus suis duodecim acras terre quas habui in villa de Chacford predicta, quarum quatuor acre jacent in Merstlade et tres acre iacent in Norsbrocfulung et tres acre iacent iuxta Wodeforddeswey et extendunt se in dicto itinere, scilicet, Wodesfordeswey, et alia una acra iacet in Mannesdene in villa predicta et alia una acra iacet in Cutestonfurlund iuxta terram dicti Roberti, habendum et tenendum predictam terram cum suis undique pertinenciis dicto Roberto et heredibus suis seu asingnatis de capitali domino feudi per servicia inde debita et consueta. Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei et mei asingnati predicto Roberto et heredibus suis et suis asingnatis totam predictam terram cum suis pertinenciis contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte apposui sigillum meum, hiis testibus, Willelmo Leuernum, Waltero filio Roberti, Johanne Child de Scyreburne,³ Johanne de la Broke,⁴ Gilberto le Vollere de Chacford⁵ et aliis.

¹ Or Nodariis, Lord of Wymington and Churchill.

² Son of Thomas de Willamescote and Lord of Kiddington and Asterley. Sheriff in 1290, the year in which he died. (For this family see Warton, *History of Kiddington*, pp. 40-44 ; Davenport, *Lord-Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire*, p. 28.)

³ Shirburn.

⁴ See p. 28 n. 1.

⁵ See p. 27.

VI.

A.D. 79. 1301-2. Henry de Dicheleye grants to Gilbert Fullour of Nether Chalford one messuage with a curtilage in the same vill and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 fardel¹ of arable in the fields of the vill. For this Gilbert gave 10s. of silver. Witnesses, John de la Broke, William Aubyn, William le Veysi, William de Hethrop, Thomas le Veysi, Thomas Carectarius, Robert Carectarius, William son of Richard Gelebert. 30 Ed. I.

VII.

A.D. 55. 26 Apr., 1307. Roger Boveton of Chaleford, Isabella his wife and Richard his son release and quitclaim to Robert de Leukenor, Nicholas Brun, John de la Broke of Chaleford, lands and tenements which Nicholas Brun holds of them in Chaleford excepting the yearly payment which Nicholas is bound to make for the aforesaid tenements. Witnesses, John le Myre,² Richard de Cornwelle,³ John Faber of Norton, Gilbert le Follar of Chaleford. Heythrop, Wednesday next after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 35 Edw. I.

VIII.

A.D. 80. 15 Feb., 1311. John le Masun of Over Norton, son of Hugh Stephen and Alice his wife, grant to John Atebroke of Chaleford two houses with a curtilage and close lying in Nethere Chaleford next the tenement of the said John Atebroke, which once belonged to Thomas Elis. For this John Atebroke gave $3\frac{1}{2}$ marks sterling. Witnesses, Nicholas Brun, William Aubyn, William le Veysi, Robert de Bradenstane son of Reginald Carectarius, William de Hethrop of Chaleford, Thomas le Veysi, Thomas Heynes.⁴ Chaleford, Sunday next after the feast of St. Valentine. 4 Ed. II.

IX.

A.D. 45. Michaelmas, 1313. A final concord levied at Westminster in the octave of St. Michael, 7 Ed. II, between Edmund de Dene and Joan his wife, represented by her

¹ A quarter of a yardland according to the *N.E.D.*, but here a quarter of an acre. Cp. A.D. 81, p. 90.

² Not the John le Myre of the Hundred Rolls, who was dead by 1279 (*H.R.*, II, 743).

³ He relinquished a claim of Novel Disseisin against the Abbot of Winchcombe about a messuage in Ditchley, c. 1315 (Winchcombe *Landboc*, II, 210).

⁴ Of Heythrop (P.R.O., *Lay Subsidy*, 161/8).

attorney Walter de Fiffide, querents, and John de Trillowe¹ deforciant, about the manor of Dene with its appurtenances. Edmund acknowledged the manor to be the right of John and held by his gift. For this John granted to Edmund and Joan the manor and its appurtenances, and returned it to them in court, to be held by them and their heirs for ever. If Edmund shall die without an heir by Joan, on the death of Edmund and Joan the manor shall remain to the right heirs of Edmund.

Endorsed in a different hand : "Robertus Leukenore finis manerii de Dene."

X.

A.D. 81. 7 Aug., 1315. Gilbert Fullour of Lower Chalford grants to Robert, son of John Atebroke of the same vill, one house with a curtilage lying in the said vill next to the tenement of the said John, held by gift of Robert Fullour, late of Lower Chalford ; also $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable with appurtenances lying in the fields of Upper and Lower Chalford and belonging to the said house, of which 3 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fardels lie in the north field, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lies beyond the road which is called *Hethropeweye* between the land of Mag. Robert de Leukenore on one side and the land of William son of Richard Gilbert on the other ; one fardel lies at *Ederslade* between the land of John Atebroke and the said William stretching on one side towards *Ederslade* ; half an acre lies on the east side of the *West Drove* next to the land of the said William and in the *cultura* which is called *Cattesbrayn* ; one fardel is next to William's land of which one head (*caput*) stretches to *Burnes* and the other into *Drove* ; another fardel lies higher up in the same *cultura* next to John Atebroke's land ; another in *Merslade* next to the land of the same John ; half an acre lies in the *cultura* which is called *into Northebroke* on the lower side of *Hicheforde* next the same John's land ; half a fardel lies opposite *Blakemixerne*² next John's land ; one fardel lies in the *cultura* which is called *Newebreche fardel*³ next

¹ This fictitious defendant may have been the rector of the church of Great Tew, presented in 1301 (*B.N.C. Muniments*, Bradstone, 20 and 21), or the father of the Sheriff of 1365, and a neighbouring landlord (see O.R.S., IX, 143 ; *Winchcombe Landboc*, II, 210).

² For another instance of this name see *Winchcombe Landboc*, I, 169.

³ The word used for fardel is *ferendellum*, here abbreviated to *fe*.

the road to Norton and extends to the heath next John's land; half an acre lies in the same *cultura* in *Middelforlong* between the land of the said William and of Thomas Heynes; half an acre lies in the south field on the west side of *Deneweie* next to the land of William Waleys and stretches to the high road; another half acre lies towards *Alslade* in the same furlong (*stadio*) next the land of John Atebroke; another in *Middelforlong* between the said John's land and William de Hethrop's; another lies on the upper side of the spinney (*Spine*) called *Milthorn* next to the said John's land; one fardel lies at *Cutegrene* next to John's land and stretches to the water; half an acre lies at *Emplilowe* between the royal road and John's land; one fardel lies on the upper side of *Fiveburnes* between John's land on both sides; one fardel lies in the *cultura* called *Westcumbe* next to John's land and stretches to *Cumbemede*; half a fardel stretches to *Wodefordesweye* next to John's land; another lies lower down in the same *cultura* next to John's land; another in *Cumbeslake* next to Thomas Heynes' land and John's; another at *Brifordeswell* next to John's land and reaching *Kirrewell*. For this Robert gave 20*s.* sterling. Chakford, Thursday after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 9 Ed. II. Witnesses, John Atebroke, William son of Richard Gilbert, John son of William de Hethrop, Thomas Heynes, William his son, Thomas le Veysi, Robert le Prior.¹

XI.

A.D. 68. 22 Nov., 1318. Indenture of a grant by Agnes Griffin of Lidelestane,² widow, to John Griffin, her son, of the same, for the term of her life, of the farm of 9½ acres and one *stuche* of arable lying in the fields of Chalford and Lidelestane. John shall render to her in the first year 3 measures of mixed corn, 1 *pelke* of salt, 1 *pelke* of oat-flour, and afterwards each year ½ a quarter of mixed corn, ½ a measure of salt, ½ a measure of oat flour and 8*d.* for the rent of the house (*hospicii*). Witnesses, John de la Broke, William Aubin,³ William

¹ Of Broad Enstone.

² Lidstone.

³ A well-to-do family living at Lidstone (P.R.O., *Lay Subsidy*, 161/8) A Richard Aubyn flourished c. 1260 (*B.N.C. Muniments*, Lidstone 14, 10) Cp. A.D. 53, 69, pp. 93, 92.

Smalchaf, John le Coluns, Roger le Coluns,¹ William de Hepprop, Robert le Priour. Ledelestane, Wednesday next before the feast of St. Clement, 12 Ed. II.

XII.

A.D. 82. Trinity, 1321. Two parts of a final concord levied at Westminster the quindene of Trinity 14 Ed. II, between Richard atte Broke of Chalkeford, querent, and John atte Broke of Chalkeford, deforciant, about a messuage and $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land with appurtenances in Chalkeford. John recognises that the tenement belongs to Richard. For this Richard returns it in court to John to be held of him during John's life, for a yearly rose on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and all services due from the tenement to the chief lords. On John's death the tenement shall revert to Richard and his heirs.

XIII.

A.D. 83. 22 Dec., 1324. Robert le Prior of Bradenstane grants to Robert, son of John Atebroke of Chalchford, one piece of arable land with the adjacent pasture lying between the land of dom. Robert de Leukenore on one side and the water called *Northbrok* on the other; one head extends to the little river called *cueseledelake*. It is called *le Breched*. Chalchford, Saturday next before Christmas, 18 Ed. II. Witnesses, William de Luches of Radeford, John de Bladynton of Ennestane, John le Colunce, John Atebroke, Thomas Heynes, John Wilekynes.

XIV.

A.D. 69. 21 Apr., 1331. John Aubyn, son of William Aubyn of Lydenestane, grants to John Griffyn, son of William Griffyn of the same, for a certain sum of money, 2 acres lying in the fields of Lydenestane and Bradestane of which one acre lies on *Mikel Hulle* between the land of John Griffyn and Richard le Mason, and the other lies at *le horestone* between the land of William Aubyn and Thomas Coupitt. Witnesses, Mag. Robert de Chalkforde, Richard Atebroke,

¹ Of Cleveley (Winchcombe *Landbooc*, II, 200, 205).

John William of Hethrope, William Smalchaf, Robert le Pryour of Bradestane, William Aubyn, Robert Aubyn. Lydenestane, Sunday before the feast of St. George the Martyr, 5 Ed. III.¹

XV.

A.D. 53. 7 June, 1338. Jordan Atebroke of Chaleford grants to Richard his brother and Agnes his wife, all his goods and chattels in the vill and fields of Nethere Chaleford. Chaleford, Sunday next before the feast of St. Barnabas, 12 Ed. III. Witnesses, William Smalchaf, John Wilekines, John Carkwelle, William Thomas of Chakford, Robert Atebroke, William Aubyn, Robert Aubyn of Lidestane.

XVI.

A.D. 85. Michaelmas, 1341. Two parts of a final concord levied at Westminster,² the quindene of Michaelmas 15 Ed. III, between Robert de Glapwell and Elizabeth, his wife, represented by Peter de Wyche her attorney, querents, and John son of Richard de Sutton of Averham, deforciant, about a rent of 10 marks in Dene. John grants and warrants the said rent with its appurtenances to Robert and Elizabeth, and also the homage and service of John de Dene and his heirs for all the tenements which he held formerly of John son of Richard in Dene. For this Robert and Elizabeth give forty marks of silver. "Et hoc concordia facta fuit presente predicto Johanne de Dene et eam concedente et fecit predicto Roberto et Elizabethae homagium et fidelitatem in eadem curia."

XVII.

A.D. 46. 22 Sept., 1344. John son of Edmund de Dene grants to dom. William de Sharesull, knight, his manor of Dene with appurtenances. Witnesses, dom. John de Leukenore, knight, Richard de Wyllyamescote,³ Thomas de Langelee,⁴ William de Louches, John le Myrre, Robert de Barton. Dene, Wednesday next after the feast of St. Matthew, 18 Ed. III.

¹ The fact that the Wilcotes at one time held Heythrop Manor would account for the presence of this deed.

² The foot of this fine is in the P.R.O., *Oxon. Feet of Fines*, File 18, No. 71.

³ Richard was Sheriff in 1354; M.P. in 1335, 1336, 1338, 1346, 1347, 1348.

⁴ Lord of Langley. M.P. 1335, 1337, 1350-1, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1357-8, 1360.

XVIII.

A.D. 47. Michaelmas, 1344. A final concord levied at Westminster,¹ the quindene of Michaelmas 18 Ed. III, between John de Dene and Alice his wife, querents, and William de Shareshull, knight, deforciant, about the manor of Dene next Spelsbury with its appurtenances, and 24s. rent in Nethere Chalford. John recognises that the manor and rent belong to William. For this William returns the manor and rent to John and Alice in court to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies by the service of one rose yearly on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and all services due to the chief lords. If John and Alice shall die without heirs the manor and rent shall revert to William and his heirs.

XIX.

A.D. 84. 5 Jan., 1346. Richard atte Broke of Chalkford grants to Thomas Bygge, rector of Heththrop, and John de Twywelle, vicar of Enstane, all lands and tenements which he has or could have in the vills and fields of great and little Chalkford. Witnesses, Robert de Barton, Thomas de Eyerton, Robert de Wyghthull, Hugh Pope, Roger Blaket, Mag. Robert atte Broke, Richard Massoun. Chalkford, Thursday after the feast of the Circumcision, 19 Ed. III.

XX.

Robert de Glapwell grants to William de Shareshull, junior, a rent worth ten marks in Dean and the homage and service which the latter's father, William de Shareshull, owed for holding the manor of Dean by military tenure.

A.D. 86. 6 Dec., 1353. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Glapwelle dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Shareshull, juniore, Chivaler, decem marcatas annui redditus cum pertinenciis in manerio de Dene iuxta Spellesbury in comitatu Oxonie cum homagio et totis serviciis Willelmi de Shareshull senioris, chivaler, que idem Willelmus de Shareshull senior mihi debuit pro predicto manerio de Dene quod de me prius tenuit per servicium militare, habendum et tenendum predictum redditum cum pertinenciis, uno cum homagio et

¹ The foot of this fine is in the P.R.O., *Oxon. Feet of Fines*, File 19, No. 38.

serviciis predictis prefato Willelmo de Sharesnull juniore, heredibus et assignatis suis, de capitali domino feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Et ego etc. [warranty and sealing clause]. Et quia sigillum meum in comitatu Oxonie pluribus est ignotum sigillum Willelmi de Wakebrugge¹ ad rogatum meum huic carta pariter est appensum. Data apud magnam Bartonam² in Oxonie, die veneris in festo Sancti Nicholai Episcopi, 27 Ed. III.

XXI.

Robert de Glapwell announces to William de Sharesnull, his tenant by knight's service, the transference of the manor of Dean to the latter's son and prays him to do his homage and service to William de Sharesnull, junior, in future.

A.D. 87. 6 Dec., 1353. Viro venerabili et discreto domino Willelmo de Sharesnull, seniori, chivaler, Robertus de Glapwelle salutem in domino. Quia dedi et concessi Willelmo de Sharesnull, juniore, chivaler, decem marcas annui redditus cum pertinenciis in manerio de Dene iuxta Spellesbury in comitatu Oxonie una cum homagio tuo et totis serviciis que michi debuisti pro predicto manerio de Dene quod prius de me tenuisti per servicium militare, tibi mando per presentas quod prefato Willelmo de Sharesnull juniore tam de homagio tuo quam de redditu et serviciis predictis predicto Willelmo de Sharesnull juniore attornare velis et eidem Willelmo de Sharesnull juniore, heredibus vel assignatis suis intendens esse imperpetuum. Sealing clause, place and date as in A.D. 86.

Seals of red wax, circular. One has the legend, SIGILLUM WILLELMI DE WAKEBRUGGE.

XXII.

A.D. 88. 26 Dec., 1353. John de Leukenore, knight, grants to dom. William de Sharesnull, senior, one messuage, a close and two virgates of land, which he acquired from Richard atte Broke in the vill and fields of Netherchalkford. Witnesses, Richard de Williamscothe, William de Louches,³

¹ Of Derbyshire. He held lands in Crich, Whetecroft, Holweys and Annesley (Yeatman, *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, III, 33, 34).

² Steeple Barton near Wootton.

³ The de Louches of Milton were connected with the family of Lewknor by marriage (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, III, 91).

Robert Louches, John Mundy, Thomas de Elsford. Wode-stoke, Thursday in the feast of St. Stephen, 27 Ed. III.

Seal of red wax, circular, $\frac{9}{10}$ in. Bears coat of arms a chevron between 3 (?) lions passant, and the legend, SIGILLUM JOH'IS LEUKENORE.

XXIII.

A.D. 90. Midsummer, 1354. A final concord levied at Westminster in the octave of St. John the Baptist 28 Ed. III, between William, son of William de Sharesull, knight, querent, and Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Marshal of England, deforciant, about a messuage and 1 virgate of land in Dene. The Earl acknowledges that the tenement belongs to William. For this William gave twenty marks of silver.

XXIV.

A.D. 91. 10 July, 1354. A writ from the Sheriff J. de Alueton¹ to his itinerant bailiffs, Thomas de Churchall and John Byssshop, citing the above final concord and ordering them to give William de Sharesull immediate possession. Given at Oxford, 10 July, 28 Ed. III.

Sheriff's seal of red wax, defaced.

XXV.

A.D. 89. 16 July, 1354. William, son of William de Sharesull, knight, grants to his father 1 messuage and 1 virgate of land in Dene next Spellsbury, once the tenement of Reginald de Dene,² which William had by grant of Thomas, Earl of Warwick and Marshal of England. Dene, Wednesday next before the feast of St. Margaret, 28 Ed. III.

Seal of red wax, circular with legend, SIGILLUM WILLELMI DE SHARESHULL.

XXVI.

A.D. 130. 10 Jan., 1356. Robert de Palton of Spellesburi grants to Richard atte Box of Dene and Alice, his wife, all lands and tenements which he had in the vill and fields of

¹ John de Alueton was M.P. for Oxon. 1332, 1334-38, 1351; Sheriff November 6th, 1352—November 6th, 1354.

² Possibly a younger brother of John de Dean. He paid 5s. 3d. to the subsidy in 1327, and was on the jury of assessment for the $\frac{4}{5}$ th in 1340.

Dene. Witnesses, Thomas de Elesford, John de Whychefeld, James de Blount, William Persones, John de Colthurne. Dene, Saturday after the feast of the Epiphany, 29 Ed. III.

XXVII.

A.D. 70. 25 Oct., 1357. Indenture by which John Griffyn, son and heir of John Griffyn of Ledestane, grants to John Lovy of Enstane $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable lying in the field of Ledestane for the term of his life. It is agreed that if John Lovy holds the land for more than a term of ten years he shall pay 10s. a year, and that if John Griffyn sells or leases or alienates in any way the said land to anyone other than John Lovy, "dum tamen ipse Johannes tantum sicut quivis alius pro predicta terra sine dolo et fraude dare voluerit, quod predictus Johannes Lovy et heredes sui percipiant de predicto Johanne Gryffyn et heredibus suis centum solidos annuatim." Witnesses, Robert Aubyn, John Atehalle, Robert le Priour, John le Heri, William le Foller, Richard le Masun. Lidestane, Wednesday before the feast of All Saints, 31 Ed. III.

XXVIII.

A.D. 92. 30 Aug., 1367. Two halves of an indenture by which William de Shareshull, knight, grants to Thomas de Pakynton and Sibil, his wife, all his tenements and lands in Chalkford, which were once the property of Richard Smalchaf and Matilda, his wife, for the whole life of both of them or of the survivor. Witnesses, John Leukenore, Robert Wyghthull, Thomas Braylles, William Rudduk, Richard Mason, John Attehall,¹ John Emmoton. Chalkford, Monday next after the feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, 41 Ed. III.

XXIX.

A.D. 71. 1 Nov., 1368. Indenture by which John Griffyn, son and heir of John Griffyn of Ledestane, grants to John Lovi of Enstane 9 acres of arable, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres lying in Ledestane field and three and a half acres in Chalkforde field. John or his assigns shall hold the land for the term of his life, and pay 20s. a year, if he holds it for more than ten years. If

¹ Of Lidstone. He granted his lands there to Adam, vicar of Enstone, in 1376 (Winchcombe *Landboc*, II, 517).

John Griffyn sells or leases or alienates, etc., as in A.D. 70. Witnesses, John Attehall, Robert le Mason, John Emmote, John le Cyr, Richard le Mason, William Follar, Lydestane, Wednesday in the feast of All Saints, 42 Ed. III.

XXX.

A.D. 93. 1 Mar., 1369. William, son and heir of dom. William de Shareshull, junior, knight, grants to John de Leukenore, Lord of Hethrope, and Elizabeth, his wife, the services due to him from the manor of Dene, then held by dom. Guydo le Bryan and William Boneville for the life of John Regnald, chaplain, by his demise, since dom. William de Shareshull, grandfather of the present grantor, had demised to him (Regnald) the manor, which he now held from his grandson, by the service of 10 marks rent a year and foreign service. He also grants the reversion of the manor on the death of John Regnald. Witnesses, John Tryllowe,¹ Thomas Williamescote,² knights, John Hardy, Nicholas de Somerton, Robert Pope. Hethrope, Wednesday next after the feast of St. Mathew, 43 Ed. III.

XXXI.

A.D. 48. 6 Mar., 1369. William de Scharushulle, son of William de Scharushulle, junior, knight, grants to John de Leukenore and Elizabeth his wife, their heirs and assigns, the reversion of his manors of Dene and Chalkforde with all their appurtenances, which John of Hatherope, chaplain, has for the term of his life by the gift of William de Scharushulle, senior, knight, the reversion going on the death of the said John to William, by right of his father William de Scharushulle, junior, knight; the reversion of the said manors to be held by John and Elizabeth, their heirs and assigns, of William and his heirs, and of the chief lords for the accustomed services. Witnesses, John de Nowerus,³ John Trillawe,⁴ Thomas de Williamscote, knights, John Hardi, John Wyesthope, Richard le Mason. Chalkforde, Monday before the feast of St. Gregory, 43 Ed. III.

¹ M.P. in 1351, 1366. Sheriff in 1365.

² Son of Richard Williamscote, see p. 93n.

³ Sir John de Nowers (Nodariis), eldest son of John de Nowers, kt., was M.P. 1357-8, 1362. Cp. p. 88.

⁴ See p. 90n.

XXXII.

A.D. 50. 16 June, 1369. John Reynold of Hatherope, clerk, releases and quitclaims to John de Leukenore and Elizabeth, his wife, all his rights in the manors of Dene and Chalkford which he held for the term of his life by gift of William de Sharesull, senior, knight. Witnesses, John de Nowers, Thomas Paynel,¹ knights, Thomas Louches, Roger de Radford, John Hardy. Dene, 16 June, 43 Ed. III.

XXXIII.

A.D. 49. Michaelmas, 1369. A final concord levied at Westminster in the octave of St. Michael, 43 Ed. III, and in the octave of St. Hilary in the same year, between John Leukenore of Hethrope and Elizabeth his wife, querents, and William, son of William de Sharesull, junior, knight, deforciant, about the manor of Dene which Guido le Bryan and William Boneville held for the term of life of John Reignald, chaplain. William, son of William, recognised the manor belonged to John Leukenore and granted for himself and his heirs that the manor which Guido and William Boneville held for the life of John Reignald of the inheritance of the aforesaid William, son of William, on the day on which this agreement was made, and which after the death of John Reignald ought to revert to William, son of William, and his heirs, should remain after the death of John Reignald to John Leukenore and Elizabeth and his heirs. A warranty clause follows. For this John Leukenore and Elizabeth gave 200 marks of silver.

XXXIV.

A.D. 51. Oct. 1, 1375. John Leukenore, Lord of Hethorpe, grants to dom. Robert, vicar of Scherlusbury,² dom. William, parson of Hethorpe, Henry Cherlton and Richard le Mason of Enstane, the whole manor of Dene next Spelusbury with appurtenances both in Dene and Upper and Lower Chalkford ; the manor of Hethorpe with all its appurtenances both in the manor itself and in Lydestane, in Upper and Lower Chalkford, and the advowson of the church of Hethorpe ; the manor of Schirebourn in Oxfordshire, and all lands, tenements, rents

¹ M.P. in 1392-3.

² (?) Charlbury.

and services which he had in the vill and fields of Tettlusworthe¹ and Coldore²; the reversion of all the lands and tenements which Robert de Wythull and Elizabeth, his wife, held of him in Little Tywe for their lives, and which ought to revert to him on their death; also all his goods and chattels, moveable and immoveable, both in the manors and outside. Witnesses, John Golafre, knight,³ John Hard, John Wetefeld, William Martyn. Hethorpe, Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, 49, Ed. III.

XXXV.

A.D. 72. 10 Jan., 1379. Indenture by which John Griffyn, son and heir of John Griffyn of Ledestane, grants to Alexander Pope, son of William Pope of Netenestane, 8½ acres of arable of which 5 acres lie in Ledestane field and 3½ in Chalkford field. The lands shall be held by Alexander or his assigns for the term of his life. If held for more than 10 years, Alexander shall pay 20s. a year to John Griffyn. The latter shall pay 100s. a year, if he sells, etc., as in A.D. 70. Witnesses, Richard Mason, John Wilkyns, William Atehalle, Richard Aubin, John Mason, John Wilkyns, William Clevele, fuller. Ledestane, Sunday next after Epiphany, 2 Rich. II.

There is a copy of the above lease on parchment.

XXXVI.

A.D. 57. 18 Mar., 1380. John Reginald, chaplain, releases and quitclaims to John Leukenore and Elizabeth, his wife, his right in an annual rent of 22 marks from the manor of Dene next Spellysbury. 18 March, 3 Rich. II.

XXXVII.

A.D. 58. 18 Nov., 1381. Indenture by which Elizabeth de Leukenore, widow of John de Leukenore, grants to Robert de Leukenore, his son and heir, for her life time, the manor of Hethorpe and Lidestane with the advowson of the Church

¹ Tetsworth.

² Goldor.

³ Son of John Golafre of Fyfield and grandson of Sir John Golafre of Sarsden, who first acquired the manor by his marriage with Elizabeth, heiress of John de Fyfield. He married Eunice, heiress of Thomas de Langley and Isabel, widow of Thomas de Missenden. He died in 1379 and was succeeded by his cousin John, afterwards Sir John Golafre.

of Hethorpe; also her whole share of the manor of Wodemunderle¹ which was hers by right of dower. Robert grants to Elizabeth for her life all lands and tenements, rents and services and all other appurtenances in the vills and fields of Overchalkford and Netherchalkford which descended to him by hereditary right on the death of John de Leukenore; also that whole estate which Elizabeth had by final concord, levied in the king's court, from William Boleville and William de Siwelle, chaplain,² with all lands and tenements which Elizabeth had in Schirebourne by Pirttone.³ He also grants the whole profit which may accrue from the arable land in the manor of Hethorpe up to the feast of St. Michael next following. Elizabeth agrees that she will allow Robert pasture for 240 sheep in the pasture of Chalkford during her life provided they shall be his sheep. Witnesses, Thomas de Louches, John Hardi, John Mason, Roger Radeford, Richard le Mason. Hethorp, Monday next after the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, 5 Rich. II.

Afterwards Robert granted Elizabeth *housbote* and *heybote* in Overchalkford and Netherchalkford without waste.

XXXVIII.

A.D. 52. 20 Aug., 1397. Robert Leukenore, esquire, releases and quitclaims to Elizabeth Leukenore, his mother, his right in the manors of Dene, Overchalkford and Netherchalkford. Witnesses, John Drayton, knight,⁴ George Nowers, knight,⁵ Richard Williamscote, Thomas Seynt John, Richard Whitefeld. Dene, 20 Aug., 21 Rich. II.

XXXIX.

A.D. 59. 10 June, 1400. Elizabeth Leukenore, widow, grants to Thomas atte More, Richard Williamscote, William Brayles, chaplain,⁶ Thomas Joye, chaplain, Thomas Wedeware of Mora, and Robert Quynaton, her manor of Dene and

¹ Wormsley near Stokenchurch.

² I can find no trace of this among the *Oxon. Feet of Fines* in the P.R.O.

³ Pyrton near Watlington.

⁴ He had two knight's fees in Churchill in 1401 (*Feudal Aids*, VI, 626). He was M.P. with John Wilcotes in 1404.

⁵ He was Lord of Tackley and died in 1425 (Lipscombe's *Buckinghamshire*, IV, 143). It is probable that the Wilcotes had one of the smaller manors at Tackley.

⁶ Probably of Chipping Norton, where he had property (P.R.O., *Oxon. Feet of Fines*, File 24, No. 54).

all lands and tenements, etc., in Overchalford and Netherchalford. Witnesses, William Wilcotes,¹ John Wilcotes, John Mury, William Wynslowe, Richard Whytefeld. Dene, 10 June, 1 Hen. IV.

XL.

A.D. 60. 9 Oct., 1400. Elizabeth Leukenore, widow, grants to William Brayles, chaplain, Thomas Joye, chaplain, Thomas Wydeware of Mora, her manor of Dene with the messuages, etc., services, homages, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, serfs and their *sequelæ*, and all its appurtenances; also all her lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Netherchalkeford. Witnesses, Thomas atte More, John Merye, John Jekyns, Richard Whitefeld, John Fayreford.² Dene, 9 Oct., 2 Hen. IV.

XLI.

A.D. 61. 29 Oct., 1400. Indenture by which William Brayles, chaplain, Thomas Joye, chaplain, and Thomas Wydeware of Mora grant to Elizabeth Leukenore their manor of Dene and all their lands and tenements in the vills and fields of Netherchalkeford for the whole of her life and one year after with right of waste. Dene, 29 Oct., 2 Hen. IV.

XLII.

A.D. 62. 1 Nov., 1400. Release and quitclaim of the above properties by the same to Elizabeth Leukenore. Witnesses, Thomas atte More, Robert Blaket, John Perkyns, John Tyverton, John Fayrford. Dene, Monday the feast of All Saints, 2 Hen. IV.

XLIII.

A.D. 63. 11 June, 1409. Agnes, relict of Thomas Scatttere, late of Chepyng Norton,³ releases and quitclaims to Elizabeth Leukenore her right in a messuage, an adjoining close and two virgates of arable land and meadow with appurtenances in Lower Chalford and its fields, which were

¹ Of Headington and Northleigh (*Oxon. Arch. Journal*, III, 98; *Oxon. Arch. Soc.*, 1928, p. 174).

² Of Chadlington. He was one of the trustees of the Enstone charity lands (Jordan, *op. cit.*, pp. 206, 269).

³ There was a John Scattter in Cleveley 1374-1412, who succeeded to all the lands once held by John Fuller of Alicia Veysy. Cp. p. 31; Jordan, *op. cit.*, pp. 206-7, 271.

once Robert Priour's. Witnesses, John Stokes, William Welwyke, Richard Gylver, John Huchuns, John Ippesley, Chepyngnortone, the feast of St. Barnabas, 10 Hen. IV.

XLIV.

A.D. 56. 18 April, 1412. John Broune releases and quit-claims to Elizabeth de Leukenore, Lady of Chalkforde, his right in a messuage, a curtilage and a croft with 1 virgate of land in the vill and fields of Netherchalkforde, "*quod quidem mesuagium situatum est in Chalkforde predicta inter capellam Sancti Jacobi ex una parte et mesuagium quondam Roberti Prior ex altera parte.*" Witnesses, John Stokes, Robert Tanner, Nicholas Brakenberugh, William atte Halle de Lydstane, Philip de Chalkforde, William Prope and others. Chalkforde, Monday before the feast of St. George the Martyr, 13 Hen. IV.

XLV.

A.D. 95. 25 April, 1412. Elizabeth, widow of John de Leukenore, grants to dom. Peter Bevers, rector of St. Peter Colbrok in Colbrokstret,¹ Winchester, dom. Henry Beche, chaplain, and William Reson her manors of Dene and Chalkford, which she and her husband held by the gift and feoffment of William de Shareshull, son of William de Shareshull, junior, knight, as a reversion on the death of a certain John Hatherope, chaplain, to whom William Shareshull, senior, knight, had given them for life. This reversion was granted to John Leukenore and Elizabeth by William Shareshull, whose hereditary right it was on the death of John Hatherope, in a charter dated the Monday next after the feast of St. Gregory, 43 Ed. III, at Chalkford. Witnesses, John Wylcotus, Robert Alcarton, John Eberton, John Whytfeld, junior, John Quynste, William atte Halle, John Baldok. Dene, Monday in the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 13 Hen. IV.

26 Apr., 1412. A letter of attorney by which Elizabeth, widow of John de Leukenore, appoints William Torefray to deliver seisin of the manors to dom. Peter Bevers, etc., as above. Dene, Tuesday in the morrow of St. Mark the Evangelist, 13 Hen. IV.

¹ A twelfth-century church and street.

XLVI.

A.D. 96, A.D. 97. 6 July, 1412. The two halves of an indenture by which Peter Bevers, rector of St. Peter Colbrok of Colbrokstrete, Winchester, Henry Beche, chaplain, and William Reson grant to Roger Pudell, Robert Lysle, William Lysle, Robert Quynaton, Richard Milton and John Stowe their manor of Dene, and all lands and tenements, rents and services, etc., which they had in Netherchalkford by gift of Elizabeth Leukenore, which she and John Leukenore, her late husband, once held by the gift of William, son of William Shareshull, knight. The grant is made for the life of Robert Leukenore with reversion to Thomas Walewayn of Marcle,¹ Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur. Witnesses, John Drayton, knight, Peter Besyls, knight,² John Golafre, esquire,³ Ralph Arches, esquire, Robert Alkrynton. Dene, 6 July, 13 Hen. IV

XLVII.

A.D. 64. 10 July, 1412. The two halves of an indenture by which Roger Pudell, clerk, etc., as in A.D. 96, grant to Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur, their manor of Dene by Spellesbury and all lands, tenements, rents and services in Nether Chalkford, which were once William Shareshull's, knight, and which the grantors lately held by the gift of Peter Bevers, rector of the church of St. Peter Colbrok of Colbrockstrete, Winchester, Henry Beche, chaplain, and William Reson, citizen of Winchester, for the life of Robert Leukenore, at an annual rent of £14 13s. 4d. to be paid in equal portions at Michaelmas and Lady Day. On the death of Robert Leukenore the manor shall remain to them for ever. If the rent is fifteen days in arrears the grantors may distrain on the manors, lands, tenements, rents and services, and keep the distrains until satisfaction is made. If it is in arrears a quarter of a year they may re-enter and be reseiased notwithstanding the present indenture. Witnesses, John Drayton, knight, Peter Besyls, knight, John Golafre, esquire, Ralph Arches, esquire, Robert Alkrynton. Dene, 10 July, 13 Hen. IV.

¹ Possibly Little Marcle near Ledbury, or Much Marcle near Gloucester.

² Of Besselsleigh. M.P. for Oxon. in 1403; Sheriff in 1409.

³ Probably John Golafre of Fyfield. John Golafre was knighted sometime before his death in 1441-2. He was twelve times member for Berkshire, Sheriff in 1397, "servant" to Henry V and Henry VI, benefactor of Christ's Hospital at Abingdon, and founder of a chantry chapel at Fyfield Church where there is a monument to him.



A.D. 88. Seal of John de Lewknor. A.D. 52. Seal of Robert de Lewknor.
 A.D. 44. Seal of John Hay. A.D. 87. Seal of William de Wakebridge.
 A.D. 99. Seal of Robert de Lewknor.

XLVIII.

A.D. 99. 1 Aug., 1412. Robert Leukenore releases and quitclaims to Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur his right in the manor of Dene, and all lands, tenements, rents and services in Netherchalkford, which were lately William Sharesull's, knight, and which the said Thomas, Hugh and Richard lately held by the gift of Roger Pudell, clerk, etc., as in A.D. 96. Witnesses, John Drayton, knight, Peter Besyls, knight, John Golafre, esquire, Ralph Arches, esquire, Robert Alkrynton. Dene, 1 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

Seal in red wax, circular, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. S[LGILLUM] ROBERTI LEUKENORE.

XLIX.

A.D. 65. 2 Aug., 1412. Robert Leukenore of Hethorpe to Thomas Walewayn, Hugh Foliot and Richard Pepur of his right in the manor of Dene, and in all lands, tenements, rents and services in Netherchalkford which were once William Sharesull's, knight. "Et quia sigillum meum quoad presens mecum non habeo, sigillum Thome filii mei presentibus procuravi et apposui." Witnesses, Oto de Worthington, Thomas Besford, Walter Kebbill, William Waleys, Edward Blundell and others. Given at Hervyngton in Worcestershire, 2 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

Seal in red wax, circular, $\frac{9}{10}$ in. Bears a clover leaf and legend UTINAM QUOD LEUKENORE.

L.

A.D. 101. 2 Aug., 1412. A letter of attorney in French by which Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Foliot, Richard Pepur, appoint Richard Heye, clerk, and William Torefray to enter upon and occupy Overchalkford. Hervyngton, 2 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

LI.

A.D. 98. 12 Aug., 1412. Peter Bevers, Henry Beche, chaplain, and William Reson of Winchester release and quitclaim to Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur their right in the manor of Overchalkford with all its lands and tenements in Netherchalkford. Witnesses,

John Drayton, knight, George Nowers, knight, John Golafre, Ralph Arches, esquires, and Robert Alkrynton. Overchalkford, 12 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

LII.

A.D. 100. 23 Aug., 1412. Robert Leukenore releases and quitclaims to Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur his right in the manor of Overchalkford, etc., as in A.D. 98. Witnesses as above. Overchalkford, 23 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

LIII.

A.D. 103. 25 Aug., 1412. Two halves of an indenture by which Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur grant to Roger Pudell, clerk, Robert Lysle, William Lysle,¹ Robert Quynaton, Richard Milton and John Stowe their manor of Overchalkford and its appurtenances in Netherchalkford for the life of Robert Leukenore. Witnesses as above,. Overchalkford, 25 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

LIV.

A.D. 102. 25 Aug., 1412. A letter of attorney by which Thomas Walewayn of Marcle and Richard Pepur appoint Hugh Folyot to deliver seisin of the manor of Overchalkford, etc., to Roger Pudell, clerk, etc., as in A.D. 103. Overchalkford, 25 Aug., 13 Hen. IV.

LV.

A.D. 104. 1 Sept., 1412. Two halves of an indenture by which Roger Pudell, clerk, Robert Lysle, William Lysle, Robert Quynaton, Richard Milton and John Stowe grant to Thomas Walewayn of Marcle, Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur their manor of Overchalkford, and all lands and tenements dependent on the manor in Netherchalkford, for the life of Robert Leukenore, for an annual rent of eight marks to be paid during the life of Robert Leukenore in two equal portions at Lady Day and Michaelmas, the first payment being made on the next Lady Day. After the death of Robert Leukenore the manor, lands and tenements with their appurtenances shall remain to Thomas, Hugh, Richard

¹ Possibly Sir William Lisle of Waterperry, son of Robert de L'Isle and Sheriff in 1411.

Pepur, their heirs and assigns for ever. The grantors reserve the right to distrain, if the rent is not paid within 15 days after the due date, and to keep the distraint until satisfaction is made, and to re-enter and take possession of the manor, if it is not paid within a quarter of a year, notwithstanding the present lease. Witnesses, John Drayton, knight, George Nowers, knight, John Golafre, esquire, Ralph Arches, esquire, Robert Alkrynton. Overchalkford, 1 Sept., 13 Hen. IV.

A letter of attorney by which Roger Pudell, clerk, Robert Lysle, William Lysle, Robert Quynaton, Richard Mylton and John Stowe appoint Richard Heye, clerk, to deliver seisin of the manor according to the form of the charter. Overchalkford, 1 Sept., 13 Hen. IV.

LVI.

A note about various deeds concerning the Manor of Dean and Chalford.

Memorandum de diversis evidenciis tangentibus Manerium de Dene et Chalkford.

In primo 1 carta facta Johanni Leukenore et Elizabethe uxori eius per Willelmum Sharshull.

Item . quedam relaxacio facta dicte Elizabethe per Willelmum Bonvyle militem.

Item . quedam relaxacio facta Elizabethe Leukenore per Robertum Leuknore de manerio de Chalkford.

Item . quedam condicio et relaxacio facta Willelmo Bonvyle per Robertum Leukenore.

Item . 1 relaxacio facta per Agnetem Scatter Elizabethe Leukenore de certis terris in Netherchalkford.

Item . quedam carta cuius sigillum inclusum est in panno lino vel in albo cordo.

Item . quedam carta facta per Elizabetham Leukenore, Willelmum Raison et socios suos.

Item . quedam littera attornata ad deliberandam seisinam.

Item . quedam carta facta per dictum Willelmum Raison et socios suos Thome Walweyn et aliis de manerio de Dene.

Item . quidam finis levatus per Willelmum Sharshull, Johannem Leukenore et Elizabetham uxorem sue.

Item . quedam carta indentata facta per Willelmum Raison et socios suos, Thomam Walwayn et socios suos de manerio de Chalkford.

LVII.

A.D. 105. 1 May, 1413. Richard Priour, chaplain, grants to Robert Campedene all his lands and tenements and their appurtenances in the vills and fields of Chalkford, Lydestane, Netenstane and Bradstane. Witnesses, Robert Quynaton, Nicholas Brakynburgh, William Halle, John Gerard, Henry Smyth of Enstane, John Sutton, bailiff of the hundred of Chadlyngton, John Byllyng of Cleveley. Chalford, Monday next after the close of Easter, 1 Hen. V.

LVIII.

A.D. 106. 13 May, 1415. Robert Leukenore, lord of Hethrope, releases and quitclaims to Robert Campedene of Netenstane a messuage in Chalkford called *Brokys* place. Witnesses, Richard Maydegode, clerk,¹ John Chapman, William Prope, John (?) Mitton, William at Mylle. Churchenstane, Monday next after the feast of the Ascencion, 3 Hen. V.

LIX.

A.D. 107. 20 Nov., 1415. Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur grant to Hugh Mortymer, esquire, John Harwell, Thomas Holgote, Nicholas Saucer and Walter Kebbyll their manors of Dene, Netherchalkford and Overchalkford, which they held lately with Thomas Wallewayn, now dead, by gift of Peter Bevers, Henry Beche, chaplains, William Reson and Robert Lewkenore. Witnesses, John Willecotes, Ralph Arches, Robert Alkertone, Walter Snappe, John Whitfeld. Dene, 20 Nov., 3 Hen. V.

LX.

A.D. 109. 20 Nov., 1415. A letter of attorney by which Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur appoint William Torefray to deliver seisin of their manors of Dene, Netherchalleford and Overchalleford, which they hold, etc., as in A.D. 107, to Hugh Mortymer, John Harwell, Thomas Holgate, Nicholas Saucer and Walter Kebbyll. 20 Nov., 3 Hen. V.

[*Burdon* is written at the foot in the right-hand corner.]

¹ Vicar of Enstone.

LXI.

A.D. 108. 20 Nov., 1415. A letter of attorney by which Hugh Mortymer, etc., as in A.D. 107 appoint Nicholas Bateman, vicar of the parish church of Spellesbery, to receive seisin in their name of the manors of Dene, Netherchalleford and Overchalleford from Hugh Folyot and Richard Pepur. 20 Nov., 3 Hen. V.

LXII.

A.D. 111. 15 Oct., 1417. John Harwell, Thomas Holgote, Nicholas Saucer and Walter Kebbyll grant to William Kynwolmersh,¹ Richard Compton, clerk, Robert, vicar of the church of Bloxham, Thomas Frankeleyn and Thomas Mason their manors of Dene, Netherchalkford and Overchalkford which they and the late Hugh Mortymer, esquire, lately held by the gift of Hugh Folyot and Richard Peper. Witnesses, Thomas Wykeham, knight,² George Nowers, knight, Robert Craunford, Robert Alkrynton, John Eburton of Swerford. Dene, Friday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 5 Hen. V.

LXIII.

A.D. 110. 13 Dec., 1417. John Harwell releases and quitclaims to William Kynwolmerssh, etc., as above his manors of Dene, Netherchalkeford and Overchalkeford, which he, Thomas Holgote, Richard Saucer, Walter Kebbyll and the late Hugh Mortymer lately held by the gift of Hugh Folyot and Richard Peper. Monday next after the feast of the Conception, 5 Hen. V.

LXIV.

A document issued of John Wilcotes to accompany and explain his last testament.

A.D. 1. 11 April, 1422. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum et tripartitum pervenerit Johannes Wilcotes armiger salutem. Cum Ricardus Cralle,

¹ Lord of Newton Hall at Dunmow in Essex, which he held of Sir John Bouchier and his wife Elizabeth. He died October 1st, 1487 (Morant's *Essex*, II, 424).

² Of Broughton. Nephew and heir of Bishop William of Wykeham, founder of New College, Oxford. He was M.P. for Oxon. in 1402, 1415-16, 1422, 1425. Sheriff in 1413, 1417, 1426, 1430.

Alexander Cheyne, armigeri, Thomas Frankeleyn habeant et teneant sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum manerium de Magna Tiewe in Comitatu Oxoniae cum pertinenciis ex dono et feoffamento Roberti, vicarii ecclesie de Bloxham, ac eciam iidem feoffati habeant et teneant sibi et heredibus suis omnia illa terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis que nuper fuerunt Thome Cottesford, clerici, in Magna Tiewe predicta ex dono et feoffamento Willelmi Fermesham ad usum et proficuum mei predicti Johannis Wilcotes et ad voluntatem meam inde perficiendam, voluntas mei predicti Johannis Wilcotes inde hec est quod predicti Ricardus, etc., tam de predicto manerio quam de predictis terris et tenementis que fuerunt predicti Thome Cottesford feoffabunt Elizabetham uxorem meam habendam eidem Elizabethe pro termino vite sue, ita quod post decessum dicte Elizabethe manerium, terre et tenementa predicta remaneant Elizabethe filie mee et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis; et si contingat predictam Elizabetham filiam meam sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis obire, tunc manerium, terre et tenementa predicta remaneant Thome Wilcotes filio meo et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; et si contingat ipsum Thomam Wilcotes obire sine herede masculo de corpore suo legitime procreato quod tunc manerium, etc., remaneant reverendo domino meo Willelmo Kynwolmerssh, Thesaurario Anglie, Johanni Cottesmore, Ricardo Compton, clerico, Thome Frankeleyn, Johanni Stowe, Thome Congreve et Thome Mason heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad vendendum manerium, etc., meliori modo et forma quibus sibi viderint expediri et denarios inde provenientes in pios usus pro anima mei, Alicie nuper uxoris mee, parentum que antecessorum et amicorum nostrorum fideliter disponendum. Ac eciam cum dictus reverendus dominus meus Willelmus Kynwolmerssh, Thesaurarius Anglie, Ricardus Compton, clericus, Robertus, vicarius ecclesie de Bloxham, Thomas Frankeleyn et Thomas Mason habeant et teneant maneria de Dene, Netherchalkford et Overchalkford cum pertinenciis in comitatu Oxonie sibi et heredibus suis ex dono et feoffamento Johannis Harwelle, Thome Holgote, Nicholai Saucer et Walteri Kebull ad usum et proficuum mei predicti Johannis Wilcotes et voluntatem meam inde perficiendam, voluntas mei predicti Johannis Wilcotes inde hec est videlicet, quod iidem reverendus dominus meus Thesaurarius et ceteri

co-feoffati sui de predictis maneriis cum pertinenciis feoffabunt Elizabetham uxorem meam ad terminum vite sue sine impedicione vasti, ita quod post mortem eiusdem Elizabethæ maneria illa cum pertinenciis remaneant Margarete filie mee et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis; et si contingat ipsam Margaretam sine herede de corpore, etc., obire tunc eadem maneria cum pertinenciis remaneant dicto Thome Wilcotes filio meo et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; et si contingat ipsum Thomam sine herede masculo, etc., obire quod tunc maneria cum pertinenciis remaneant Nicholao Dixon, clerico, Johanni Cottesmore, Alexandro Cheyne, Johanni Stowe et Thome Congreve, heredibus et assignatis imperpetuum ad vendendum et disponendum modo et forma predictis quibus de manerio predicto de magna Tiewe superius declaratur, per visum dicti domini mei reverendi Thesaurarii: ac cum dictus dominus meus reverendus Willelmus Kynwolmerssh, Willelmus Felmersham et Thomas Frankeleyn habeant et teneant manerium de Hethrop cum pertinenciis in comitatu Oxonie sibi et heredibus suis ex concessione Galfridi Loterell, militis, Thome Sutton, armigeri, Willelmi Emyngton, clerici, Thome Nauerton, clerici, Roberti Quynaton et Johannis Stowe ad usum et proficuum mei predicti Johannis et ad voluntatem meam inde perficiendam, ultima voluntas mei predicti Johannis Wilcotes hec est videlicet, quod dictus meus reverendus et cofeoffati sui concedent idem manerium cum pertinenciis prefate Elizabethæ uxori mee habendum pro termino vite sue ita quod post decessum eiusdem Elizabethæ dictum manerium cum pertinenciis remaneat Nicholao Dixon, clerico, Alexandro Cheyne, Johanni Stowe, Thome Congreve et Thome Mason, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad vendendum per supervisum dicti domini mei reverendi, meliori modo et forma quibus viderint expediri, et quod debita mea ac omnia alia onera quecunque pro anima mea necessaria de denariis inde provenientia plenarie persolvantur, proviso tamen quod si placeat dicto domino meo Thesaurario Johannes Ferby ad bargannium manerii predicti preferatur et si dictus Johannes Ferby obierit aut dictum manerium emere voluerit, quod tunc Johannes Cottesmore ad idem manerium emendum pre aliis preferatur. Et cum dictus dominus meus reverendus, ego Johannes Wilcotes, armiger, Ricardus Compton, clericus et Thomas Mason coniunctim

habeamus et teneamus nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum omnia illa terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis que fuerunt Willelmo Lardener in villis de Tetbury et Chorlton in Comitatu Gloucestrie et Evesham in Comitatu Wygornie ex dono et feoffamento eiusdem Willelmi ad usum et proficuum mei predicti Johannis Wilcotes et ad voluntatem meam inde perficiendam, voluntas mea inde hec est quod dictus dominus meus et cofeoffati sui concedent per factum suum eidem Willelmo Lardener pro termino vite sue centum solidos annuatim percipiendos de terris et tenementis predictis cum clausa de districtione et quod dictus dominus et ceteri cofeoffati sui de terris et tenementis predictis feoffabunt dictum Thomam Wilcotes filium meum habendis sibi et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis et si obierit sine heredo de corpore suo legitime procreato, quod tunc reversio eorumdem terrarum et tenementorum per dictum dominum meum et ceteros cofeoffatos suos vendatur et disponatur prout de manerio de Hethrope superius declaratur.

John Wilcotes beseeches the co-feoffees to carry out his will faithfully, and seals the three parts of the indenture, one part of which is to rest with the Lord Treasurer, one with Elizabeth his wife, and the other with Thomas Congreve. Great Tew, Saturday, Easter Eve, 10 Hen. V.

There are two indentures, one with Wilcotes' seal bearing a spread eagle, ducally gorged.

LXV.

A.D. 131. 14 Oct., 1422. Robert atte Boxe of Dene grants to John Bate, chaplain, of Spellesbury, a certain tenement in Dene called *Paltones* with a close and all its appurtenances. Witnesses, Robert Alkerton, William Hyde, Robert Damory, William Torefray, John Taillour of Spellesbury. Dene, Wednesday next after the feast of St. Dyonisius the Martyr, 1 Hen. VI.

LXVI.

A.D. 132. 10 July, 1425. John Bate of Spellesbury, chaplain, grants to Philip atte Boxe, son of Robert atte Boxe, his tenement in Dene called *Paltones* with a messuage, close and appurtenances. Witnesses, Robert Alkerton, William Hyde, Thomas Takkeley, John Taillour of Spellesbury, Walter Jurdan. Dene, Thursday next after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 3 Hen. VI.

LXVII.

A.D. 136. 6 Oct., 1429. Philip Cowbryge of Chorlbury, yeoman, grants to John Fouler of Dene and Agnes, his wife, one cottage lying in Dene next to the land belonging to the College of Warwick,¹ with half a virgate of land in the field of Dene and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Dene, of which one lies in *Middleheyforlong* and half an acre in the *Wollehedge* in the said field. Witnesses, Richard Nowers, Richard Webbe, Thomas Damery, Richard Damery, John Crosse, Robert Box, Thomas Tayllor. 6 Oct., 8 Hen. VI.

LXVIII.

A.D. 133. 12 Mar., 1430. Philip atte Boxe, son of Robert atte Boxe of Dene, grants to Henry Smyth of Spellesbury all the lands and tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions and services which he had by the gift of John Bate, chaplain, in the vill and fields of Dene. Witnesses, Robert Alkrynton, Robert Emernaton, Geoffrey (?) Somerby, John Fayrford, John Yonge. Dene, 12 Mar., 8 Hen. VI.

LXIX.

An indenture of a lease by John Feriby, esquire, to John Batte and John Hamond.

A.D. 122, 29 Sept., 1438. Whereas Richard Compton, clerk of Oxford, and Thomas Masone of Hethrope, gentleman, lately acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple at Westminster, appointed for receiving recognitions of debt at that staple, that they owed John Feryby £400, to be paid at the terms contained in the acknowledgement, and because the aforesaid Richard and Thomas have not observed the terms, their manors of Dene, Overchalkforde and Nethyr-chalkforde with their appurtenances in the county of Oxon., and other lands and tenements in the vills of Bannebury, Hethrope, Wykham and Burton belonging to Thomas to the value of £21 6s. 8d. a year were extended, and by reason of the aforesaid recognition were liberated to Feryby, by virtue of the king's writ *de statuto stapule* returned into his Chancery, to be held as Feryby's free tenement until the sum of £389 of the aforesaid £400 should be fully paid, as is contained in the

¹ See V.C.H., *Warwickshire*, II, 127.

extent made of the manors, lands and tenements and in the writ of liberation of the same. In consequence John Feryby grants to John Balle, senior, and John Hamond the farm of his manors of Overchalkford and Nethyrchalkford with the mill there, and with all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents and services, and all their appurtenances from the date of the grant until the payment of the £389 and the expenses of the execution of the recognition, for an annual rent of £10 to be paid in equal portions at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The lessees were not to waste the land ; they were to keep all houses and closes in repair. John Feryby reserves the right of re-entry, if the rent of £10 is not paid in whole or in part within a month of the proper date, or the right to distrain and keep the distrains until payment of the £10 and arrears. Monday in the feast of St. Michael Archangle, 17 Hen. VI.

LXX.

A.D. 123. 7 July, 1439. Richard Walkestede¹ of Tewe, knight, releases and quitclaims to John Asshefeld, esquire, the Manor of Hethrop and the advowson of the church and all lands and tenements, rents and services in the vills and fields of Lydstone, Enstone, Chalford and Dene belonging to the said manor. Witnesses, Robert Whitgrene, William Merbury, William Fitzwater, Thomas Ludlowe, clerk, Thomas Gryme. Hethrop, 7 July, 17 Hen. VI.

LXXI.

A.D. 134. 26 May, 1440. Henry Smyth of Spellesbury grants to Hugh Box of Dene and Alice his wife all the lands and tenements with their appurtenances which he had by the gift of Philip atte Boxe in the vill and fields of Dene. Witnesses, John Osbaldeston, Thomas Serchedene, John Felmersham, John Yonge, William Weller, Thomas Takle, William Wrenche. Dene, 26 May, 18 Hen. VI.

LXXII.

A.D. 2. 16 Dec., 1444. Two parts of a tripartite indenture by which Richard Compton, clerk, and Thomas Masyn grant to Richard Walkstede, knight, and Elizabeth his wife,

¹ Of Swerford. The family became lords of Chadlington in the sixteenth century (Bod. Lib. MS. Top. Oxon., c. 43, p. 2).

their manors of Dene, Netherchalkford and Overchalkford, which they held jointly with others by the gift of John Harewell, Thomas Holgote, Nicholas Saucer and Walter Kebull to the use of John Wylcotes, esquire, in fulfilment of his will, to hold in accordance with the terms of the will for the life of the said Elizabeth without waste, the remainder to Margaret, daughter of John Wylcotes and her legitimate heirs; remainder to Thomas, son of John Wylcotes and his legitimate male heirs; remainder to Nicholas Dyxon, clerk, Alexander Cheny and Thomas Congreve to fulfil the will of the said John Wylcotes. Of the three indentures of this charter one remains with Richard and Elizabeth, one with Margaret and one with Thomas. Witnesses, William Wyllyngham, esquire, John Waget, Thomas Somerton, John Wanour, John Large. Wednesday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 23 Hen. VI.

One indenture is endorsed as follows: "Irrotulata in dorso clausarum cancellarii Regis infra scaccarium, mense Februarii anno regni sui vicesimo sexto."

LXXIII.

A.D. 124. 26 June, 1447. Robert Campedene grants to John Asshefeld, esquire, and John Lidiard, esquire, all his lands and tenements with their appurtenances in the vills and fields of Chalkford, Lidestone and Bradestone, which he had from Richard Priour, chaplain. Witnesses, Thomas Gryme, William Elton, bailiff of Chepyngnorton, Thomas Fisshere of Netenstone, John Fissher, senior, (*blank*) Fichet, William Asshefeld and William atte Welle. Chalkford, Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 25 Hen. VI.

The above grant is also copied on parchment.

LXXIV.

Verification of John Wilcotes' Will by his Scribe.

A.D. 20. 7 Mar., 1448. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Et quia pium et meritorium fore censemus cuilibet testimonium perhibere veritati ut veritas luceat et dubitantibus hesitandi materia subtrahatur, hinc est quod ego Thomas Mason de Bannebury in Comitatu

Oxonie, gentilman, quondam scriba viri venerabilis memorie Johannis Wylcotis, armigeri, de magna Tiewe in eodem comitatu, universitati vestre tenore presencium innotesco publico et in mei exoneracione consciencie declaro, quod hec voluntas indentata et manu mea scripta, litteris patentibus annexa abbatis et conventus de Bruera, fuit et est vera et ultima voluntas magistri mei Johannis Wylcotis, armigeri, de magna Tiewe et non alia prout fidedignorum examinacio facta poterit declarare. Et in maiorem huius rei fidem et testimonium presentibus litteris meis sigillum meum apposui. 7 March, 1447. 26 Hen. VI.

LXXV.

A.D. 19. 7 Mar., 1448. A notification by the Abbot¹ and Convent of Bruern that the indented deed attached to their letters patent is the last will of John Wilcotes, "ita prout publica vox et fama nobilium ac fidedignorum patrie predictae clamat atque probat." Sealed with his seal, it was entrusted to them on behalf of Thomas Wylcotes, his son, with the request that they would deliver it to him when he came of age, "non rasam, non viciatam nec sigillo fractam." Bruera, 7 Mar., 1447.

Seal of red wax, mutilated; oval with the legend [CON]VENT[US] DE BRUERA.

LXXVI.

A.D. 21. 1 May, 1450. An indenture made with the consent of Dame Elizabeth Walkestede, widow of John Wylcotes of Oxfordshire, by which William Lord Lovell,² Rauff Boteler, lord Sudeley,³ John Norrys,⁴ John Nanfan,⁵

¹ John Assheley occurs as Abbot in 1447 and 1453 (V.C.H., *Oxon.*, II, 81; Dugdale, *Monasticon*, V, 496).

² Of Titchmarsh. Constable of Wallingford Castle in 1450. Died 1455.

³ Created Baron Sudeley in 1441. His second wife was William Lord Lovel's widow. He died in 1473.

⁴ Of Ockwells in Bray (Berks.) He was Sheriff in 1437, 1442, 1457; master of the wardrobe to Henry VI; esquire of the body to Henry VI and Edward IV. Held numerous manors in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, including Mapledurham Chazey and Yattendon, which he acquired by marriage with Alice Merbroke. He built the manor house of Ockwells, one of the finest fifteenth-century manor houses in existence. He died 1466 and was buried in Bray church (V.C.H., *Berks.*, III, IV, *passim*; O.R.S., VII, 76-9).

⁵ Sheriff of Wilts., 1451-2. He acted with Sir John Norreys as executor of the will of Isabel, Countess of Warwick, widow of Richard Beauchamp in about 1439.

William Wilyngham, Roger Poor,¹ Thomas Halle and Thomas Charlecote grant to Thomas Wylcotes, John, Abbot of Brewern, William Ayelton and Thomas Maior of Fyfeld their manors of Dene, Netherchalford and Overchalford with all manner of demands, services, rents, bondmen, and all other appurtenances except one bondman called William Jurdan (?), reserved by Elizabeth for her life time; which manors the grantors had by the gift of Richard Walkestede, knight, and Elizabeth, for the use of Elizabeth during her lifetime. The feoffees shall hold the manor to the use of Thomas Wylcotes, his heirs and assigns, for the life of Elizabeth rendering yearly to her or her assigns £20 sterling four times a year, at Midsummer, Michaelmas, Christmas and Easter, beginning with the next Midsummer. If the rent is in arrears more than fifteen days Elizabeth and the said grantors, their attorneys or assigns, shall be allowed to distrain in the said manors and keep the distress until payment; if the rent is in arrears after a month Thomas Wylcotes and his co-feoffees shall pay 20s. besides the rent of £20 as a penalty, and for this 20s. the grantors shall distrain and keep the distress until payment; if the rent is in arrears more than four months Elizabeth and the grantors shall re-enter and take possession of the manors at will, and Thomas Wylcotes and his co-feoffees shall pay a fine of £10 sterling beside the £20 rent and the 20s. fine, for which distraint may be made, and the distresses kept until payment is made. Thomas Wylcotes, etc., further agree to pay 6s. 8d. of an annuity of 13s. 4d., granted by Elizabeth to Thomas Bernard for the time of her life. 1 May, 28 Hen. VI.

Written in English.

LXXVII.

Copy of a Declaration by Walter Kebull.

A.D. 22. 7 June, 1450. Walter Kebull, esquire, declares that John Harwell, Thomas Holgote, Nicholas Saucer and himself, by a deed of feoffment, made an estate to William Kynwellmersh, the late treasurer of England, Richard Compton, clerk, Robert, late vicar of Bloxham, Thomas Franklyn and Thomas Mason, of the manors of Dene and

¹ Of Ottingdon. Son of Roger Poure of Bletchington (*Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 5th s., VI, 365). The family was well known in the county and connected by marriage with the Wilcotes.

Calford, to the use of John Wilcotes, esquire, and his heirs in fee; that a certain Harry Raynford "by divers and sotill ymaginacyons hat laboryd unrichiously" by means of a certain Bartholomew Brokesbye, esquire, to persuade him that the heirs of John, save Elizabeth the wife of Harry, were dead and that, therefore, he (Harry) ought to have the manors of Dene and Calford; that, having forgotten that he and his co-feoffees had made a conveyance of the manors, as is rehearsed above, and not knowing at the time the last will of John Wilcotes, he made an illegal estate of the manors, for he had nothing in the land; and that he now plainly disavows it since the information and suggestion made to him by Harry Raynford was untrue, as about that time Thomas Wilcotes, son of John, was beyond the sea in prison, and had since come home; that by right Thomas ought to have the reversion of the manors according to the will of John Wilcotes which he, Walter, has now read and seen sealed with the arms of John, and also according to a tripartite indenture made by the feoffees to the use of John Wilcotes; that acting on this the feoffees had made estate of the manors to Elizabeth Walkstede, late wife of John Wilcotes, for her life with reversion to Margaret, daughter of John, and the heirs of her body, and in default of issue with remainder to Thomas Wilcotes. He witnesses the present declaration with his seal. Written at Leycestre, 7 June, 28 Hen. VI.

LXXVIII.

A.D. 23. 11 Sept., 1450. Certification by John Assheley, Abbot of Bruern, and John Estby of Banbury,¹ clerk, that in accordance with the King's writ they went to Banbury on the Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 29 Hen. VI, and examined Richard Compton, clerk, and Thomas Mason named in the writ, about all the circumstances and facts contained in a bill included in the said writ. They said on oath that John Harwell, Thomas Holgote, Nicholas Saucer and Walter Kebull, named in the bill were seised in demesne as of fee in the manors of Dene and Chalford, by the gift of Robert Leukenore to the use of Lady Joan Beauchamp, late lady of Burgavenny, and that

¹ John Estby, vicar of Banbury, previously rector of Tusmore (Oxon.). He resigned in 1434. Was one of the executors of the will of Sir Thomas Wykeham of Broughton. Beesley, *History of Banbury*, 173.

with her consent and advice they gave the said manors to William Kymwalmarsshe, late Treasurer of England, Richard Compton, clerk, Robert, late vicar of Bloxham, Thomas Frankeleyn, and Thomas Mason to the use of John Wylcotes, his heirs and assigns; that full seisin and possession of the manors was had by Richard Compton and Thomas Mason in their own names and in those of their co-feoffees; that John Wylcotes on his death had his last will written and sealed with his seal, to the effect that the said feoffees should give the manors to his wife, Elizabeth, for her life without waste, the remainder to Margaret his daughter and her legitimate heirs, remainder to Thomas Wylcotes and his legitimate male heirs; and that John Wylcotes had died, also William Kymwalmarsshe, Robert, late vicar of Bloxham, and Thomas Frankeleyn; that the survivors Richard Compton and Thomas Mason, by their charter three times indented, gave the manors to Elizabeth for her life, the remainder to Margaret and her heirs, so that after her death the remainder should go to Thomas Wilcotes and his heirs male, and after in accordance with the will of John Wilcotes.

LXXIX.

A.D. 24. 8 Oct., 1451. Thomas Congreve, senior, of Berkyng¹ in Essex, gentleman, releases and quitclaims to Thomas Wylcotys of Dene in Oxfordshire the manors of Dene, Netherchalkeford and Overchalkeford. Dene, 8 Oct., 30 Hen. VI.

LXXX.

A.D. 25. 5 May, 1452. Thomas Wilcotes of Dene grants to Thomas, Bishop of Ely,² Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham,³ John Lovell,⁴ John Bourghier,⁵ Robert Harcourt,⁶ knights,

¹ See document explaining John Wilcotes' will, p. 35.

² Thomas Bouchier was half brother of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham; Archbishop of Canterbury in 1454; died 1486.

³ Created Duke, 1414; killed on the Lancastrian side at Northampton in 1460.

⁴ Son of Sir William Lovell and Alice, daughter of Lord Grey of Rotherfield; died 1465. His grandmother married as her second husband Thomas Harcourt.

⁵ Made Baron Berners by writ in 12 Ed. IV. He married Margery, widow of John Feriby; died 1474.

⁶ Of Stanton Harcourt. High Steward of Oxford University. M.P. for Oxon. in 1450; Sheriff, 1455; created Knight of the Garter in 1456. Killed by the Lancastrians in 1470.

Richard Harcourt, esquire, Walter Blaket, clerk, Thomas Bernard¹ and Robert Feribi his manors of Dene, Overchalkeford and Nethirchalkeford. Witnesses, William Bekyngham,² John Osbaldeston, William Browning, esquires, Richard Whitefeld, John Eburton, William Aylton, John Evershaw. Dene, 5 May, 30 Hen. VI.

LXXXI.

A.D. 26. 12 July, 1456. Release and quitclaim by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Bourgehier, knight, Lord Berners, Walter Blakete, clerk, and Thomas Bernard to Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, John Lovell, Lord Lovell, Robert Harecourt, knight, and Richard Harecourt, esquire, of his manor of Dene with all lands, tenements, rents and services, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, suits of court, etc., which manor the aforesaid Archbishop, John Bourgehier, Walter Blakete and Thomas Bernard held with Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, John Lovell, Robert Harecourt, Richard Harecourt, the late William Lord Lovell, and the late Robert Feribi by gift of Thomas Wilcot. 12 July, 34 Hen. VI.

LXXXII.

A.D. 27. 20 July, 1456. Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, John Lord Lovell, Robert Harecourt, knight, and Richard Harecourt, esquire, grant to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Humphrey, Earl of Stafford,³ John Bourgehier, Lord Berners, Walter Blakete, clerk, John Baddesford, Walter Wyghtell,⁴ James Arbalaster, Robert Fernham, esquires, Richard Nowers, gentleman, and Thomas Bernard their manor of Dene which the donors together with the aforesaid Archbishop, John Bourgehier, Walter Blakete and Thomas Bernard, who have released it by a certain deed to them, and with the late William Lord Lovell and the late

¹ Walter Blaket and Thomas Bernard of Spelsbury act together on another occasion with the Abbot of Bruern. See *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1452-61, p. 126. John Blaket married Elizabeth, widow of William Wilcotes.

² He was Sheriff of Oxon. and Berks. in 1471.

³ Son and heir of Edmund, Earl of Stafford. Succeeded in 1403, and became Earl of Buckingham and Stafford in 1438 on the death of his brother. He was killed fighting on the Lancastrian side at Northampton in 1460.

⁴ Probably the Walter Wyghtell who is so frequently found acting with Beekingham and Poure as feoffees in the Boarstall Cartulary. See O.H.S., LXXXVIII, 39, 54, 65, 224, 229.

Robert Ferribi lately held jointly by the gift of Thomas Wilcot. Witnesses, William Bekyngnam, esquire, John Waner, William Aylton, William Wreynche, Hugh Boxe. Dene, 20 July, 34 Hen. VI.

A letter of attorney by which Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, John Lord Lovell, Robert Harecourt, knight, and Richard Harecourt, esquire, appoint Thomas Bodill, Richard Whytefelde and Thomas Eyres to deliver seisin of their manor of Dene, to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, etc., as in A.D. 27. Given, 20 July, 34 Hen. VI.

LXXXIII.

A.D. 73. 14 Jan., 1463. John Gryffyn of Becbroke in Oxfordshire, husbandman, grants to Thomas Wilcotes, esquire, and Alianor, his wife, all his lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances in the vills and fields of Chalford, Lidstone, Bradestone and Eynstone which came to him by hereditary right on the death of Agnes, daughter and heir of John Gryffyn, his maternal uncle. Witnesses, William Bekyngnam, esquire, Richard Whyrlocke, clerk, John Waner, William Grene, Thomas Kimer. Dene, 14 Jan., 2 Ed. IV.

LXXXIV.

A.D. 74. 14 Jan., 1463. John Gryffyn of Begbroke, husbandman, kinsman of Agnes, daughter and heir of the late John Gryffyn, his maternal uncle, releases and quitclaims to Thomas Wilcotes, esquire, all his lands, etc., as in A.D. 73, which were once in the possession of the aforesaid Agnes. Witnesses, Henry Raynford, esquire, William Bekyngnam, esquire, John Waner, Richard Wyrloke, clerk, William Grene. Dene, 14 Jan., 2 Ed. IV.

LXXXV.

A.D. 28. 8 May, 1463. Thomas Congreve, senior, of Berkyng in Essex, gentleman, releases and quitclaims to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Bourghier, Lord Berners, Robert Harecourt, knight, and Richard Harecourt, esquire, his manors of Netherchalkeford and Overchalkeford with their appurtenances in Oxfordshire. Dene, 8 May, 3 Ed. IV.

LXXXVI.

A.D. 29. 8 Oct., 1463. Thomas Congreve, senior, of Berkyng in Essex, gentleman, releases and quitclaims to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Lord Berners, John Baddesford, Walter Wyghtell, James Arbalaster, Robert Fernham, esquire, and Richard Nowers, gentleman, their heirs and assigns, his manor of Dene in Oxfordshire. Dene, 8 Oct., 3 Ed. IV.

LXXXVII.

A.D. 30. 8 July, 1469. Thomas Congreve,¹ son and heir of the late Thomas Congreve of Barkyng in Essex, gentleman, releases and quitclaims to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Lord Berners, John Baddesford, James Arewblaster, esquires, and Richard Nowers, his manor of Dene in Oxfordshire, since Richard Compton, clerk, and Thomas Masyn by a certain tripartite charter dated Wednesday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 23 Hen. VI, demised to Richard Walkestede and Elizabeth his wife their manors of Dene, Netherchalkford and Overchalkford, with their appurtenances, to be held for the life of Elizabeth, with remainder to Margaret daughter of John Wylcotes, etc., as in A.D. 2; which Margaret has died without heirs, and similarly Nicholas and Alexander have died, Thomas Congreve, father of Thomas Congreve, surviving. 8 July, 9 Ed. IV.

LXXXVIII.

A.D. 15. 8 July, 1469. Thomas Congreve, gentleman, son and heir of the late Thomas Congreve of Barkyng in Essex, releases and quitclaims to Thomas Wylcotes, esquire, son of the late John Wylcotes, his manors of Dene, Netherchalkford and Overchalkford. 8 July, 9 Ed. IV.

LXXXIX.

A.D. 3. 22 Oct., 1469. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Lord Berners, Robert Harecourt, knight, and Richard Harecourt, knight, grant to Thomas Wylcotes, esquire, John Bisley, Richard Whirloke, clerk, William Pomerey, Richard Farnam, Thomas Ryman and the heirs

¹ An obit was founded in 1504 by Thomas Stenton for the souls of Thomas Congreve and Alice his wife in Barking Abbey (*Essex Arch. Soc.*, 1896, p. 133).

and assigns of Thomas Wilcotes, their manor of Overchalkford, and all their lands and tenements with all their appurtenances in Netherchalkford, which the aforesaid Archbishop as Thomas, Bishop of Ely, John Lord Berners as John Bourgehier, knight, Robert Harecourte, and Richard Harecourte as Robert Harecourte, esquire, and Richard Harecourte, esquire, together with the late Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, the late John, Lord Lovell, knight, the late Walter Blaket, clerk, the late Thomas Bernard and the late Robert Fereby held jointly by the gift of Thomas Wilcotes, gentleman. Witnesses, William Bekyngham, John Osberston, Richard Hall, William Bernard, Thomas Gerveis, Robert Stokys, William Grene. 22 Oct., 9 Ed. IV.

XC.

A.D. 4. 22 Oct., 1469. A letter of attorney by which Thomas, etc., as in A.D. 3, appoint William Mayesmore and Philip Bosump to give possession in their name to Thomas Wilcotes, etc., as in A.D. 3, of their manor of Overchalkford and the above property in Netherchalkford. 22 Oct., 9 Ed. IV.

XCI.

A.D. 5. 17 Dec., 1469. John Bysseley, Richard Wyrloke, clerk, William Pomerey, Richard Farnam and Thomas Ryman release and quitclaim to Thomas Wylcotes, esquire, their manor of Overchalkeford and the above-mentioned property in Netherchalkeford. 17 Dec., 9 Ed. IV.

XCII.

A.D. 6. 13 Dec., 1471. Thomas Wilcotes of Dene, esquire, grants to John Carpynter, Bishop of Worcester, Richard Chokke, knight, Thomas Hawkyngs, Archdeacon of Worcester,¹ Roger Powre, William Bekyngham, esquires, Thomas Ranke, clerk, rector of Stonamaspall² in Suffolk, John Parker, merchant, Robert Skeyman, clerk, rector of Northecreyke in Norfolk,³ Thomas Sadeler, clerk, and William

¹ See p. 62.

² Stonham Aspall near Stowmarket.

³ North Creak near Fakenham. For the possession of the manor by John Carpenter and others, cp. *Cal. of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, IV, 360.

Pomeray of Abindon in Berkshire, his manor of Overchalkford, also all lands and tenements with their appurtenances which he held in Overchalkford and Netherchalkford by the grant of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Lord Berners, Robert and Richard Harcourt, knights. Witnesses, John Hals,¹ Thomas Osbaldeston, esquires, Richard Bevereche, John Houchyns, John Lee, William Reve, William Partriche. Chepyngnorton, 13 Dec., 11 Ed. IV.

There is also a duplicate of the above.

XCIII.

A.D. 9. 2 Jan., 1472. Two parts of a tripartite indenture by which Thomas Wilcotes declares that since he, by his charter given at Chepyngnorton 13 Dec., 11 Ed. IV, granted to John Carpynter, Bishop of Worcester, etc., as in A.D. 6, his manor of Overchalkeford and its appurtenances in Netherchalkeford, his intention and will nevertheless was and is that the aforesaid John Carpynter, Bishop of Worcester, etc., as above, his feoffees, should allow him to take all exits and profits of the aforesaid manor without impediment for the term of his life, and that they or their survivors should grant the manor and its appurtenances in Netherchalkford, as soon as possible after his death, with the licence of the king and the chief lords of that manor, to the Provost and scholars of Oriell and their successors for the support of certain burdens and pious works specified in certain indentures made between the aforesaid Thomas Wilcotes and the Abbot and Convent of Bruera on the one part, and the Provost and scholars on the other on Nov. 10, 1471.² Dene, 2 Jan., 11 Ed. IV.

XCIV.

A.D. 9. 24 Feb., 1472. One part of a tripartite indenture by which Thomas Wilcotes declares that whereas Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Lord Berners, John Baddesforde, James Arewblaster, Richard Newers and their heirs hold the manor of Dene by gift of Humphrey, Duke of Bukkyngham, John, Lord Lovell, Robert Harecourt, knight, and Richard Harecourt, esquire, to the use of Thomas Wilcotes, it is his will that the aforesaid Thomas, etc. (as

¹ See p. 65.

² See *Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford*, Vol. I, Oriell, p. 31.

above) shall enfeoff Alianor his wife for the term of her life without claim of waste, with remainder to Roger Power, William Bekyngham, Nicholas Whitbell, clerk, William Pomerey and their assigns, who shall sell the aforesaid manor as seems best to them and expend the money received in pious uses for his soul and the souls of John, his father, and of his ancestors and friends. He begs that Archbishop Thomas and his co-feoffees may fulfil this will. One part of the indenture remains with Thomas Wilcotes and Alianor, the other with William Bekyngham, the third part with Abbot Peter¹ and the Convent of Brewerne. Witnesses, Thomas Osbaldeston, esquire, Richard Wyrlok, clerk,² William Maysemore, John Hawker, Philip Bosoup. Dene, 24 Feb., 11 Ed. IV.

At the foot of the deed, *pro Willelmo Bekyngham*.

XCV.

A.D. 32. 7 May, 1472. Richard Congreve, kinsman and heir of the late Thomas Congreve, grants to Robert Chambreleyn, William Norreys,³ knights, Richard Ford, Nicholas Lathell and Henry Heydon his manors of Dene, Netherchalkford and Overchalkford.

A letter of attorney by which he appoints John Samwell, gentleman, William Myssenden and Thomas Broun to enter on and deliver seisin of the aforesaid manors to Robert Chambreleyn and the others, in his name. Witnesses, Richard Croftes, John Hals, Thomas Osbaston, esquires, Thomas Gerveys, Robert Stokes. 7 May, 12 Ed. IV.

Endorsed: Partibus in sigillando, Sir John Pogoon, clerk, parissch preist of Stabulford Tane⁴ in ye countee of Essex, William Missenden and Thomas Broun. Partibus in seisiendo, Thomas Lymeryk, William Bedston, Hankyn Brownsword, Richard Brounsword, Robert Kyng, Robert Brown, John Hylkman.

¹ Hitherto Peter Wymborne is known to have been Abbot in 1468 only (V.C.H., *Oxon.*, II, 81).

² Later vicar of Spelsbury. Cp. A.D. 135, p. 126.

³ Of Ockwells and Yattendon. Eldest son of John Norreys, esquire (p. 116, n. 4). Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berks. in 1468, 1482, 1486. He was granted the stewardship of Burford, Shipton, Spelsbury and the hundred of Chadlington in 1504. Died 1507.

⁴ Stapleford Tany near Theydon.

XCVI.

A.D. 33. 29 Aug., 1474. Richard Congreve of Loughton¹ in Essex releases and quitclaims to John Carpenter, etc. (as in A.D. 6) his manor of Over Chalkford and all those lands and tenements with their appurtenances which were Thomas Wylcotes' in Overchalkford and Netherchalkford, which manor, etc., the aforesaid Bishop, Richard Chok, Thomas Haukyns, Roger Powre, William Bekyngham, Thomas Ranke, John Parker, Robert Skeyman, Thomas Sadeler and William Pomeray jointly held for themselves, their heirs and assigns, by the gift of Thomas Wylcotes. 29 Aug., 14 Ed. IV.

At the foot of the deed : Sigillatum et deliberatum in presencia mei Willelmi Carkeke scriptoris.

XCVII.

A.D. 35. 20 Dec., 1474. Elianor, widow of Thomas Wylkoces, esquire of le Dene, releases and quitclaims to John Carpenter, etc., as in A.D. 6, John Parker, merchant of the Staple at Calais, Robert Skeyman, etc., as in A.D. 6, her manor of Overchalkford with all its appurtenances and all those lands and tenements, rents, reversions and services which were Thomas Wylkoces' in Overchalkford and Netherchalkford, which manor, lands and tenements, etc., as in A.D. 33. 20 Dec., 14 Ed. IV.

XCVIII.

A.D. 13. 9 Apr., 1475. Elianor Wilcotes of Dene, widow, releases and quitclaims to John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, Richard Chokke, knight, one of the justices of the Common Bench, etc., as in A.D. 35, all those lands and tenements with their appurtenances lying in the vills and fields of Chalford, Lidstone, Bradstone, and Eynstone which she held lately with Thomas Wilcotes her husband, now dead, by the gift of John Griffyn. 9 Apr., 15 Ed. IV.

XCIX.

A.D. 135. 28 Mar., 1478. Alice Box of Dene grants to John Midwynter of Dene, her son, all those lands and tenements with all their appurtenances, which she held by the

¹ Twelve miles from London.

gift of Hugh Box, her late husband, in the town and fields of Dene. Witnesses, Thomas Osbaldeston, esquire, John Osbaldeston, gentleman, dom. Richard Warlok, vicar of Spillisburye, John Hay, William Barnard, Thomas Ryman, John Clerke, Robert Clerke, Richard Chalyn, Thomas Damerey. Dene, Saturday next after Lady Day, 18 Ed. IV.

At the foot of the deed—Thomas Weston.

C.

A.D. 36. 3 July, 1478. Roger Power and William Pomeray release and quitclaim to Alianor once the wife of Thomas Wilcotes, now the wife of John Hey, their manor of Dene, since Alianor holds the manor for the term of her life by the demise of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other late feoffees of Thomas Wilcotes to the use of the same Thomas, and in fulfilment of his last will, with remainder to the aforesaid Roger and William together with the late William Bekyngham, Nicholas Whitbell, clerk, their heirs and assigns, according to certain tripartite indentures. 3 July, 18 Ed. IV.

CI.

A.D. 37. 3 Aug., 1478. John Hay of Dene, gentleman, and Elianor his wife grant to Richard Nowers, senior, an annual rent of 20s. for the term of his life, to be received in equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter, and a livery [*unam togam de liberata*] each year for life. If the rent is fifteen days in arrears, Richard may distrain in the manor of Dene, carry away and keep the distresses until the rent of 20s. with all costs and damages, etc., shall be fully paid. John and Elinor being in seisin of the rent gave to Richard one penny. 3 Aug., 18 Ed. IV.

CII.

A.D. 38. 12 Nov., 1478. Robert Chamberleyn,¹ knight, William Norreys, knight, Richard Ford, Nicholas Lathell and Henry Heydon release and quitclaim to Richard Chok, knight, justice of the Common Bench, Thomas Haukyns,

¹ Possibly the grandson of Sir Richard Chamberleyn of Cotes (Northants.), whose will was proved in November, 1391 (*Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 40), and the father of Sir Edward Chamberleyn of Shirburn Castle (Davenport, *op. cit.*, p. 48).

clerk, and John Parker the manors of Dene, Nederchalkford and Overchalkford with their appurtenances. 12 Nov., 18 Ed. IV.

CIII.

A.D. 39. 17 Nov., 1478. William Bedston, esquire, releases and quitclaims to Thomas Haukyns, clerk, provost of Oriall, all claims from the beginning of the world up to the present date. 17 Nov., 18 Ed. IV.

CIV.

The Record of an Inquest held by the King's Escheator on the Manor of Chalford which the Jurors declared to be in the possession of Oriel College without the King's licence.

A.D. 34. 1 Oct., 1478. In memorando scaccarii videlicet inter recorda de termino Sancti Michaelis anno XVIII Regis Edwardi quarti Rotulo XII ex parte Rememoratoris Regis continetur sic . . . videlicet.

Oxon. Presentatum fuit per quamdam inquisitionem captam apud Chepyngnorton in comitatu Oxonie primo die octobris anno regni Regis nunc XVIII coram Thoma Parker escaetore domini regis in comitatu predicto virtute officii sui per sacramentum Johannis Hachet, Willelmi Ive, Ricardi Carter, Johannis Lanchepray, Ricardi Strenger, Nicholai Tanner, Johannis Wheler, Thome Power, Johannis Courgeon junioris, Roberti Byett, Ricardi Sclater, Johannis Mirye et Johannis Aylworth qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quidam Jacobus Alblaster, Ricardus Nowers et alii fuerunt seisiti de manerio de Chalford cum pertinenciis suis in comitatu predicto ex dono, concessione et feoffamento Thome Wylcotes, gentleman, et dictum manerium cum suis pertinenciis tenuerunt de domino rege in capite per servicium militare, et ipsi sic inde seisiti tercio die Aprilis anno regni dicti domini regis duodecimo predictum manerium cum suis pertinenciis dederunt et concesserunt Henrico Sampson, clerico, magistro collegii vocati Oriall College in Oxonia, et Thome Sadler, clerico, de prefato collegio ad usum magistri collegii predicti, collegianorum et successorum suorum ibidem imperpetuum, licencia domini regis super inde non optenta contra formam statuti inde editi et prius ad intencionem quod ipsi cotidie celebrarent et diurna peragerent pro animabus dicti Thome Wilcotes et Alianore uxoris sue et antecessorum suorum, et

ulterius juratores predicti dicunt quod predictum manerium cum pertinenciis suis valet per annum in omnibus exitibus ultra reprises XIII libras VI^s. VIII^d., et quod dictus Henricus Sampson, magister collegii predicti, omnia redditus, exitus et proficua inde proveniencia dicto XIII die Aprilis predicti anno duodecimo predicti domini regis usque in diem capcionis huius inquisicionis percepit et habuit, unde domino regi est responsum prout in inquisicione predictae curie hic XXI die Octobris dicto anno XVIII regis huius per manus Willelmi Woode attornati predicti escheatoris pro execucione inde ad opus regis faciendum liberata et in custodia marescalli huius scaccarii existente plenius continetur, et modo, scilicet XI die Novembris hoc eodem termino venere hic Ricardus Chokk, miles, Thomas Hawkyns, clericus, Thomas Rank, clericus et Johannes Parker, mercator, per Thomam Stokes eorum attornatum et petunt auditum inquisicionis predictae, et ei legitur, etc. Qua audita et intellecta iidem Ricardus, Thomas, Thomas Ranke et Johannes Parker protestantur quod manerium predictum tenetur de abb[at]ije de Wynche-combe et non de domino rege in capite pro placito queruntur dictum manerium de Challeford cum suis pertinenciis in manus domini regis nunc colore inquisicionis predictae captum fore et seisitum, ipsosque Ricardum, Thomam, Thomam et Johannem Parker a possessione sua inde ammotos fore et expulsos et hoc minus iuste dicunt quod quidam Thomas Wilcotes fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de dicto manerio de Chalkeford cum pertinenciis et sic inde seisitus inde feoffavit predictos Ricardum Chokk, Thomam Hawkyns, Thomam Ranke et Johannem Parker ac quosdam Johannem Carpenter nuper Episcopum Wygornensem et Thomam Sadler, clericum, iam defunctum, habendum et tenendum eis, heredibus et assignatis suis, ad ultimam voluntatem ipsius Thome Wylcotes inde perimplendam, virtute cuius feoffamenti, iidem Johannes Carpenter, Ricardus Chokk, Thomas Hawkyns, Thomas Ranke, Johannes Parker et Thomas Sadler fuerunt seisiti de predicto manerio de Challeford cum pertinenciis in dominico suo ut de feodo, et postea predicti Johannes Carpenter et Thomas Sadler obiere, et predicti Ricardus Chokk, Thomas Hawkyns, Thomas Rank et Johannes Perker ipsos supervixerunt et se tenuerunt in eodem manerio cum pertinenciis per ius accrescendi, diu ante inquisicionem predictam quousque ipsi Ricardus Chokk,

Thomas Hawkyns, Thomas Ranke et Johannes Perker colore inquisicionis predictæ, ac per predictum nuper eschæatorem a possessione sua inde ammoti fuerunt et expulsi que omnia et singula iidem Ricardus, Thomas, etc., parati sunt verificare prout curia, etc. Et dicunt quod materia in inquisicione predicta contenta minus sufficiens est in lege ad quam ipsi necesse non habent per legem terre respondere, unde petunt iudicium, et quod manus domini regis a possessione dicti manerii cum pertinenciis et qualiter inde percella ammoveantur, ipsique Ricardus Chokke, Thomas Hawkyns, Thomas Ranke et Johannes Parker ad possessionem suam predicti manerii, una cum exitibus et proficuis inde a tempore capcionis inquisicionis predictæ hucusque et eximie provenientibus restituantur, et quod iidem Ricardus, etc., quoad premissa ab hac curia dimittantur, etc., super quo visis premissis per Barones predictos habitaque inde matura deliberacione inter eosdem quia satis liquet eis materiam in dicta inquisicione contentam minus sufficiens fore in lege sic quod ea occasione manerium predictum in manus domini regis capiant seisiri sive in manibus suis remanere non debent. Idem consideratum est per Barones predictos quod manus domini regis a possessione sua eiusdem manerii cum pertinenciis ammoveantur dictique Ricardus etc. ad possessionem suam inde unacum exitibus et proficuis inde a tempore capcionis inquisicionis predictæ hucusque provenientibus restituantur, etc., Salva semper accione regis si alias, etc.

CV.

A.D. 40. 1 Feb., 1480. An Indenture made 1 Feb., 20 Ed. IV, by which Richard Choke, knight, Henry Sampson and Thomas Cornysse, clerks, feoffees of the manors of Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford, lease to Richard Croffte, esquire, John Hey, esquire, and Alianor his wife, the said manors with their appurtenances and all lands and tenements belonging to them in Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford, to be held for the life of Alianor at an annual rent of £13 6s. 8d., to be paid to the King's College at Oxford, commonly called Oryall, at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions beginning next Michaelmas. The lessees shall perform all services due to the King or to the chief lords, and pay to the chief lord the accustomed rent; they shall acquit Richard, Henry and

Thomas, their heirs and assigns, of all taxes and tallages levied during the life of Alianor; they shall maintain all fences, ditches and mounds of the said pastures and closes at their own expense; they shall not be allowed to cut down, lop or cut any of the trees belonging to the manors without licence; nor shall they cut or lop the branches of trees or bushes save for the repair of the fences and mounds without licence. Furthermore neither Richard, John nor Alianor shall be injurious or burdensome the one to the other, by oppressing each other with muniments¹ or chattels, but they shall equally receive and share the said farm in chattels and muniments unless by the consent of both parties. If the rent of £13 6s. 8d. is in arrears, in whole or in part, a month after either of the appointed feasts, it shall be allowed to Richard, Henry and Thomas to distrain on the manors, lands and tenements, and to carry off and retain the distrains until full satisfaction has been made to them of the rent and the arrears, if there are any. If it is in arrears for a quarter of a year after the appointed feasts, then it shall be allowed to Richard, etc., to distrain as before, to enter the properties and take possession notwithstanding the present indenture. Richard, Henry and Thomas also grant all clear rents belonging to the said manors and tenements to the lessees during the said term, in part satisfaction of the chief rent and other burdens to which they are bound by the present deed. Moreover, the said Richard, Henry and Thomas grant the lessees *heyboth*, *houseboth* and *plowboth*, and two cart loads of firewood each year for their own houses during the life time of Alianor. The lessees shall make or have made each year of the said term at least two hundred poles of hedges and ditches in Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford, a hundred at their own expense and a hundred at the expense of Richard, Henry and Thomas or their assigns. For the fulfilment on their part of all the above-written conditions the lessees acknowledge that they are each bound to Richard Chocke, knight, Henry Sampson and Thomas Cornysssh, clerk, the Provost and the scholars of Oryall in £40 to be paid to them at Michaelmas next, and bind themselves, their heirs and executors, and all their goods wherever they may be found for the faithful payment of the sum. Witnesses, John

¹ I owe the reading of this word to the kindness of Mr. Denholm-Young and Mr. Gambier-Parry.

Tailour, "sacre pagine professor," Robert Holkot, Richard Nowers, Nicholas Marchall. Chepyngnorton, on the day, month and year above said.

CVI.

A.D. 7. 4 Feb., 1480. Richard Chokke, knight, Roger Power, Thomas Ranke, clerk, rector of Stonamaspall in Suffolk, John Parker, merchant, Robert Skeyman, clerk, rector of Northreyke in Norfolk, William Pomeray of Abyndon in Berkshire, grant to Richard and Thomas Chokke, esquires, and Richard Nowers, gentleman, their manor of Overchalkford with its appurtenances, and all their lands and tenements, etc., in Overchalkford and Netherchalkford, which manor and lands they held jointly with the late John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, Thomas Hawkyns, the late archdeacon of Worcester, and the late William Beckyngham, esquire, and the late Thomas Sadler, clerk, by the gift of Thomas Wilcotes of Dene. Thomas Wilcotes held them previously by the gift of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Bourghchier, Lord Berners, Robert Harecourt and Richard Harecourt, knights.

A letter of attorney by which Richard Chokke, knight, and others appoint Robert Holcote and William More to enter and deliver seisin to Richard and Thomas Chokke, esquires, and Richard Nowers. Witnesses, Richard Harecourt, knight, John Hals, John Hay, Thomas Osbaldeston, esquires, Lodowic Pollard, clerk. Overchalkford, 4 Feb., 19 Ed. IV.

CVII.

A.D. 8. 14 Feb., 1480. Richard Chokke and Thomas Chokke, esquires, and Richard Nowers, gentleman, grant to John Hals, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Richard Chokke, knight, Thomas Chaundeler,¹ Henry Sampson, John Taillour, clerks, Roger Power, esquire, John Parker, merchant, Robert Skeyman, clerk, rector of Northreyke in Norfolk, Thomas Ranke, clerk, rector of Stonamaspall in Suffolk, Thomas Corynssh, clerk, and William Pomeray of Abyndon in Berkshire, their manor of Overchalkford with its appurtenances, and also all those lands, tenements, etc., which they

¹ Perhaps a nephew of Thomas Chaundeler, warden of New College, and Chancellor in 1457.

have in Overchalkford and Netherchalkford; which manor and lands, etc., they held jointly by the gift and charter of Richard Chokke, knight, Roger Power, Thomas Ranke, John Parker, Robert Skeyman and William Pomeray.

A letter of attorney by which Richard and Thomas Chokke, esquires, and Richard Nowers appoint Robert Holcote and William More to enter and deliver seisin of the aforesaid manor and lands to the Bishop, Richard Chokke, etc., as above. Witnesses, Richard Harecourt, knight, John Hals, John Hay, Thomas Osbaldeston, esquires, Lodowic Pollard, clerk. Overchalkford, 14 Feb., 19 Ed. IV.

CVIII.

A.D. 16. Michaelmas, 1480. Two indentures of a final concord levied at Westminster in the quindene of St. Michael, 20 Ed. IV, between Richard Chokke, knight, Henry Sampson, clerk, and Thomas Cornyssh, clerk, querents, and Robert Sutton, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, John Hay and Alianor his wife, deforciant, about the manor of Dene with its appurtenances and 4 messuages, 2 carucates of land and 200 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Dene, Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford. Robert and Elizabeth and John and Alianor recognise that the manor and tenements with their appurtenances belong to Henry, and they release and quitclaim them to Richard, Henry and Thomas and the heirs of Henry. Moreover, they grant for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth and Alianor that they will warrant the manor to Richard, Henry and his heirs, and Thomas against John, Abbot of St. Peter,¹ Westminster, and his successors. For this Richard, Henry and Thomas gave £100 sterling.

CIX.

A.D. 41. 24 June, 1481. Receipt from Thomas Delamare, knight, Sheriff of Oxford,² to Henry Sampson, clerk, for

¹ John Esteney was Abbot 1474-98 (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, II, 276). The Abbots of Westminster never had any right in the manor, and the use of Esteney's name is purely formal. It appears to have become customary in the fifteenth century for warranties against an Abbot and his successors, usually the Abbot of Westminster, to be inserted in conveyances. For instances of this see G. J. Turner, *Cal. of the Feet of Fines relating to Huntingdon*, p. cxliv. (I owe this reference to the kindness of Dr. Salter.)

² Sheriff of Oxon. and Berks in 1475, 1480, 1489. M.P. for Berkshire in 1472. Lord of the manors of Aldermaston, Sulhamstead Bannister and Finchampstead (V.C.H., *Berks.*, III).

20s. paid by Thomas Cornysch, clerk, for a licence for a final concord between Henry Sampson and Robert Sutton, esquire, Elizabeth his wife, and others about the manor of Dene with its appurtenances and four messuages and various lands in Dene, Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford. 24 June, 21 Ed. IV.

Sealed with the seal of his office.

Seal mutilated.

CX.

A.D. 11. 5 Feb., 1482. A Confirmation by John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, of the ordinances agreed upon by the Provost and scholars of Oriel. 5 Feb., 1482.

Printed in the *Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford*, I, Oriel, p. 25.

CXI.

A.D. 14. 7, May 1482. Licence for alienation in mortmain granted by Edward IV, "cum dominus Edwardus, nuper Rex Anglie, secundus, progenitor noster, vicesimo primo die Januarii anno regni sui decimo nono, per litteras suas patentes ad decorem sacrosancte ecclesie, cuius ministeria personis essent idoneis committenda, que velut stelle in custodiis suis lumen preberent et populos instruerent doctrina pariter et exemplo, quoddam Collegium scolarium qui in sacra theologia vel saltem eorum aliqui, si expedire videretur, in iure canonico aut ut fierent ad dictas scientias aptiores et magis dispositi in arte dialectica vel iure civili per aliqua tempora secundum ordinacionem congruam inde faciendam studerent in universitate Oxonie in honorem Virginis gloriose ordinandum duxerit et statuendum, et extunc statuerit et ordinaverit perpetuis temporibus duraturum quod quidem collegium per Prepositum regi disposuerit et dilectum clericum suum Adam de Brom ipsius collegii regimini preficiendum in Prepositum hac vice nominaverit, volens et concedens pro se et heredibus suis quod quandocumque dictam preposituram per mortem, cessionem vel deposicionem extunc vacare contingeret scolares dicti collegii Prepositum de se ipsis eligerent et eum loci diocesano seu custodi spiritualitatis, qui pro tempore foret, presentarent per ipsum admittendum et eidem collegio canonice preficiendum, et pro primaria fundacione eiusdem collegii et ad scolarium ipsius sustentacionem

prefatus progenitor noster dederit et concesserit pro se et heredibus suis prefatis Preposito et scolaribus unum mesuagium et quinque shopas, quinque solaria et unum selarium cum pertinentiis in Oxonie in parochia ecclesie beate Marie eisdem ville que quondam fuerunt Rogeri le Mareschall, persone ecclesie de Tackeleye, ac etiam unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in suburbio eiusden ville Oxonie quod vocatur la perilloshalle, que quidem tenementa idem progenitor noster habuit ex reddicione et concessione prefati Ade sibi ex causa predicta factis dederit insuper et concesserit idem progenitor noster pro se et heredibus suis prefatis Preposito et scolaribus advocacionem predictae ecclesie beate Marie que de patronatu suo existebat cum omnibus iuribus et pertinentiis suis habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis Prepositis et scolaribus collegii illius in liberam et puram eleemosinam imperpetuum, et voluerit et licenciam donaverit dictus progenitor noster eisdem pro se et heredibus suis quod ipsi dictam ecclesiam beate Marie licet ad eam prius non presentaverint nichilominus appropriare et in usus proprios tenere possent sibi et successoribus suis predictis ad eorum sustentacionem et ad inveniendum quatuor capellanos divina singulis diebus in eadem ecclesia beate Marie celebraturos imperpetuum quibuscumque statuto lege seu ordinacionibus per se vel progenitores suos incontrarium editis non obstantibus et ut dictum collegium quoad numerum scolarium exauctis eorum facultatibus divino munere processu temporis augeretur concesserit et licenciam dederit prefatus progenitor noster pro se et heredibus suis quantum in ipso fuit prefatis Preposito et scolaribus et successoribus suis quod ipsi sexaginta libratas terre et redditus sive in terris et redditibus sive in ecclesiis exceptis dumtaxat terris tenementis et redditibus que de prefato progenitore nostro tenebantur in capite per servicium militare aut per magnam seriantiam acquirere et ecclesias illas appropriare et in proprios usus tenere possent sibi et successoribus suis predictis ad eorum sustentacionem imperpetuum quocumque huiusmodi statuto non obstante dumtamen per inquisitiones inde in forma debita faciendum et in cancellaria sua vel heredum suorum rite retornandum compertum foret quod id fieri posset absque dampno et preiudicio ipsius progenitoris nostri et heredum suorum ac alterius cuiuscumque prout in eisdem litteris plenius continetur.

The licence was granted¹ for forty marks paid in the hanaper to John Hals, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Henry Sampson, clerk, Richard Chocke, knight, John Parker, "marchuant," John Chapman and Ralph Fysshier to give and assign to John Taillour, clerk, now Provost of Oryell, and the scholars of that College, the manor of Litolworth by Chepyngfaryngdon with appurtenances in Berkshire, and to the said Henry Sampson and Richard Chocke and Thomas Cornyshe, clerk, licence to give to the same the manor of Dene, and four messuages, two carucates of land and 200 acres of pasture in Dene, Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford, Co. Oxford.

Seal in red wax, circular, 4.4 in. Attached by a silk cord. It is Edward IV's fourth great seal. It is a very good specimen as its four lugs are undamaged.

CXII.

A.D. 17. 6 Nov., 1482. Richard Chokke, knight, justice of the Common Bench, Henry Sampson and Thomas Cornyshe, clerks, grant to John Tayllour, Provost of Oriall, and the scholars, their manor of Dene with appurtenances and 4 messuages, 2 carucates of land and 200 acres of pasture with appurtenances in Dene, Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford, to be held by the college in pure alms of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

A letter of attorney by which Richard Chokke, etc., appoint William More and Roger Baxster, clerks, to enter in and expel all other possessors or occupiers of Dene Manor, etc., and afterwards deliver seisin to the Provost and scholars. Witnesses, Richard Harecourte, Edmund Rede,² William Stonore,³ knights, Richard Crofte, Thomas Crofte, esquires, John Asshefeld, Richard Nowers, gentleman. Dene, 6 Nov., 22 Ed. IV.

The above grant and letter of attorney is duplicated with the exception of the witnesses, who are Richard Harecourte, knight, Richard Crofft, John Aisshefeld, esquires, Richard Newers, Nicholas Marchall.

¹ Cp. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1476-85, p. 306.

² Lord of Boarstall; Sheriff in 1450; M.P. Oxon. 1450; knighted in 1465. He died in 1489. See O.H.S., LXXXVIII, ix-x; O.R.S., XIII, XIV, p. xxxix, 219, 225, 231, 232.

³ Edmund Rede's cousin. They were connected through the Cottesmores (O.H.S., LXXXVIII, p. x). He was M.P. for Oxon., 1477; High Steward of Oxford, 1492; died 1494. For an account of him see *Stonor Letters and Papers*, Camden Society, N.S., Nos. 29-30.

CXIII.

A.D. 12. 20 Jan., 1483. John Hals, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Thomas Chaundeler, John Taillour and Thomas Cornysse, clerks, release and quitclaim to Richard Chokke, knight, and justice of the Common Bench, John Parker and William Pomeray their manor of Overchalford with appurtenances and all those lands and tenements with appurtenances which they have in Overchalford and Netherchalford. 20 Jan., 22 Edw. IV.

CXIV.

A.D. 10. 26 Jan., 1483. Richard Chokke, knight, and justice of the Common Bench, John Parker and William Pomeray grant to John Taillour, clerk, Provost of Oriall, and the scholars, their manor of Overchalford with its appurtenances and all those lands and tenements which they have in Overchalford and Netherchalford to be held by the College in pure alms.

A letter of attorney to William More and Roger Baxster, etc., as in A.D. 17. Witnesses, Richard Harecourte, Edmund Reede, William Stonore, knights, Richard Crofte, Thomas Crofte, esquires, John Asshefeld, Richard Nowers, gentlemen. Overchalford, 26 Jan., 22 Ed. IV.

There is a duplicate of the above.

CXV.

A.D. 42. 31 Jan., 1483. Henry Baker, executor of the will of Master Henry Sampson, late Provost of Oryall, releases and quitclaims to John Taillour, Provost of the College, the scholars and their successors, all claims which he ever had or could have by reason of the execution of Henry Sampson's will. Sealed with his own seal and Master Henry Sampson's. At Oxford in Oriall, 31 Jan., 22 Ed. IV.

CXVI.

A.D. 138. 18 Apr., 1486. John Mydwynter, otherwise Fowler, of Dene, husbandman, grants to John Taylour, Thomas Wormyswell¹ and Richard Martyn,² clerk, his

¹ B.A. of Oriell College. Junior Treasurer 1481-2, etc. See *Provosts and Fellows of Oriell*, p. 37.

² Wilcotes' Chaplain. Treasurer, 1484. Chaplain of Oriell, 1491-7 (*ibid.*, p. 38).

messuage lying in *Bagheys'* close next to the manor of Dene. Witnesses, Thomas Osberton, gentleman, John Asshefyld, gentleman, Thomas Aleyn, yeoman, Thomas Rymer and John Clerke, husbandmen. 18 Apr., 1 Hen. VII.

There is a duplicate of this grant.

CXVII.

A.D. 139. 20 Apr., 1486. John Mydwynter, otherwise John Fowler, of Dene, husbandman, and Agnes, his wife, grant to John Taylour, Thomas Wormyswell and Richard Martyn their messuage lying in the close called *Bagheys* next to the manor of Dene. 20 Apr., 1 Hen. VII.

CXVIII.

A.D. 44. 9 Oct., 1486. John Haye, esquire, of Spelesbury and Alianor, his wife, grant to John Taylour, clerk, Provost of Oryell, the scholars of the College and their successors, their manor of Dene with its appurtenances. 9 Oct., 2 Hen. VII.

Seals in red wax—(1) circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. : Crest and shield. (2) Circular, $\frac{4}{5}$ in. : Bears a very indistinct impression of a head.

CXIX.

A.D. 66. A.D. 43. 9 Oct., 1486. A similar release by John Haye and Alianor, widow of Thomas Wilcotes, separately, on the same day.

CXX.

A.D. 67. 10 Oct., 1486. An indenture made between John Taylour,¹ Provost of Oryell, and the scholars on the one part, and John Hay, esquire, of Spelesbury and Alianor, his wife, on the other, by which the former promise to pay an annual rent of £12 0s. 12d. to John and Alianor or their attorneys at the College at four annual terms, at Christmas, Lady Day, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and Michaelmas so long as either John or Alianor is alive, since John and Alianor have released and quitclaimed to them their manor of Dene with its appurtenances. If the rent is in arrear

¹ Provost, 1479–92. Nominated Professor of Theology by the University (*The Provosts and Fellows of Oriel*, p. 35).

for a month the College shall pay a fine of 20s. beside the rent ; if for more than a year John Hay and Alianor or their attorneys shall enter the lands and tenements, make distrainments, carry them off and have them sold in full satisfaction of the arrears of rent and the fine of 20s., provided that for the three years immediately following the agreement the College shall retain at each term of the year 25s. of the said rent until the completion of the payment of £15, which John Hay and Alianor had from the College. If John and Alianor die before the payment of the £15 the College may distrain and take their goods wherever they may be found. For the further security of the College John Hay and Alianor grant that they will not alienate or remove any of their goods in the manor of Dene at the date of the agreement, but that they shall remain there until the payment of the said £15, and this under penalty of the immediate retention of £15 of the aforesaid rent. After payment of the £15¹ the College grants that John and Alianor may do with their goods as they wish, and further that if Richard Nowers of Wodestoke, gentleman, dies during the lifetime of either John or Alianor, the College will pay annually 20s. besides the annual rent for the term of their lives. 10 Oct., 2 Hen. VII.

Seal of John Hay with crest and legend, SIGILLU' JOHAN' HAY.

CXXI.

A.D. 117. 4 Mar., 1492. William Walwyn,² Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Eynesham in Oxfordshire, and the convent grant to Robert Stokys of Dene a certain 5s. annual rent together with the services of John Maynard of Torstone who holds a parcel of land called *Cowbrygges* in the fields of Dene, in a meadow called *le Revemedede*, for certain services, and the annual rent of 5s. paid at Lady Day and at Michaelmas, in equal portions to the Abbot and convent. Eynesham in the chapter house, 4 March, 7 Hen. VII.

Seal of the Convent.

¹ There is a record of the part payment of this debt in 1486-7 during the Treasurership of Wormyswell and Martin. A payment of £4 was received on December 18th and other sums at the end of May and June (*Treasurers' Accounts* at Oriel, III, fol. 74).

² Abbot in 1469. Hitherto his latest known date has been 1483 (V.C.H., *Oxon.*, II, 67).

CXXII.

A.D. 116. 23 June, 1492. Robert Stokys of Dene grants to Richard Martyn and Edmund Willesford,¹ clerks, an annual rent of 5*s.* and the services of John Maynard, which rent and services were granted to him by William Walwyn, Abbot of Eynesham, and the Convent, by their charter of 4 March, 7 Hen. VII, given under their seal in the chapter house. Witnesses, Richard Croftes, Richard Babyngton, John Asshefeld, John Horne, esquires, Richard Nowers, gentleman. Dene, 23 June, 7 Hen. VII.

CXXIII.

A.D. 115. 23 June, 1492. Robert Stokys of Dene grants to John Tayller, Provost of Oryell, and the scholars and their successors an annual rent of 5*s.* and the services of John Maynard which he had by grant of William Walwyn, Abbot, and the Convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Eynsham, made 4 Mar., 7 Henry VII, in their chapter house. The said rent and services were due from a certain parcel of land called *Cow-brigges* lying in a meadow called *la Revemed* in the fields of Dene. Witnesses, Richard Croftys, Richard Babyngton, John Asshefeld, John Horne, esquires, Richard Newers, gentleman. Dene, 23 June, 7 Hen. VII.

Endorsed in a later hand. Grant to Provost Taylor, etc., of 5*s.* fee farm rent from Ray meadow.

CXXIV.

A.D. 137. 12 Oct., 1498. John Mydwynter, otherwise Fowlar, of Deene, grants to Edmund Alyard² and Richard Marten, clerks, his tenement called *Paltons* and all those lands and tenements, etc., with their appurtenances which he had by the gift of Alice Box, widow of Hugh Box, in the vill and fields of Deene as it appears in the charter. Witnesses, Richard Croft, John Asshefyld,³ esquires, Richard Newars and William Woode, gentlemen, Thomas Damery, Richard Damery, Robert Box, yeomen. Deene, 12 Oct., 14 Hen. VII.

¹ Chaplain of Oriel, 1491-7. Later Provost.

² B.A., May 13th, 1458. Fellow of Oriel, 1463-98. Treasurer, 1483.

³ A son of John Ashfield, husband of Margaret Wilcotes (O.R.S., XI, 176). He was Sheriff in 1495. Died in 1521 according to the inscription on his tomb in Heythrop Church.

CXXV.

A.D. 125. 13 Feb., 1500. John Asshefeld, esquire, grants to John Shaa,¹ knight, William Besels,² esquire, John Eggecombe and John Pett, gentlemen, all his messuages, lands and tenements, with their appurtenances lying in the villis, fields, and parishes of Chalford, Bradstone and Chepyngnorton in Oxfordshire. 13 Feb., 15 Hen. VII.

CXXVI.

20 Mar., 1500. A letter of attorney by which John Asshefeld, esquire, appoints Thomas Warden, John Gossage, John Snowe and Richard Queynton to enter his properties, take possession, expel any other occupiers or inhabitants and deliver seisin to John Shaa, knight, William Besels, esquire, John Eggecombe and John Pett, gentlemen. 20 Mar., 15 Hen. VII.

CXXVII.

A.D. 126. 16 Feb., 1500. An indenture by which John Shaa, knight, William Besels, esquire, John Eggecombe and John Pett, gentlemen, grant to John Asshefeld, esquire, and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, all their messuages, lands, tenements, with all their appurtenances lying in the villis, fields and parishes of Chalford, Bradestone and Chepyngnorton, which they held by the gift of John Asshefeld to the use of him, his wife and their heirs. If Margaret dies without heirs, they grant the messuages to John Asshefeld and his heirs.

A letter of attorney to John Snowe and Richard Queynton to enter on and deliver seisin of the above properties to John Asshefeld and Margaret his wife. 16 Feb., 15 Hen. VII.

Attached to the above is a certificate of possession written in English on parchment. *John Gossage, John Whatnall, John Cokke, John Daloware, Thomas Cornyshe, William*

¹ Nephew of Edmund Shaa, Mayor of London in 1482. He was a goldsmith. Became Alderman of Bread Street Ward in 1496, Sheriff of London in the same year, Mayor in 1501, M.P. for London in 1495, 1503. He was knighted, 1497, on the King's entering London after the Battle of Blackheath. He established the annual mayoral banquet at Guildhall and instituted the practice of riding in procession from Guildhall to the barge when going to Westminster to be sworn. For his numerous city offices see Beaven, *Aldermen of the City of London*, p. 19.

² Of Besselsleigh. Sheriff in 1488, 1500.

Pemberton, Richard Queynton. These were present at the takyng of possession in the manor of Heythrope with the appurtenances and in the lands and tenements, rents, rentts, and reversions, etc., with the appurtenances in the villys and paryshys of Chalford, Bradstone and Chepyngnorton takyn by Sir John Shaa, knyght, William Besels, John Eggecombe and John Pett to the use of Margaret Asshefyld and here husband.

CXXVIII

A.D. 114. 10 Sept., 1502. An indenture made 10 Sept., 18 Hen. VII, between Thomas Cornysshe, Provost of Orielle, and the scholars of the College on the one part, and Agnes Croftys, widow,¹ and Hugh Croftys, gentleman, her son on the other, by which the College grants to Agnes and Hugh the farm of their manors of Overchalkeford and Netherchalkeford with all their appurtenances from next Michaelmas for a term of 20 years at a rent of £13 6s. 8d., to be paid at the College twice a year—*i.e.*, at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The lessees shall perform all services, both the King's and other chief lords' paying to the chief lord the accustomed rent; they shall maintain all hedges, ditches, mounds and closes belonging to the said manors; they shall acquit the College of all taxes and tallages pertaining to the manors; they shall not cut down, lop or dig up trees, or cut branches of trees or bushes except for repairing hedges and mounds, without the licence of the College. If the rent of £13 6s. 8d. is in arrear for six weeks the College may enter on the aforesaid manors, distrain and keep the distrains until satisfaction is made; if for a quarter of a year, the College may re-enter the manors and have them as before, Agnes and Hugh being expelled regardless of the present indenture. The College grants to Agnes and Hugh all clear rents from the manors, lands and tenements, both within and without, in part satisfaction of the chief rent and other burdens for which they are found; also sufficient *housebote*, *heybote* and *plowbote*, and four cart loads of fuel for their house each year. For the proper observance of these conditions Agnes and Hugh bind themselves, their heirs and executors, and all their goods by a certain bond drawn up on 12 Sept., 18 Hen. VII, in £40 sterling to be paid to the College.

¹ Widow of Richard Croft.

CXXIX.

Recognition of a debt of £40 to be paid by Agnes Crofts and her son to Oriel College.

A.D. 113. 12 Sept., 1502. Noverint universi per presentes nos Agnatem Croftys viduam de Chepingnortone in comitatu Oxonie, relictam Ricardi Croftys nuper de Chepingnortone predicto, armigeri, et Hugonem Croftys filium predictæ Agnetis Croftys de Chepingnortone predicto, in comitatu predicto, gentilman, teneri et firmiter obligari Thome Cornysse clerico preposito domus beate Marie et Collegii Regis Oxonie vocati Orielle et eiusdem collegii scholaribus in quadraginta libris sterlingorum solvendis eisdem preposito et scholaribus aut eorum certo attorney vel successoribus suis in festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli proxime futuro post datam presencium ad quam quidem solucionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et utrumque nostrum per se pro toto et in solido, heredes et executores nostros, ac omnia bona et catalla nostra ubicumque fuerint inventa per presentes sigillis nostris sigillatas. Datum duodecimo die septembris anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie decimo octavo.

CXXX.

A.D. 120. 12 May, 1506. An indenture¹ made 12 May, 21 Hen. VII, between Thomas Cornysche, Provost of Oryelle, and the scholars of the College on the one part, and Thomas Haydock on the other, by which the College grants with warranty the farm of their manors of Overchalkford and Netherchalkford with all their appurtenances from Michaelmas, for a term of 21 years, for an annual rent of £16 to be paid at the College twice a year, at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The lessees shall pay to the College a fine of £20 sterling within a year after entry; he shall perform all services, etc., as in A.D. 114, as far as the grant of fuel for the house each year. He shall not alienate the property without licence, or until the assignee shall have been bound to the College as the lessee is. The lessee binds himself, his heirs, executors

¹ For the dispute concerning this lease and the conditions of the previous lease to Thomas Haydock of December 3rd, 1504, see O.H.S., LXXXIV, p. 9. The lease of the manor to Haydock was made on 27th April, 1506 (*ibid.*, p. 10). He was a Haydock of Bampton and was Sheriff in 1512.

and assigns in £20 sterling, to be paid to the College as often as he makes default, to observe these conditions.

Given at Oxford, 12 May, 21 Hen. VII, 1506.

CXXXI.

A.D. 121. 11 Mar., 1511. An indenture by which Edmund Wylsford,¹ Provost of Oryelle, and the scholars, grant with warranty to Thomas Haydocke, esquire, of Bampton, the farm of their manors of Overschalford and Netherschalford with their appurtenances for 21 years, on the determination of the lease made by Thomas Cornysch, Provost, and the scholars, to Agnes Crofft and Hugh Crofft on 12 Sept., 18 Hen. VII [for terms see A.D. 114], at a rent of £13 6s. 8d. to be paid to the College at Lady Day and Michaelmas. During the term of 21 years the lessee shall perform all services, etc., as in A.D. 114, as far as the grant of fuel for the house each year. The lessee shall pay to the College a fine of £26 13s. 4d., viz., £6 13s. 4d. on the next Lady Day, £6 13s. 4d. on the next Michaelmas, and £13 6s. 8d. within a year after ingress. The lessee shall not alienate, etc., as in A.D. 120. Given at Oxford, 11 Mar., 3 Hen. VIII, 1511.

CXXXII.

A.D. 821. 11 Mar., 1511. An indenture by which Edmund Wylsford, *sacre theologie professor* and Provost of Oriel, and the scholars lease to Thomas Haydocke, gentleman, their manor of Dene. The College reserves all rents and profits from the tenements of free and customary tenants, all fines, heriots, amercements, woods, underwood and all other profits belonging to their *curia*. The lessee obtains all the demesne lands, meadows, pastures and closes from the feast of St. Michael next for thirty-three years at a yearly rent of £6 13s. 4d., to be paid at Lady Day and Michaelmas in equal portions. The College reserves the right of distrainment, if the rent is more than two months in arrear, and right of re-entry, if it is more than a quarter of a year in arrear and no sufficient distress can be found, provided that it bears all charges issuing out of the manor and does all repairs to the houses except "dawbyng and thechyng." The lessee shall

¹ Once vicar of Bampton. Provost 1507-16.

have sufficient *heybote, howsbote, fyerbote, plowbote, cartbote* and *hegebote*, provided that he or an adequate deputy lives there during the aforesaid term to work the demesne land and perform the other necessary work. As often as the Provost, the scholars and their successors shall come to the manor on the College business they shall have free ingress and egress with a room with two beds and other necessities; they shall take without contradiction their fuel and other saleable goods (*alia vendita*) in the said manor. The lessee shall find for their horses two loads of good hay with four pecks of oats at his expense; he shall collect or have collected all rents of tenements both free and customary with fines, heriots, etc., and shall pay them to the College at the above stated terms. He is empowered to distrain for non-payment. He may not alienate his estate to another without first obtaining the consent of the College, or until the assignee shall be bound to the College in the same way as the lessee is. He shall have annually a gown or 6s. 8d. *nomine toga*. For the fulfilment of the above conditions Thomas binds himself and his heirs in £20 sterling to be paid as often as any default is made. The College warrants the manor to Thomas and seals the indenture with its common seal. Oxford, 11 Mar., 3 Hen. VIII, 1511.

A.D. 112. COPIES OF COURT ROLL OF MANOR OF DEAN.

- (i) *Admission of John Box to two messuages and two virgates of land called Nycholls on September 20th, 1531.*

Deene
Manerium.

Ad curiam Magistri Thome Ware, prepositi domus beate Marie Virginis sive collegii regis nuncupati Oryall college universitatis Oxonie, et sociorum eiusdem, tentam ibidem vicesimo die mensis Septembris anno regni regis Henrici octavi vicesimo tercio prefatus dominus concessit Johanni Box filio Roberti Box ii mesuagia et ii virgata terre vocata Nycholls cum suis pertinenciis habenda et tenenda sibi secundum consuetudinem manerii pro redditu, servicia et consuetudine inde debita et de iure consueta, et dat domino de fine pro ingressu habendo XXd. et facit fidelitatem et sic admissus est tenens inde.

(ii) *Admission of Thomas Crosse to a messuage and two virgates of land on May 6th, 1538.*

Manerium
de Deane.

Ad curiam Baronis Magistri Thome Ware, prepositi domus Beate Marie Virginis sive collegii regis nuncupati Oriall College in Oxonie, et eiusdem loci sociorum ibidem tentam sexto die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie tricesimo venit Thomas Crosse et aperte in curia cepit de domino unum mesuagium et duas virgatas terre cum pertinenciis iacentes in villa et campis de Dene predicto nuper in tenura Johannis Burley habenda et tenenda predictum mesuagium et terras ac cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis prefato Thome pro termino vite ac Johanne uxoris sue secundum consuetudinem manerii, reddendo inde autem redditus annuales videlicet *XVId.* et omnia alia servicia inde prius domino debita et consueta. Et dat domino de fine pro tali statu et ingressu inde sic habendo *Xd.* et hiectale cum acciderit secundum consuetudinem manerii ibidem. Et fecit domino fidelitatem, et modo et forma supradicta admissi sunt tenentes.
pro Chuevale senescallo ibidem.

• CXXXIII.

A.D. 822. 24 Feb., 1536. An indenture made 24 Feb., 27 Hen. VIII, between Thomas Ware, clerk,¹ Provost of Oriall, and the scholars on the one part, and Thomas Penestone of Dean² on the other, by which the former lease the "syty and mansion house" of the manor of Dean, and all demesne land, meadows and pastures which are parcel of the demesne which Thomas now occupies, and also the College's pasture called Over Chalford and Nether Chalford, except all lands and tenements in Dean which are held by copy of court roll or at will, and all rents, services, fines, amercements, customs, profits of the court and a convenient place on which to hold the court, and also the hunting, hawking and other lawful pleasures to be enjoyed on the premises; [except also the wood and grove called Dean wood or Dean grove³], and all

¹ Provost, 1530-38.

² See O.H.S., LXXXIV, 77, 100, 102, 146, 153-4.

³ Cp. *ibid.*, pp. 59, 69, 104, 115.

oaks growing on the premises, and also all trees growing in the pastures of Over and Nether Chalford other than such as shall grow in the outer mounds of the pastures ; except also reasonable and convenient ways, easements and commodities to be used or taken at the pleasure of the Provost and scholars. The lessee shall hold the house and lands from Michaelmas, 1544, for 20 years at an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d., to be paid at the College, and for the pastures of Over and Nether Chalford £13 6s. 8d. at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The lessee shall during the said term levy and collect all manner of dues owing to the College and pay them on the above feasts. If any of the dues are unpaid for more than six weeks, he shall forfeit 20s. in the name of a pain, and the College shall have the right to distrain on the premises for the fine. If the sum of 20s. is not paid within six hours after the levying of the distress the College may sell the distress and satisfy themselves for their fine, paying the remainder of the money realized to the lessee. [He shall also keep Dean grove so "defensyd" that it shall not be damaged in any way], and repair or rebuild at his own cost the mansion house and its buildings when ever necessary, and shall leave them so repaired at the end of his term ; he shall also scour and cleanse all ways, mounds, water courses and ditches and leave them thus at the end of his term ; he shall not without licence build any new buildings except such as shall be necessary for the habitation of the occupier of the mansion house and the husbandry of the premises previously let. As often as the lessee shall not make the necessary repairs within a year of being warned by the College he shall pay a fine of 40s. recoverable by distress, any surplus being used by the College for the necessary repairs. The lessee shall further acquit and discharge the College of all rents and services due to the King and the chief lords of the fee, such as making and repairing all bridges and roads which the College ought to make in Dean, Over and Nether Chalford, and also, within a year after the sealing of this indenture, the lessee shall deliver to the College a sufficient writing in parchment subscribed with his name containing all manner of rents, services and charges going out of the premises and due that year to the College from Dean and Chalkford, and he shall deliver every tenth year a similar writing changing what ought to be changed, and the lessee shall yearly as long as he lives, during the term of his lease,

inhabit at Dean and shall use in husbandry and tillage the land leased in Dean as it has been used lately. All the corn and straw coming from the land shall lie in the barns of Dean; all the compost and dung shall yearly be put on part of the said land; the lessee shall on two days' or more warning, twice every year, find for the present Provost or any other Provost, and three other persons, sufficient and suitable meat and drink and sufficient fodder and litter for four horses during two days and a night; he shall also pay the steward his fee for keeping the court at Dean provided that he does not hold it more than twice a year. He shall further guarantee the College against all manner of penalties, losses and forfeits falling on the College by reason of any statute or ordinance touching enclosures; and if the College shall at their own cost determine any common of pasture now had in the pasture called Over Chalford and Nether Chalford, then the lessee shall pay to the College yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas, in equal portions, as much money as the twentieth part of the cost and charge to the College. Furthermore the College may cut down at will any wood or woods, commonly called a coppice, growing on the premises and enclose any part of Dean without any abatement of the farm. The lessee agrees to suffer, at the convenient time and season, such person as the College shall appoint as farmer of the property in Dean, to fallow as much of the land as is customary in the country about Dean and to make hay in the proper season, before the end of his lease from the grass growing in the meadow at Dean now let to him, and to the extent which is customary in the country about Dean. If the form of £6 13s. 4d., or of £13 6s. 8d., or the rents, fines, amercements, customs and profits of court are unpaid six weeks after the appointed feasts, or if the lessee shall grant or demise the premises, or any part of them, to any one without the licence of the College, or if any act of Parliament shall be made at this session or at any other time whereby the College shall be in worse condition for the lands let than they were in before 3 February last, or if the lessee shall commit any treason, felony, murder or misprision whereof he shall be or ought to be attainted, or convicted, or shall be outlawed, or shall be a heretic, or maintain any heresy or "hordome," then this lease shall be void, and the College may re-enter the premises.

The lessee agrees, if he does not perform any of the aforesaid conditions within a reasonable time after request has been made, to pay to the College £20 as a pain. The College empowers him to collect all rents, etc., in Dean and Chalkford and to distrain for non-payment from time to time, and grants him for his own use all rents in Chalkford as a fee for levying and gathering the rents, etc., and also the right to take all trees growing in the outer mounds of the pastures called Over and Nether Chalkford except oaks, and besides that, as many oaks growing on the premises, except in Dean grove, as shall be thought convenient by the College, for the rebuilding and repairing of the premises. As often as any disagreement arises between the lessee and the College tenants in Dean, he shall abide by the College orders on the matter, and as often as any disagreement arises over the conditions of the lease he shall abide by the verdict of the King's justices of the Bench or Common Pleas appointed by the College. If in any of the above cases he does not abide by the verdicts, then this lease shall be void and it shall be lawful for the College to re-enter the premises. Sealed with the common seal and also with the seal of Thomas Penestone.

Written in English.

CXXXIV.

A.D. 119. 20 Nov., 1542. An indenture made 20 Nov., 33 Hen. VIII, by which William Heynsse, clerk, Provost of Oryall, and the scholars of the same, grant to Thomas Penyston of Deyne, gentleman, the farm of their grove belonging to the manor of Deyne, commonly called Deyne grove, for the space of 30 years at an annual rent of £1 6s. 8d., to be paid at Lady Day and Michaelmas at the College. The right of distraint if the rent is more than a month in arrear is reserved and of re-entry, if it is more than a quarter of a year in arrear. The lessee is permitted to fell and cut down for his own use every kind of wood growing in the grove and to convert the grove into pasture, provided that he do not cut down or take the wood growing in the little grove near the Deyne grove. He shall maintain and, if need be, remake at his own cost all hedges, ditches or mounds belonging to the grove during the term of his lease, and so leave it sufficiently hedged. The first part of the rent shall be paid at Lady Day in the year 1544.

Written in English.

CXXXV.

A.D. 127. 8 Nov., 1543. An indenture made 8 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII, between Christopher Asshefelde of Bekyngfeld¹ in Buckinghamshire, gentleman, on the one part and Humfrey Asshefelde² of Hethorpe in Oxfordshire, esquire, on the other, by which Christopher bargained and sold to Humfrey for £80 0s. 0d. his house and tenement in Chippyngnortone lately in the occupation of Arthur More of Chippyngnortone, his close and two yardlands in Chalford, a close and two yardlands called *the free land* in Ledstone and Bradstone with all other lands, tenements, pastures, woods, commons, and hereditaments of his with their appurtenances lying in the towns and fields of Chipping Nortone, Chalford, Ledistone and Bradstone. He also bargains and sells to Humfrey all muniments and deeds touching the above lands which he has in his possession, or which any other person has to his use and knowledge, also all indentures, etc., touching the manor of Hethorp, and grants that they shall be handed over before the feast of All Saints next. He further grants that the said lands are now discharged of all former bargains, sales, jointures, dowers, uses, wills, leases, statutes, recognisances, services, rents, arrears of rents, judgments, executions, fines, issues, amercements and of all other troubles, charges and incumbrances made by Christopher or in his name, except the title of dower of Anne More, wife of Christopher; further that before the next feast of All Saints he will make as sufficient estate or other good assurance in the law of the above premises, bargained and sold, as Humfrey or his heirs shall devise and also that he, his wife Anne, his heirs and all other persons and their heirs, now having any right or interest in the above premises to the use of Christopher and his heirs, shall do and allow to be done anything reasonably devised by Humfrey, his heirs or assigns, or by their lawyers for ensuring the lands, etc., bargained and sold to him, whether it be by fine, feoffment, enrolled deed, recognition with warranty, or warranties only against Christopher and his heirs. For this bargain and sale,

¹ Beaconsfield. At a later date the family settled in Chesham, Bucks. (V.C.H., Bucks., III, 204).

² Probably the eldest son of John Ashfield and Margaret whose brass is in Chipping Norton Church, dated 1507. He obtained a lease of Bruern Abbey for thirty years in 1536 (O.R.S., IX, p. 35 n).

Humfrey agrees to pay £80 sterling on this side of the feast of St. Bartholomew¹ or at the latest on that day, at the mansion place of Wadley in the parish of Farryngton² in Berkshire, between the hours of one and four in the afternoon. It is agreed that, if payment is not made, the sale and bargain shall be void, and that Humfrey, his heirs, executors and administrators shall pay to Christopher at the feast of Bartholomew £5 sterling for the farm and profits of the premises.

“*By me Crystofe Aschefelde*” is written at the foot.
Written in English.

CXXXVI.

A.D. 128. 6 Aug., 1544. A grant with warranty by Christopher Aschefelde of Bekyngfelde in Buckinghamshire, gentleman, to Humfrey Aschefelde of Hethorpe, in Oxfordshire, esquire, of his house in Chepingnorton, lying in a street called *le Netherrowe* in the occupation of Arthur More, tailor, of Chepingnorton, of a close and two virgates of land in Chalford, a close with two virgates of land called *le freeland* in Lydstone and Bradstone, together with all his other lands and their appurtenances lying in the vills and fields of Chepingnorton, Chalford, Ledistone and Bradstone.

A letter of attorney to George Osbaldestone of Swareforde, gentleman, and Thomas Coltone of Chepingnorton, yeoman, to enter on the house and lands and deliver seisin. Given at Chepingnortone, 6 Aug., 35 Hen. VIII. Witnesses of the delivery of possession and seisin are specified on the back of this present charter.

Endorsed. Memorandum that the XXIX day of August in the yere above seyed possession of all the house and lands within wrytten was takoun and delyvered by George Osbaldeston, gentleman, these men beying present. Wylliam Hunte, Edward Nelsone, John Orpwode, cunstaball, Robert Catysby, Arture More, John Pyte, Wylliam Bychynton, John [?], Thomas More and many others.

¹ August 24th.

² Wadley Manor was granted for life to John Norreys in 1437 by Henry VI, and the reversion to Oriel in 1440. Alexander Unton, son of Thomas Unton, the College's first known tenant, was living at Wadley House at the time of this indenture.

CXXXVII.

A.D. 823. 8 May, 1545. An indenture made 8 May, 37 Hen. VIII, between William Haynes, clerk, Provost of Oriell, and the scholars of the same house on one part, and Thomas Penestone, gentleman, of Deane on the other part, by which the College lease to Penestone the site and mansion house of the manor of Deane.

The lease is the same as that granted in 27 Hen. VIII with a few exceptions. The two passages relating to Dean grove in brackets in A.D. 822 are omitted. On this occasion the property is leased from the Michaelmas of 1558. The lessee is to find the steward meat, drink, lodging and fodder for his horse for two days and a night every time he holds the court.

Written in English.

CXXXVIII.

A.D. 129. 10 Jan., 1546. Christopher Ashefyld, gentleman of Beckyngsfeld in Bucks., and John Ashefyld, his son and heir, release and quitclaim to Humfrey Ashefyld of Heythrope their house situated in Chepyngnorton in a street called *Netherrowe* now or lately in the occupation of Arthur More of Chepyngnorton, their close with two virgates of land in Shalford, and their close with two virgates, etc., as in A.D. 127. Given 10 Jan., 37 Hen. VIII.

Signed. Crystofer Aschefyld, John Ashefyld.

CXXXIX.

A.D. 824. 6 May, 1549. An indenture¹ made 6 May, 3 Ed. VI, by which William Haynes, clerk, Provost of Oriell College, and the scholars of the same confirm to Thomas Peneston the lease granted by the College on 24 Feb., 27 Hen. VIII.

Written in English.

¹ The lease is the same as A.D. 822 with a few exceptions. Instead of the first bracketed passage in the latter, this lease has, "except the grove called the little grove with the great grove." The second passage in brackets in A.D. 822 is omitted, and the lease is extended for 20 years on the expiration of the old lease.

CXL.

A.D. 118. 6 May, 1549. William Haynes, clerk, Provost of Oriall, and the scholars, release to Thomas Peneston, gentleman, all covenants and agreements made in two indentures dated 24 Feb., 27 Hen. VIII, to wit, that if any act of Parliament should be made by which the Provost and scholars or their successors should be in a worse condition for letting their lands to Thomas than they were in before February 24, or if Thomas Peneston or any of his executors should commit treason, felony, murder or misprision whereby he or they should or ought to be attainted or convicted, or should be outlawed, or be a heretic, or maintain any "herysye" or "woordome," then the lease should cease and determine, and the Provost, etc., should re-enter on the lands; that if and as often as Thomas or his executors should not fulfil the terms of the agreement within a convenient time after reasonable request, he or his executors should pay to the Provost and scholars £20 in the name of a pain. 6 May, 3 Ed. VI.

Written in English.

APPENDIX II

DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE RELATING TO DEAN AND CHALFORD

COURT ROLLS, 197/20.

DEANE.

VISUS franci plegii domini regis ibidem tentus die et anno supradicto (*i.e.* 2 May, 1 Edw. VI).

Certum IIIs.
Warde Vd.
Hidagium Xs.
Misericordium IIId.

Decenarii ibidem jurati præsentant super eorum sacramentum quod debent domino regi de certo redditu ad festum sancti Martini Episcopi in hieme IIIs., et de warde ad eundem diem vd., et de hidagio ad festa Annunciationis et Nativitatis beate Marie Virginis equis porcionibus Xs; et quod Ricardus Benson est communis molendinarius molendini aquatici ibidem et cepit tolnetum exinde, etc. Ipse in misericordia prout patet, etc. Et quod omnia alia officium suorum tangentes fore bene, etc.

CHALFORDE.

VISUS franci plegii ibidem tentus penultimo die septembris anno supradicto.

Certum IIIs.
Warde IIIId. ob.
Hidagium XIIs. VIId.

Decenarii ibidem jurati præsentant quod debent domino regi de certo redditu ad festum sancti Martini Episcopi in hieme IIIIs. Et ad warde ad eundem diem IIIId. ob. Et de hidagio ad festa Annunciationis beate Marie Virginis et Nativitatis eiusdem equis porcionibus XIIs. VIId. Et quod omnia alia officium suorum tangentes fore bene, etc.

LAY SUBSIDIES FOR 1316 AND 1327.

Contributors to the sixteenth (10 Edward II) from *Dene* and *Chalkford*.

de Edmundo de Dene	VI ^s .	de Willelmo Bynethetoune	XII ^d .
„ Willelmo Aleyn	II ^s .	„ Willelmo Reynald	XVII ^d .
„ Thoma Cubbel	II ^s .	„ Ricardo Wyk	III ^s .
„ Willelmo Jordan	II ^s . III ^d .	„ Johanne atte Broke	VII ^s . VI ^d .
„ Johanne Bounce	III ^s .	„ Gilberto de Follar'	II ^s . VI ^d .
„ Jordano le Machon	III ^s . II ^d .	„ Thoma Vesey	XII ^d .
„ Willelmo Preposito	III ^s . VI ^d .	„ Willelmo Vesey	VIII ^s . VI ^d .
„ Willelmo Cubbel	II ^s . VI ^d .	„ Willelmo Shmaulchaf	XV ^s . VI ^d .
„ Roberto Selyman	X ^d .		
„ Johanne Carectario	XII ^d .	„ Summa	LXXII ^s . III ^d .
„ Stephano de Palton'	III ^s . VI ^d .		

[P.R.O. *Lay Subsidy*, 161/8.]

Contributors to the twentieth of 1 Edward III, from *Dene*, *Chalcford*, *Lidenstan* and *Hetthrope*.

de Thoma William	II ^d .	de Willelmo Aubyn	XIII ^d .
„ Willelmo Jordan	XVIII ^d .	„ Johanne Blundel	XII ^s . III ^d .
„ Johanne Bonee	VIII ^s . II ^d .	„ Thoma Heynes	XX ^d .
„ Jordano le Machon	II ^s .	„ Johanne de Hethrop	XX ^d .
„ Willelmo le Reve	II ^s . II ^d .	„ Cristino de Hethrop	III ^s . VIII ^d .
„ Roberto le Mareschal	XVIII ^d .	„ Ricardo le Wik	II ^s . III ^d .
„ Johanne le Taillor	IX ^s . II ^d .	„ Johanne de Carkwelle	III ^s . III ^d .
„ Willelmo Cubbel	XX ^d .	„ Ricardo atte Broke	V ^s . VI ^d .
„ Reginaldo de Dene	V ^s . III ^d .	„ Willelmo Smalchaf	XIX ^s .
„ Roberto de Chalcford	VIII ^s . X ^d .	„ Roberto de Leukenore	XVIII ^s . VI ^d .

[P.R.O. *Lay Subsidy*, 161/9.]

LAY SUBSIDY 255/3.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE SUBSIDY OF 37 HENRY VIII.

DENE.

VII ^{li} . XIII ^s . III ^d .	Thomas Penyston in goodis C li.
XVIII ^s .	Anthony Penyston in landis IX ^{li} .
III ^s .	Thomas Collynge in goodis VII ^{li} .
III ^s .	Margaret Wynter in goodis VII ^{li} .
III ^s . III ^d .	Thomas Crosse in goodis VII ^{li} .
III ^s . III ^d .	John Cox in goodis VI ^{li} .
III ^s . III ^d .	Rychard Collynge in goodis VI ^{li} .

HEYTHROP.

VI ^{li} .	Humfere Aschefeld gent. in landis Lli.
XL ^s .	Antony Aschefeld gent. in goodis XXX ^{li} .

LAY SUBSIDY 255/3.

DEANE. 13 *August*, 1662.

The returne made by the Constable and Tithingman of Deane of all such fire harths and stoves mentioned in the act to the best of our acknowledge, etc.

Phillip Box	for 2 (?) fire harths.
John Hopkines	„ 1 (?) „ „
William Coulinge	„ on[e] fire harth.
Thomas Kery	„ „ „ „
John Crosse	„ „ „ „
George Coulinge	„ „ „ „
William Sessiones	„ „ „ „
William Fareman	„ „ „ „
Thomas Kery	„ „ „ „
Thomas Coulinge	„ „ „ „
John Kery	„ „ „ „
William Margetes	„ „ „ „
Thomas Bishop	„ „ „ „
Thomas Brener	„ „ „ „
John Kery	„ „ „ „

Fransses Sharpe	„ „ „ „
Thomas Giles	„ „ „ „
Richard Crosse	„ „ „ „

Some of £1 1s. 0d.

WILLIAM SESSIONES, Constable.
 MARTEN CROSSE, Tithingman.
 THOMAS COULINGE,
 GEORGE CROSSE.
 THOMAS KERY.

LIDSTON. CHALFORD.

A list of all the hearths in Lidston, Chalford and Brodston in the parish of Enston taken on the 11th day of August, 1662, as followeth :—

Ralph Marshall	2			
William Etin	2			
Robert Furford	2			
Christofer Sharp	1			
John Warland	1			
Thomas Bolithor	1			
William Horsham	1			
Nikolis Tailor	1	The sum is	£ s. d.	
			— 11 0	

The poore ROBERT FURFORD, Tythingman.
 William Warland,
 Robart Clason,
 William Millin,
 Thomas Cooke,
 Joseph Stalin,
 George Ralines,
 Richard Box,
 John Box,
 Thomas Sanders.

APPENDIX III

A SCHEDULE OF SUMS OF MONEY TO BE CONTRIBUTED BY
SEVERAL PROPRIETORS OF OPEN AND COMMON FIELD
LANDS, ETC., TOWARD DEFRAYING THE CHARGES OF THE
AWARD OF 1779.

*From the Enclosure Award enrolled at the office of the Clerk of
the Peace, Oxford.*

	£	s.	d.
Richard Stevens, John Freeman and John Bulley in respect of allotments for the freehold late of Joseph Walker, deceased	35	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto for the leasehold lands late of the said Joseph Walker, deceased	125	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Elizabeth Shayler, widow	15	11	8
Mrs. Elizabeth Walker for late Phillip Box's copyhold	6	10	8
Elizabeth Kerry, widow	16	1	8
Susannah Freeman, widow	45	5	9
George Cooling	53	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
John Barnes	34	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thomas Calcott	43	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Richard Calcott	13	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brewer Gardiner	44	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Wilkes	26	12	1
Edward Hounslow	14	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Gibbs	64	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thomas Cooling	17	10	11
Grace Sturdy	14	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

INDEX

OF NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES

- Abergavenny, 57*n*.
 Abingdon, 124, 132.
 Alcarton (Alkerton), Robert, 103, 108, 112.
 Aldermaston, 133*n*.
 Alewy, John, 32.
 Alexander III, Pope, 18.
 Aleyn, Thomas, 138.
 , William, 155.
 Alkrynton, Robert, 104-9.
 Alnod, 8, 36.
 Alueton, John de, 96 and *n*.
 Aluric, 8, 36.
 Alyard, Edmund, 68, 140 and *n*.
 Annesley (Derby), 95*n*.
 Arblaster (Arbalaster, Arewblaster, Alblaster), 64, 120, 122, 124, 128.
 Archdeacons' accounts, 13, 18.
 Arches, Ralph, 104-8.
 Arques, 42, 44.
 Ashfield (Aschefeld, Asshefelde, etc.), Anthony, 155
 , Christopher, 150-2.
 , Anne, wife of, 150.
 , John, son of, 152.
 , Humphrey, 150-2, 155.
 , John, 61 and *n*, 114-5, 140*n*.
 , John, son of, 61, 136-8, 140 and *n*, 141-2, 150*n*.
 , Thomas, son of, 61.
 , Margaret, 142, 150*n*.
 , William, 115.
 Assheley, John, 60, 116*n*, 117-8.
 Asterley, 88*n*.
 Aston, Thomas, 80.
 , Sir Walter, 80
 , Sir William, 80.
 Aubin (Aubyn), John, 92.
 , Richard, 91*n*, 100.
 , Robert, 93, 97.
 , William, 87, 89, 91 and *n*, 92-3, 155.
 Aulus Plautius, 2.
 Averham (Notts.), 48, 66, 93.
 Aylton (Ayelton), William, 117, 120-1.
 Aylworth, John, 128.
 Babyngton, Richard, 140.
 Baddesford, John, 120, 122, 124.
 Baker, Henry, 137.
 Baldok, John, 103.
 Baligan, G., 86.
 Ballard, A., 13.
 Balle, John, 114.
 Balliol College, 81.
 Bampton, 75, 143*n*, 144.
 Banbury, 61, 113, 115, 118 and *n*.
 Baqueville (Normandy), Lordship of, 42.
 Barking (Ess.), 119, 121-2 and *n*.
 Barnard (Bernard), Thomas, 60, 117, 120-1, 123.
 , William, 123, 127.
 Barnes, John, 158.
 , L. Hillman, 81*n*.
 Barton, Robert de, 93-4.
 Barton Sharshill (Sesswells Barton), 52*n*.
 , Steeple (Great Barton), 77, 95 and *n*.
 Basset, Isabel, 45.
 , Thurstan, 45.
 Bate, John, 30, 112-3.
 Bateman, Nicholas, 109.
 Baxter, Roger, 136-7.
 Bayeux, 41.
 Beaconsfield, 150-2.
 Beatrice, daughter of Mænus, 53.
 Beauchamp, Joan (Lady of Burgavenny), 56-7, 60*n*, 118.
 , Richard (Earl of Warwick), 116*n*.
 , Isabel, wife of, 116*n*.
 , Thomas (Earl of Warwick), 33, 52*n*, 57*n*, 96.
 , William, 10*n*, 33, 57 and *n*.
 Beauchamps of Bletsoe, 57*n*.
 Beche, Henry, 103-5, 108.
 Beckingham, William, 66, 120 and *n*, 121, 123-7.
 Bedford, Duke of, 58.
 bedrip, 29.
 Bedston, William, 125, 128.

- Begbroke, 121.
 Beoley (Worcs.), 76.
 Berkshire, Sheriff of. *See* Oxfordshire.
 Berners, John, Lord. *See* Bouchier.
 Berners, Sir Richard de, 59.
, Margery, daughter of.
 See Feriby.
 Bernham, Thomas de, 30, 87.
 Berry, Thomas, 72.
 Besford, Thomas, 105.
 Besils, Sir Peter, 104-5.
 , Sir William, 141 and *n.*, 142.
 Besselsleigh, 104*n.*, 141*n.*
 Bevereche, Richard, 124.
 Bevers, Peter, 103-5, 108.
 Biddulph, Michael, 83.
 , Susanna, 83.
 , Sir Theophilus, 73, 82-3.
 Bik (le Byk), William, 22, 31, 87.
 Bishop, John, 96.
 , Mary, 70.
 Bisley, John, 122-3.
 Black Death, the, 5, 6.
 Black, Richard the, 85.
 Blackbourton, 45.
 Bladon, 25-6.
 Bladynton, John de, 92.
 Blaket, Sir John, 54.
 , John, 120*n.*
 , Elizabeth, wife of, 120*n.*
 , Robert, 102.
 , Roger, 94.
 , Walter, 120 and *n.*, 121, 123.
 Blandford St. Mary (Dors.), 43.
 Blessed Virgin Mary (Eynsham),
 Monastery of, 33, 72, 140.
 Bletchingdon, 117*n.*
 Blount, James de, 97.
 Bloxham, 58.
 , Robert, vicar of, 109-10, 117, 119
 Blundell, Edward, 105.
 , John, 155.
 Bondig (Bundi), 9, 35-6.
 Boarstall, 120*n.*, 136*n.*
 Bodill, Thomas, 121.
 Boleville, William, 101.
 Bolithor, Thomas, 157.
 Bonville, Sir William, 52, 98-9, 107.
 Bosoup, Philip, 123-5.
 Boteler, Ralph, 116 and *n.*
 Bounce, John, 155.
 Bouchier, John (Lord Berners), 61,
 119 and *n.*, 120-4.
 , Margery, wife of. *See*
 Feriby.
 , Sir John, 109*n.*
 , Elizabeth, wife of, 109*n.*
 Bouchier, Thomas (Bp. of Ely and
 Archbp. of Canterbury), 61-2,
 119*n.*, 120-4, 127.
 Bourton-on-the-Hill, 70.
 Boveton (Bovetun), John, 22.
 , Roger, 53, 87, 89.
 , Isabella, wife of, 89.
 , Richard, son of, 89.
 Bowbrickhill (Bucks.), 41, 44, 46.
 Box, Alice. *See* Hill.
 , Henry, viii, 73, 81 and *n.*, 82-3.
 , Mary, wife of, 82.
 , Hugh, 30, 81, 114, 121, 127,
 140.
 , Alice, wife of, 30, 81, 114,
 126, 140.
 , John, 157.
 Box (Witney), Philip, 82.
 Box,, Philip, grandson of, 82.
 , Dorothy, wife
 of 82.
 , Thomas, son of, 82.
 , Henry, son
 of, 82.
 , Ralph, son
 of, 82.
 Box (Dean), Philip, 73, 81, 156.
 , Roger, son of, 73, 81.
 , Philip atte, 114.
 , Philip, 70, 158.
 , Ralph, 82.
 , Richard, 30, 96.
 , Alice, wife of, 96.
 , Richard, 157.
 , Robert, 30, 112-3.
 , Philip, son of, 30, 112-3.
 , 140, 145.
 , John, son of, 82, 145.
 , Thomas, 82.
 , William, 82.
 , pedigree of, 84.
 Bradstone (Bradstone, Brodston, etc.),
 31*n.*, 92-3, 108, 115, 121, 126,
 141-2, 150-1, 156.
 , Robert de, 31 and *n.*, 32, 86,
 89.
 , William de, 86.
 Brakenberugh (Brakynburg), Nicholas,
 103, 108.
 Brasenose College, viii.
 Bray, 116*n.*
 , Robert de, 86.
 Braylles, Thomas, 97.
 , William, 101 and *n.*, 102.
 Brener, Thomas, 156.
 Brillley (Herts.), 83.
 Broc, Robert de, 27, 32 and *n.*

- Brokesby, Bartholomew, 60.
 Brome, Adam de, 63, 134-5.
 Brook (de la Broke, Attebroke, etc.),
 Alice, 22.
 , John, 22, 28, 31, 86-9, 90-2, 155.
 ,, Robert, son of, 28, 90-3.
 ,,, Sibyl, wife
 of, 28.
 , Jordan, 28, 93.
 , Richard, 28, 55, 92-5, 155.
 ,, Agnes, wife of, 28, 93.
 ,, John, son of, 28.
 ,, Robert, 94.
 Broughton, 109*n.*, 118.
 , John, 29, 103.
 Broughton Poggs, 45.
 Brown, Nicholas, 51, 89.
 , Robert, 125.
 , Thomas, 125.
 Browning, William, 120.
 Brownsward, Hankyn, 125.
 , William, 125.
 Bruern, 33, 52, 61, 63, 66, 116, 124-5,
 150*n.*
 , Abbots of. *See* Assheley and
 Wymborne.
 Bruton, Adam, 88.
 Bryan, Lord Guy le, 52, 98-9.
 ,, Elizabeth, wife of, 52.
 Buckingham, Humphrey, Duke of,
 120-4.
 Bulley, John, 158.
 Burford, 83-4*n.*, 125*n.*
 Burgavenny. *See* Abergavenny.
 Burley, John, 146.
 Burton, 113.
 Butler, Elias the, 27, 31-2.
 Bychinton, William, 151.
 Byett, Robert, 128.
 Bygge, Thomas, 94.
 Byllyng, John, 108.
 Bynethetoune, William, 155.
 Calais, 126.
 Caldecot (Bucks.), 41, 46.
 Calcutt (Calcott), Richard, 70, 158.
 , Thomas, 158.
 Campdene, Robert, 28, 108, 115.
 Canning, Edward, 79, 80.
 Canterbury, John, Archbp. of, 59.
 Carkeke, William, 126.
 Carkwelle, John, 93, 155.
 Carpenter, Provost John, 62 and *n.*, 63,
 66 and *n.*, 67, 123 and *n.*, 124-6,
 129, 132.
 Carter (le Carter or Carectarius),
 Goddichus, 22, 31.
 Carter, Godmannus, 31.
 , John, 21, 31, 87, 155.
 , Reginald, 89.
 , Richard (of Chalford), 87.
 , Richard, 128.
 , Robert, 89.
 , Roger, 22, 87.
 , Thomas, 89.
 Cassington, 53.
 Catysby, Robert, 151.
 Caus, Lords of, 40.
 Chadlington, 1-4, 7, 11, 24, 33-4, 51,
 52*n.*, 70, 88, 102*n.*, 108, 114*n.*,
 125*n.*
 Chalford, Elias de, 32, 86.
 ,, Reginald, son of, 32, 86.
 , John de, 32, 86.
 , Philip de, 103.
 , Ralph de, 32.
 , Reginald de, 32.
 ,, Thomas, son of, 31.
 Chalford Farm, Old, 16.
 Chalford Oaks Farm, 16.
 Chalyn, Richard, 127.
 Chambreleyn, Sir Edward, 127*n.*
 , Sir Richard, 127*n.*
 , Robert, 125, 127 and *n.*
 Chapel Heath, 19.
 Chapman, John, 108, 136.
 Charge, Ralph, 86.
 Charlbury, 2-3, 54, 99*n.*, 113.
 , Gilbert de, 88.
 , Robert, vicar of, 99.
 Charlecote, Thomas, 117.
 Charles I, King, 4.
 II, King, 83.
 Chastleton, 2.
 Chaucy (Cauceis, Causes, etc.), Geof-
 frey de, 4*n.*, 11, 13-14, 29, 32, 39-
 43, 47, 85-6.
 , Geoffrey de, of Mapledurham, 40
 ,, Geoffrey, son of, 40.
 , Margaret (Marjory) de, 39-41,
 43 and *n.*, 44*n.*, 46-7.
 , Robert de, 46-7.
 , William de, 41*n.*, 86.
 ,, John, son of, 41*n.*
 , family of, 40 and *n.*
 Chauncys (de Canci), family of, 40*n.*
 Chaundeler, Thomas, 132 and *n.*, 137.
 Cheney, Elizabeth, 58 and *n.*
 , William, 58*n.*
 Cherlton, Henry, 99.
 Chesham, 150*n.*
 Chesny, Beatrice de, 45.
 , William de, 45.
 chevage, 23.

- Chewton, 43, 52*n*.
 Chayne, Alexander, 110, 111, 115.
 Child, John, 88.
 Childe, John, 78-9.
, John, son of, 78-9.
 Chipping Norton, 1, 3, 5, 9, 16-19, 31
 and *n.*, 63-6, 68, 101*n.*, 102-3, 115,
 124, 132, 141-3, 150 and *n.*, 151-2.
 Chiselhampton, 53.
 Choke, Sir Richard, 32, 38, 66, 123-4,
 126-7, 129-33, 136-7.
, Richard, 132.
, Thomas, 132-3.
 Chorlton (Glos.), 112.
 Christ Church College (Oxford), 10,
 11*n.*, 12, 18*n.*, 78-9.
 Christ's Hospital (Abingdon), 104*n*.
 Chucale (Steward of Dean), 146.
 Churchill, 88*n.*, 101*n*.
, Thomas de, 96.
 Clason, Robert, 157.
 Clerke, John, 127, 138.
, Robert, 127.
 Cleveley, 4, 13, 27, 29 and *n.*, 38, 92*n*,
 102*n.*, 108.
, William, 100.
 Clifton, 53.
 Cokke, John, 141.
 Colbrokstrete (Winchester), 103-4.
 Cold Norton, viii, 3, 22-3, 27, 31-3, 61*n.*,
 70, 87.
 Coldem Brook, 11.
 Collignon, Dr. P. L., viii.
 Collinson, J., 43.
 Collynge (Colyng), I, 75.
, Richard, 155.
, Thomas, 155.
 Colthurne, John de, 97.
 Coltone, Thomas, 151.
 Coluns (Colunce), John de, 92.
, Roger de, 92.
, William de, 32*n*.
 Compton, Richard, 58-9, 61, 109-11,
 113-5, 117-9, 122.
 Congreve, Richard, 64, 125-6.
, Thomas, 61-2, 110-12, 115,
 121-2.
, Thomas, son of, 122 and
n., 125.
, Alice, wife of, 122*n*.
 Cooke, Thomas, 157.
 Coolling (Coulinge, Couling), family of,
 70, 72.
, George, 156, 158.
, Thomas, 156, 158.
, William, 156.
 Cope, J. H., viii, 81*n*.
 Cornish, Provost Thomas, 32, 65 and
n., 66-7, 130-4, 136-7, 141-4.
 Cornwall, Richard de, 89.
 Cotes (Northants), 127.
 Cottesford, Thomas, 110.
 Cottesmore, family of, 136*n*.
, John, 110-11.
 Coupitt, Thomas, 92.
 Courgeon, John, 128.
 Cowbridge farm, 33, 72, 139.
 Cowbryce, Philip, 113.
 Cox, John, 155.
 Cralle, Richard, 109-10.
 Craunford, Robert, 109.
 Creak, North (Norfolk), 123, 132.
 Crich (Derby), 95*n*.
 Croft (Crofts, Croftys, etc.), Richard,
 17, 68, 125, 130, 136-7, 142*n.*, 143
, Agnes, wife of, 142 and
n., 143-4.
, Hugh, son of, 142-4.
, Thomas, 136-7.
 Crosse, George, 156.
, John, 113, 156.
, Martin, 156.
, Richard, 156.
, Thomas, 146, 155.
, Joan, wife of, 146.
 Cubbel, Thomas, 155.
, William, 155.
 Culpepper, Anna, 77-8.
, Anne, 77-8, 80.
, John, 77-8.
, Dame Joyce, 73, 77-80.
, Martin, 73, 77 and *n.*, 78-9.
, Lettice. *See* Purslowe.
, Lettice, 77, 80.
 Cumbe, Reginald de, 22.
 Cyr, John le, 98.
 Daloware, John, 141.
 Dammory, Roger, 54.
 Damory, Richard, 113, 140.
, Robert, 112.
, Thomas, 113, 127, 140.
 Dean, Edmund de, 50, 51 and *n.*, 53,
 89, 90, 155.
, Joan, wife of, 51, 89, 90.
, John, son of, 93.
, John de, 49-51, 55, 93-4, 96*n*.
, Alice, wife of, 94.
, Reginald de, 33, 96, 155.
, Richard de, 21-2, 25 and *n.*,
 50, 53, 88.
 Deddington, 5, 45.
 Delamare, Thomas, 133 and *n*.
 Denchworth, North, 31.

- Denholm-Young, N. Y., 131*n*.
 Despenser, family of, 54.
 , Sir Hugh le, 54.
 Dewe, John, 72, 74.
 Dieppe, 42
 Disinherited, the, 37.
 Diston, Giles, 70.
 Ditchley, 2, 31, 89*n*.
 , Henry de, 31, 89.
 , Ralph de, 32 *n*.
 Ditton, Long (Surrey), 83-4.
 Dixon, Nicholas, 111, 115.
 Dokemanton (Duckmanton, Dobe-
 manton, 50 and *n*.
 , Richard de. *See* Dean.
 , Robert de, 50.
 , , Henry, son of, 50.
 Domesday Book, 3-4, 8-9, 11-14, 17,
 19, 21, 35-6.
 Dornford, 45, 47.
 Drayton, Sir John, 101 and *n*., 104-7.
 Dungenen, William, 86.
 Dunmow (Ess.), 109*n*.
- Eberton, John, 103, 109, 120.
 Edward the Confessor, King, 9, 15,
 35-6.
 Edward I, King, 37, 47-9, 53, 87 and *n*.,
 89.
 Edward II, King, 30, 54, 65, 87*n*., 89,
 91-2, 155.
 Edward III, King, 49, 52, 58, 93-100,
 155.
 Edward IV, King, 65, 121-8, 130,
 132-4, 136-7.
 Edward VI, King, 154.
 Edwin the Sheriff, 9, 35-6.
 Eggecombe, John, 141-2.
 Elias (Elis), Thomas, 87, 89.
 Elizabeth, Queen, 77.
 Elsford, Thomas de, 96-7.
 Elton, William, 115.
 Emden, C. S., viii.
 Emernaton, Robert, 113.
 Emma, daughter of Alice Wilcotes
 (by a previous marriage), 58*n*.
 Emmote (Emmoton), John, 97-8.
 Emyngton, William, 111.
 Enclosure Acts, 71.
 Commissioners, 70.
 Enstone (including Broadenstone,
 Church Enstone and Neat En-
 stone), 1, 2, 4 and *n*., 8, 13, 16,
 18, 28, 29*n*., 31, 38, 78-9, 91*n*.,
 92, 94, 97, 99-100, 102*n*., 108,
 114-15, 121, 126.
- Enstone, vicar of, 28, 108 *n*.
 , , Adam, 97*n*.
 Estby, John, 118 and *n*.
 Esteney, John, 133 and *n*.
 Eston, Master, 69.
 Etin, William, 157.
 Evans, Thomas Brown, 72, 74.
 Evelyn, Anne. *See* Hill.
 , Sir Edward, 83.
 , Lady Mary, 83-4.
 Evenlode, 1, 11.
 Evershaw, John, 120.
 Evesham, 112.
 Evreci (Everesci), 34*n*.
 , Isabella de, 34.
 , Robert de, 34.
 Eyerton, Thomas de, 94.
 Eynsham, 33, 72, 139.
 Abbey, 45-6, 51, 139.
 , Abbot of, 54.
 Eyres, Thomas, 121.
- Faber, John, 89.
 Fangham, William, 73.
 Fareman, William, 156.
 Faringdon, Chipping, 136.
 , Little, 30, 87.
 Farnam, Richard, 122-3.
 Fayrford (Fayreford), John, 102, 113.
 Felmersham, John, 114.
 Feriby, John, 59 and *n*., 62, 111, 113-4,
 119*n*.
 , Margery, 59, 119*n*.
 , Robert, 62, 120-1, 3.
 Fermesham, William, 110-1.
 Fernham, Robert, 120, 122.
 Ferrers of Chartly, 37.
 , family of, 47, 50.
 , Henry de, 8, 9, 35-6, 38.
 , , Robert, son of, 8, 9, 20,
 36, 39.
 , William de, 36-7, 44.
 , , Robert, son of, 37.
 , , John, son of, 37.
 Ferur, Colin le, 22.
 Fettiplace, Adam, 31.
 , Philip, 21-3, 25 and *n*., 30-32,
 50, 54.
 Fichet, Ralph, 115.
 Field Names, etc. :—
 Alslade, 21, 91.
 Bagheys close, 30*n*., 138.
 Blakemixerne, 21, 90.
 Breched, le, 20*n*., 92.
 Brifordeswell, 21, 91.
 Broky's Place, 28, 108.
 Brooks close, 21.

Field Names, etc.—*continued*

Buckeberewe, 15, 85.
 Burnes, 90.
 Buttes, 85.
 Catesbrayn, 20, 90.
 Chalford Oaks Wood, 20.
 Chapel Hill, 18.
 Cows Ditch, 19.
 Cueseledelake, 21, 92.
 Cumbeslake, 21, 91.
 Cumbe mede, 21, 91.
 Cutegrene, 91.
 Cutestonfurlond, 21, 88.
 Dean Grove, 14, 20, 146-7, 149.
 Deneweys, 91.
 Disnall close, 21.
 Eastham close, 21.
 Ederslade, 21, 90.
 Emplilowe, 21, 91.
 Far Town's Piece, 17.
 Fireburnes, 21, 91.
 Free land, the, 150-1.
 Hethropweys, 90.
 Hicheforde, 90.
 Horestone, le, 92.
 Hulmede, 14, 15, 85.
 Kerry's Piece, 7.
 Kirrewell, 21, 91.
 Little Hill, 72.
 Mannesdene, 21, 88.
 Merslade (Merstlade), 21, 88, 90.
 Middelforlong, 21, 91.
 Middleheyforlong, 15, 113.
 Mikel Hull (Great Hill), 72, 92.
 Mill Hill, 17.
 Millthorn Spinney, 17, 20, 91.
 Newbreche, 20-1, 90.
 Northbroc, 21, 88, 90, 92.
 Nycholls, 145.
 Osbourne close, 21.
 Outer Rivehull, 15, 85.
 Reve mead (ray meadow), 14, 33, 139-40.
 Round Hill, 2, 19.
 Seven Acre close, 72.
 Square close, 21.
 Toun's Coppice, 20.
 Toun's End Hill, 10.
 Toun's Piece, 17.
 Wash Pool Close, 19.
 Westcumbe, 91.
 West drove, 90.
 Wodefordes way, 21.
 Wolle Hedge, 15, 113.
 Fiffide (Vifhid), John de, 88.
, Walter de, 90.
 Filkins, 46.

Finchampstead, 133*n*.
 Fisser, John, 115.
, Ralph, 136.
, Thomas, 115.
 Fitzalan, Joan. *See* Beauchamp.
 Fitzwater, William, 114.
 Flynt, Nicholas, 68.
 Folyot, Hugh, 56, 105-6, 108-9.
 Ford, Richard, 125, 127.
 Foucarmont, 41.
 Fowler, John, 68, 113.
,, Agnes, wife of, 113.
 Foxcote, 27.
 Frank, John, 67.
 Franklin, Thomas, 58, 109-11, 117, 119.
 Freeman, E. A., 35.
, John, 70, 158.
, Susannah, 158.
, Thomas, 70.
, William, 72.
 Fulbrook, 42.
 Fuller (le Folurs le Vollere, Fullour, le Foller), Gilbert, 14, 19-20, 27-8, 87-90, 155.
, John, 102*n*.
, Robert, 27, 32, 87, 90.
, Roger, 27.
,, Emma, wife of, 27.
, William, 97-8.
 Furford, Robert, 157.
 Fyfield, 100*n*., 104*n*., 117.
, John de, 100*n*.
,, Elizabeth, daughter of, 100*n*.
 Gambier-Parry, T. R., viii, 131*n*.
 Gardiner, Brewer, 158.
 Gardino, Ralph de, 32*n*., 86.
, Robert de, 86.
 Gerard, John, 108.
 Gerveys (Gerveis), Thomas, 123, 125.
 Gibbs, John, 70, 158.
, William, 70.
 Gilberd (Gelebert), Richard, 87.
,, William, son of, 89, 90-1.
 Giles, Thomas, 156.
 Glapwell, 49.
, Robert de, 48-9, 51, 66, 93-5.
,, Elizabeth, wife of, 48, 51, 66, 93.
 Gloucester, 104*n*.
, Earl of, 24, 26.
, Sheriff of, 33*n*., 44.
 Glyme, 1, 17 and *n*.
 Gocelin, William, 86.

Godman (Godeman), Godfrey, 31, 87.
 William, 53, 88.
 Golafre, Sir John, 88, 100*n*.
 Elizabeth, wife of, 100*n*.
 John, son of, 100*n*.
 John, grandson of, 100
 and *n*.
 Eunice, wife of,
 100*n*.
 Isabel, wife of,
 100*n*.
 Sir John, cousin of,
 100*n*, 104 and *n*, 105-7.
 Golder, 100 and *n*.
 Goodryge, Master, 69.
 Gossage, John, 141.
 Goylyn, John, 67.
 Grene, William, 121, 123.
 Grey, Eva de, 45, 47.
 Griffyn (Griffin), family of, 31.
 John (of Begbroke), 121.
 William, 91-2.
 Agnes, wife of, 91-2.
 John, son of, 97, 100.
 John, son of, 97-8,
 100, 121, 126.
 Agnes,
 daughter of, 121.
 Gryme, Thomas, 114-5.
 Gryme's ditch, 2.
 Gylver, Richard, 103.

Hachet, John, 128.
 Hall, Richard, 123.
 Halle, Thomas, 117.
 William atte, 103, 108.
 Hals, Bishop John, 64, 65 and *n*, 67,
 124-5, 132-3, 136-7.
 Hamilton Thompson, Prof., 5.
 Hammersmith, 81.
 Hamond, John, 113-4.
 Harcourt, Richard, 62, 120-4, 133,
 136-7.
 Robert, 62, 119 and *n*, 120-4.
 Thomas, 119*n*.
 Hardy (Hardi, Hard), John, 98, 100-1.
 Harold, King, 35.
 Harrowden, Little, 53.
 Harvington (Worc.), 105.
 Harwell, John, 108-10, 115, 117-8.
 Hatherope, John, 103.
 Haudlo, Sir John de, 52*n*, 54.
 Hawk Stone, 2.
 Hawker, John, 125.
 Hawkins, Provost Thomas, 123-4, 126-
 30, 132.

Hay, John, 17, 66, 68, 127, 130-1, 133,
 138-9.
 Eleanor (Wilcotes), wife
 of, 66, 68, 130-1, 133, 138-9.
 Haydocke, Thomas, 70, 73, 75, 143
 and *n*, 144-5.
 Haynes (Heynsee), Provost William,
 152-3.
 Headington, 102*n*.
 Helston (Cornwall), 58.
 Henry I, King, 4*n*, 42.
 II, King, 3, 49.
 III, King, 41, 36-7, 39, 44-6, 48,
 53.
 IV, King, 38, 49*n*, 58*n*.
 V, King, 58 and *n*.
 VI, King, 30, 64-5.
 VII, King, 33.
 VIII, King, 155.
 Heri, John le, 97.
 heriot, 23.
 heybote, 20, 101, 145.
 Heydon, Henry, 125, 127.
 Heye, Richard, 105, 107.
 Heyght, Master, 67.
 Heynes, Thomas, 89, 91-2, 155.
 William, 91.
 Heythrop, 19, 28, 49, 51*n*, 52-6, 59,
 61, 89, 93 and *n*, 94, 98-101, 105,
 108, 111-14, 140*n*, 142, 150, 152.
 Christian de, 155.
 William de, 87, 91-2.
 John, son of, 91, 93, 155
 William, parson of, 99.
 hidage, 26.
 Highlord, Zachary, 83.
 Hill, Edward, 73, 83, 84 and *n*.
 William, 82.
 Sir William, son of, 73,
 82.
 Alice, wife of,
 82.
 Henry, grandson of, 73,
 82.
 Sir William, grandson of,
 73, 82-3.
 Anne, wife
 of, 83.
 Jane, wife
 of, 70, 73, 83, 84 and *n*.
 Jane, daugh-
 ter of, 84 *n*.
 pedigree of, 84.
 Holgote, Thomas, 108-10, 115, 117-8.
 Holkot, Robert, 132-3.
 Holweys (Derby), 95*n*.
 Hooknorton, 13.

- Hopkines, John, 156.
 Horne, John, 140.
 Hornlee cum Hornington, 48.
 Horsham, William, 157.
 Hounslow, Edward, 158.
 housbote, 20, 101, 145.
 Huchuns, John, 103, 124.
 Humphrey, D. of Buckingham, 61-2,
 119 and *n.*, 120 and *n.*
 Hundred Rolls, 3, 13, 15, 20-22, 24,
 30-32, 34, 49-50.
 Hunte, William, 151.
 Husseis Manor, 31.
 Hyde, William, 112.
 Hylkman, John, 125.

 Ibelin, Robert de, 46.
 Idbury, 1.
 Ilbury, 1.
 Ippesley, John, 103.
 Ive, William, 128.
 Ivy, Sir George, 80.
 , Susan, wife of, 80.
 , Thomas, son of, 79, 80-1.
 , Lettice (Cul-
 pepper), wife of, 79-80.
 , Thomas, son
 of, 81.
 , arms of, 81*n.*
 , pedigree of, 81.

 James I, King, 82.
 Jeffery, R. W., viii, 32*n.*
 Jefferys, Stephen, 10-12, 14, 17*n.*, 18,
 20, 33.
 Jekyns, John, 102.
 John, King, 39, 42, 44 and *n.*, 45.
 , the clerk, 85.
 Jordan, Mrs. Jane. *See* Dame Jane
 Hill.
 , William, 155.
 Jordan, John, 16, 50*n.*
 Jowell, P. E., viii.
 Joye, Thomas, 101-2.
 Jurdan, Walter, 112.
 , William, 117.

 Keball (Kebill), Walter, 60 and *n.*,
 105-10, 115, 117, 118.
 Kenilworth, Dictum of, 37.
 Kenulph, King of Mercia, 18.
 Kerry (Kery), Elizabeth, 158.
 , John, 156.
 , Matthew, 70.
 , Thomas, 156.

 Kiddington, 17*n.*, 88*n.*
 Kimer, Thomas, 121.
 Kingston, William, 79-80.
 , Anne, wife of, 79-80.
 Kington, West, 80.
 Knolbury, 2.
 Kyng, Robert, 125.
 Kynwolmarsh (Kynwolmersh, etc.),
 William, 57-8, 109-12, 117, 119.

 Labourers, statute of, 6.
 Lancaster, Duchy of, 37-8.
 , Edmund (Crouchback) of, 37.
 Lanchepray, John, 128.
 Langland, John (Bishop of Lincoln), 10.
 Langley, Thomas de, 93 and *n.*, 100*n.*
 , Eunice, daughter of.
 See Golafre.
 Lardener, William, 112.
 Large, John, 115.
 Lathell, Nicholas, 125, 127.
 Lay Subsidy Roll, 27-9, 54, 96*n.*
 Lechlade, 46, 87.
 Ledbury, 104*n.*
 Lee, John, 124.
 Leicester, 60*n.*, 118.
 , Earl of, 76-7.
 Leiston, 83.
 Levernum, William, 88.
 Lewknor (of Chiselhampton), John de,
 53.
 , family of, 6, 49, 52-3, 55, 62,
 95.
 , John, son of Adam de, 53.
 , Sir John de, 6, 28, 38, 49-50*n.*,
 52-6, 93, 95-101, 103-4, 107.
 , Elizabeth, wife of, 6, 17,
 29, 49, 52, 55-6, 98-104, 107.
 , Sir Geoffrey de, 53.
 , Nicholas de, 53.
 , Master Nicholas de, 53.
 , Robert de, 27, 51*n.*, 52-4, 56-7,
 88, 92, 100-1, 105-8, 118, 155.
 , Master Robert de, 90.
 , Thomas de, 53*n.*
 Lexington, John de, 37, 48.
 , Sir Robert de, 48 and *n.*
 Leyborne, Robert, 74.
 Lichfield, 83.
 Lidiard, John, 115.
 Lidstone, 17, 19, 28, 31 and *n.*, 38,
 53-4, 56, 87, 91-3, 97-100, 103,
 108, 114-5, 121, 126, 150-1.
 , Adam de, 86.
 , Nicholas de, 87.
 Lincoln, John, Bishop of, 78.

- Lindow, Henry, 72.
 Lisle. *See* Lysle.
 Littleington, John, son of Peter de, 29, 30-2, 87-8.
, Alice, wife of, 30, 87-8.
 Littleworth, 65 and *n.*, 67, 136.
 Litton', William de, 87.
 London, 61, 83, 141*n.*
 Long, John the, 85.
 Longworth, 82.
 Loterell, Geoffrey, 111.
 Louches (Luches), Robert, 96.
, Thomas de, 101.
, William de, 92-3, 95 and *n.*
 Loughton (Ess.), 126.
 Lovel, William, Lord, 62, 116 and *n.*, 120.
, Alice, wife of, 119*n.*
, John, son of, 62, 119 and *n.*, 120-124.
 Lovy, John, 97.
 Loxington. *See* Lexington.
 Ludlowe, Thomas, 114.
 Lyhert, Provost Walter, 67.
 Lymeryk, Thomas, 125.
 Lynch, William, 67.
 Lyneham, 2.
 Lysle, Robert, 104, 106-7.
, Sir William, 104, 106 and *n.*, 107.

 Machen, Robert, 88.
 Machon, Jordan le, 155.
 Maior, Thomas, 117.
 Maitland, F. W., 11, 14.
 Malbon, Elizabeth, 63.
, Thomas, 63.
, William, 63.
 Malmesbury, 81.
 Mapledurham, 40 and *n.*, 41, 116*n.*
 Marbeck, Edward, 77.
 Marchall, Nicholas, 132, 136.
, Robert le, 155.
 Marcee (Little or Much), 104 and *n.*, 105-6.
 Marshal, the Earl, 4.
 Marshal, Henry the, 16.
, Ralph, 157.
, Roger the, 135.
 Martel, Brother Alan, 41.
, Alan, 39, 40-4, 47, 85.
, Geoffrey (11th century), 41*n.*
, Geoffrey (13th century), 37, 41, 42*n.*, 43-4, 46-7, 85.
, Margaret, wife of. *See* Chaucy.

 Martel, William (Server to King Stephen), 41.
, William, 41, 43-4, 85.
, family of, 52*n.*
 Martin, Richard, 68-9, 137 and *n.*, 138, 139*n.*
 Martyn, William, 100.
 Mason (le Masun, Massoun), John, 87, 89, 100, 101.
, Richard, 92, 94, 97-101.
, Thomas, 58-9, 61, 109-11, 113-5, 117-9, 122.
 Mauduit, Sir John, 48.
, Robert (lord of Hanslape), 44-5.
, Robert, 39, 44-7.
, William, 39.
, Maydegode, Richard, 108.
 Mayesmore (Maysemore), William, 123, 125.
 Maynard, John, 139-40.
 Merbroke, Alice. *See* Norreys.
 Merbury, William, 114.
 merchet, 23.
 Meriton, Simon de, 86.
 Mery (Mirye), John, 102, 128.
 Midwinter (alias Fowler), John, 30, 126, 137-8, 140.
, Agnes, wife of, 138.
 Mill, Robert, 6.
, William at, 108.
 Miller, Alan the, 85.
, Hugh the, 85.
, Peter the, 25.
, Thomas the, 16.
 Millin, William, 157.
 Milton, 95*n.*
, Richard, 104, 106-7.
-under-Wychwood, 33.
 Missenden, Thomas de, 100*n.*
, William, 125.
 Mitton, John, 108.
 Moneta, William de, 25.
 Montfort, Simon de, 5, 37.
 Mora, 101-2.
 More, Anne. *See* Ashfield.
, Arthur, 150-2.
, Thomas atte, 101-2.
, Thomas, 151.
, Sir Thomas, 7.
, William, 133, 136-7.
 Morgan, Charles, 73, 83.
 Mortymer, Hugh, 57, 108.
 Mundy, John, 96.
 Murdak, Beatrice, 39, 44-8.
, Ralph, 39, 45-7.
 Myre (Myrye), John le, 89 and *n.*, 93.

- Nanfan, John, 116 and *n.*
 Neild, Alfred, 74.
 Nelson, Edward, 151.
 New College, 77*n.*, 109*n.*
 Newnham Courtney, 77.
 Normandy, 39, 41, 42 and *n.*
 Norreys, Sir John, 116 and *n.*, 125 *n.*
 , Alice, wife of, 116*n.*
 , Sir William, son of, 125, 127.
 Northampton, 119*n.*, 120.
 Northleigh, 102*n.*
 Norton, Over, 89.
 Nowers (Nodariis), Sir George, 101 and *n.*, 106-7, 109.
 , Sir John de, 98*n.*
 , Sir John, son of, 98 and *n.*, 99.
 , Lord Roger de, 88 and *n.*
 Nowers, Richard, 64, 113, 120, 122, 124, 127-8, 132-3, 136-7, 139-40.

 Ockwells (Berks.), 116*n.*, 125*n.*
 Oriol College, viii, 6-8, 11-12, 17, 23, 30 and *n.*, 32-3, 39, 55, 62-72, 79, 82-84*n.*, 124, 128-131, 134, 136-9, 142-9, 151*n.*, 152-3.
 Orpwoode, John, 151.
 Osbaldeston (Osbaston, Osberton, Osberston), George, 151.
 , John, 114, 123.
 , Thomas, 124-5, 127, 132-3, 138.
 Oseney Abbey, 52.
 Ottingdon, 117*n.*
 Oxford, 5, 31, 46, 77, 96, 113, 130, 135-6*n.*, 137, 144.
 Oxfordshire, Sheriff of, 33*n.*, 44-5, 54, 58 and *n.*, 90*n.*, 93*n.*, 96 and *n.*, 104*n.*, 106, 109*n.*, 116*n.*, 119*n.*, 120*n.*, 125*n.*, 133*n.*, 136*n.*, 140*n.*, 141*n.*

 Pakynton, Thomas de, 97.
 , Sibyl, wife of, 97.
 Palton. *See* Peauton.
 Paltons (Paltones), 30, 112, 140.
 pannage, 26.
 Parker, John, 123-4, 126, 128-30, 132-3, 136-7.
 , Thomas, 128.
 Partriche, William, 124.
 Passeleu, R., 44.
 Paynel, Sir Thomas, 99.
 Peasants' Revolt, the, 6.
 Peauton (Palton), John de, 13, 16, 29 and *n.*, 39, 85.

 Peauton, Robert de, 30, 96.
 , Roger de, 85.
 , Stephen de, 16, 29-30, 155.
 Pemberton, William, 142.
 Pembroke, John, Earl of, 57.
 , Philip, Earl of, 4.
 Penyston, Anthony, 155.
 , Dorothea, 75.
 , Elizabeth, 75.
 , John, 75.
 , Thomas, 71, 73, 75, 146-9, 152-3, 155.
 , Agnes, wife of, 75.
 , Thomas (of the Inner Temple), 73.
 Pepur, Richard, 56, 104-9.
 Perkyns, John, 102.
 Persones, William, 97.
 Pett, John, 141-2.
 Philip Augustus, King, 42, 44.
 Plot, R., 20.
 Pogoan, John, 125.
 Poitou, 40.
 Pollard, Anthony, 77.
 , Ludovic, 133.
 , Philippa, 77.
 Pomerey, William, 122-7, 132-3, 137.
 Poole, Joseph, 73, 82.
 Pope, Hugh, 94.
 , Robert, 98.
 , William, 100.
 , Alexander, son of, 100.
 Poure (Power, Poor), Roger, 66, 117, 120*n.*, 123-7, 132-3.
 , Roger, father of, 117*n.*
 , Thomas, 128.
 Préaux, William des, 58.
 Presbyter, Josce, 43-4.
 Prior, Robert, 28, 91-3, 103.
 , family of, 31.
 Priour, Richard, 108.
 Prope, William, 103, 108.
 Pudell, Roger, 56, 104, 106-7.
 Purslowe, Sir Robert, 77-8.
 , Lettice, wife of, 77-8.
 Pyrtton, 101 and *n.*
 Pyte, John, 151.

 Queen's College (Oxford), 84.
 Queynton, Richard, 141-2.
 Quynaton, Robert, 101, 104, 106-8, 111.
 Quynthe, John, 103.

 Radeford, Roger, 101.
 Ralines, George, 157.
 Ranke, Thomas, 123-4, 126, 129-30, 132-3.

- Rankell, Peter, 82.
 Raynsford (Raynford), Elizabeth, 60, 118.
 , Henry (Harry), 60, 118, 121.
 , William, 60*n*.
 Reede, Edmund, 136 and *n*., 137.
 Reeve (le Reve, *Prepositus*), William the, 22, 155.
 Reginald (Regnald, Reynold, Reignald), John, 26, 98-100.
 Reginald, son of Elias of Chalford, 19.
 Reson, William, 103-5, 107-8.
 Reve, William, 124.
 Reynald, William, 155.
 Richard, son of Gilbert, 32.
 Richard I, King, 45.
 II, King, 52-4, 66.
 III, King, 4.
 Riche, Robert le, 88.
 Rollesham, Simon de, 87*n*.
 Rollright, Great, 2.
 Rotherfield Greys, 45.
 Round, Horace, 43.
 Rudduk, William, 97.
 Russell, John, Bishop of Lincoln, 67, 134.
 Ryman, Thomas, 122-3, 127.
 Rymer, Thomas, 138.

 St. Clement Danes, 84.
 St. James, chapel of, 18, 103.
 St. John, Thomas, 101.
 St. Mary (Oxford), Church of, 63.
 St. Mary (Warwick), College of, 10, 33, 113.
 St. Neots, Priory of, 43.
 St. Peter Colbrok (Winchester), 103.
 St. Peter (Westminster), Abbey of, 133.
 Sadler, Thomas, 64, 123-4, 126, 128-9.
 Salter, H. E., viii, 39, 45*n*., 133*n*.
 Sampson, Provost Henry, 62 and *n*., 64-7, 128-34, 136-7.
 Samwell, John, 125.
 Sanders, Thomas, 157.
 Sandys, Edwin, 80.
 Sarpeline, Alice, 25.
 Sarsden, 100*n*.
 Saucer, Nicholas, 108-10, 115, 117.
 Saumurois, 40.
 Scaredale Wapentake, 49.
 Schuppenhull Manor, 52.
 Scirpenbeck, Lords of, 40.
 Selatter, family of, 31.
 , John, 102*n*.
 , Richard, 128.
 , Thomas, 102.
 ,, Agnes, relist of, 102, 107.

 Senior, Hugh, 85.
 Senlac, Battle of, 35.
 Serchedene, Thomas, 114.
 Sessiones, William, 156.
 Sesswells Barton. *See* Barton Shars-hill.
 Shaa, Edmund, 141*n*.
 , Sir John, 141 and *n*., 142.
 Shareshull, William de, 49, 51-2, 55, 93-9.
 ,, William, son of, 33, 49 and *n*., 52, 55, 94-6, 98-9, 103-4.
 ,, William, grandson of, 49 and *n*., 52, 55, 56, 98-9, 103-5, 107
 Sharp, Christopher, 157.
 , Francis, 156.
 Shayler, Elizabeth, 158.
 Sheldon, Anne, 77.
 , Edward, 77.
 , Philippa. *See* Pollard.
 , Ralph, 73, 76-7.
 , William, 76.
 , pedigree of, 77*n*.
 Sheriff's tourn, 24-6.
 Shipton, 29*n*., 125*n*.
 Shirburn Castle, 54, 88, 99, 101, 127*n*.
 Siwelle, William de, 101.
 Skeyman, Robert, 123-4, 126, 132-3.
 Smalchaf, Richard, 29, 97.
 ,, Matilda, wife of, 97.
 , William, 29, 92-3, 155.
 Smyth, Henry, 30, 108, 113.
 , Sir James, 81*n*.
 , Robert, 73, 80, 81*n*.
 Snappe, Walter, 108.
 Snowe, John, 141.
 Somerby, Geoffrey, 113.
 Somerton, Nicholas de, 98.
 Somerton, Thomas, 115.
 Souldern, 53.
 Spelsbury, 1-2, 4, 8, 10-11, 17-8, 30, 33, 54, 57, 63, 66, 69, 71, 75, 81, 83-4, 94, 96, 99-100, 104, 109, 112-4, 120*n*., 125*n*., 127, 138.
 Staffordshire, Sheriff of, 49*n*.
 Stalin, Joseph, 157.
 Stamford Bridge, battle of, 35.
 Standard, battle of, the, 36.
 Standlake, 45, 47.
 Stanton Harcourt, 4, 119*n*.
 Stapleford Tany, 125.
 Staple, statute of the, 59.
 Staunton, John (Prior of Cold Norton), 32.
 Stenton, Thomas, 122*n*.
 Stephen, King, 3, 36, 41, 45.

- Stephen, Hugh, 89.
 , Alice, wife of, 89.
 Stevens, Richard, 158.
 Stokenchurch, 53, 101*n*.
 Stokes (Stokys), John, 103.
 , Robert, 33, 72, 123, 125,
 139-40.
 , Thomas, 129.
 Stonham Aspal, 123, 132.
 Stonor, Witham, 136 and *n.*, 137.
 Stowe, John, 104, 106-7, 110, 111.
 Stratton, Walter de, 32*n*.
 Strenger, Richard, 128.
 Sturdy, Grace, 158.
 , John, 70.
 Sudeley, Baron. *See* Ralph Boteler.
 Sulhamstead Bannister, 133*n*.
 Sulwell, John, 72.
 Sutton, John (bailiff of Chadlington
 hundred), 108.
 , Master Roger, 68.
 , Thomas, 111.
 Sutton-on-Trent, family of,
 22, 47, 49, 51.
 , John de, 48, 66, 93.
 , Richard de, 47-8.
 , James, son of, 48 and *n*.
 , Richard, grandson of, 48
 and *n*.
 , Robert de, 66, 133-4.
 , Elizabeth, wife of, 66,
 133-4.
 , Roland de, 48.
 , Alicia, wife of, 48.
 , William de, 48.
 , Matilda, wife of, 48.
 , Robert, son of, 48.
 Swerford, 109, 114*n.*, 151.
- Tackley, 101*n.*, 135.
 , Thomas, 112, 114.
 Tanner, Nicholas, 128.
 , Robert, 103.
 Taston, 2.
 Taylor (Taillour, le Tailleur, etc.), Hugh,
 88.
 , Provost John, 65 and *n.*, 132,
 136-8 and *n.*, 140.
 , John (of Spelsbury), 112.
 , John (of Dean), 155.
 , Nicholas, 157.
 Taynton, 16.
 Teddington, 65, 73, 83.
Testa de Nevill, 44.
 Tetbury, 112.
 Tetsworth, 54, 101.
- Tew, Great, 2, 57, 63, 69, 90*n.*, 110-2,
 114, 116.
 , Little, 15, 54, 100.
 Thame, 53.
 Thenford, 47.
 Thomas, William, 93.
 Throckmorton, Sir Robert, 77.
 Titchmarsh, 116*n*.
 Tixall (Staffs.), 77.
 Torefray, William, 103, 105, 108, 112.
 Torstone, 139.
 Trillowe, John de, 90 and *n.*, 98.
 Trinder, Charles, 73*n*.
 , John, 73, 83.
 , William, 73, 83.
 Trollope, Thomas, 73.
 Tudor (Tuder), Anne, 84*n*.
 , Thomas, 73, 82, 84*n*.
 Tusmore, 118*n*.
 Tutbury, barony of, 36-8.
 Twywell, John de, 94.
 Tyverton, John, 102.
- Unton, Alexander, 151*n*.
 , Thomas, 151*n*.
- Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 18, 26.
 Veysy (Wyse, le Veysi), family of, 28.
 , Alice, 29.
 , Alicia, 102*n*.
 , John, 22, 31.
 , Thomas, 29, 89, 155.
 , William, 29, 31, 87, 89, 155.
 View of frankpledge, 24, 26.
- Wadley Manor, 151 and *n*.
 Waget, John, 115.
 Wakebridge, William de, 95.
 Wale, Adam, 88.
 , Henry, 30, 87-8.
 Waleys, William, 91, 105.
 Walewayn, Thomas, 56, 104-8.
 Walkelin, lord of Ferrières St. Hilaire,
 36.
 Walker, Elizabeth, 72, 74, 158.
 , Joseph, 71-2, 74, 158.
 Walkestede, Dame Elizabeth, 58-61,
 114-9, 122.
 , Sir Richard, 58-9, 61, 114-5,
 117, 122.
 , Sir Walter, 61.
 Wallingford Castle, 116*n*.
 Walter son of Gode, 85.
 son of Robert, 88.
 Walwyn, William, 33, 139 and *n.*, 140.
 Wanour, John, 115, 121.
 Ward silver, 26.
 Warden, Thomas, 141.

- Ware, Provost Thomas, 145-6 and *n.*
 Warland, William, 157.
 Warminster, 45.
 Waterperry, 106*n.*
 Watts, Miles, viii, 75*n.*
 Weble, Richard, 113.
 Wedeware, Thomas, 101-2.
 Welbeck Abbey, 50.
 Welle, William atte, 115.
 Weller, William, 114.
 Welwyke, William, 103.
 West, Thomas, 70.
 Westcombe, 83.
 Westcot, 71.
 Westminster, 33, 39, 89, 92-4, 96, 99,
 113, 133 and *n.*, 141*n.*
 Weston, Thomas, 127.
 Westwell, 73, 83.
 Whatnall, John, 141.
 Wheatfield Manor, 33-4.
 Wheler, John, 128.
 Whetcroft (Derby), 95*n.*
 Whitbell, Nicholas, 125, 127.
 Whitfield (Wetefeld, Whitefeld, Whyt-
 feld), Elias de, 34.
 , Elias, son of, 34.
 , Geoffrey de, 33.
 , Henry de, 34*n.*
 , John, 100.
 , John (junior), 103, 108.
 , Peter de, 33.
 , Ralph de, 16, 34.
 , Richard de, 34*n.*
 , Richard, 101-2, 120.
 , Robert de, 33 and *n.*, 34 and *n.*
 Whitgrene, Robert, 114.
 Whychefeld, John de, 97.
 Whyrlocke, Richard, 121-3, 125, 127.
 Whyton, George, 75.
 Wik, Richard le, 155.
 Wilcote, 57.
 Wilcotes, Elizabeth. *See* Raynsford.
 , John, 56-8*n.*, 59 and *n.*, 60
 and *n.*, 61, 63, 101*n.*, 102-3, 108-
 12, 115-6, 118, 119 and *n.*, 122,
 125.
 , Alice, wife of, 57, 58 *n.*,
 63, 110.
 , Elizabeth, wife of, 57,
 58 and *n.*, 59*n.*, 61, 63, 110-12,
 115.
 , Margaret, 58-9, 61, 63, 110-11,
 115, 118-9, 122, 140*n.*, 141.
 , Thomas, 17, 38, 58-63, 64*n.*,
 65-6, 69, 110-12, 115, 117-23, 138.
 , Eleanor, wife of, 63-4,
 66, 124-8.
 Wilcotes, William, lord of Headington,
 57, 102.
 , family of, 75, 93*n.*, 117*n.*
 Wilikynes, John, 92-3.
 Wilks, John, 71, 158.
 Wilkyns, John, 100.
 Willesford, Edmund, 140 and *n.*
 William I, King, 35-6, 38, 41*n.*
 William, son of Reginald, 22.
 , Thomas, 155.
 Williamscothe, Richard de, 55, 93 and
n., 95, 101.
 , Sir Thomas de, 88*n.*, 98 and *n.*
 , Richard de, son of, 88
 and *n.*
 Willyngham, William, 115, 117.
 Wilmot, Simon, 72, 74.
 Wilton, Walter de, 32*n.*
 Wimberville, Elias de, 42-3, 47, 85.
 , Roger de, 42.
 Win, Dionisia, 86.
 , Hugh, 86.
 Winchcombe Abbey, 4*n.*, 18, 38, 64,
 79, 89*n.*, 129.
 Winchester, 56-7.
 Winter, Margaret, 155.
 Witney, 72, 81-2.
 Woode, William, 64, 129, 140.
 Woodstock, 5, 19, 96, 139.
 Wootton, 13, 95*n.*
 , John, 32 and *n.*, 33.
 Worcester, 67.
 Worksop, 48.
 Wormsley, 53, 101 and *n.*
 Wormyswell, Thomas, 68, 137 and *n.*,
 138-9*n.*
 Worthington, Otto de, 105.
 Wrenche, William, 114, 121.
 Wright, John, 74.
 , William, 68.
 Wyche, Peter de, 93.
 Wychwood Forest, 1, 3-4, 44.
 Wyesthorpe, John, 98.
 Wyghthull (Wythull), Robert, 94, 97,
 100.
 , Elizabeth, wife of, 100.
 Wyghtell, Walter, 120 and *n.*, 122.
 Wykeham, Thomas, 109 and *n.*, 113.
 , Bishop William of, 109*n.*
 , 113.
 Wylsford, Provost Edmund, 144.
 Wymborne, Peter, 125 and *n.*
 Wymington, 88*n.*
 Wynslow, William, 102.
 Yattendon, 116*n.*, 125*n.*
 Younge, John, 113-4.

THE OXFORDSHIRE RECORDS SOCIETY

(Founded in 1919 for printing documents relating to the History
of the County.)

President.

THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD,
Vice-Chairman of the Oxfordshire County Council.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, D.D.
The Right Hon. The Lord Aldenham, F.S.A.
The Right Hon. The Lord Camoys.
The Right Hon. The Lord Sankey.
The Right Hon. The Lord Saye and Sele.
The Right Hon. The Lord Wyfold.
The Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, P.C., M.A., F.B.A.
Sir Charles Firth, F.B.A., D.Litt., etc. Rev. F. N. Davis, B.A., B.Litt.
The Right Rev. Bishop Shaw, D.D. A. G. Little, D.Litt., F.B.A.
The President of Trinity College. T. Loveday, M.A.
Colonel Buchan, C.H., M.A., LL.D., M.P. A. E. Preston, F.S.A., J.P.

The Council.

1934-1935.

Rev. H. E. Salter, D.Litt., M.A., F.B.A., *Fellow of Magdalen College (Chairman).*
Rev. C. C. Brookes, M.A.
Miss C. Violet Butler, M.A., *Society of Oxford Home Students.*
R. Cartwright, Esq., M.A.
Miss Coate, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Tutor, Lady Margaret Hall.*
The Hon. Elsie Corbett, J.P.
C. F. Corbould-Ellis, Esq., J.P.
T. Cottrell-Dormer, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. T. Evans, M.A., F.S.A., *Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold.*
Strickland Gibson, Esq., M.A., *Keeper of the University Archives.*
Miss Rose Graham, D.Litt., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., *General Editor,*
Canterbury and York Society.
T. F. Hobson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., J.P.
R. W. Jeffery, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Fellow of Brasenose College.*
S. D. Kitson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
L. G. Wickham-Legg, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Fellow of New College.*
R. Lennard, Esq., M.A., *Fellow of Wadham College.*
Miss Lodge, D.Litt., Litt.D., F.R.Hist.S., M.A., C.B.E.
F. M. Powicke, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., *Regius Professor of Modern Hist.*
H. E. Stilgoe, Esq., F.S.A.
Rev. A. J. Whyte, D.Litt., M.A., *Vicar of South Newington.*

Hon. Treasurer.

CYRIL W. HURST, Esq.
22, Oxford Road, Banbury, Oxon.

Hon. Secretary and General Editor.

J. HAUTENVILLE COPE, Esq., F.R.Hist.S.,
Finchampstead Place, Berks.

Assistant Hon. Secretary.

MRS. COPE.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I.—The Society shall be called THE OXFORDSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.

II.—The Object of the Society shall be to print and distribute to subscribers such documents relating to the history of the County of Oxford as have not been previously edited ; to print other material relating to the history of the County ; and to endeavour to give advice and assistance to custodians of historical records for the care and preservation of such records.

III.—The Annual Subscription shall be half a guinea payable in advance on the first of January. The annual subscription may be commuted for a single subscription of seven guineas. After 200 members have joined the Society an entrance fee of five shillings may be charged.

IV.—Each member of the Society, having paid his or her subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of every work produced by the Society, and to vote at the general meetings held within the period subscribed for.

V.—The Management of the Society shall be vested in a Council consisting of not less than six or more than twenty ordinary members together with the President, Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Secretary as *ex officio* members, all to be elected at the Annual General Meeting. Vacancies occurring between the General Meetings may be filled by the Council itself. Two ordinary members of the Council shall retire each year and not be eligible for re-election within that year.

VI.—A General Meeting of subscribers shall be held annually in Oxford to receive the Secretary's report of the work of the Society, and the Treasurer's financial statement ; to elect officers for the ensuing year ; and to transact the business of the Society generally. Notice of any other business to be brought forward shall be given to the Secretary in the course of the preceding December. A special general meeting may be held at any time by direction of the Council, or on request of not less than ten members of the Society in writing.

VII.—The Council shall meet at least once in every year, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by itself. Three members, excluding the Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall form a quorum.

VIII.—These rules may not be amended or altered except at the Annual General Meeting after seven days' notice to members.

OXFORDSHIRE RECORDS SOCIETY

VOLUMES ALREADY ISSUED.

1919.

- I. *Chantry Certificates and Edwardian Inventories of Church Goods.* Edited by Miss ROSE GRAHAM, D.Litt., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

1920.

- II. *Parochial Collections of Anthony Wood and Richard Rawlinson* (Part I). Edited by Rev. F. N. DAVIS, M.A., B.Litt.

1921.

- III. *Charters of Newington Longeville Priory.* Edited by Rev. H. E. SALTER, D.Litt., M.A., F.B.A., Fellow of Magdalen College.

1922.

- IV. *Parochial Collections* (Part II).

1923.

- V. *A History of Glympton.* By Canon BARTNETT, M.A.

1924.

- VI. *Churchwardens Accounts of Marston, Spelsbury and Pyrton.* Edited by Rev. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A., and G. N. CLARK, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College.

1925.

- VII. *The Early History of Mapledurham.* By Rev. A. H. COOKE, M.A., Sc.D.

1926.

- VIII. *Adderbury Rectoria.* By T. F. Hobson, M.A., F.S.A.

1927.

- IX. *Manors and Advowson of Great Rollright.* By R. W. JEFFERY, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Fellow of Brasenose College.

1928.

- X. *Churchwardens Presentments in the Oxfordshire Peculiars of Dorchester, Thame and Banbury.* Edited by S. A. PEYTON Phil.D. Librarian, The University, Reading.

1929.

- XI. *Parochial Collections* (Part III).

1930.

- XII. *Feet of Fines Oxfordshire* (Part I). By the Rev. H. E. SALTER, D.Litt., M.A., F.B.A., Fellow of Magdalen College.

1931.

- XIII. *Charters of Goring* (Part I). Edited and Transcribed by T. R. GAMBIER-PARRY, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Keeper of the Oriental Department, Bodleian Library.

1932.

- XIV. *Charters of Goring* (Part II).

1933.

- XV. *Saxon Oxfordshire. Charters and Ancient Highways.* Edited and Transcribed by G. B. GRUNDY, D.Litt., M.A., Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

1934.

- XVI. *Oxfordshire Justices of the Peace in the Seventeenth Century.* By MARY STURGE GRETTON (Mrs. R. H. Gretton).

1935.

- XVII. *History of Dean and Chalford.* By M. D. LOBEL.

Members who desire to complete their sets of the publications should make early application to the Hon. Secretary as the stock of volumes is nearly exhausted.

Binding cases for any of the above volumes can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

IN PREPARATION.

The following are in course of preparation :—

Oxfordshire Wills. Edited by J. H. R. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

Henley Corporation Documents. Edited by Miss BRIERS.

OTHER PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE

History of Cold Norton Priory. By R. W. JEFFERY, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Fellow of Brasenose College.

A History of Caversham. By Miss SWADLING.

Customs of Wichwood Forest of 1455. Edited by the Rev. H. E. SALTER, D.Litt., M.A., F.B.A., Fellow of Magdalen College.

The Letters of Henry Stevens, Waggonmaster to the Royal Army, 1643-1644.

Chartulary of the Preceptory of Sandford-on-Thames.

Feet of Fines, Oxfordshire (Part II).

