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ADDERBURY "RECTORIA."

THE MANOR AT ADDERBURY BELONGING TO NEW
COLLEGE, OXFORD: THE BUILDING OF THE CHANCEL
1408-1418: ACCOUNT ROLLS, DEEDS AND COURT ROLLS.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION, ETC.

BY

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ISSUED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1926.

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NOTE.—Page 1, footnote, for 1534 read 1535.

PREFACE.

The thanks of the Author are offered to New College, Oxford, for permission freely to consult the documents preserved in their Muniment Room and to the Librarian for affording special facilities for work in the Library. Also he acknowledges with gratitude much assistance received from the Rev. H. Salter, M.A., whose valuable aid is always readily offered to those who deal with the records of Oxford and its County, Mr. C. R. Peers, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., of the University of Leeds, Mr. F. E. Howard, of Oxford, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office, and Mr. J. Hautenville Cope, F.R.Hist.S., the present Honorary Secretary and General Editor of the Society.

T.F.H.

As the newly appointed Hon. Secretary and General Editor of the Oxfordshire Record Society I should like to add a few lines to thank all those, who have so ably assisted me to produce this volume. First of all to the Warden and Fellows of New College for a welcome grant of £10 towards the publication of this volume, which has enabled us to produce the plan drawn by Mr. Howard, of Oxford. To Messrs. Burgess and Son, of Abingdon, who so readily came forward to undertake the contract and estimate, when the work had been returned by a local printer, and for the very prompt and efficient manner in which they have produced this number. Also thanks are due to those who have joined the Society, and I hope this forthcoming year will bring a further increase of subscribers into our ranks.

J.H.C.

INTRODUCTION.

The Compotus Rolls of the manor of Adderbury, a possession of New College, Oxford, which are printed here are selected from a long series of such Rolls, because they give the details of the construction, at the expense of the College, of the chancel of the village church between the years 1408 and 1419. They are the accounts of the receipts and expenses of the manor, which were rendered yearly to the College by the " Firmarius " or Bailiff,¹ who during the years in question was one John Berewyk. He rented or took over, usually for a term of five years, renewed from time to time, the whole of the incomings belonging to the College, paying for them a fixed *firma* or rent of £54 13s. 4d., and doubtless making such profits as he could secure from the transaction. The accounts run in each case from 26 March, the day following the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to the date of that Feast, 25 March, in the following year. Their special interest lies in the fact that they record the details, sometimes imperfect, but often very full, of the erection of a beautiful and costly building, the main features of which are still undisturbed, although much " restoration " has taken place. They also give useful information about methods of building, conditions of labour, rendering of accounts, etc., during the late Middle Ages. These matters are commented upon in subsequent pages. The following is a summary of the building operations carried out, offered as an introduction to the Rolls, which are written in Latin.

¹ Bailiff is perhaps the most convenient term for " firmarius," even if not absolutely accurate.

The heading *Novum Edificium* appears first in the Roll for 9–10 Henry IV. and marks the commencement of the rebuilding of the chancel. The sum spent is smaller than in any other year during the construction, being only £5 5s. 10½*d.* Richard Winchcombe commences work on the “principal window” and receives £2 in part payment on his contract for £5 13s. 4*d.* Eleven cartloads of stone are brought from Teynton and labourers start clearing a quarry at Adderbury itself for obtaining stone “for the building of the chancel.” Wedges for splitting stone are purchased and Richard Young, described as a mason, Richard Palmer and Thomas Clerk are hired, the first at 4½*d.* per day, the others at lower wages, for short periods and are engaged in “scappling” or rough-hewing stone. The heading “New Building” appears again in the next Roll for 10–11 Henry IV., and shows a larger expenditure, £16 14s. 2½*d.* Richard Winchcombe continues his contract-work on the principal window of the chancel and earns a further sum of £1 13s. 4*d.* Labourers quarrying stone (at Adderbury ?) are paid £4 2s. 1*d.* and the wages of the several workmen engaged on scappling stone come to the fairly large sum of £7 19s. 5½*d.* Hammers, wedges and other requisites of both iron and wood are bought for use in the quarry and several carters are hired to cart stone from Teynton and also, apparently, from the local quarry. Finally Thomas Huntingdon is paid for timber purchased from him for work to be done for the chancel.

In the Roll for the year 11–12 Henry IV. a slightly larger outlay is recorded viz., £17 6s. 2½*d.*, as expended on the new building. Neither the head mason—Winchcombe—nor any of the under-masons subsequently mentioned are named in the Roll. The main expense is for the wages of quarrymen and masons working at Teynton and also for stone bought from them “ad edificacionem cancellæ,” the sum given being £15 16s. 8*d.* The cost of cartage of stone from Teynton is

£1 4s. 7½*d.*, which denotes quite a small amount, as from other Rolls it would appear that the usual charge was two shillings and sixpence per load. There is a significant entry of 4s. 11*d.* for “*tabulis emptis pro moldes*” and for hammers. These “*moldes*” seem to be what are now called “*templets*,” guides used by masons for the shaping of their stones, cut out of thin boards (*tabule*) or in modern times out of sheet zinc. Winchcombe’s work on the chancel window was not continued and he was absent during this period. None of the other masons were at work at Adderbury and the year was evidently one of preparation and used for the collection of materials. A small expense is noted for repairs of other buildings, probably the hall and certain chambers in the rectory.

The year 12–13 Henry IV. is again an easy year, the expenditure falling to £12 19s. 6*d.* Winchcombe is, however, present for a time at least and completes his work upon what is here called the “*Gable-window*.”¹ He and his *socii* or fellow masons are paid for scappling stone and Gylkes, the (local) carpenter, receives £1 7s. 10*d.* for timber bought in the Forest of Wychwood for the chancel and for carting it to Adderbury. There is a purchase of more timber at Wychwood and of more stone at Teynton.

The first four years of building constitute a period of preparation and preliminary work, mainly occupied with quarrying, carting, scappling of stone and the preparation of the stonework for the great east window. Winchcombe is recorded as present during the first, second and fourth years, engaged on his contract for this window and during the third year he does not seem to have attended. The total expenditure for these four years is only slightly over £52 or an average of

¹ “*Factura de le Gabilwyndowe*” must mean the “*preparation*” of the stones for the window, which was not placed in position until the following year—13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V.—when the “*Synctor*,” or wooden mechanism for centring the arch, was used “*pro magna fenestra deponenda*.”

£13 in each year. Nothing is contributed by the College directly towards the cost, which is defrayed out of the bailiff's rent, and a considerable surplus, amounting during the four years to about £178 (a yearly average of £44 10s. 0d.) is handed over to the College. The following four years are those of greatest activity and largest expense. Winchcombe appears to have been present throughout this later period and in constant charge of the operations. The total outlay for these four years is just over £270 (a yearly average of £67 10s. 0d.); and no surplus is paid to the College, while the bursars contribute on behalf of the College sums amounting in all to over £61, to be used for building.

During the year 13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V. the expense recorded for building is £52 13s. 9½d., which exceeds the entire total for the first four years. It is detailed under three headings. The first is "Purchase of stores, stones and implements"—£13 19s. 11½d. This includes freestone bought at Teynton (£5 5s. 9d.) and the cartage of fifty loads of stone from that quarry, the price per load being two shillings and sixpence, a considerable sum, but doubtless justified by the distance—about twenty miles—and the probable state of the roads or tracks. The vicar (John Monk) seems to have done the larger part of the carting and instead of taking the full amount due of £4 7s. 6d. received only £2 5s. 0d. and made a present to the College of the surplus. Stokton, the smith, provides six hinges for the doors of the chancel, the sacristy and the staircase. A new wedge is purchased and all wedges and picks are welded and steeled. The smith of Charlton receives 40s. 2d. for 251 pounds of ironwork and a quantity of utensils, etc., needed for the work are procured—a tub for carrying water, bowls, casks, sieves, ladles, dishes, a sling for raising stones, a basket for moving lime and hurdles for making the scaffold. The need for the scaffold points to a much more advanced stage of construction. Certain small items at the

end of this heading seem to refer to work other than that in the chancel.

The wage item in this year (payments to masons and labourers) is large—£37 8s. 7d.—although not so large as in any of the subsequent three years. In this account the rates of weekly wages paid to masons, etc., are given and upon these I have commented elsewhere. Winchcombe with his apprentice and the other masons do not appear to have been in constant attendance until after February 18th. Reed and Saltcombe—the two chief craftsmen under Winchcombe—are paid 6s. 0d. for advice, possibly during the absence of their master mason. A lump sum of £5 16s. 5½d. is given as paid to a labourer named Gentleman and seven other labourers for general work between 1 April and 6 October and Gentleman and his *socii* are also paid 16s. 8d. for piece work in laying the walls of the chancel and digging the foundations. Further expense is recorded in connexion with the *magna fenestra* and other windows, including the making of a “synctor,” for centring the arch. Gylkes the carpenter and his “famulus” are employed in making barrows, sleds, hods and trays and a carpenter is engaged to prop the barn for making or extending the quarry, the foundations possibly being underpinned. Again some small items are possibly not referable to the chancel.

A third heading appears; “Necessary and outside costs with expenses of the Warden and others,” with an outlay of £1 10s. 6d., out of which £1 5s. 3d. concerns the chancel. Ale to the value of one shilling is provided for the carters bringing the stone for the foundations, a foundation ceremony possibly being indicated. More ale is provided for the masons and labourers. Reed, the second mason, is paid for riding to Teynton, probably for the choice of better stone. Hoops are bought for a tub and a cask and also grease for the “vernun.” This entry is premature, for the purchase of this machine

appears in the next account. Master W. Mownter¹ has his expenses paid for riding to Teynton and Wychwood, evidently on the business of selecting building-stone and timber. And the account finally contains the charge for the "commons" of Master W. Mownter, living with the vicar for sixteen weeks, and those of his attendant boy for five weeks. The receipts for this year include a sum of £1 6s. 8*d.* for the sale to Richard Dene of window glass with frame-work, probably from the old chancel. During this year the total expenditure is about equal in amount to the bailiff's rent and there is no surplus to hand over to the College bursars, although no direct contribution is made from College funds towards the work.

In the next account year—1-2 Henry V.—the sums spent upon the chancel are greater than those of any other of the ten years of building, both in materials and in wages, and amount in all to £83 12s. 10*d.* As a consequence of this the College is under the necessity of making a direct contribution from its funds, viz., £26 13s. 0*d.* "Purchase of stores and other requisites" accounts for £27 17s. 11*d.* of the whole. Stone is bought at Teynton for £5 8s. 8*d.* and sixty-two loads are carted at 2s. 6*d.* per load from the quarry there by the bailiff, John Scott and the vicar who makes a present of 16s. 8*d.* to help the work, receiving £2 13s. 4*d.* only instead of his full charge of £3 10s. 0*d.* Eighteen quarters of quicklime are procured. Twenty-four cartloads of timber are brought from the Forest of Wychwood by Richard Bradwell and Robert at-the-Green-of-Walcot. It is evident that the walls had risen to a considerable height and that the stones could no longer be set in place by masons working from the ground. In the previous account the purchase of twenty-one hurdles is mentioned "pro scaffold faciendo" and here nails are bought "pro le scaffold faciendo." This of course means that the

¹ See page 65.

rising walls were surrounded by scaffolds, constructed in much the same manner as at present except that hurdles were used for making platforms. In connexion with the mention of materials for the scaffolds the items in this Roll should be noted which deal with another necessary instrument. The sum of 15s. 7½*d.* is recorded as spent on the purchase of "i vernum cum rongis et virgis" i.e., a windlass or small crane with its framework and supports. This is a machine constantly appearing in mediæval building accounts, sometimes under its English name of a "windas." For its working a sling—"pro le vernum pro lapidibus levandis"—is bought for 6½*d.* Hoops—probably for the drum—and cramps to be used with it cost a further 2s. 3*d.*, being supplied by William, the smith of Adderbury. The "vernum" would appear not to have worked quite satisfactorily for during the year John Carpenter and his famulus have to spend four and a half days over repairing it, at a cost of 3s. 9*d.* Wedges and picks and a "crow" are steeled and welded by the local smith, who also provides more hinges for the door of the sacristy and binds a hod with iron. The other items in the account are unimportant with the exception of the cartage of two large beams from Shipton, probably for the construction of the rood-loft.

In this year the account for wages—(wages of masons and labourers)—is the largest recorded, £54 10s. 6*d.* Payments to Winchcombe and his apprentice and to the other masons are given under three periods, from 8 October to All Saints Day (1 November), from that date until the Feast of the Purification (2 February) and from then until Michaelmas. Reed and Saltcombe, the two chief masons under Winchcombe, are employed during the entire time, other masons named being Norton, Payn, Rudyfer, Cropredy, Day and Newton, who receive the same wage as Reed and Saltcombe; Ypewell, receiving threepence a week less and Clerk, receiving a still lower wage. Gentleman at 1s. 6*d.* weekly and Mall, Yrysch,

Richard Berewyk and Hunt at 1s. 8d. weekly each—all labourers and employed at a much lower rate than any of the masons—are engaged in digging in the quarry and working for the masons for thirty weeks of the year. Finally John Carpenter, the most important workman after the master mason, receives £2 16s. 8d. in part payment of his contract price, the total of which is, as will be seen, £8 3s. 4d. for constructing the roof of the chancel. It is clear that by this time considerable progress has been made and that the walls are in places sufficiently high for work on the roof to be commenced.

A third heading appears in this account, "Expenses of the Warden and other outside expenses," the items in which are mostly referable to the building. Carpenter is paid 3s. 4d. for going to the College "pro taxa Cancellæ capiendæ," that is, for getting his contract for making the roof. There would be a meeting with the College authorities, who doubtless looked and talked as wisely as they could, while the craftsman explained his ideas and plans and received their suggestions as deferentially as possible. Reed is sent off on a four days' tour to secure the assistance of masons. Probably few of these were local men; the masons were a travelling fraternity and went from place to place as their services were required. Winchcombe makes a special journey to Teynton to choose the stone wanted for the better work. William Mownter is paid his expenses for riding to Teynton and Charlbury (the latter in the Forest of Wychwood) to secure stone and timber respectively. Ale is provided for the masons and labourers on various occasions at a cost of fourteen pence. Master William (Mownter) has his "commons" paid for fifteen weeks at thirteence weekly, being in residence for supervision during this period, and his boy is with him for three weeks at fourpence weekly for his commons.

The succeeding year—2-3 Henry V.—is also expensive, the total disbursements amounting to £68 11s. 1½d., the bulk

of the expenditure being in wages. Here again the College assists with a contribution from its funds of £26 6s. 4d. The first heading, "Purchase of stores and other requisites," totals £13 7s. 6½d. only. It includes, *inter alia*, 118 pounds of ironwork, three hinge-parts for the upper door of the sacristy, the steeling and welding of wedges and picks, nails and hurdles for the scaffolds, an old cable, probably for the "vernum," bought in the previous year (10s. 0d.), a new cable bought during the year for 16s. 4d., and quick-lime. Further, John Colerne is paid for stone bought during the previous year and for freestone supplied from the quarry "ad edificacionem cancellæ" during the year. John Scott brings twenty-seven and John Berewyk three cartloads of stone from the quarry at Teynton at two shillings and sixpence per load. The great expense of the year is for wages, £49 12s. 4d. The payments to the masons are chronicled under four periods, (1) from 1 October to the Feast of Simon and Jude (28 October), (2) from All Saints Day (1 November) to the Feast of the Purification (2 February) (a period of low wages), (3) thence onward to 3 August and (4) the time subsequent to this, the whole number of men not working for the entire period. The masons named are Winchcombe with his apprentice, Reed, Saltcombe, Rudyfer, Cropredy, Day, Clerk and Ypewell, but they do not appear all to have been employed for the whole time. Norton, Payn and Newton fall out and three new men appear—Birch, Palmer and Lawrence—Birch being one of the superior workmen. The labourers—digging in the quarry and working for the masons—are very much the same as before, but are noted only for the period from 2 February to 3 August. John Carpenter continues his contract work on the roof and earns a further sum of £2 13s. 4d.

In this account a new heading appears, "Costs of carts and other requisites," occasioned apparently by the amount of cartage which was going on. Possibly some of the carting

was done by customary tenants, the College providing the provender for the horses and paying for repairs. Straw, peas, hay and oats are paid for and also the expenses of repairing harness and carts. During three parts of the year a special carter is employed at a salary of fifteen shillings with nineteen and tenpence for his commons. The total under this heading is £5 11s. 3*d.* Under a separate small heading are given the expenses of the Warden and others with him and also the local contribution towards the maintenance of the clerical representatives at the Council of Constance, "pro unione habenda," for securing the unity of Christendom. The important events then taking place in Europe have their echo in the records of a remote Oxfordshire manor. An allowance of 13s. 4*d.* is made to W.M.—Master William Mownter—for his work during the previous year and an item of one pound is introduced to cover the wages of certain masons omitted in the account.

In 3-4 Henry V. there is almost equal activity, at an expense of £65 8s. 2*d.* The total under the heading "Empcio stauri cum aliis necessariis" is very much the same as in the previous year—£13 12s. 9½*d.* There is a purchase of 138 lbs. of ironwork from the smith of Charlton and 3s. 9*d.* is paid for cutting and making iron instruments from material belonging to the College. The "vernum" gives trouble and a small sum is paid for mending it. A considerable quantity of freestone is bought from John Colerne of Teynton and the vicar, John Scott and Berewyk do a fair amount of cartage, evidently from Teynton, as the old rate of half-a-crown per load is paid. A new carter appears, John Moreys. "Soluciones Lathamorum" is again a considerable item—£42 7s. 10½*d.* though slightly lower than in the previous year. In the heading itself it is specifically given as being for the period from 5 October until the following Michaelmas. The masons named include Winchcombe with his apprentice, Reed, Saltcombe, Birch, Payn (all mentioned

before), and three new men, Salford, Thomas Mason, and the father of the apprentice ; Rudyfer, Day, Cropredy, Clerk and Ypewell falling out from the list. The wages of the masons account for most of the total. Those of the labourers come to only £2 0s. 4½*d.* and no names are given. This seems to point to the fact that most of the rough labour is finished and that active operations are confined to masons doing the finer work. A small allowance is made to the vicar for some item omitted in the previous account. A third heading is "Outside payments and payments to glaziers" which is significant, as noting the entry upon the scene of the glaziers, who receive in part-payment of contract work the sum of £9. One other small charge is for "tips" given to masons and labourers during the year by order of the Warden. A fourth heading—"Expense Forinsece"—includes a further charge for the expenses of the clerical delegates at the Council of Constance—"pro unione habenda"—and also 5s. 0*d.* for those attending two Convocations at London. The allowances include one of £1 to Master John Love for services in the supervision of the work. Receipts are increased by a third—the last—contribution from College funds, £8 10s. 10*d.* ; further by payments from two other manors, £1 4s. 0½*d.* from Checkmore and £2 from Kingham, and also by the sale to the vicar, from store, of four horses with their harness and of a cart. Under this heading a total of £13 1s. 6½*d.* is recorded. This is the last account in which any considerable addition from outside sources (Forinsece) is noted beyond the usual rental paid by the Firmarius. It is in fact the last year of the chancel building in which any such addition is needed as henceforward the outgoings are not nearly so large.

This is seen in the succeeding account for 4–5 Henry V. where there is a fall in total expenditure to £45 9s. 0½*d.* "Empcio stauri cum aliis necessariis" is much as before—£14 15s. 1*d.* The larger items of outlay are again for freestone

bought and carted, 875 feet of stone costing £7 5s. 11d., thirty-two loads of stone being carted from Teynton at 2s. 6d. per load, and carts being also hired for the same purpose. The *vernum* again needs mending rather more elaborately, 7s. 6d. being paid for repairs at divers times and for timber used. The internal work is evidently commenced, as "Estrychbords"—(boards for panelling) are bought and 2900 nails of various kinds are purchased for the roofing of the chancel, and the cart of the "firmarius" is hired for carting boards from Oxford. The heading "Soluciones Lathamorum et Vitrariorum" comes to over £30. Winchcombe with his apprentice are at work with Saltcombe, Reed, Salford and the apprentice's father for a short time in October and the two former with Saltcombe, Salford and a new man, Warren, from the period from 6 June to 3 October. The number of the masons named is small and Reed, who has hitherto been constant in attendance, now falls out. On the other hand a special payment of £3 18s. 10d. is given as made to Winchcombe alone, who does not seem to have had in this particular matter even the help of his apprentice. This payment is for the shaping and carving or chipping (pro quadracione et dolacione) of 122 feet of stone at 2½d. per foot for the "aloures" (parapet or roof gangways) and for the "watertabula" (the weathering or sloping ledge for carrying off water), of 131 feet of ashlar at 1d. per foot and of 85 feet of stone "de le crest" (for the copings), at sixpence per foot. These items mark the final stages of the construction and it is significant for Winchcombe's general position in connexion with the whole work that he alone is engaged on the most important and finer labour. The completion of the roofing is shown by a final payment of £2 13s. 4d. to Carpenter in full discharge of his contract price. Apparently it was finished to the satisfaction of his employers, for he receives a "reward" or tip of 13s. 4d. in addition to his full price for the job. Plumbers are at work for the first time

in leading the roof and a man is hired for plastering the walls of the chancel. A further payment of £10 is entered as made to the glaziers on account of their work on three windows. A third heading notes tips given by the Warden from time to time to the carpenters and masons and to the carpenters specially at the time of setting in position the roof timbers, and also the expenses of three masons riding to the quarry about contract work, probably in connexion with the choosing of the best stone for the finer work. There is a small entry of twopence for parchment for making out this particular account. Possibly for previous accounts the material had been furnished by the College. In consequence of the decrease in expenditure the bailiff is for the first time for five years in a position to make a payment to the bursars of the College, the sum paid being £12 3s. 4d.

During the next year, 5-6 Henry V., the building of the chancel is finished. The main heading of the Account Roll, comprising a total expenditure of £24 10s. 7½d., although entitled "Costs of repairs to buildings and purchase of stores" which gives the idea that it deals with repairs to ordinary buildings only, is in fact concerned almost entirely with the chancel, and includes both material and wages, which are no longer kept under separate heads. Certain small items do however concern repairs to other buildings. For the chancel the following may be noted. The last stone needed is bought, ninety-six feet of freestone from John Colerne and other quarrymen, at Teynton, and carters are hired for bringing it to Adderbury, at the old half-crown rate. Small repairs are needed for the new building, nails, "pro reparacione cancelli" and solder "pro reparacione plumbi." Locks with keys and rings are procured for the three doors in the chancel, as also divers ironwork. A plasterer is at work on the walls. Seven carts are engaged to bring stone from Oxford. The wage items in this heading are considerable. Winchcombe, who

alone is mentioned by name, and other masons are paid for four weeks from October 3 to November 1. Winchcombe alone is hired for the completion of the chancel on contract terms and receives the large sum of £6, which includes "rewards" to himself and his assistants or "famuli." As usual certain labourers, unnamed, are paid for work done for the masons. Finally the glaziers receive the balance of their contract price in full discharge for the entire glazing of the chancel windows. The sum paid is £10 6s. 8d., making the total cost of the glass amount to £29 6s. 4d., a large sum, about one-thirteenth of the entire expense of the chancel. In this account three small extra receipts are recorded and a large item of expense is brought in from a back year, one hundred sheep bought from John Berewyk and handed over to store at Weedon. John Berewyk, the bailiff, dies during this year and is succeeded by a new official, Simon Veysey, both names appearing at the head of the Roll. The total of the chancel expenditure in this year is only £21 2s. 9½d. and a considerable surplus is handed over to the College. There are two small sums "allowed," one of twenty shillings stated by Master William Monk to have been paid to Winchcombe, a "respite" from the previous account, and twenty pence for hay bought for the carpenter's horse. This probably refers to the John Carpenter who contracted for the chancel roof and who seems not to have been a local man. He possibly had the keep of his horse on occasions when he was working on the spot, in addition to his price for the job.

The Roll for the year 6-7 Henry V. records only a small expenditure, mainly upon the repairs of ordinary buildings, as shown by the heading "Custus domorum" and I have included it in the series printed here chiefly as a specimen of the usual manorial repairing accounts. This heading contains only one item referable to the chancel, the insignificant sum of four shillings spent "in iii. quarteriis calcis vive emptis pro

pavimento Cancellæ," four quarters of quicklime bought for the pavement of the chancel. Under a special heading of outside payments—(*soluciones forinsece*)—however are shown the final items of cost for the chancel. These are one hundred shillings "pro consecracione nove cancellæ apud Abberbury" and a small charge of six shillings and eightpence "pro implecacione quarure ibidem infra ortum Rectorie." This last obviously refers to the small quarry opened at Abberbury itself in the early days of building, for the supply of the inferior stone used. The entry in the Roll for 9–10 Henry IV. is: "In soluto diversis laborariis laborantibus in quarera de Abberbury pro terra fodienda et pro fundamentis quarere habendis et petris fodiendis ad edificacionem Cancellæ ibidem." We now learn that it was situated within the garden of the rectory. Having served its purpose of assisting with the supply of stone it is filled in.

It is not difficult to ascertain from the Account Rolls for the eleven years under review the total cost to the College of building the new chancel. I have, in order to obtain this figure, run together the amounts of receipt and expenditure for the eleven years,¹ of which it will be remembered that ten only were years of building, the eleventh Roll containing only the very small charge for the pavement and the two items for the consecration and for filling in the quarry. On the receipt side the total amount of rent or *firma* received is £604 6s. 8d., for the first ten years £54 13s. 4d. yearly with an increase of £3 in the last year, under Simon Veysey. A direct contribution of £61 10s. 2d. is made from College funds in three instalments. The sundry receipts from other manors, sales, etc., amount to £8 19s. 2½d. These sums together with the arrears brought forward from the year 8–9 Henry IV. total £719 9s. 3½d.

¹ See pp. 24 and 25.

The figures on the expenditure side are as follows. The rent due to the Bishop of Winchester of one penny annually was only paid for the first seven years and was then allowed to fall into arrear. "Sundries"—the proportion paid towards the expenses of the Clergy and Ambassadors (*Ambasciatori*), a payment to the parishioners "pro ecclesia reconcilianda" and parchment account for £2 8s. 10½*d.* The expenses of the Warden and his companions come to £3 10s. 9*d.* A sum of £262 11s. 5½*d.* was paid over to the bursars of the College. "Custus Domorum," ordinary building repairs, account for £11 15s. 7½*d.*; this figure being arrived at by extracting from some of the headings items which have no relation to the chancel. Sheep bought and handed over to store at Weedon cost £7 10s. 0*d.* From the "allowances" I have taken out sums clearly referable to supervision and work in connexion with the chancel, in all £4 11s. 1½*d.*, and added them to the cost of building, leaving £14 18s. 3½*d.* as "allowed" under other heads. The figures being thus re-arranged I have arrived at a sum total of £399 5s. 4*d.* for the entire cost to the College of the chancel.

It will naturally be asked: What sum does this represent at present values? The question is extremely difficult to answer with accuracy. After a careful consideration of the differing estimates given by several historians and economists as to the comparative values of money in the 15th and 20th centuries it seems to me reasonable to accept as a multiplier the figure of thirty. This is, I believe, certainly not an over-estimate and it may well be an under-estimate to the extent of ten per cent. or more. It must be remembered that building costs have at least doubled since the War. If this figure is fairly correct (but I have no desire to force it upon my readers) the entire cost of the chancel would be approximately £12,000 in our present money, which is not improbable. Similarly, to take definite items, the contract prices given in certain cases would

be: for the work of the glaziers about £900, for the roofing by John Carpenter about £250, for the making of the east window by Winchcombe, to take one instance only of his special work, about £180. Some idea may be obtained as to the cost in modern money of any item in the whole series of accounts by using the suggested multiplier of thirty.

NOTE.—The spelling of the mediæval scribe is capricious and variable, e.g. the varying forms of the word “lathamus.” Contractions occasionally render the exact sense doubtful and it is hardly to be hoped that the transcripts are wholly free from error in the extensions adopted.

COMPOTUS ROLLS.

Abburbury. **COMPOTUS** Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
 ibidem a Crastino Annunciacionis Beate Marie
 anno Regis Henrici Quarti ix^o usque idem
 festum Annunciacionis Beate Marie extunc
 proxime sequens anno ejusdem Regis Henrici
 Quarti x^o.

Arreragia. Idem Johannes oneratur de xliiii*li*. xiiis. iii*d*. de
 arreragiis ultimi compoti anni preteriti.
 SUMMA xliiii*li*. xiiis. iii*d*.

Firma. Et de liiii*li*. xiiis. iii*d*. de firma Rectorie ibidem
 sic dimissa predicto Johanni ad terminum annorum.
 SUMMA liiii*li*. xiiis. iii*d*.
 SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
 xx
 iiiixix*li*. vis. viii*d*.

¹Resolucio
 Redditus. Inde compotat in reddito resolutio Episcopo Wyn-
 toniensi per annum *id*. SUMMA *id*.

Novum
 Edificium. In soluto Ricardo Wyncecombe latomo de novo
 faciendo i novam fenestram principalem ad
 Cancellam ibidem in parte cxiiis. iiiii*d*. xls. In
 soluto pro ii cuneis ferri emptis pro petris findendis
 viii*d*. In iii carectariis conductis pro petris a
 Teynton usque Abburbury cariandis quolibet
 capiente iis. pro carectata vis. In expensis viii

¹ This item of expense is not explained in the Compotus Rolls, but it appears among the outgoings in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*" of 1534 as a yearly rent paid to the Bishop of Winchester for a plot of ground lying in the village and used for the purpose of depositing manure, "pro una parcella terrae jacente in vico pro fimo superponendo."

hominum cariancium viii carectatas petrarum a dicto Teynton usque Abburbury de parte ut in victualibus pro eisdem emptis viis. *id.* In soluto diversis laborariis laborantibus in quarera de Abburbury pro terra fodienda et pro fundamentis quarere habendis et petris fodiendis ad edificacionem Cancellæ ibidem ut patet per paupyrium dicti operis examinatum et probatum xxxiiiis. *iiiiid.* In Ricardo Yonge latomo conducto pro petris scapulandis per xxvi dies capiente *iiiiid.ob.* per diem *ixs. ix*d.** In Ricardo Palmer conducto per xxi dies pro petris scapulandis capiente *iiiiid.ob.* per diem *vis. id.ob.* In Thoma Clerk conducto pro petris per viii dies scapulandis capiente *iiiiid.* per diem *iis.*
 SUMMA *cvs. xd.ob.*

Soluciones
Forinsece.

In soluto pro expensis Ambasciatorum laborancium versus Curiam Romanam pro unione habenda et Summo Pontifice faciendo sine *vs. xd.* allocatis in anno preterito *ixs. ix*d.** SUMMA *ixs. ix*d.**

Expense
Domini
Custodis
et aliorum.

Et in expensis Domini Custodis et aliorum Magistrorum Collegii cum illo ibidem hoc anno existencium per *iiii* vices in negociis Collegii *viis. vid.*
 SUMMA *viis. vid.*

Liberacio
Denariorum.

Et liberatos Magistro Willelmo Mounter et sociis suis Bursariis Collegii ad vices hoc anno cum *xiii*li.** solutis super reddicionem compoti *lxv*li.* iid.*

SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM ET LIBERACIONUM
 ACIONUM *lxxii*li.* iiis. iiiid.ob.*
 ET DEBET *xxviii*li.* iiis. iid.ob.*

NOTE.—In printing the subsequent Rolls space has been saved and needless repetition avoided by condensing the heading of each Roll and giving merely the amount of Arrears and "Firma" without the explanatory words.

Abburbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
 ibidem 26 March, 10 Henry IV.—25 March,
 11 Henry IV.**

Arrere *gia.*

*xxviii*li.* iiis. iid.ob.* SUMMA *xxviii*li.* iiis. iid.ob.*

Firma.	<p>liiii<i>li</i>. xiiis. iiiid. SUMMA liiii<i>li</i>. xiiis. iiiid. SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">xx iiiiiii<i>li</i>. xvvis. vid.ob.</p>
Resolucio Redditus.	<p>De quibus compotat in redditu resolutio Episcopo Wyntoniensi per annum <i>id</i>. SUMMA <i>id</i>.</p>
Novum Edificium.	<p>In soluto Ricardo Wyncecombe latomo de novo faciendo i novam fenestram principalem ad Cancellam ibidem sine xls. eidem solutis in anno preterito in partem solucionis cxiiis. iiiid. xxxiiis. iiiid. In malliis et cuneis ferri et aliis necessariis tam ligni quam ferri emptis pro quarera ut patet per paupirium de parcellis inde factum et examinatum vis. iiiid. In diversis laborariis conductis pro petris in quarera ad opus predictae Cancellae fodiendis ut patet in dicto paupirio inde examinato et probato iiiiii<i>li</i>. iis. <i>id</i>. In soluto pro vadiis diversorum latomorum scapu- lancium petras ad dictum opus ut in dicto paupirio plenius apparet viii<i>li</i>. xixs. <i>vd.ob</i>. In soluto diversis carectariis cariandis petras a querera de Teynton unacum expensis carectariorum carianidorum petras a dicta quarera de parte xxvvis. <i>vd</i>. In carectario vicarii ibidem conducto pro v carectatis petrarum a Teynton usque ibidem cariandis vis. viiiid. In soluto Thome Huntyngdon pro meremio ab eo empto pro opere dicte Cancellae per manus Gylkus carpenterii xxs. SUMMA xviii<i>li</i>. xiiis. iid.ob.</p>
Soluciones Forinsece.	<p>In dato parochianis pro ecclesia reconcilianda per preceptum Domini Custodis xiiis. iiiid. SUMMA xiiis. iiiid.</p>
Expense Domini Custodis.	<p>Et in expensis Domini Custodis et aliorum Magistrorum Collegii cum illo comedencium pro statu Rectorie supervidendo et operibus ordinandis ut patet per iiiii bullas sigillatas. viiis. SUMMA viiis.</p>
Liberaciones Denariorum.	<p>Et liberatos Magistro Johanni Sargon et sociis suis bursariis Collegii ad vices hoc anno xxxviii<i>li</i>. xiiis. iiiid.</p>

Et liberatos eidem M. Johanni et sociis suis
bursariis Collegii mense Septembris super reddi-
cionem compoti sui *xid.*

SUMMA *xxxviii. xiiii. iiid.*
SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM ET LIBERA-
CIONUM *lvli. ixs. xd.ob.*
ET DEBET *xxviii. vis. viiid.*

Abberbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 11 Henry IV.—25 March,
12 Henry IV.**

Arreragia.

xxviii. vis. viiid.

Firma.

liiii. xiiii. iiid.
SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
xx
liiii.

Resolucio
Redditus.

De quibus comptat in reddito resoluta Episcopo
Wyntoniensi per annum *id.* SUMMA *id.*

Novum
Edificium.

Et solutum quareriis et latomis laborantibus
apud quareram de Teynton tam pro stipendio eorum
quam pro petris ab eisdem emptis ad edificacionem
Cancelle de Abburbury ut in papirio Johannis
Berewyk inde examinati et probato plenius apparet
xvli. xv. viiid. Et solutum pro tabulis emptis
pro moldes et malliis ferri emptis ad dictum opus
ut patet in dicto papirio *iiii. xid.* Et solutum
pro expensis diversorum hominum laborancium cum
diversis carectis parochianorum de parte cariandorum
petras de Teynton usque Abburbury ut patet in
dicto papirio *xxiiii. viid.ob.*

SUMMA *xviii. vis. iid.ob.*

Custus
Domorum.

In i tegulatore conducto pro Aula et camera in
parte de novo removendis et ad tascham co-
operiendis *xxiiii. iiid.* In tylpynnes emptis ad
dictum opus *viid.* In lathenayll emptis ad dictum
opus *iiid.* In sclatstons emptis ad dictum opus
xvid. In i carectore conducto pro calce a Wytteney
usque ibidem carianda pro opere predicto *iiii.*

In xviii crestys emptis ad dictum edificium xviii*d.*
SUMMA xxxis. ii*d.*

Expense
Domini
Custodis.

In expensis Domini Custodis existentis ibidem per
ii vices hoc anno pro statu Rectorie supervidendo
ut patet per billam sigillatam iiis. SUMMA iiis.

Liberacio
Denariorum.

Et liberatos Magistro Johanni Love et sociis suis
bursariis Collegii per vices hoc anno xxv*li.* vis. viii*d.*
Et liberatos eidem M. Johanni et sociis suis
bursariis mense Octobris super reddicionem compoti
sui ix*li.* vis. viii*d.* SUMMA xxxiiii*li.* xiiis. iii*d.*
SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM ET LIBER-
ACIONUM liii*li.* xiiis. ix*d.* ob.
ET DEBET xxviii*li.* vis. ii*d.* ob.

Abburbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 12 Henry IV.—25 March,
13 Henry IV.**

Arreragia.

xxviii*li.* vis. ii*d.* ob. SUMMA xxviii*li.* vis. ii*d.* ob.

Firma.

liii*li.* xiiis. iii*d.* SUMMA liii*li.* xiiis. iii*d.*
SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
xx
iiiiii*li.* xixs. vid. ob.

Resolucio
Redditus.

De quibus compotat in reddito resoluta Episcopo
Wyntoniensi per annum id. SUMMA id.

Novum
Edificium circa
Cancellam.

In soluto diversis lathomis conductis per dietam
videlicet Ricardo Wynchecombe et sociis suis pro
petris scapulandis ad edificacionem Cancellae ibidem
ut patet per parcelas Johannis Berewyk in presencia
Domini Custodis inde examinati super Audicionem
compoti istius probatas viii*li.* xviiis. In soluto dicto
Ricardo Wynchecombe pro factura del le Gabil-
wyndowe dicte Cancellae in completa solucione ut
patet per dictas parcelas dicti Johannis xxxixs. viii*d.*
In soluto Johanni Gylkus carpentario pro meremio
empto apud Wychewode pro dicta Cancellae prout
patet per dictas parcelas xxs. In soluto eidem
pro cariagio dicti meremii ab Wychewode predicto

usque Abburbury ut patet per parcelas dicti
Johannis inde probatas viis. *xd.* In rewardis factis
dicto Johanni Berewyk pro carecta sua una vice
querenda meremium apud Wychewode et *xxi*
carectatis aliis petrarum apud Teynton *xxs.* In
solutio Coulner pro petris ab eodem emptis apud
Teynton *xvs.* SUMMA *xlii. xixs. vid.*

Soluciones
Forinsece.

Et in soluto pro expensis procuratorum cleri
Lincolniensis existencium London. in ultima con-
vocacione cleri *xxiiid.ob.* SUMMA *xxiiid.ob.*

Expense
Domini
Custodis
et aliorum.

In expensis Domini Custodis et aliorum Magis-
trorum cum illo existencium ut patet per bullam
sigillatam *iiiiis. vd.* SUMMA *iiiiis. vd.*

Liberaciones
Denariorum.

Et liberatos Magistro Willelmo Mounter et sociis
suis bursariis Collegi ad vices *xxxli. vis. viiid.*

Et liberatos eidem Magistro Willelmo et sociis
suis bursariis Collegii mense Octobris super reddi-
cionem compoti, *ixli. vs.* SUMMA *xli. xis. viiid.*
SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM ET LIBER-
ACIONUM *liiil. xviiis. viiid.ob.*
ET DEBET *xxixli. xxiiid.*

Abberbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 13 Henry IV.—25 March,
1 Henry V.**

Arreragia.

xxixli. xxiiid.

Firma.

liiil. xiiis. iiiid.

Receptio
Forinseca.

Et de *xxvis. viiid.* receptis in partem solucionis
de fenestra vitrea cum ferris Ricardo Dene venditis.
SUMMA *xxvis. viiid.*
SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS

xx

liiivli. xxiiid.

Resolucio
Redditus.

De quibus compotat in reddito resolutio Episcopo
Wyntoniensi per annum *id.* SUMMA *id.*

Empcio stauri
et lapidum et
instrument-
orum.

Et solutum Johanni Colerne de Teynton pro liberis petris ab eodem emptis ad opus Cancellæ ibidem hoc anno *cvs. ixd.* Et solutum vicario ibidem pro cariagio xxxv bigatarum a Teynton et i cariagio i trabis a Whychewod capienti pro cariagio *iis. vid. xlvs.* et non plus quia contulit Collegio residuam partem. Et solutum firmario ibidem pro cariagio vi bigatarum petrarum cum allocacione facta sibi pro laboribus suis hoc anno *xxiiis. iiid.* Et solutum Johanni Scott pro cariagio ix bigatarum petrarum a Teynton capienti pro cariagio ut supra *xxiis. vid.* Et solutum Johanni Stokton fabro pro vi gumphis pro iii hostiis videlicet Cancellæ Vestibuli et Assensorii ponderantibus *xiiii li.*, di. qr. precii libre *id. ob. qr. iis.* Et solutum fabro pro novo cunio ponderante *iiii li.* et pro Wellacione et Aceracione cuniorum et pykosarum hoc anno *xvid.* Et solutum fabro de Cherlton pro celi *li.* di. precii libre *id. ob. qr. xls. iid.* Et solutum pro una pipa empta pro aqua carianda *xxd.* Et solutum pro i cupha ad idem opus *xid.* Et in iii cribris ad idem opus *viii d.* Et in v tabulis emptis cum ferramentis *xxid. ob.* Et solutum pro ii scafis i ladill et ii discis ad idem opus *viii d.* Et solutum pro i cabil cum i seling pro petris levandis *xs. xd.* Et solutum pro xxi claiis pro scaffold faciendo *iiiiis. iiid.* Et solutum pro i bascat pro calce portanda *iiid.* Et solutum pro ferramentis et clavis pro ostio posito in muro Rectorie et ostio cancellæ sub cruce et clavis pro bayerd faciendo *xxid.* Et in expensis diversorum hominum carientium calcem a Radeclaf usque Abberbury ad idem opus *xvis. iid.* SUMMA *xiiii li. xixs. xid. ob.*

Soluciones
Lathamorum
et
Laborariorum.

Et solutum Wynchecumbe et sociis suis per ii septimanas a tempore computato usque festum Omnium Sanctorum per firmarium *xxvis. viiid.* Et solutum Thome Rede et Thome Saltcumbe pro consilio vis. Et solutum predicto Ricardo Wynchecumbe capienti per septimanam pro se et Apprenticio suo *vs. viiid.* Thome Rede Saltcumbe et Laurencio quorum quilibet capit per septimanam *iis.* Ricardo Yonge et Thome Clerk quorum quilibet capit per septimanam *iis. vid. a xviii^o*

die Februarii usque ad vi diem May per xi septimanas *vili. xis. vid.* Et solutum eisdem et sociis predictis Johanni Payn Ricardo Renton capientibus ut supra a sexto die May usque ad sextum diem Octobris *vid. per xxii septimanas xxili. xviiiis.* Et solutum Thome Gentyman et sociis suis ad deponendos muros Cancellae et fodienda fundamenta ad tascham *xvis. viiid.* Et solutum Johanni Bygge conducto ad deponendum meremium et plumbum ad taxam *vis. viiid.* Et solutum ii lathamis ponentibus i ostium in muro Rectorie per iii dies *xvd. ob.* Et solutum Johanni Bygge sarrianti meremium pro ostio predicto *iiiiid.* Et solutum Willelmo carpentario facienti idem ostium per iiiii dies *xd.* Et solutum Johanni Tank ad faciendum i syncytorem pro magna fenestra deponenda *vid. per i diem et di.* Et solutum pro i cera in predicto ostio *vd.* Et solutum Gylke et famulo pro Bayard et Sled Hudd et Treys faciendis per ii dies et di. *iis. vid.* Et solutum Johanni Scott ad deponendum vitrum v fenestrarum *vd.* Et solutum i carpentario supponenti orreum pro querura facienda *iiiiid.* Et solutum Thome Gentyman Johanni Mall Willelmo Yrysch Ricardo Berewyk Johanni Scott Thome Colyn Willelmo Asch Henrico Loverych laborantibus circa opera predicta quorum quilibet capit per diem *iiiiid.* a primo die Aprilis usque ad sextum diem Octobris *vid. per xxvii septimanas cxvis. vd. ob.*
 SUMMA *xxxvili. viiis. viiid.*

Custus
 necessari et
 forinseci
 cum expensis
 Custodis et
 aliorum.

Et in expensis Custodis venientis ad Abberbury ad ii vices hoc anno *vs. iiiid.* Et solutum pro cariagio vestimenti et herness Rede *vid.* Et in dato bigariis vicarii et firmarii trahentibus lapides ad fundamenta Cancellae *viiid.* Et in servisia data eisdem in fundacione *xiiid.* Et in expensis Magistri W. Mownter equitantis ad Teynton ad ii vices et ad Wychewod per ii vices *xxid.* Et in expensis Thome Rede equitantis ad Teynton *iiiiid.* Et solutum pro iiiii circulis pro i pipa et iii circulis pro i cufa *ixd.* Et in limo empto *id.* Et in pinguedine emptata pro le vernum *iiid.* Et in servisia data lathamis et aliis laborariis ad diversas vices *xiiid.* Et in communis Magistri W. Mownter existentis cum Vicario per

xvi septimanas allocando per septimanam *xiiid.*
 unacum communis i pueri per v septimanas *xixs.*
 SUMMA *xxxs. vid.*
 SUMMA OMNIUM SOLUCIONUM ET EXPEN-
 SARUM *liili. xixs. id.ob.*
 ET DEBET *xxxiiili. iis. ix.d.ob.*

Abberbury.

COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 1 Henry V.—25 March,
2 Henry V.

Arreragia.

xxxiiili. iis. ix.d.ob.

Firma.

*liiiili. xiiis. iiiid.*Receptio
Forinseca.

Et de *xxvili. xiiis.* receptis de Bursariis Collegii
 ad opus Cancellie *ibidem.*
 SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
cxiiiili. ix.s. id.ob.

Resolucio
Redditus.

De quibus comptat in resolucione redditus
 Domino Wyntoniensi *id.* SUMMA *id.*

Empeio
stauri cum
aliis
necessariis.

Et solum Johanni Colerne de Teynton pro
 lapidibus emptis ab eodem hoc anno *cviiiis. viiid.*
 Et solum fabro de Cherleton pro ferramentis
 fenestrarum hoc anno *ixli. xviss.* Et solum pro
 viii quarteriis calcis vive emptis a Johanne Welewe
 precii quarterii cum cariagio *xxiid. xiiis. viiid.*
 Et solum Johanni Mukmer pro x quarteriis calcis
 vive precii quarterii cum cariagio *xxd.* et minus in
 toto *id.ob. xviss. vid.ob.* Et solum pro i verno
 empto ad opus *ibidem* cum virgis et rongis ad idem
xvs. viiid.ob. Et solum Johanni Carpentario
 et famulo suo laborantibus circa reparacionem dicti
 verni per *iiii* dies di. quorum quilibet capit per diem
vd. iis. ix.d. Et solum Willelmo Fabro de
 Abberbury pro *ii* circulis et *ii* goginis ad idem ponder-
 antibus *xviiiilib.* precii libre *id.ob. iis. iiiid.* Et
 solum eidem pro *ii* gumphis pro hostio Vestibuli
 et *iii* stapulis ad idem ponderantibus *viiiilib.* precii

libre *id.ob. qr.* cum ligatura i hudd cum ferris iis. *iiiiid.*
 Et solutum eidem pro Aceracione et Wellacione et
 emendacione cuneorum pykoysarum et i crow hoc
 anno *xvid.* Et solutum pro ii novis tabulis emptis
 sine ferris *iiiiid.ob.* Et solutum pro clavis pro le
 scaffold faciendo *vid.* Et solutum pro *iiii* circulis
 pro i pipa liganda *vid.* Et solutum pro i slyng pro
 le vernum pro lapidibus levandis *vid.ob.* Et solutum
 Ricardo Bradewell pro cariagio meremii a Forest de
 Whychwod usque domum suam *xviis.* Et solutum
 Roberto at the Grene de Walcote carianti *xvii*
 bigatas meremii a dicto loco usque Abberbury
 capienti pro cariagio iis. plus in toto *vid. xxxiiiis. vid.*
 Et solutum Vicario et Johanni Scott pro cariagio
 ii magnarum trabeum a Scypton usque Abberbury
vs. Et solutum Berewyk firmario pro vi cariagiis
 petrarum a Teynton capienti pro cariagio iis. *vid. xvs.*
 Et solutum Johanni Scott pro *xxviii* cariagiis pet-
 rarum a Teynton ab octavo die Octobris usque festum
 Michaelis capienti pro cariagio iis. *vid. lxxs.* Et
 solutum Vicario pro *xxviii* cariagiis a loco predicto
 capienti ut supra minus in toto *xvis. viiid. liiis. iiiid.*
 SUMMA *xxviii. xviis. xid.*

Vadia
 Lathamorum et
 Laborariorum.

Et in vadiis Ricardi Wynchecoumbe et Appren-
 ticii sui capiencium inter se per septimanam *vs.*
viiid. Willelmi Norton T. Saltcoumbe T. Rede
 Johannis Payn quorum quilibet capit *iiis.* per
 septimanam T. Clerk capientis iis. *vid.* per septi-
 manam ab octavo die Octobris usque festum Omnium
 Sanctorum *lxs. iiiid.* Et solutum Ricardo Wynche-
 coumbe et Apprenticio suo capientibus inter se
iiiiis. xd. per septimanam T. Rede et T. Saltcoumbe
 quorum uterque capit iis. *vid.* per septimanam a
 festo Omnium Sanctorum usque ad festum
 Purificacionis Beate Marie *vid.* per *xiii* septimanas
vili. iid.ob. Et solutum Ricardo Wynchecoumbe et
 Apprenticio suo capientibus inter se per septimanam
 a dicto festo usque festum Pasche *vs. xd.* Et
 post festum Pasche usque festum Michaelis *vis. id.*
 T. Saltcoumbe T. Rede Johanni Rodyfer Willelmo
 Croprydye Waltero Deye et Ricardo Newton quorum
 quilibet capit per septimanam *iiis.* Johanni Ypewell
 capienti per septimanam iis. *ixd.* Thome Clerk

capienti per septimanam iis. vid. a festo Purificacionis usque festum Michaelis ut patet per paupirium Willelmi Mownter probatum et examinatum xxxvili. xviiiis. iiiid. Et solutum Thome Gentyman laborario capienti per septimanam xviiiid. Johanni Malle Willelmo Yrysch Ricardo Berewyk Thome Huntte quorum quilibet capit per septimanam xxd. fodientibus in querura et deservientibus eisdem lathamis per xxx septimanas hoc anno ut patet per paupirium cxvs.ob. Et solutum Johanni Carpentario in partem solucionis thaxe sue vid. facture tecti Cancellae lvis. viiid. SUMMA liiii. xs. vid.

Expense
Custodis
cum aliis
expensis
forinsecis.

Et in expensis Domini Custodis existentis ibidem ad vices hoc anno ut patet per iiii bullas sigillatas viiis. viid.ob. Et in dato Carpentario venienti ad Collegium pro taxa Cancellae capienda iis. iiiid. In expensis Thome Rede equitantis pro lathamis adquirendis mense Januarii per iiii dies xd. Et in expensis Wynhecoumbe equitantis ad Teynton pro lapidibus eligendis vid. In expensis Willelmi Mownter equitantis ad Teynton et Cherlebury pro lapidibus et meremio per iii vices xiiid. In servis data lathamis et laborariis ad vices hoc anno xiiiiid. Et in semento empto hoc anno iiiid. Et in communis M. Willelmi existentis ibidem per xv septimanas hoc anno cum cummunis unius pueri per iii septimanas solvendis pro se per septimanam xiiiiid. et pro puero iiiid. xviiiis. iiiid.

SUMMA xxxiiiis.ob.

SUMMA OMNIUM SOLUCIONUM ET
EXPENSARUM

xx

iiiiiii. xviiiid.ob.

ET DEBET

xxixli. viis. viid.

De quibus allocatum Magistro Willelmo Mownter xviiis. id.ob. per Dominum Custodem et Socios Collegii pro suis laboribus habitis ibidem a preterito.
SUMMA ALLOCACIONUM xviiis. id.ob.

ET DEBET ULTRA ALLOCACIONES

xxviii. xis. vd.ob.

Abberbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 2 Henry V.—March 25,
3 Henry V.**

Arreragia.

xxviii*li.* xis. *vd.ob.*

Firma.

liiii*li.* xiiis. iiiid.Recepta
Forinseca.

Idem Johannes oneratur de xxvii*li.* vis. iiiid.
receptis de Bursariis Collegii ad opus Cancellie ibidem.
SUMMA xxvii*li.* vis. iiiid.
SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
ET FORINSECIS cix*li.* xis. id.*ob.*

Resolucio
Redditus.

De quibus comptat in reddito resolutio Domino
Wyntoniensi id. SUMMA id.

Empcio.
Stauri
cum aliis
necessariis.

Et solutum Fabro de Cherlton pro cxviii libris
ferramentorum dando pro libra id.*ob.gr.* xviiiis. xid.*ob.*
Et solutum pro i cuneo de novo facto ponderante
vii lib. precii libre id.*ob.* xd.*ob.* In soluto pro iii
gumphis pro hostio superiore Vestibuli ponderantibus
iiii*li.* viid. In soluto pro Aceracione et Wellacione
cuneorum et picosarum cum iiiid. pro clavis pro
scaffold xixd. In soluto pro iiiii novis tabulis
cum suis ferramentis xiiiiid.*ob.* In soluto pro i
antiquo Cabyll empto anno ulteriore xs. In soluto
pro i novo Cabyll empto isto anno xv. iiiid. In
vii clayis emptis pro scaffold xxd. In xi quarteriis
iiii bussellis calcis vive emptis unde v qr. iiiii bs.
precii quarterii iis. et vi qr. precii quarterii xviiiid. xxs.
In soluto Johanni Colerne pro petris ab eodem emptis
anno ulteriore xiiis. iiiid. Et solutum eodem isto
anno pro liberis petris ad queruram emptis ad
edificacionem Cancellie ibidem ut patet in paupirio
contrarotulatoris examinati super comptum cvs.
unde per J. Love xxxviiiis. iiiid. Et solutum J.
Scotte pro xxvii cariagiis petrarum a querura usque
Addyrbury dando pro cariagio iis. vid. minus in
toto xd. lxvis. viiid. In soluto J. Scott pro ii
cariagiis calcis per J. Love xxiiid. In iiiii circulis
ligni emptis pro emendacione i cupe iiiid. In soluto
J. Berewyk pro cariagio iii carectarum petrarum a

querura usque ad Addyrbury precii cariagii iis. *vid.*
viis. *vid.* In vi clayis emptis *xxid.*

SUMMA *xiii li. viis. vid. ob.*

Soluciones
Lathamorum.

In soluto Johanni Carpentario in partem solucionis
thaxe sue hoc anno *lxiiiis. iiiid.* ultra *lv. viiid.*
solutum in anno preterito. In soluto Wynhecumbe
et Apprenticio suo capientibus inter se per
septimanam *vis. id.* Saltcombe Reede Rudyfer
Deye Croprydye quorum quilibet capit per septi-
manam *iiis.* Thome Clerk capienti per septimanam
iis. vid. a primo die Octobris usque ad festum
Symonys et Jude viz. per *iiii* septimanas *iiii li. xiiiis.*
iiiiid. In soluto Wynhecumbe et Apprenticio suo
capientibus inter se *iiis. xd.* per septimanam.
Reede Saltcombe Rudyfer quorum quilibet capit
per septimanam *iis. vid.* et Thome Clerk qui capit
per septimanam *xxd.* a festo Omnium Sanctorum
usque ad festum Purificacionis Beate Marie viz.
per *x* septimanas *ix li. xd.* In soluto Wynhecumbe
et Apprenticio suo capientibus inter se *vis. id.* per
septimanam Saltcombe Reede Croprydye Byrch
quorum quilibet capit per septimanam *iiis.* Ypewell
capienti per septimanam *iis. ix d.* et Thome Clerk
capienti per septimanam et Ricardo Palmer capienti
per septimanam *iis. vid.* a festo Purificacionis Beate
Marie usque ad tercium diem Augusti ut patet per
paupirium contrarotulatoris operis predicti viz.
per *xxvi* septimanas *xxiii li. xvs. xd.* per W.M. In
soluto Wynhecumbe a tercio die Augusti per *iiii*
septimanas et Apprenticio suo per *vii* septimanas
Saltcombe et Rede per *viii* septimanas viz. usque
festum Michaelis Laurencio per *iii* septimanas *ii*
dies dim. et Thome Clerk per *iiii* septimanas *iii*
dies quorum quilibet capit per septimanam ut supra
ciis. id. per J. Love. In soluto Scott laboranti per
iiii septimanas et *ii* dies capienti per diem *iiii d. vis.*
vid. per J.L. In soluto Willelmo Yrysch Johanni
Mall Thome Gentyman Ricardo Berewyk et Scott
fodientibus in querura et deservientibus lathamis
a festo Puryficationis usque tercium diem mensis
Augusti ut patet per paupirium predictum *lxixs. vd.*

SUMMA *xl ix li. xiiis. iiiid.*

Custus
Carectarum
cum aliis
necessariis.

In soluto pro stramine empto pro equis xiiis. iiiid.
In soluto pro xv. quarteriis pisarum emptis pro
prebendis equorum carectarum precii quarterii
iiis. xlvs. In soluto pro feno empto a Ricardo
Berewyk viis. In soluto Ruddok pro feno empto
ab eodem xxd. In soluto pro albo coreo pro
emendando harness xd. In uno cartlader empto
iis. In soluto Fabro pro ii expynnys et cloutis et
magnis clavis pro biga iiiis. id. In biga axanda
iiiid. In stipendio bigarii per iii terminos anni xv.
In soluto eidem pro communis suis per idem tempus
xixs. xd. per W.M. In feno et avena emptis apud
Schypton pro expensis carectarum xiiiiid. In repara-
cione ferramentorum viiid. In soluto pro mares-
calcia i equi vd. per J.L. SUMMA exis. iiiid.

Expense
Domini
Custodis
cum expensis
forinsecis.

Expense Domini Custodis et aliorum existencium
ibidem ad vices hoc anno pro statu Rectorie super-
videndo ix. xid.ob. In expensis clericorum exis-
tencium apud Constanciam pro unione habenda
viis. viiid. SUMMA xviiis. viiid.ob.
SUMMA OMNIUM SOLUCIONUM ET
EXPENSARUM lxixli. viiis. xd.
ET DEBET xlii. iis. iiiid.ob.

De quibus allocatum W.M. xiiis. iiiid. pro suis
laboribus diversis habitis ibidem pro anno preterito
per Dominum Custodem et Socios Collegii. Et eidem
xxs. pro stipendio diversorum lathomorum superius
amissis et hic allocatis.
SUMMA ALLOCACIONUM xxxiiiis. iiiid.
ET DEBET DE CLARO xxxviii. viiis. xid.ob.

Abberbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 3 Henry V.—25 March,
4 Henry V.**

Arreragia.

xxxviii. viiis. xid.ob.

Firma.

liiii. xiiis. iiiid.

Recepta
Forinseca.

Et de xxiiiis.ob. receptis de Chakemore. Et de
xls. receptis de Kengham. Et de viiii. xs. xd.

receptis de Bursariis Collegii ad opus Cancellæ de Abberbury. Et de *xiiis. iiiid.* receptis de precio *iiii* equorum vicario sic venditorum de stauro ibidem. Et de *xiiis. iiiid.* receptis de i carecta cum harness predictorum equorum eidem vicario sic vendita.

SUMMA *xiiii*li.* xviii*d.*ob.*

SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
cvili. iis. xd.

Empcio
Stauro cum
aliis
necessariis.

Et solutum Fabro de Cherlton pro *cxxxviii* lib. ferramentorum dando pro libra *id.ob. qr. xxis. xd.* In soluto pro factura et scissura diversorum ferramentorum de ferris Collegii ut patet in paupirio Mag. J. Love supervisoris dicti operis inde examinati super compotum *iiis. ix*d.** In soluto Mokmer pro vi quarteriis calcis petrarum ab eodem emptis *ixs.* In soluto pro *iii* quarteriis calcis petrarum emptis apud Milton *vs. ob. precii quarterii x*d.** plus in toto *ob.* In soluto pro emendacione rote de le Virnum *xiiii*d.** ut patet in dicto paupirio. In soluto Johanni Colerne pro *dxxxii* pedibus liberarum petrarum ab eodem emptis ad edificacionem nove Cancellæ ibidem *iiii*li.** unde *ccc*xii** ped. precii pedis *ii*d.** et *c*xx** ped. precii pedis *id.ob.* minus in toto *iiis. viii*d.** In *xiii* talcstonis ab eodem emptis ut patet in dicto paupirio dicti Johannis inde probato quorum solucio in superiore summa. In soluto vicario pro *xvi* cariagiis J. Scott pro *xxxviii* cariagiis et Berewyk pro vi cariagiis liberarum petrarum a Teynton usque Abberbury dando pro cariagio *iis. vi*d.* viii*li.* xs.* In soluto Johanni Moreys pro i cariagio liberarum petrarum a Teynton usque ibidem cariando *iis.* SUMMA *xiiii*li.* xiiis. ix*d.*ob.*

Soluciones
Lathamorum
a quinto die
Octobris usque
festum Sancti
Michaelis
proxime
sequens.

In soluto Wynchecombe Apprenticio suo patri ejusdem Saltcombe Rede Byrch Payn Salford et Thome Mason pro eorum vadiis a quinto die Octobris usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis extunc proxime sequens ut patet per paupirium Mag. Johannis Love supervisoris dicti operis examinati et probatum super compotum per Dominum Custodem et Socios Collegii *xli*li.* vis.* In diversis laborariis conductis per idem tempus deservientibus eisdem lathamis

predictis ut patet in predicto paupirio xls. iiiid.ob.
In Allocacione facta vicario de xviii^d. omissis anno
preterito ut patet super Audicionem Composti.

SUMMA xliiii. viis. xd.ob.

Soluciones
Forinsece
cum
Solucionibus
Vitrariorum.

In soluto Johanni Perkyns pro cariagio meremii
per preceptum Domini Custodis iiiis. In soluto
pro carecta axanda iiiid. In dato lathamis et
laborariis ibidem per preceptum Domini Custodis
ad vices hoc anno xxiiid. In expensis Wynchecombe
et Rede equitancium ad queruram ad vices hoc
anno xvii^d. In soluto Vitrariis in partem solucionis
majoris summe ixli.

SUMMA ixli. viis. viid.

Expense
Forinsece.

In expensis clericorum existencium apud Con-
stanciam pro unione habenda viis. viiiid. viz. pro
libra iid. In expensis clericorum existencium apud
Londinium in duabus convocacionibus vs.

SUMMA xiiis. viiiid.

Expense
Domini
Custodis.

Expense Domini Custodis et aliorum existencium
ibidem ad vices hoc anno ut patet per ii bullas
sigillatas iiis.

SUMMA iiis.

Allocaciones.

In allocato Johanni Wagett xliiiis. viiid.ob.gr. in
completa solucione per ipsum facta decimarum anni
preteriti. Et vis. viiiid. pro irrotulata carta in pipa.
Et viis. solutis pro vii brevibus pro exoneracione xv
me.

SUMMA lviiiis. iiiid.ob.gr.

SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM

lxxixli. iis. id.ob.gr.

ET DEBET

xxxviii. xxd.gr.

De quibus allocatum Magistro Johanni Love
xxs. pro suis diversis laboribus habitis circa super-
visum operis ibidem pro anno presente per Dominum
Custodem et Socios Collegii. Et allocatur compotanti
xiii. de redditu de Berford Close pro uno anno et
dimidio in compotis precedentibus respectuatos
eo quod dominus manerii ad tunc fuit plene etatis.

SUMMA ALLOCACIONUM

xiii.

ET DEBET DE CLARO

xxiii. xxd.ob.¹

¹ Should be £24 ls. 8½d.

Abberbury.

**COMPOTUS Johannis Berewyk Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 4 Henry V.—25 March,
5 Henry V.**

Arreragia.

xxiiii*li*. xxd*.ob.*

Firma.

liiii*li*. xiii*s*. iiiid.
SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
lxxviii*li*. xv*s*.ob.

Empcio
Stauri
cum aliis
necessariis.

Et solutum Johanni Colerne et aliis queruriis pro dcccclxxv pedibus et dimidio liberarum petrarum ab eisdem emptis ad edificacionem nove Cancellae ibidem ut patet per paupirium Magistri Johannis Love examinati et probatum per Dominum Custodem et alios super compotum precii pedis iiii*li*. vs. xid. In soluto pro Estrychbords viz. pro hostio Vestibuli et nodis in Cancellae inde faciendis ut patet per dictum paupirium xis. iiiid. Et solutum pro $\frac{m}{ii}$ dccc clavibus diversi precii emptis tam pro Cancellae cooperienda quam pro hostiis faciendis unacum xid. pro le tynning de cc clavibus ut patet per dictum paupirium xs. viiid. In soluto pro xii quarteriis calcis emptis ad idem opus precii quarterii cum cariagio xxd. xxs. In soluto pro reparacione le Vernum ad vices hoc anno cum empicione meremii ad idem viis. vid. In soluto pro i scapha cum emendacione i crebri iiiid*.ob.* In cera et resina emptis pro cemento faciendo xd*.ob.* In soluto vicario pro i cariagio Johanni Scotte pro xiv cariagiis Ricardo Ruddok pro x cariagiis Ricardo Hande pro i cariagio Johanni Berewyk pro v cariagiis liberarum petrarum a Teynton usque Abberbury dando iis. vid. pro cariagio lxxviis. vid. In expensis factis circa xvii caretas carientes petras a Teynton usque Abberbury xvii*s*. ix*d*. ut patet per paupirium Magistri J. Love examinati et probatum super compotum. In caretis Johannis Berewyk conductis per ii dies pro tabulis querendis apud Oxon iis. iiiid. SUMMA xiiii*li*. xv*s*. id.

Soluciones
Lathamorum
et Vitrariorum.

In soluto Wynchecombe Apprenticio suo patri suo Saltcombe Rede et Salford pro vadiis eorum per unam septimanam et iii dies mensis Octobris ut patet per paupirium examinatum et probatum xxxiis. *id.ob.* Et solutum Wynchecombe Apprenticio suo Saltcombe Salford et Wareyn pro eorum vadiis a sexto die Junii usque ad tercium diem Octobris extunc proxime sequentis ut patet per paupirium Magistri J. Love examinati et probatum super compotum viii*li.* xs. *xid.* Et solutum Wynchecombe pro quadracione et dolacione cxxii pedum pro le Aloures et Watertabula ad tascham capienti pro pede *iid.ob.* cxxxi pedum de Ascheler capienti *id.* pro pede et $\frac{xx}{iii}v$ pedum de le crest capienti *vid.* pro pede lxxviii. *xd.* In diversis laborariis conductis per idem tempus eisdem lathamis per idem tempus deservientibus ut patet in predicto paupirio xxvs. *vd.* In soluto Carpentario in completa solucione thaxe sue liiis. *iiiiid.* In rewardis factis eidem ultra thaxam suam xiiis. *iiiiid.* In soluto plumbariis pro dicta Cancellata de novo cooperienda ad tascham xxxiiiis. *iiiiid.* In i laborario conducto per x dies pro muro dicte Cancellate de novo parietando capiente *vd.* per diem *iiiiis. iid.* In soluto vitrariis in partem solucionis majoris summe pro tribus fenestris *xli.* SUMMA *xxxli.* xis. *vd.ob.*

Soluciones
Forinsece.

In dato carpentariis tempore levacionis meremii et carpentariis et lathamis ad vices per Dominum Custodem *xxiid.* In expensis *iii* lathamorum equitancium ad queruram pro thaxa capienda et carectis onerandis ad vices *vid.* In soluto pro reparacione i cord *iid.* In soluto pro ultima convocacione cleri London. *iiis.* In soluto pro percomeno empto pro isto compoto inscribendo *iid.* SUMMA *vs. viiid.*

Expense
Domini
Custodis et
aliorum.

Expense Domini Custodis et aliorum existencium ibidem ad vices hoc anno pro statu Rectorie supervidendo ut patet per vi bullas sigillatas xs. *viid.* SUMMA *xs. viid.*

Liberaciones
denariorum.

Et liberatos Magistro J. Norton et sociis suis bursariis Collegii per manus Berewyk *ls. viid.*

Et liberatos eisdem bursariis Collegii per manus
Johannis Wagett *ixli. xiiis. iiiid.*

SUMMA *xiiili. iiis. xid.*
SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM ET
LIBERACIONUM *lviii. vis. viiid.ob.*
ET DEBET *xxli. viiis. iiiid.*

Abberbury.

**COMPOTUS executorum Johannis Berewyk
quondam Firmarii ibidem et Symony Veysey
nunc Firmarii ibidem 26 March, 5 Henry V.
—25 March, 6 Henry V.**

Arreragia.

xxli. viiis. iiiid.

Firma.

liiii. xiiis. iiiid. Et *xs.* receptis ex legato Johannis
Berewyk pro reparacione porte ibidem.
SUMMA *lvli. iiis. iiiid.*

Recepte.
Forinsece.

Et de *xxxviii. vid.* receptis de collectore reddituum
de Hayford. Et de *xiiis. iiiid.* receptis de i trabe
per Johannem Berewyk. SUMMA *lis. xd.*
SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
lxxviii. iiis. vid.

Custus
Domorum et
Empcio
Stauri.

In vadiis Simoni Scatter et aliorum de novo
cooperencium aulam et reparancium cameras
grangie et granarii ad tascham ut patet per paupi-
rium Mag. J. Love examinati et probatum in
presente compoto *xlvs. iid.* In soluto J. Colerne
et aliis queruriis pro $\frac{xx}{iiiixvi}$ pedibus liberarum
petrarum ab eisdem emptis ad edificacionem nove
Cancelle ibidem ut patet per paupirium Mag. J.
Love examinati et probatum per Dominum
Custodem et alios supervisores quorum empcio ad
diversa precia *xiiis.* In vi carectariis conductis pro
vi carectatis lapidum cariatis a Teynton usque ad
Abberbury *xvs.* precii cariangii *iis. vid.* In vii
carectariis conductis pro vii carectatis lapidum
cariatatis ab Oxon. usque ad Abberbury *xiiis.* precii
cariangii *iis.* In iii quarteriis calcis petrine ad idem
opus *vs.* precii quarterii *xxd.* In soluto pro $\frac{m}{iii}$ de
sclettis pro aula Rectorie in partem solucionis

alterius summe xs. In clavis emptis pro reparacione Cancellæ *id.* In sowdyr empto pro reparacione plumbi *xiiid.* Item pro iii serruris cum clavibus et annulis emptis pro iii hostiis Cancellæ *vs. vid.* In soluto pro diversis ferris emptis pro fabrica Cancellæ *iis. xid.* In vadiis i pargettoris conducti ad parietandos muros Cancellæ *xiiid.* In vadiis Wynchecombe et aliorum lathamorum a tercio die Octobris usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum ut patet per paupirium M. Johannes Love examinati et probatum *xxxvs. viiid.* In soluto Wynchecombe lathamo conducto ad faciendam finem dicte Cancellæ ad tascham cum rewardis dicto lathamo et famulis suis ut patet per dictum paupirium *vili.* In diversis laborariis conductis lathamis deservientibus ut patet per dictum paupirium *xvd.ob.* In soluto Ingram pro diversis laboribus tempore Mownter per Dominum Custodem *xid.* In soluto vitrariis in completa solutione tocus vitracionis dicte Cancellæ ad tascham *xli. vis. iiiid.* In soluto Beverle carpentario facienti portam exteriorem Rectorie ad tascham *vis. viiid.* In c clavis emptis pro dicta porta *xd.* In diversis custubus factis per executores Johannes Berewyk *xiiiis. iid.*

SUMMA *xxiiiili. xixs. viid.ob.*

Empcio
Stauri.

In c bidentibus emptis a Johanne Berewyk anno Regni Regis Henrici Quarti *xiii* et tunc liberatis ad staurum de Wedon ut patet per rotulum compoti ejusdem anni *viii. xs.* In parcomeno empto pro isto compoto inscribendo *iid.* SUMMA *viii. xs. iid.*

Liberaciones
Denariorum.

Et liberatos Bursariis Collegii per manus Waget pro firma de Bodicote *xli.*

Et liberatos eisdem Bursariis per manus executorum Johannes Berewyk quondam firmarii et vicarii *xvili. xiiiis. vid.* SUMMA *xxvili. xiiiis. vid.*
SUMMA OMNIUM EXPENSARUM ET

LIBERACIONUM *lixli. iiiis. iiiid.ob.*
ET DEBET *xviii. xixs. iid.ob.*

De quibus allocatum compotanti *xxs.* quos M. Johannes Monk dicit se solvisse Ricardo Wynchecombe in compoto precedente respectuatos. Et

eidem *xxd.* pro feno empto pro equo carpentarii.
 SUMMA ALLOCACIONUM *xxis. viiid.*
 ET DEBET DE CLARO *xviii. xviiis. vid.ob.*

Abberbury.

COMPOTUS Symonis Veysey Firmarii
ibidem 26 March, 6 Henry V.—25 March,
7 Henry V.

Arreragia.

xviii. xviiis. vid.ob.

Firma.

lviii. xiiis. iiiid.
 SUMMA TOTALIS RECEPTE CUM ARRERAGIIS
lxxvli. xs. xd.ob.

Custus
Domorum.

De quibus solutum in completa solutione majoris summe pro $\frac{m}{iii}$ de sclattis emptis apud Cowlton *iiiiis. viiid.* In ii carectatis de evostons emptis pro aula Rectorie *vs. ix d.* Item in $\frac{m}{ii}$ de sclattis emptis pro aula precii mille *iiiiis. viiid. viis. iiiid.* Item in D. de sclattis emptis pro coquina precii centene *iiiiid. xxiiid.* In xiii crestis emptis pro coopertura aule unacum cariagio *xxd.* In xi quarteriis i bussello calcis vive emptis pro coopertura aule camerarum et coquine *xis. id.ob.* precii quarterii *xiiid.* Item in *iiii* quarteriis calcis vive emptis pro pavimento Cancellae *ibidem iiiis.* In *iii* carectatis lapidum emptis apud Bloxam pro i furno inde habendo *iis. vid.* In meremio empto pro tecto Assensorii camere ballivi de novo faciendo *iis.* In $\frac{m}{ix}$ de lathenayl emptis pro reparacione aule camerarum et coquine *xs. vid.* precii mille *xiiiid.* In i bussello et dimidio de Sclatpynys emptis ad idem opus *xxiiid.* Item solutum pro cariagio dictorum sclattis ab Cowlton usque *ibidem viis. vid.* Item solutum pro cariagio dicte calcis vive a Wodestoke usque *ibidem iiiis. vd.* In i carectore conducto pro mille de lathis cariendo ab Oxon. usque *ibidem xiiid.* In clavis emptis pro reparacione aule *vid.* In Johanne Gylkys carpentario conducto per *iii* dies cum famulo eidem deserviente per idem tempus pro tecto Assensorii camere ballivi de novo faciendo

JOHN BEREWYK IN ACCOUNT

CASH

For the eleven years from

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Arrears due 26 March, 1408, brought forward from the pre- vious Account					44	13	3
„ Rent paid to the Colledge by the Bailiff					604	6	8
„ Received from the Bursars of the Colledge					61	10	2
„ Sundries viz. :							
Contributed by Chakmore		1	4	0½			
„ „ Kingham ..		2	0	0			
„ „ Heyford ..		1	18	6			
Sale of windows		1	6	8			
Sale of horses, etc.		1	6	8			
From the late J. Berewyk			10	0			
Sale of beam		13	4		8	19	2½

£719 9 3½

WITH NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

ACCOUNT.

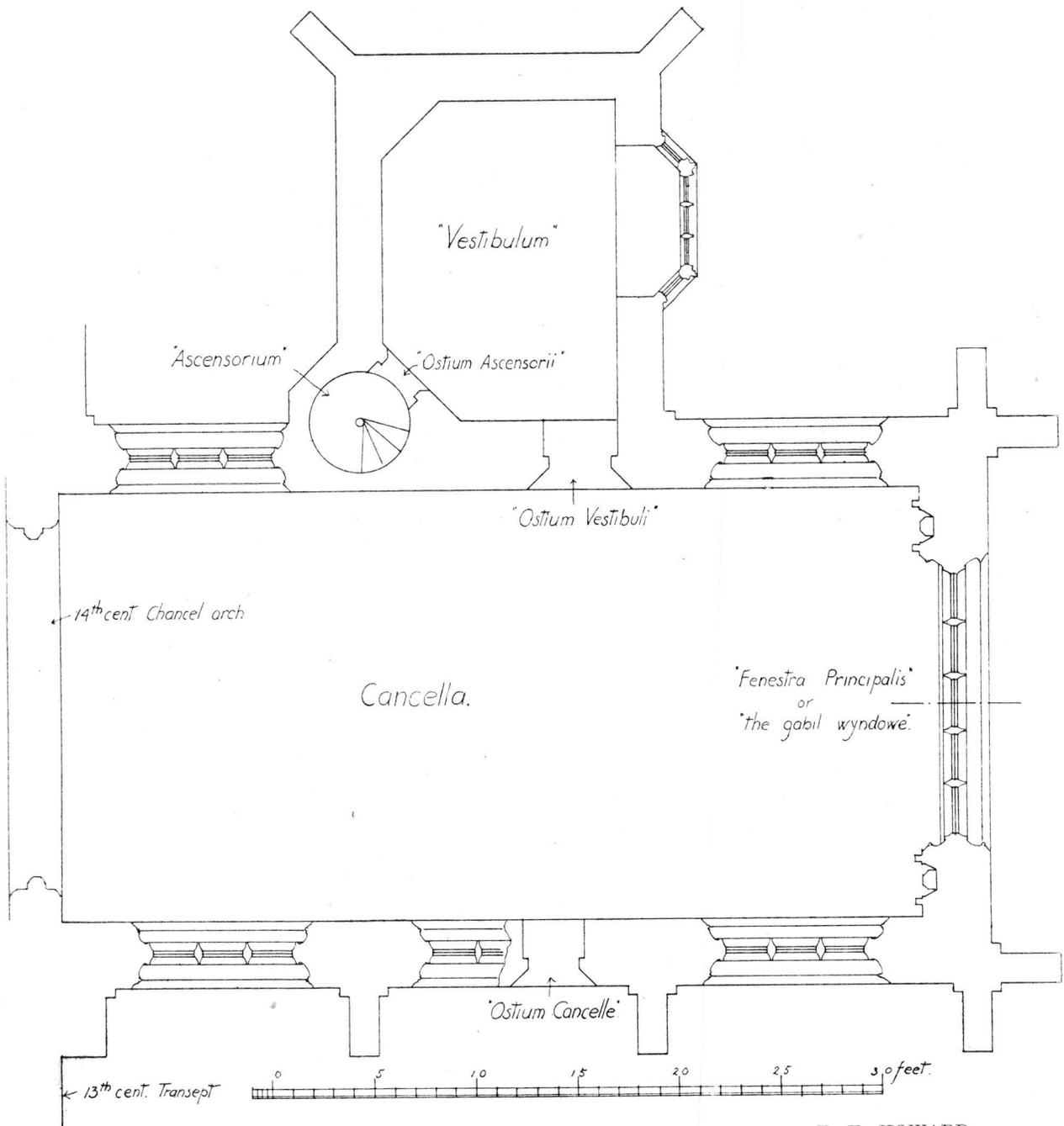
26 *March*, 1408, to 25 *March*, 1419.

Cr.	EXPENSES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By	Rent paid to the Bishop of Winchester, 7 years only, at 1d. yearly						7
„	Cost of the new Chancel of Adderbury Church, including purchase of materials, wages of workmen, supervision, roofing, glazing, consecration, etc.				399	5	4
„	Sundries viz. :						
	Expenses of clergy at the Council of Constance and in London, etc.	1	15	0½			
	Paid the parishioners		13	4			
	Parchment for Account Rolls			6	2	8	10½
„	Expenses of the Warden, etc.				3	10	9
„	Payments on account to the Bursars of the College				262	11	5½
„	Sheep bought for stock at Weedon				7	10	0
„	Repairs to various buildings				11	15	7½
„	Allowed for tithes, enrolment of deed, etc.				14	18	3½
	Balance due 25 <i>March</i> , 1419.. . . .				17	8	4½
					<hr/>		
					£719	9	3½
					<hr/>		

“RICARDUS WYNCHECOUMBE, LATHAMUS.”

The first question asked by any modern observer interested in a fine building, ecclesiastical or secular, would probably be as to the personality of the man who made the design for it and who drew the plans. He would then hear the name of a professional man, the architect, whose special function it is in modern life to design buildings, to execute the necessary plans and elevations, and to supply the information which enables the contractor to give a tender. In large contracts another professional man, the quantity surveyor, would also be employed. After these come, in many cases, the “clerk of the works,” acting on behalf of the employer, who sees that proper materials are used and work is efficiently done, and lastly, in all cases, the contractor or builder, who undertakes the practical erection of the building and engages workmen of different trades to execute the details. The architect’s work is done in the office and at the desk. The builder, the practical man, is an instrument to carry out the designs of the professional expert.

In the Middle Ages the case was different. It is true that we find the names of great ecclesiastical dignitaries, a bishop, an abbot or a prior, associated by tradition with the designing of many of our cathedrals. Alan of Walsingham for instance is named in connexion with the building of the octagon at Ely, St. Hugh with that of the choir at Lincoln and William of Wykeham with that of the nave at Winchester. Quite possibly these great people may have suggested the general conception which was carried out. There is no proof that they made the designs or supplied the details. The mediæval architect was the master mason, the chief of the working masons, and it was he who supplied such designs as were used and who supervised the actual work of building. His training was not in draughtsmanship nor did he spend long years in a professional man’s office learning his trade. His skill was acquired at the bench, through the use of mallet and chisel. There was in fact in practice no distinction between professional and manual work, between the artist and the artizan or craftsman. Charles Reade’s description (in “*The Cloister and the Hearth*”) of conditions in art in the fifteenth century is apt. “For this was a century in which the fine arts and the higher mechanical



F. E. HOWARD,
Deltr.

arts were not separated by any distinct boundary, nor were those who practised them, and it was an age in which artists sought out and loved one another.” Design with the experienced mason was largely a matter of intuition and he was allowed free play for his fancy. Hence the infinite variety found in the design and details of our English churches.

There is little information to be found in mediæval archives as to plans or drawings for building, although in every case the master mason probably supplied patterns for mouldings and other details, the “*molde*” referred to at Adderbury. In one instance only has the note-book or sketch-book of a mediæval mason survived, that of Wilard de Honcourt, a French mason who in the course of his travels noted down matters of architectural importance, elevations and rough plans of buildings, which interested him possibly as models for future work, details of window-tracery, even mechanism used for practical work, etc. Much work was done by eye alone without plan or elevation.

But in fact the master mason, where he is named, did appear to have attained an almost professional status. He is frequently called “*Magister*,” not in the academic sense, but as a title of honour. He had special privileges such as a gown of livery, a house or lodging, various special allowances and above all he took and trained apprentices. His importance will be realized when it is remembered that practically every problem of building was a masonry problem and that in the absence of text books of architecture all necessary knowledge was acquired by practical work at the bench. In the later Middle Ages, when splendid roofs were made and when stained glass was employed to fill the large windows, the carpenter and the glazier were very important craftsmen, but their work was dependent upon and conditioned by the main design of the mason.

These preliminary observations clear the way for obtaining an answer to the question: Who was the “*architect*” of the chancel of Adderbury? It has hitherto always been attributed to William of Wykeham. The claim made for the great Bishop to a distinguished place in the history of art as an architect is not founded upon conclusive evidence. Doubtless he was a great builder in the sense that he originated and financed great works of building. His supervision of the “*King’s Works*” under Edward III. demanded no special skill in architecture (a similar position was held at a later date, in 1390, by the poet Chaucer) and pointed rather to financial

ability and to a capacity for choosing and organizing workmen. It seems that the actual "architect" of his College at Winchester was the master mason, William Winford.¹ In an interesting paper in the "*Antiquaries Journal*" for 1924, Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., attributes to the bishop the designing and execution of the remarkable series of sculptures on the cornice-friezes of certain churches in North Oxfordshire and the adjacent district, one of which is Adderbury. It is inferred that the two interlaced Ws carved upon a shield at the east end on the south side of the south aisle cornice at Adderbury show the connexion with Wykeham. These carvings are not however on the chancel and further they are referred by Mr. Keyser to an early stage in the bishop's life, between 1346 and 1365. Even this evidence is hardly strong enough to prove Wykeham's claim to be a great architect, and the evidence has no application to the chancel of Adderbury.

There is no doubt as to the date of the construction of this. William of Wykeham died in 1404. The Adderbury Compotus Rolls show that the "Novum Edificium" of the chancel commenced during the account year 26 March, 1408, to 25 March, 1409, and that for all practical purposes it was finished during the year 26 March, 1417, to 25 March, 1418. The only large payment during the following year is for the consecration. It cannot therefore be suggested that it was

¹ There are several contemporary references to William Winford. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1361-1364, p. 271. He was appointed for one year to impress workmen for the King's works at Windsor. William of Wykeham was then "Surveyor of the King's Works" there. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1381-1385, p. 372. On the supplication of William of Wykeham and the Bishop of Llandaff a grant of £10 yearly was made to him, he being described as "one of the masons of the late King." *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1388-1392. Master Henry Yvelee and Master William Winford were appointed for seven years to repair the walls etc. of Winchester Castle. In an Account Roll of Winchester College for 1394-5 he is recorded as making a contract with certain masons and carpenters for the construction of the Outer Tower. In *Wykeham's Register* (Hants. Record Society) II., p. 543, he is mentioned as receiving permission from the Bishop to have a private oratory in his house. The will of William of Wykeham, 24 July, 1403, contains the clause:

"Volo etiam et ordino quod dispositio et ordinatio hujusmodi novi operis (i.e. the rebuilding of the nave of Winchester Cathedral) fiant per Magistrum Willelmum Winford et alios sufficientes discretos et in arte illa approbatos ab Executoribus meis si oportuerit deputandos; ac quod Dominus Simon Membury nunc dieti operis Supervisor necnon et Solutor sit etiam Solutor et Supervisor in futurum durante opere supradicto."

Finally there is the significant fact that the East window of the Chapel of Winchester College contains a panel with three portraits of (i) an unnamed carpenter, (ii) "Will'ms Wynford lathamus" and (iii) Dominus Simon Membury. The introduction of the portrait of Winford in this important position seems to indicate that he was the "lathamus" or master-mason who designed and built the Chapel.

carried out under either the professional or the financial supervision of the bishop himself. The entire cost of the erection was defrayed by his Oxford foundation—“Seint Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford”—or New College, as it was called later. The Warden and Fellows were the employers who decided upon the construction and, through their agents, retained and paid the workmen engaged. The advowson of Adderbury had been presented to the College by its founder in 1381 and the revenues of the church had been “appropriated” to its use. The object was of course the enrichment of the College. In this case the College took a higher view of its liabilities than was usual in the case of many appropriations to the use of ecclesiastical foundations. The repair of the chancel and of the rectory was specially excepted from the duties thrown upon the Vicar in the endowment of the vicarage. Doubtless the chancel was ruinous and the College authorities decided to rebuild it. Even assuming that their Founder was in fact possessed of professional skill in building they could not look to him for guidance or assistance. The only *names* which can be connected with the *Novum Edificium* during the ten years of chancel building are those mentioned in the *Compotus Rolls* for those years.

One name is prominent, that of Richard Winchcombe, “Lathamus” which appears in each of the *Rolls* except that for the third year, 11–12 Henry IV. Wherever his name is mentioned it is placed first among those of the workers. His pay is by far the highest, averaging about twice that of any other mason. His wage is a high one, in summer 6s. 1d. weekly or slightly over a shilling for each working day, during the days of shorter light at the lowest 4s. 10d. weekly or just under tenpence per day. It is even generous, for it may be compared with that of a mason who was better known in his time than Winchcombe was at this date. Henry de Yeveley, who died in 1400, and who attained a considerable position, worked for the King at Westminster in 1365 at a wage of one shilling a day. Later he used the title of “Magister” and was engaged to furnish the design for preparing the walls of the Great Hall of Westminster Palace to receive the new roof. The work was to be done “selonc le purport d’une forme et molde faite par conseil de mestre Henri Yeveley.” He, like Winchcombe, is described as “Lathamus” or mason. The leading position of Winchcombe is further marked by the fact that he alone among the Adderbury masons is mentioned as working with “his apprentice.” For the first four years of building Winch-

combe works alone or with "socii" or fellow-masons. Then for five years he is described as working with his apprentice. Wages are paid to him "for himself and his apprentice" or the two "receive between them" so and so much. The payment was of course the recompence of Winchcombe's personal skill and went to him. Anything received by the apprentice would be a matter of arrangement between his master and himself and even during the last year of service his actual money remuneration would be small. It seems probable that the lad in question here came of a mason's family for in two of the Rolls his father is referred to as one of the masons working. The fact that he is here is evidence of Winchcombe's skill and of his established position as a master mason, and further proof for both is available from the Rolls.

There is only one year out of ten—11-12 Henry IV.—in which his name does not appear. In 9-10, 10-11, and 12-13 Henry IV. he is employed in making anew the "fenestra principalis ad Cancellam" or as it is once called "le Gabilwyndowe dicte Canelle," an important window, for upon it would be ranged the remainder of the construction. No assistants are named. The total payment made to him for this is £5 13s. 0d. In the last of the three years mentioned he is further employed with "socii sui," certain unnamed assistants, probably some of the masons who worked under him later, on day-work in scappling or rough-hewing stone. During the whole of this early period he probably worked from time to time only, as and when his special task demanded attention. For the remaining six years he is present during most of the year. In 13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V. it appears that he was present for a fortnight before 1 November and was then away until 18 February. In the same year a payment is noted to Reed and Saltcombe, who were certainly the two leading masons after Winchcombe, of 6s. for "advice." They would naturally have knowledge of the general design and of the intentions of their master mason and during his long absence of nearly four months matters would arise which demanded immediate decision, in which their assistance was needed and was paid for. Then for four years he is in constant attendance. During the following year—4-5 Henry V.—there is no record of his wages between October and June, but he is paid for a very special piece of work at a contract price. Possibly he was engaged on this during the interval. The sum paid was £3 18s. 10d. and the work consisted of the shaping and carving of stone used for the parapets and copings etc. Winchcombe

alone is mentioned as engaged upon this. During the final year, 5-6 Henry V., wages are recorded as paid to him and other masons from 3 October to 1 November only, but he alone was hired to complete the “end” of the chancel. This he did as contract work—“ad tascham”—and the amount paid, £6, includes “rewards” or tips to him and to his “famuli” or assistants. During this year the apprentice is not mentioned.

It appears therefore that all work which is considered to deserve special mention in the accounts is entrusted to Winchcombe alone, and it is obvious that he acted as the organizer and supervisor of all arrangements for masonry work, which was done under his direction and according to his designs. He was in fact what would now be called the “architect,” working himself, but acting also as the leader and director of a band of trained artizans. The masons were a travelling fraternity, moving from place to place as work was available. It will be noted that only two others, Reed and Saltcombe, are noted as present during all the important years of construction at Adderbury. The rest of the masons came and went as required and from time to time it became necessary for someone to ride elsewhere “pro lathamis adquirendis,” to find and engage masons. Reed, for instance, is mentioned as doing this. The masons do not seem to have been organized in a formal Guild as most other craftsmen were. Except in the largest towns their numbers were not sufficient to permit of this and their work would constantly call them away to distant places. Where many were working together rules for the conduct of their work were often drawn up. Those in force at York during the construction of the choir are elsewhere referred to. Those framed in London in 1356 by a Commission of six mason-hewers and six light masons or mason-setters are given in Riley’s *“Memorials of London Life,”* p. 280. No record survives of any such rules at Adderbury, although several masons were regularly employed there.

But the master mason, however eminent, was not responsible for every detail of the completed fabric, which demanded the skill of at least two other specialists, the carpenter and the glazier. As may be expected these were not called in until a late stage in building. The roof is not referred to until the sixth year. In that and the succeeding year John Carpenter is paid £5 10s. 0d. for piece work on it. During the eighth year his work was discontinued, but it was resumed and finished in the ninth year. He is then paid a further sum of £2 13s. 4d. for the completion of his contract with an additional 13s. 4d.

beyond his contract price. The total cost of the roof was therefore £8 16s. 8d. The John Carpenter responsible for the roof seems to have been an outsider, for the local carpenter, mentioned once in these building accounts and referred to in earlier and later Rolls as engaged on jobbing work at Adderbury, was John Gylkes.

The glaziers employed are not mentioned by their names. Their work was contract work and they received on account payments of £9 in the eighth year and £10 in the ninth year. The final payment of £10 6s. 8d., was made to them in the tenth year, bringing the total cost to £29 6s. 8d., which was about one-thirteenth of the entire cost of the erection of the Chancel. The last payment is recorded as being in full satisfaction of the contract price for the entire glazing of the Chancel—"in completa solutione totius vitriacionis dicte Cancellæ." It is unfortunate that no names are recorded. As it is there is no means of knowing whether English or foreign glass was used or whether the workmen were natives or from the Low Countries, whence much stained glass was imported at this time.

There is no reason to doubt the identity of our master mason with the "Richard Wynchecombe," who is mentioned in a deed dated 4 August, 1430, printed in "*Epistolæ Academicæ Oxon.*" I., p. 46 (Oxford Historical Society, 1898) which is as follows :

"Universis Christi fidelibus, presentes literas inspecturis, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxoniensis et eadem Universitas salutem ; Sciatis nos concessisse magistro Ricardo Wynchecombe lathomo unam pensionem quadraginta solidorum sterlingorum annuatim solvendam ad festa S. Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche per equales porciones, quamdiu ipse steterit et intenderit ad supervidendum opus novarum scolarum theologie in dicta Universitate ; et unam togam de liberata generosorum quolibet anno, vel tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios pro eadem ; ac qualibet septimana, cum presens ad opus ibidem fuerit, quatuor solidos sterlingorum pro stipendio suo. Et dictus magister Ricardus habebit unum mansum competens pro se et suis consortibus, et fenum sufficiens pro uno equo, cum idem Ricardus presens fuerit ad dictum opus, sumptibus dicte Universitatis ; et habebit etiam rationabiles expensas, quociens missus fuerit in negociis dicte Universitatis. Data Oxonie in nostre congregacionis domo, quarto die Augusti anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum octavo."

Thus we find that twelve years after the completion of Adderbury chancel Wynchcombe had risen to a position of

great importance. He is here styled “Magister” and is appointed by the University of Oxford to be director of the work at the new Divinity School. He has an annual stipend of 40s. 0d., a gown worth 13s. 4d. and a weekly wage of 4s. 0d. when at work in Oxford, together with a lodging for himself and his fellow-workmen. Further he is allowed hay for his horse. Evidently he was not an Oxford man, but rode over from time to time. In all probability he drew the plans for the building and the “mansum competens” served not only as a lodging for himself when in Oxford and for the other masons at all times, but also as the office in which the technical work was to be carried on; it was the masons’ lodge and also what is elsewhere called the “trasour” or tracing office. It may well be that the authorities of New College, satisfied with the work done at Adderbury, had taken occasion to recommend Winchcombe to the notice of the University.

There is an interesting sequel. In “*Epistolæ Academicæ Oxon.*,” I. 191, is printed an indenture made between the University and one Thomas Elkyn “lathamus.” It would appear that Winchcombe had died and Elkyn is now—16 January, 1440—appointed in his place, “quantum pertinet ad lathomiam,” to carry on the building “novarum scolarum Sacre Theologie.” His pay is rather lower than that of his predecessor; one mark annually and a weekly wage of 4s. 0d. in summer and 3s. 4d. in winter, when he himself is at work. He has no gown and no lodging and no allowance of hay for his horse, which points to his being resident in Oxford, and above all he is not styled “Magister.” He is to find other masons, the best and cheapest possible, but in number according to the wish of the supervisors of the work.

The deed then goes on to record that the University had been subject to some criticism on account of the too ornamental or decorative character of the work already done. “Plures magnates regni et alii sapientes non approbant, sed reprehendunt nimiam curiositatem incepti dicti operis.” It was therefore decided that henceforward greater simplicity was to be observed, and the University made it a term of the contract with Elkyn “quod dictus Thomas retrahet deinceps, sicut jam retrahere inceptit, supervacuum talem curiositatem dicti operis videlicet, in tabernaculis ymaginum, . . .¹ casimentis et fylettis, et in aliis frivolis curiositatibus, que ad rem non pertinent, sed ad nimias et sumptuosas expensas dicte Universitatis et ad

¹ A word here imperfect, apparently *bate et*, can it be *batelmentis* ?

nimiam dicti operis tardacionem." He was to disarm criticism by cutting down all this excessive ornament, in canopies for images, casements, fillets and other frivolous "curiosities" which were not to the point and which only meant too great expense and undue delay in the completion of the work. The University had been begging for subscriptions in every possible quarter and doubtless some of the subscribers had suggested that their money was wasted over mere frivolities. Elkyn was evidently as a craftsman much inferior to Winchcombe in decorative skill but was capable of executing simpler work. Living and working in Oxford he was constantly under the eyes and the control of the supervisors. Winchcombe, riding over from time to time, may have had more freedom to exercise his fancy to the full in matters of ornamental detail.

RICHARD WINCHCOMBE'S WORK AT THE DIVINITY SCHOOL AND ELSEWHERE.

(For the following remarks I am indebted to Mr. F. E. Howard, Architect, of Oxford.)

Although it appears that the building of the Divinity School was commenced in 1424 it had apparently not proceeded further than the laying of the foundations two years later. There is no certainty of Winchcombe's connexion with the building until 1430 when he was appointed to supervise it. In January, 1439-40, a new master mason, Thomas Elkyn, was appointed to complete the work in a simpler manner.

It is not difficult to determine how much of the work at the Divinity School is due to Richard Winchcombe and to Thomas Elkyn respectively. The range of windows on the north side is elaborately moulded. The section of the mullions is very complex, with a multiplicity of bowtells and fillets. The jamb and arch-mould is even more intricate, a suite of delicate mouldings being inserted in the usual wide casement-moulding of the period. The same style of treatment is carried through the mouldings of the east and west walls.¹

¹ Casements are deep hollow mouldings, prevalent especially in the Perpendicular style. Fillets are small flat faces or bands used principally between mouldings, to separate them from one another. Bowtells are round mouldings or beads, used also for the small shafts of clustered pillars in window or door jambs, mullions, etc.

The junction of the elaborate work of Winchcombe with the simpler and less costly work of Elkyn is seen in the south-west window. There the jamb adjoining the west end is moulded like the north windows as far up as the junction of the lower curve of the four-centred arch with the upper curve, where it leaves off abruptly, and the rest of the window has a plain broad casement-moulding. None of the other windows on the south side have the suite of mouldings inserted in the casement, until the south east window is reached. Here the elaborate mouldings of Winchcombe's work leave off at a lower level than at the west end, about four feet from the floor.

It would be unusual for three sides of a building to be completely finished before the fourth wall was commenced, and it becomes necessary, having determined the vertical junctions of the two periods, to ascertain how far the south wall had been carried up when Winchcombe ceased work and Elkyn took it over. At the bottom of the broad casements of the south windows may be seen small moulded bases, similar to those on the north side but dying into the moulding and supporting nothing. A closer examination shows that from the level of the window seat up to the glass line the casement-moulding is of plaster, and that Winchcombe's elaborate mouldings have been filled up with this material so as to bring them to the simpler section of the work above. The mullions below the glass line are of the same section as those on the north side but above this level they are simplified, by the omission of fillets. One or two of the piers show a noticeable "cripple" at the junction of the newer work, and the mouldings are worked with less precision than those on the north side. In many cases the moulding has had to be adjusted where one block did not fit accurately upon the other, suggesting that Elkyn was a much less skilful mason than his predecessor.

It seems perfectly clear that Winchcombe was responsible for the design of the entire building and also for the actual erection of the whole of the east, west and north sides and for the south wall up to the level of the glass line. The section of the piers and the design of the panelling of the end walls show clearly that he had also designed the vault, though it was not actually built until some forty years later, probably by William Orchard, as has been suggested by Sir William St. John Hope.

Turning now to Adderbury, there are very striking likenesses between the chancel of that church and the Divinity School, so striking that it is certain that the designs of both were conceived by the same man. Both works are remarkable for

the subtlety and delicacy of their mouldings. The bowtells are especially slender, and in both buildings, although naturally to a greater extent in the more costly Divinity School, they are provided with little bases of a most refined section. The base courses of both buildings, although differing considerably in detail, are of an originality and boldness very rare in the district. The window-sills are also very subtly moulded and this is a very uncommon feature locally, where sills are usually simply weathered. The windows are broad with four-centred arches, a form which in the early fifteenth century had not yet become general. In both buildings again the lower curve is very abrupt, and although in the Divinity School the upper curve is much flatter than at Adderbury this is evidently due to the necessity of making the curve of the window follow that of the wider arch of the intended vault. From the tracery nothing can be gathered for comparison, for that of Adderbury is wholly modern, having been renewed by Buckler during the restoration of 1831-34. Skelton's print, dated 1824, is taken from a drawing made before the restoration and shows simple intersecting tracery in the east window, which is probably Georgian, while the north window is blocked. It is possible that this window retained its tracery behind the blocking, for the new work is of a very attractive design, though its entire renewal renders it useless as evidence. But the tracery of the windows of the Divinity School, although the mouldings are more elaborate, is very much like that of other windows which may be attributed to Winchcombe with some confidence.

In the Divinity School the window recess is brought down to form a window seat inside. At Adderbury this feature occurs only in the east window, where the recess frames a reredos. The north doorway in the chancel at Adderbury leading into the sacristy has very refined mouldings, and, as at the Divinity School, the casement is partly filled with a suite of fine mouldings and every bowtell has its little moulded base. The front of the sedilia at Adderbury has been entirely renewed but the interior is authentic and shows equal refinement of detail. The panelling of the backs, in the form of windows, shows on a tiny scale the moulded sill and minute base moulds to the bowtells which are so noticeable in the Divinity School.

There are in the district other works which are very probably by Winchcombe. The most important of those which may be confidently assigned to this master mason on architectural grounds is the very lovely Milcombe Chapel at Bloxham. Here the fourteenth century church evidently possessed a

transept, opening into the wide south aisle by a pair of arches similar to those which still exist on the north side of the Church. In this respect it was like Adderbury, which still retains both its transepts. The work which may be attributed to Winchcombe is the addition of a large chapel of two bays, opening into the aisle by two arches, the rebuilding of the east end of the aisle to correspond and the re-roofing of the aisle. Here the base courses are of a more normal form and much simpler than those at Adderbury, but the buttress weatherings are exactly similar in their elaborate mouldings, and the treatment of the pinnacles, although not alike, is similar in conception. In both cases they start considerably below the parapet. The parapet is in both cases without battlementing and although the sections of the "water-table" and "crest" are simpler at Bloxham, the gargoyles are certainly by the same hand.

It is, however, in the windows that the greatest resemblance is to be found. Here we find the same broad windows and four-centred arches as at Adderbury. The sills are moulded with equal subtlety. The jamb mouldings are simpler but very similar in feeling and the bowtells are finished off with little bases, showing the same peculiarity in the minuteness of the bead round the necking. As in the renewed tracery at Adderbury there is a transom of unusual design, finished off with a cresting of finialled cusps. The hood-moulds of the windows are returned in diamond form as in the north doorway in Adderbury Chancel. At Bloxham, as in the Divinity School, the side windows of the Milcombe Chapel have their recesses carried down to form window seats (a most unusual feature in church architecture) and those at the east end are similarly brought down and frame reredoses as at Adderbury. The inner casement-mould is subdivided by a semi-octagonal member, after the manner of those seen in the Divinity School. Though the moulding is not the same, the principle is identical and the semi-octagonal member occurs elsewhere in the Divinity School.

Turning to the work in the aisle, the roof-corbels with their carved heads of royalties, ladies and ecclesiastics are of similar style to those at Adderbury. It is possible that the one instance of the head of a civilian may represent Winchcombe himself (*cf.* the introduction of the head of a mason in his cap in the chapter house at Southwell) in his "gown of the livery of gentlemen," which by contract the University undertook to provide for him. An internal stone cornice occurs here, as

at Adderbury, and is a very unusual feature. The arches are magnificent, with clustered shafts of elaborate and uncommon type. The bases are of splendid design and those of the minor shafts are of precisely the same delicate contour as those of the bowtells in the Divinity School. The inner mouldings of the four-centred arches are very reminiscent of the great transverse arches of the Oxford building, which Winchcombe probably designed, although he did not complete the vault. The font also shows the Winchcombe feeling in the mouldings of the base and cornice.

At Deddington a large window has been inserted in the south wall of the fourteenth century south aisle to throw light on the side altar at its east end. This is another broad window of five lights with a four-centred arch. The internal and external mouldings are exactly similar to those of the Bloxham windows, with similar bases to the bowtells and the semi-octagonal member is inserted in the casement. The hood-moulding has the characteristic diamond stop and the tracery is treated in the same manner as in the Divinity School and at Bloxham. Internally the window recess is carried down to form a window seat but owing to the lack of height in the existing aisle there was no necessity for a transom.

At Broughton a similar five-light window remains in the same relative position, also inserted in a fourteenth century wall. The tracery is exactly of the Divinity School pattern, allowing for the difference in the number of lights, and although the mouldings are much less complicated than in the other examples, the Winchcombe feeling is evident. Again we find the diamond-shaped returns to the hood-mould. In the same Church there is a tomb recess, much mutilated, in the south wall of the chancel, which has several details in common with the sedilia at Adderbury, notably the usual delicate bases to the bowtells and transoms, decorated with a band of quatrefoils.

Another work which may also be ascribed to Winchcombe is the Wilcote chapel at North Leigh. William Wilcote, the founder of the chapel, died in 1411, so the work is probably contemporary with the chancel of Adderbury. The large four-light windows with four-centred arches have their recesses brought down to form window seats, while the east window has the same delicately moulded contour as at Adderbury. The tracery resembles the restored tracery of Adderbury, suggesting that Buckler may have found fragments of the old tracery in the blocked windows of that church, or, possibly, that he

also noted the resemblance of the North Leigh chapel and adopted its tracery for a model.

The slender bowtells of the mouldings, including those of the mullions, all have bases, which though not identical with any of the other buildings we have noticed, are very similar in feeling, particularly in their very slender necking-bead. There is also a strong resemblance in the treatment of the vaulting shafts to that of the Divinity School. The shafts in both cases are flanked by deep hollows sunk into the wall surface. The altar tomb is much mutilated, but agrees in almost every detail with the reredos at Adderbury, notably in the design of the buttresses, the four-centred arch at the back of the canopy and the bowing forward of the latter on a curved plan, a feature very uncommon at this period.

It is now possible to appreciate Winchcombe's work for it seems as if we could at last associate a series of mediæval buildings with a master mason whose name we know. Winchcombe was not an architect, as we now understand the term, nor a mere builder, but a combination of both. He not only designed his buildings but he also built them, as a true architect should, and as apparently it was the custom to do, until the architects of the Renaissance preferred to leave the actual construction to others. He was evidently a man of great ability, who had served his apprenticeship in a good school, and the fact that he was employed on the Divinity School, and on very liberal terms, shows that at that time he had achieved a considerable reputation. Later he was superseded by the obviously less-gifted Elkyn which merely proves that then as now the architect of reputation was apt to run his employers into greater expense than they wished to incur. All work which is known to be his or which can reasonably be assigned to him is marked by a fine sense of proportion, combined with a cultivated sense of scale. He excelled in the refinement of the details of his mouldings.

The name Winchcombe suggests that he was born at Winchcomb in Gloucestershire and it seems likely that he served his apprenticeship with the masons employed upon the rebuilding of Gloucester Cathedral. His work is extraordinarily advanced for his time. Without documentary evidence the chancel of Adderbury and the other work which has here been attributed to him might have been assigned to the last quarter of the fifteenth century, apart from the evidence of the corbel-heads at Adderbury and Bloxham. He must have learnt his

trade in an advanced school and at the time the most enterprising and skilful masons were those of Gloucester, who were years ahead of any other school of mason-craft in England at the time when Winchcombe may reasonably be supposed to have been learning his art. They were pioneers in the use of the four-centred arch and they were the first to work out the Perpendicular system of moulding, fining down the members formerly in use and separating them by wider hollows. To them is due the perfection of a logical system of moulding, in which each member of the pier is designed with a view to the task which it has to perform in the support of arch-mould and vault-ribs. They delighted in the use of small bowtells and loved to provide each with a proper base and capital of its own. They enjoyed playing tricks with their mouldings, making them die into each other and intersect, with the greatest skill and facility. For lightness and delicacy the masoncraft of Gloucester had no rivals at the time.

Now Winchcombe's masoncraft, although not exactly resembling anything at Gloucester, has many of the Gloucester peculiarities. He shows the same delight in delicate mouldings, and although he does not generally provide his bowtells with capitals, it has been seen how fond he is of giving proper bases to even the tiniest of them. Like the Gloucester masons he prefers the four-centred arch to the two-centred arch usual at the time. In the doorways of the Divinity School little arches rise outwards from the capitals of the doorway to intersect with the mouldings of the containing arch. This is just the sort of trick which a mason trained at Gloucester would play. The Gloucester school of masoncraft was the most skilful in vault design and construction in the latter part of the fourteenth and the early part of the fifteenth centuries. It seems likely that the conception of the vault of the Divinity School is due to Winchcombe. It is certain that no one who was not conversant with the vaulting of Gloucester could have designed it at the time.

Though his particular type of tracery is not found in Gloucester Cathedral, it is of a pattern not unusual in Gloucestershire parish churches and in the neighbouring districts of Oxfordshire. The trick of treating the top and the bottom of the tracery lights with a similar pointed and tre-foiled arch, fitting neatly into the cinque-foiled ogee arches of the main lights, is found in many Gloucestershire windows. It is a characteristic local type, though most of the Gloucestershire windows are square-headed. Several of these windows have

a shaft with base and capital to support a figure in the casement moulding of their jambs, a feature which is also found in the outer casements of the windows of the Divinity School, though here the capital is at a higher level than in any of the other cases. Again the design of the exterior of the west doorway of the Divinity School is very nearly allied to the cloister doorways of Tewkesbury Abbey and Gloucester Cathedral, particularly in the insertion of a niche in the jamb mouldings.

If Winchcombe did not learn his craft at Gloucester, the only other really advanced school of masoncraft open to him at that time was Winchester, but his delicate and refined work does not bear the slightest resemblance to any of the work at Winchester or New College, which is marked by boldness of scale and largeness of detail.

F.E.H.

WAGES.

A considerable amount of information is given in these Account Rolls about the wages paid to the several classes of workmen employed, especially in the Rolls for the years 13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V.; 1—2 Henry V. and 2—3 Henry V. in which the rates paid per week for different periods of the year are stated in detail.

Taking first the case of Richard Winchcombe and his apprentice, the two working together and wages being paid to the master for the labour of both, the sums recorded as weekly pay vary from 4*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 1*d.*, these being the extremes. The lowest rate of 4*s.* 10*d.* is given in the Rolls for 1—2 Henry V. and 2—3 Henry V. as paid from All Saints Day (1 November) to the Feast of the Purification (2 February), that is, during the three worst winter months. The highest of 6*s.* 1*d.* is paid from Easter until Michaelmas (1—2 Henry V.) and also from 1 October till 28 October and from 2 February till 31 August (2—3 Henry V.) It is curious that no less than three intermediate rates are mentioned; 5*s.* 7*d.* from 8 October to 1 November (1—2 Henry V.), 5*s.* 8*d.* from 18 February to 6 May (13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V.) and 5*s.* 10*d.* from 2 February to Easter (1—2 Henry V.) These intermediate rates do not occur in the case of any other worker and I can offer no explanation for them.

In the case of the other masons the two extremes only are stated; 2*s.* 6*d.* for the three winter months of November,

December and January and 3s. 0d. for the remainder of the year. The 3s. 0d. rate is given in the three Rolls mentioned before for Reed, Saltcombe, Lawrence, Payn, Renton, Norton, Rudyfer, Cropredy, Day, Newton and Birch, all masons of the better class, for various periods, all of which fall between 2 February and 1 November. The lower rate of 2s. 6d. is given for Reed and Saltcombe, who are the two leading craftsmen after Winchcombe, in 1-2 Henry V. and also for these two and for Rudyfer in 2-3 Henry V. in each case for the period 1 November to 2 February. Young and Clerk are slightly inferior workmen, paid at a rate of 2s. 6d. weekly as a maximum, and in the only instance where one of them, Clerk, has his wage recorded for the three winter months it is reduced to 1s. 8d. Ypewell is intermediate, receiving 2s. 9d. during the period of longer days and light. He is not mentioned as working during the winter. The facts here stated corroborate what has been noticed in other building records, that wages were much curtailed during the days of short light. In the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Society, XXXV.) a very interesting set of regulations drawn up for the conduct of masons and other workmen, dated circa 1352, is printed, showing that in winter, which is there stated to extend from Michaelmas until Easter, "lucescence die ad opus suum venient et statim unusquisque incipiet operari." Work commences at daybreak and continues until sunset, with certain fixed intervals for rest, sleep and meals, which are taken in the masons' lodge. The variation between winter and summer rates is accentuated in one of these regulations; "item quilibet cemenarius minus capiet per septimanam in yeme quam in estate ad valorem unius dietae videlicet a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad festum Paschae." This adds the detail that the reduction is to be by the amount of one day's pay, which is practically what happened at Adderbury. Further it defines the winter period as lasting from Michaelmas until Easter, whereas at Adderbury it appears to include the three strictly winter months only, November, December and January. It is obvious that hours could not be so long in the short days as in the summer period, and this explains the varying rates of payment.

There is here of course no question of the modern custom of an eight-hour day or a forty-four hour week, no commencing at eight and downing tools at five, with a short day on Saturday. There were however many Holy Days, the greater feasts of the Church and the days of special saints venerated in localities, when no work was done, and on Vigils work ceased earlier.

There was at Exeter and possibly elsewhere a custom that these blank days of festivals should be divided equally between workmen and employers. At York the rule was that if there were two Feasts in the week then "amittat unusquisque unam dietam," each workman lost one day's pay; if there were three then he lost the half-week. Frequently the workmen paid by the week were paid in full, even if the week included a Saints day.

There is no trace in the Adderbury records of a division of masons into two classes—mason-hewers and mason-setters—which is found elsewhere, the hewers doing rather more skilled work than the setters. Possibly Young, Clerk and Ypewell, the lower paid masons, receiving less than the standard wage of the Reed and Saltcombe class, who were immediately under Winchcombe, belonged to the less skilled workers.

In the first four Rolls no rates of weekly pay are given. Young, Clerk and Palmer (a mason mentioned only here) are engaged in 9-10 Henry IV. at daily rates, for scappling or rough-hewing stone. Young receives $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, Palmer $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ and Clerk $3d.$ daily. In the case of Clerk, where alone a comparison is possible, this is a lower rate than is given for him when engaged by the week. Possibly the work was lighter. Figures are also given in our Rolls for the class of inferior men doing the rougher work, definitely styled "labourers," working under and assisting the masons. In 13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V. Gentleman, Mall, Irish, J. Berewyk, Scott, Colyn, Ash and Loverich are employed from 1 April to 6 October at a daily wage of threepence. In 1-2 Henry V. Mall, Irish, Berewyk and Hunt get a weekly wage of $1s. 8d.$, Gentleman $1s. 6d.$ only.

The work done by John Carpenter in roofing the chancel is contract work. He is of course the most important man after Winchcombe and, possibly, the glaziers, who are also employed at an inclusive price. He is however on one occasion, in 1-2 Henry V., mentioned as repairing the "Vernum" at a daily rate of pay, he and his "famulus" each being paid fivepence per day. The "pargetter" (*plasterer*) works for ten days at fivepence a day. These are fairly high rates, equal to that of Clerk among the masons. Tank's wage for a day and a half while making the "synctor" is sixpence, or fourpence a day. Pay varied possibly according to skill, there is no evidence here of any general "trade union" rate.

“THE PLUMBER’S MATE.”

In the matter of wages, as has been seen, considerable light is thrown by the Adderbury Computus Rolls dealing with the building of the chancel upon mediæval conditions of labour. The general rate of pay was good and higher than that in force before the date of the Black Death (1349-50). The difference is in some ways comparable to that between our rates before and after the “Great War,” although not entirely due to the same causes. There is another aspect of labour in the early fifteenth century in which much resemblance may be seen to our modern usages. During the actual building of the chancel most of the special and technically important work such as the roofing and glazing and Winchcombe’s making of the “Fenestra Principalis” and his facing of the walls with the parapets etc. was either contract or piece work. The shaping and preparing and setting of the stone used for the masonry was done by the master mason with his apprentice, acting as leader of a band of trained masons, sometimes called his “Socii,” mentioned by name in the accounts and employed at stated weekly wages. There are comparatively few instances where mention is made of men employed by the day. In several of these instances however a certain fact is noticeable to which it seems worth while to call attention. Generally it appears that the skilled worker, as distinct from the unskilled labourer, is employed in company with an underling or assistant. The descriptive name used for such an assistant in these Rolls is “servitor,” “serviens,” “deserviens” or “famulus.” In other records, e.g. the *Ely Rolls*, the name “garcio” or, more rarely, “pagius” is used. The skilled craftsman of those days was, it seems, accustomed to have the help of an inferior worker, who prepared his materials, handed him his tools and generally played the part of the modern “mate.” Sometimes the day wage for the two together is stated, often it is shown that the assistant receives a lower rate of pay. Much modern criticism has been directed against the institution which our comic papers call “The Plumber’s Mate,” the plumber as special instance taking the blame, if blame there be, which might be cast upon the shoulders of all skilled workmen. It is suggested that the custom or institution or whatever it may be called is not after all completely modern and that the fourteenth and fifteenth century worker, where trained skill was in question, was usually

employed in company with a “ mate. ” The instances which occur, in the Rolls here printed or in earlier or later Adderbury Rolls or in other records such as the Ely, York and Durham Rolls, may be classed under three headings :

- (I.) A class of labourers, “ *laborarii* ” or “ *laboratores*, ” is mentioned as assisting and working for or waiting upon the skilled men.
- (II.) A skilled man is hired and an assistant is also hired to work under or with or for him.
- (III.) A skilled man is hired and it is specially recorded that his “ *serviens* ” or “ *famulus* ” is also hired to work with him.

As to I. the following may be noted.

In 1-2 Henry V. the wages of the masons are stated and then Gentleman, “ *laborarius*, ” and four others are mentioned as paid for thirty weeks, digging in the quarry and working for the masons, “ *deservientes eisdem lathamis*. ” Again in 2-3 Henry V. Gentleman and four others are shown as employed for six months on the same job, digging in the quarry and working for the masons. In 3-4 Henry V. various (unnamed) labourers are hired for the same period as the masons, “ *deservientes eisdem lathamis predictis*, ” waiting upon or working for them. Exactly the same fact is recorded in 4-5 Henry V., the names of the labourers again not being stated. So too in 5-6 Henry V. In all these cases of course the wages of the labourers are much lower than those of the masons. They are all taken from the Rolls here printed, but there are numerous other cases elsewhere to which reference could be made.

For II. evidence appears in earlier and later Adderbury Rolls.

In 10-11 Richard II. Cooper, a carpenter, and Wilot, a mason, are hired for work on a set of rooms in the rectory and Anot, a labourer, and one Aubrey are hired at lower pay “ *pro dicto carpentario et cimentario auxiliando et deserviendo*, ” for helping and waiting on them. In 11-12 Richard II. a thatcher is hired by the job and a “ *serviens* ” is also employed at a low rate of pay. During the building of the chancel there are no instances to quote under this heading.

8-9 Henry V. contains an entry : “ *In i coopertore conducto cum diversis famulis eidem deservientibus pro grangia de novo cooperienda ad tascham xiiiis. iiiid.* ” In 11-12 Henry IV. a slater is hired for sixteen days to re-tile and mend the roof of the brew-house at sixpence a day and a labourer is also hired for the same time at fourpence daily “ *eidem slattero in dicto opere deserviens.* ”

30-31 Henry VI. Eleven shillings is paid to a slater covering the grange and malthouse and hired for twenty four days at a daily wage of $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ and six shillings is spent "in uno sibi deserviente per idem tempus" at a daily wage of threepence. 37-38 Henry VI. A mason works for twelve days making a stone wall at a daily wage of fourpence and a labourer is hired for the same time "sibi ad deservendum" at a daily wage of twopence. Each receives in addition his board (mensa), the "lathamus" at the rate of twopence daily and his assistant, "suus serviens," at the rate of three halfpence daily.

In the *Sacrist Rolls of Ely* the following instances occur. 15-16 Edward II. "cuidam prosternanti domos et muros etc. per i septimanam ad mensam Domini," $8\frac{1}{4}d.$; "cuidam garcioni ipsum auxilianti" for $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ 17-18 Edward II. "In vadiis Johannis Pictoris etc. pro pictura ymaginis magne cum stipendio unius garcionis auxiliantis." Further: "In stipendio cujusdam auxiliantis Plumbarium." 10-11 Edward III. "In stipendiis trium cementariorum per v septimanas quilibet capiens per septimanam $xxd.$ £1 5s. 0d." "In stipendiis operariorum deservientium eisdem per idem tempus 11s. 2d." Also: "Solutum Willelmo de Bramptone vitrario pro etc. per viii sept. capienti per sept. $xd.$ et ad mensam Domini 6s. 8d. solutum i garcioni eidem auxilianti capienti per sept. *vid.* et ad mensam Domini etc." 15-16 Edward III. Robert de Wirsingsete (a mason) is paid for eighteen weeks at twenty pence a week and has further an allowance of a halfpenny weekly for drinks for fifteen weeks and Robertus de Hengham is paid for thirteen weeks at eightpence weekly "serviens dictum Robertum in ponendo." 28-29 Edward III. John Tegulator (the tiler) is paid for four and a half days at sixpence daily and a "garcio ipsum deserviens" is paid for the same period at threepence a day. Also Colhop (a mason) is paid at fourteenpence weekly and two "garciones illum deservientes" are paid at a lower rate. These examples will suffice under Heading II.

Under Heading III. the examples quoted are all of cases in which the skilled worker in question is accompanied by a serviens, servitor, famulus, garcio or pagius who is usually described as *his* particular assistant and it seems that in each of them he brought with him his own special "mate." 10-11 Richard II. John Cooper carpenter "et serviens suus" are hired for seven days for certain work taking between them sevenpence daily, probably the master fourpence and the man threepence. So too Ralph Sclatter is employed "cum suo

deserviente" at eightpence daily "pro se et serviente." 11-12 Richard II. Sc latter is again hired with "serviens suus" at sevenpence daily for the two. In 17-18 Richard II. a thatcher is hired "cum suo serviente" for certain repairs. And again in 19-20 Richard II. a thatcher is hired "cum suo serviente."

The following are instances occurring during the building of the chancel, and in each case the employment is by the day for special jobs, hiring during that period being usually, as already stated, by the week or at a contract price. 13 Henry IV.-1 Henry V. Paid 2s. 6d. "Gylkes (the local carpenter) et famulo pro Bayard etc faciendis." In 1-2 Henry V. there is an entry of 4s. 9d. paid to John Carpenter, the head man employed on the roof, "et famulo suo laborantibus circa reparacionem verni," each receiving fivepence daily. Carpenter was in this year paid part of his contract price for the roof and seems to have put in a short spell of work, specially paid, on the defective windlass. In 6-7 Henry V. 2s. 6d. is paid for three days work on the staircase to the bailiff's rooms to the local man, John Gylkes, hired "cum famulo eidem deserviente," the two receiving between them tenpence daily.

During the Henry VI. period there are the following cases. 14-15 Henry VI. A slater is paid the considerable sum of £3 6s. 8d. for contract work, finding all laths, lathnails and chalk, and is hired "cum suis servitoribus." 26-27 Henry VI. A slater is hired to repair defects in the house of the swineherd etc. for sixpence a day and his assistant, "suus famulus," is hired at fivepence a day. 29-30 Henry VI. Tenpence is spent "in uno plumbario cum suo famulo conductis per i diem ad reparandam antiquam gutteram."

The *Sacrist Rolls of Ely* provide many instances under this heading. 16-17 Edward II. "In stipendio Henrici de Waltone (a carpenter on the sacrist's staff) operantis super dormitorium per i septimanam 1s. 2d." "In stipendio Willelmi de Overe garcionis sui auxiliantis ipsum 8d." Further "In uno coopertore conducto cum garcione suo ipsum auxiliante per xii dies," also "In stipendio Johannis Vittrarii per annum ex convencionem £1," "In stipendio Simonis garcionis Vittrarii per annum ad mensam Domini 4s. 0d." 17-18 Edward II. "In stipendio i arundinatoris cum garcione suo ipsum deserviente etc." and "In i coopertore conducto pro capella cooperianda per iii dies cum stipendio garcionis sui capiente per diem 6d." 15-16 Edward III. "Item datum uni arundinatori cum garcione suo per xx dies capienti per diem v $\frac{1}{2}$ d."

(They also cost sixpence for occasional drinks.) Also "Datum Waltero garcioni pictoris iiiiis." 19-20 Edward III. "In garniamentis emptis pro pagio plumbarii etc." And "In i coopertorio conducto cooperiente super Grangiam per viii dies cum garcione suo per diem 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d." Again the large sum of £3 is paid "Rogerio carpentario pro vi campanis pendendis cum garcione et equo ejus ad mensam Domini." 26-27 Edward III. 8s. 0d. is paid "Johanni le Redere operanti super dormitorium per xxxii dies operabiles per diem iiiiid. preter mensam," and 2s. 4d. "garcioni suo per xxviii dies per diem id. preter mensam." Further, "Datum plumbario pro cooperatione novi campanilis ex convencionem etc. £10." "Datum garcionibus suis ex curialitate 2s." Here the plumber brings and pays his boys or mates and the sacrist thinks them deserving of a tip.

Two further cases may be quoted from other sources, York and Durham, each from an entirely different district. In the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Society, XXXV.) in 1356 appears the entry: "In stipendiis Petri Plumber operantis per v septimanas xvs." i.e. three shillings weekly; "In stipendiis sui servientis operantis per ii septimanas iiiiis." i.e. two shillings weekly. *Durham Account Rolls* (Surtees Society, 1900, I.) 1456. "Et solutum Willelmo Usworth cum famulo suo laborantibus super facturam muri ubi carbones ponuntur xis. iiiiid."

Similar evidence appears in "*The Building Accounts of Kirby Muxloe Castle, 1480-1484*" (edited by A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A.) from which the following cases may be quoted.

A slater is hired at sixpence daily and slaters' "servants" at fourpence a day each. In several cases "Brekeleyers" are hired at a daily rate of eightpence or sixpence, a "Trowel man" at sixpence and "servants" at fourpence each, "for their services to the said Breke men." Frequently it appears that masons or rough masons are hired at sixpence daily and labourers "serving the said mason" at fourpence.

Carpenters are usually accompanied by their apprentices but occasionally there is an entry of the name of a man "serving" the carpenter.

Again after mention of freemasons paid fivepence daily and a thatcher paid also at fivepence two men are noted as employed at threepence "serving le Thakere and freemasons."

At Kirby Muxloe there was a considerable employment of bricklayers.

It is not of course suggested that it can be proved that in every case where a skilled workman was engaged he was accompanied by his "mate." But the evidence certainly shows that often this was so. The instances quoted include the mason, the carpenter, the slater, the tiler and also the thatcher and the reed-thatcher (the latter in the marsh country of Ely) and the plumber. The *Ely Rolls* extend the list by including the painter. The statements on this matter in both the *Adderbury Rolls* and the *Ely Rolls* are frequent and spread over a considerable period of time in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. The number of Compotus Rolls hitherto printed which deal with building operations is not very large and further research may produce further evidence. These entries deal with a detail of mediæval labour which has not, it is believed, hitherto been noted. It is not perhaps of primary importance, but certainly it is not without interest at the present time, when attention is generally directed to conditions of labour.

MEDIAEVAL ACCOUNTS.

The Compotus Rolls here printed and similar accounts of the period call for some explanation and comment, for, as will be observed, they differ in many important particulars from those to which we are accustomed.

The Adderbury Rolls are of course in writing and they are written upon strips of parchment of an approximate breadth of some ten inches, but of length varying with the volume of the account. Where this is considerable a long strip of parchment is used, or two shorter strips are joined together by sewing. They are invariably written in Latin. Each account is a cash account only, as might be expected, for the method of book-keeping by double entry was not introduced into England from Italy until the Sixteenth Century and at this earlier date the use of the ledger was quite unknown. We find therefore merely a statement of cash receipts and expenditure during the period of account.

In form every account presents us with a series of paragraphs, the title or heading of each of which is written in the margin. The first paragraph states the name of the person rendering

the account and the period for which it is rendered, this period being computed from the day after some well-known saints-day (at Adderbury this is the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin¹ or 25 March) until the corresponding saints-day in the following year "per unum annum integrum." Regnal dates are used for the years and not those of the Christian era, although the latter are frequently used in deeds and other formal documents of the period. In the margin of the first paragraph is written the name of, for instance, the manor for which the account is rendered. The first paragraph of the account proper states the arrears, if any, brought forward from the previous year, which are taken as being paid during the year of account. The marginal title for this is "*Arreragia*." The other headings of receipt then follow in successive paragraphs, each having its title entered in the margin (e.g. "*firma*" for rent or "*receptio forinseca*," foreign or outside receipts or, as we say, sundries) and each having its total or "*summa*" stated upon a separate line at the end. Finally at the end of the receipt portion of the Roll, the sum total of all arrears and receipts for which the accountant is held liable is given in larger letters and upon a separate line under the title "*Summa Totalis Recepte cum Arreagiis*." Various forms of the word for receipt seem to have been used, for instance *Receptio* or *Recepta* (fem. sing.) and also *Receptum* (neut. sing.).

The remaining paragraphs deal with expenditure, items being grouped under more or less appropriate marginal titles. Here too each paragraph has its "*summa*" neatly stated at the end upon a separate line. Amounts paid over on account to the representatives of the person or body entitled to receive them, (at Adderbury the College bursars) follow and finally the sum total of expenses and payments is given in larger letters. When expenses are less than receipts a balance is shown as due under the title, "*Et debet*" (he owes) so and so much. In some of the Adderbury Rolls a further deduction is here made under the title of "*Allocacio*," for sums "allowed" for certain new or omitted items, apparently not settled until the date of the audit, and this is followed by the statement of another result under the title "*Et debet de claro*," (he owes clear or in full). When expenses and receipts are equal nothing is due and this is shown by the words "*Et quietus recessit*," (he departed quit). A balance due to the accountant, where expenses have exceeded receipts, is brought forward in the

¹ At that date regarded as the commencement of the official year.

following account at the head of the expenses. These two last cases do not occur in the Rolls printed here.

Two essential differences between these accounts and our modern forms will at once strike the reader. The first, and perhaps the most important, is that the mediæval roll observes a narrative form for the entry of items under each heading. These items run on and follow one another, each of them frequently occupying a portion of a line of writing only and not necessarily filling a whole line. As the amount of cash concerned in each item is given at its conclusion, the result is that the figures for money appear at any place in a line to which chance brings them. A modern cash account is drawn up in columnar form. Each item is commenced upon a new line on the left-hand side of the page and its money value is set out on the right-hand side in the column reserved for figures and underneath the figures of the previous item. This, as it seems to us, convenient arrangement allows the figures to be added up with ease, the method of reckoning by means of nine digits and the zero being employed. The use of this method is however entirely foreign to the mediæval account. The second difference is that the figures used, whether for money values or for quantities, are invariably Roman and not Arabic numerals. This made the work of the accountant in fact easier as long as the counting-board or abacus (described hereafter) was employed for calculations instead of the modern method of computation by nine digits and the zero.

In form these mediæval accounts are more picturesque and agreeable than those now in use. It is however extremely difficult for us to understand or to test them. The long narrative paragraphs in which the items are set out with their Roman numerals would be useless to a modern clerk engaged in the simplest process of calculation and he would have to re-arrange the items and set them out in column form, using Arabic numerals. The explanation of these differences is simple. Taking the last, Roman numerals were used because for practical purposes no other numerals were used or known. It is perhaps not generally realized how late was the introduction into England of Arabic numerals. The earliest examples of their use in this country appear to date from the last quarter of the Fifteenth Century, although they had been commonly employed abroad long previously. The first book—by John Mellis—in English dealing with the then new Italian method of book-keeping by double entry was only published in 1546 and it was not until that method came into general use that Arabic

displaced Roman numerals in accounts and other documents. Even then the earlier forms did not entirely disappear and until a much later date, especially in private and local accounts etc., the two sets of figures were used indifferently or were mixed together, just as the new Italic form of handwriting was used indifferently with or mixed with the old "Secretary" hand. Even long after the adoption into common use of Arabic numerals it is quite usual to find in dates, that the year is stated in Arabic figures (the use of the regnal year for year dates having been discontinued with the close of the Middle Ages) while the day-date is given in Roman numerals.¹

The ordinary mediæval account is to all appearance easy and readable, but in this respect it is fraudulent, for the difficulties of addition and subtraction which it presents seem insuperable. The accountant however found no hardship in it, for he never attempted to reckon by our modern methods. Sometimes he took his Roman figures and set out in the margin of his Roll or upon a separate parchment the c's, x's, v's or i's by means of separate pen-strokes and then worked out the totals. Signs of such workings are not uncommon. But it is probable that in most cases, certainly during the period of the Adderbury Rolls, he employed a method of reckoning which came into use in France early in the Thirteenth Century, and which spread thence rapidly to England. This consisted in arranging "Casting Counters" or "Jettons" upon a plain table, known as a "Counting Table," which was ruled with a few horizontal and occasionally one or two vertical lines, cut in or marked with chalk. On such a board the counters were credited with a numerical value in strict accordance with the position in which they were placed upon the lines or upon the spaces between the lines. Thus a counter placed upon the lowest line represented the smallest unit of computation, say one penny, the line above it being used for the next lowest unit, say one shilling, the next for pounds, the next for twenty pounds, the next for one hundred pounds and so on. The intermediate spaces were used for counters representing one half in value of the unit upon the line above them, e.g. sixpence, ten shillings, ten pounds, fifty pounds and so on.

¹ The subject, including a full examination of the actual forms of the Arabic numerals first used, has been fully treated by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., in an article in the "*Antiquaries Journal*" for 1926 on "*The use of Arabic and Roman numerals in English Archives*," to which my readers are referred for detailed information.

When six counters accumulated on the lowest line they were removed from the board and replaced by one counter (for sixpence) in the space above it. Similarly when two arrived in this space they were removed and replaced by one (for one shilling) on the next higher line. When ten arrived there they were removed and replaced by one in the ten-shilling space above. And so in succession. With small mercantile accounts, such as the Adderbury Rolls, where the grand totals practically never exceeded one hundred pounds, five lines with their intermediate spaces would suffice for addition and subtraction, the two processes most generally required. The method served also for multiplication and division, but the working was difficult and slow. The use of the Counting Table was general in England from the middle of the Fourteenth Century until about 1700, when it seems to have been disused. Thus Chaucer in "*The Shipman's Tale*" (1385-1400):

" His bookes and his bagges many oon
 He leith before him on his counting board.
 Ful riche was his tresor and his hoard."

Alan of Walsingham among his buildings at Ely put up "*camera quaedam cum mensa quadrata ad calculandum*," and mention is frequently made during this period of such tables in the inventories of wills; cf. Riley "*Memorials of London*," p. 200, where the table is called a computatorium. Other names found are countour, cownter, chequer or scaccarium, the crossed lines giving a resemblance to a chess board. The number of counters used for simple accounts was seldom over one hundred, often only fifty, and a set of counters was known as a "jet" or "cast."

The scribe or clerk is supposed to have attained great dexterity and quickness in the use of this method. It is however obvious that errors might easily arise through the accidental misplacing of a single counter, and in later times it was thought that the celerity of this "manual arithmetic" was much overestimated. In Palsgrave's "*Eclaircissement de la Langue Francaise*" the statement is made "I shall reckon it syxe times by algorism (i.e. ciphering) or you can cast it ones by counters." In 1646 those who could "only cast with counters" were described by a contemporary writer as ignorant and the 1699 edition of Recorde's *Arithmetic* omits the chapter on manual reckoning which had appeared in earlier editions. Manual arithmetic was entirely associated with Roman numerals and as these were gradually ousted by Arabic figures the system was disused.

Few examples of the Counting Board have survived. In its nature it was perishable, being merely an ordinary table, the top of which had received special treatment by being lined or chalked. After disuse it may well have been applied to ordinary domestic purposes. Three are preserved at Basle, all of the Sixteenth Century, and one at Nuremberg of a later date. Munich possesses five reckoning *cloths*, prepared for laying over a counting table, three dating from the Sixteenth and two from the Eighteenth Century. The table with its lines and/or squares is shown upon some of the many counters preserved. The best evidence as to its actual use comes from some five and twenty illustrative woodcuts in books, mostly dating from the Sixteenth Century.¹

The use of the narrative form in account-keeping is peculiar. It is possible that the form adopted in the national accounts, which may have arisen from the fact that the clerks at the Exchequer table took down in writing items dictated to them by the officials in a species of narrative, set the example for all other forms of account. Or again it may have arisen from a desire to reduce the space required for the account and so to effect economy in parchment, which was expensive. The space is certainly reduced, although the task of dealing with the figures is made more difficult. The form seems to have been universally employed with unimportant exceptions. In some cases receipts were arranged in columns. This seems to have been done at Ely and in the New College Bursars' Rolls for the same period as the Adderbury Rolls now printed the incomings from the College manors appear in columnar form, the name of the manor on the left of the Roll, its contribution on the right. In these Bursars' Rolls an advance is also made in dealing with expenses, as with some of these, for instance the commons of the several classes of College inmates, the total for each division is stated—not at the end of the paragraph but—on the right-hand side of the page and in a column with the other totals. But with few exceptions the awkward narrative arrangement appears to have continued throughout the Middle Ages and was not displaced until a more scientific method of book-keeping was adopted.

It is to be observed that the marginal titles attached to the paragraphs of these accounts contain at least the essential

¹ A complete description of the method is given in the monumental work by Mr. F. P. Barnard, F.S.A., on "*The Casting Counter and the Counting Board*" (1916).

elements of a more advanced system ; that is to say that the items of receipt and expenditure are *grouped* into classes, imperfectly and uncertainly it is true, but still in such a way as to enable us to construct from them a ledger, in which they can be entered under their appropriate headings. Book-keeping by double entry was still to come, but the method is at least indicated, in what is only a cash account, by the attempt at classification. It is possible, as may be gathered from the eleven years account given on pages 24 and 25 to arrive at the sum total of expenditure (and the remark also applies to receipts) upon any special work of repair or construction, or, in ordinary manorial accounts, upon details of farming, etc., by extracting the descriptions and amounts concerned and entering them in their proper places in an ad hoc ledger. This fact may be noticed in other accounts of the period such as those of Ely and of the Abbey of Abingdon.

In the Adderbury Rolls the marginal titles are not numerous. They are however frequently deceptive and care must be exercised in grouping the items. For instance the first four Rolls have a special heading of "Novum Edificium," clearly referring to work upon the new chancel. This title then disappears and the chancel expenditure is set out under other titles, mainly "Purchase of stores and other requisites" and "Wages." Even under these it is possible to pick out various small items which are unconnected with the chancel. Further one has to be on the look-out for what is obviously chancel work under titles such as "Expense custodis cum aliis expensis forinsecis" or "Custus carectarum" and so on. An instance of thoroughly bad classification is to be found in the Roll for 5-6 Henry V. which presents us with a long paragraph of expenditure headed "Custus domorum et empcio stauri." Normally this would contain only ordinary works of repair upon buildings and other items quite foreign to the construction of the chancel. The first and the last three of the items are in fact of this nature but they cover only £3 6s. 10d. out of the total "*summa*" of £24 19s. 7½d. recorded. The remainder of the amount spent—£21 12s. 9½d.—is for chancel work. The scribe or accountant was most unsystematic and uncertain. His intention was good but want of care, time or flexibility led him to enter under any one title items, possibly forgotten or omitted by chance in writing the Roll, which properly demanded an entirely different title. "*Recepte forinsece*" or "*Soluciones forinsece*" (foreign or outside receipts or expenses) was clearly to him a convenient dump into which

could be shot items, which did not seem to fit in elsewhere. It is of course useful as a title and we should probably employ it under the name of "Sundries." He makes quite a different use of it.

Bad classification is a fault which might have been avoided if accounts had been prepared by professional experts, supplied with details and explanations but arranging items according to their own ideas. It is clear that this was not the case. In all probability the accounts were prepared by the bailiff, John Berewyk, a member of a fairly numerous class in those days. He was paying a "firma" or rent for the incomings which I estimate at something over £1600 yearly in present values. He was probably what has been called a "laicus literatus" a layman with some knowledge of letters, sufficient to enable him to use straightforward Latin and to prepare a simple cash account. His attempts at classification were unscientific, but as regards figures it seems as if he were assisted by some skilled official of the College. It is evident that there was an audit of his accounts conducted by someone in authority. The day of account was probably a solemn occasion, at which figures were scrutinized and items vouched, often in the presence of the Warden himself. Throughout these Rolls there is constant reference to "papers" or "*parcelle*" (bills of particulars) produced for the verification of special items. Sometimes the "paper" is that of the Controller or the Supervisor of the work. In all cases the author was examined and the "paper" "proved." The expenses of the Warden are always vouched by "sealed bills." In the first four Rolls cash is paid over to the Bursars at the time of rendering the account, "super reddicionem compoti." Further than this there is special reference to an audit, under that name. Thus in 12-13 Henry IV. there is an item which reads: "Et in soluto diversis lathamis etc. pro petris scapulandis ad edificacionem cancelli ut patet per parcelas Johannis Berewyk in presencia Domini Custodis inde examinati super audicionem compoti istius (et) probatas," £7 17s. 9d. that is, as appeared by the particulars produced by John Berewyk on his examination in the presence of the Warden at the time of the audit of this account. So too in an earlier Roll—10-11 Richard II.—we have the expression: "Et in expensis Magistri Nicholai Wykeham et aliorum existencium ibidem per ii dies pro curia tenenda Rectoria supervidenda et compotis ejusdem et aliorum maneriorum in patria audiendis." The use of the verb "audire"

with its compounds was, it seems, at this time accepted in our sense of "audit."¹

There is an interesting example of strict and correct auditing in the Roll for 19-20 Richard II. This contains a long paragraph headed "Custus domorum cum necessariis," with eighteen items, two of which are as follows :

Et in soluto diversis laborariis conductis pro ecclesia de fimo purganda ac eciam cum stramine et herbagio distribuenda per ix annos proxime elapsos viz. pro quolibet anno iis. iiiid. xxis. Et in expensis dicti Johannis Berewyk (the firmarius) differentis denarios firme sue ad Collegium in Oxon. per predictos ix annos viz. pro quolibet anno iis. xviiiis.

These two items are struck out, a line being run through all words and figures. The "summa" stated at the end of the paragraph—£4 17s. 5d.—is quite correct for the total of the sixteen items not struck out but does *not* include the sums of 21s. 0d. and 18s. 0d. above shown. There is no sign of an erasure in the figures of the total and it seems clear that these were inserted at the time of audit and by the person auditing. The "total" seems to be written by another hand, as both the "s" and the "d," for shillings and pence, are differently framed from those used for items within the paragraph. This suggests that the account as a whole may have been prepared by or for Berewyk and the spaces for the totals left blank until the audit, additions being left to the auditor, who inserted the totals when ascertained by him by means of a counting board. Here there was obviously a "try-on" on the part of Berewyk. It occurred to him as a good idea to see if he could not charge the College with a yearly something for his expenses in riding to Oxford to pay his rent, also that he might possibly work in a charge for cleaning the church. He tried to bring in both for nine years back, that is from the date of the earliest Roll preserved and presumably from the commencement of his tenancy. The auditor was too sharp for him and knew his law. A tenant, if so required, could be compelled to seek his landlord and pay his rent and the cleaning of the church was the affair of the parishioners. The attempt failed and was not repeated.

¹ Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., refers me to its use in connexion with the visitations of monasteries, quoting the phrase : "*injunctum est priori quod provideat de auditore qui secundum legem auditorii audiat comptos monasterii*," used in 1442. At a later date "*audicio*" is frequent; cf. Lyndwood on the accounts of executors (1679 edition) "*quantum licet recipere pro computi audicione*," etc.

The Adderbury Rolls leave little to be desired in the matter of correct arithmetic. The totals of receipt and expense, as taken from the figures given at the end of each paragraph, are stated with exactness, and in the whole of the accounts for eleven years which have been run together there is only one small error of one farthing (see 3-4 Henry V.). It cannot be said that the "*summa*" at the end of every paragraph is absolutely reliable. Errors do from time to time appear, especially in the accounts for wages, and these it is impossible to correct. The explanation of their existence may possibly be that the figures inserted are in the great majority of cases based upon special accounts of particulars produced at the time of audit, from which the figures were vouched. These have not survived. It may well be that they contained explanatory details as to non-working days, such as feast-days, which threw light upon apparent discrepancies. On the whole the working out of the figures is impressively correct.

The Latin, in which these Rolls are written, is the language common to all manorial documents until a much later date. Classical Latin had been compelled to become in some ways more flexible and to admit a very large element of words of later formation, in order to express mediæval facts and ideas. So that Mediæval Latin needs its special dictionary to explain such words as "*meremium*" for timber or "*ad tascham*" for by contract or by the job. It will also be noticed that frequently the scribe has not found it possible or worth while to obtain a Latin word for his materials, etc. He takes the ordinary English word such as lath, lathnail, sling, crow, cable, etc., and uses it with a slight change of form. Probably he neither knew nor was at all wishful to find any exact classical equivalent. Both his auditor and he knew what was intended and that was enough. Occasionally there is a quaint use of the French definite article, thus the windlass often appears under the title of "*le vernum*," and we have such expressions as "*le scaffold*," "*le flore*," etc. It is curious to find the "*fenestra principalis*" mentioned in the first two Rolls appearing in the fourth under the title of "*le Gabilwyndowe*." Clearly an expression might be used which served the need of the moment without any feeling that the formality of the Latin suffered.

The Latin words used seldom appear in their full form; they are almost always contracted and the scribe is not in every case careful to employ the accepted symbol for contraction.

Hence there is occasionally a doubt as to the exact interpretation. But on the whole the language is clear and the meaning free from doubt. In order that the difference in *form* between these Rolls and a modern cash account may be brought out I have arranged the items in two of the most important Rolls, those for 1-2 Henry V. and 2-3 Henry V., in modern form, submitting in each case a translation of the matter.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that although the Account year in the Rolls printed runs from 26 March to 25 March, many of the items for wages (and occasionally other items) run from October until the following August, Michaelmas or October. In the second, third and fourth Roll it is stated that the account was "rendered" once in September, twice in October. It seems therefore that, although the year for the account finished at Lady Day, nevertheless items running in date up to the following October, might, if ascertained, be included at the time of audit.

JOHN BEREWYK, BAILIFF, IN ACCOUNT

CASH

For the year ending

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Arrears Account :							
Balance brought forward from the previous account					32	2	9½
„ Rent Account :							
Rent for the year due to the College					54	13	4
„ Outside Receipts Account :							
Received from the Bursars of the College towards the rebuilding of the Chancel					26	13	0

Carried forward

 £113 9 1½

(62)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				113	9	1½

Carried forward

£113 9 1½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	19	0	1			1
Robert at-the-Green-of-Walcote for carting 17 loads of timber from the said Forest to Adder- bury at 2s. per load plus 6d. extra	1	14	6			
The Vicar and J. Scott for carting 2 large beams from Shipston to Adderbury		5	0			
Berewyk, the Bailiff, for carting 6 loads of stone from Teynton at 2s. 6d. per load.. .. .		15	0			
J. Scott for carting 28 loads of stone from Teynton between 8 October and Michaelmas at 2s. 6d. per load.. .. .	3	10	0			
The Vicar for carting 28 loads of stone from Teynton at 2s. 6d. per load, less 16s. 8d.	2	13	4			
	<hr/>			27	17	11
By Wages (Masons & Labourers) A/c :						
R. Winchcombe and his Appren- tice at 5s. 7d. weekly for the two ; W. Norton, T. Saltcombe, T. Reed and J. Payn at 3s. weekly each ; T. Clerk at 2s. 6d. weekly ; all from 8 October to 1 November	3	0	3			
R. Winchcombe and his Appren- tice at 4s. 10d. weekly for the two ; T. Reed and T. Saltcombe at 2s. 6d. weekly each ; all from 2 November to 2 February, i.e. for 13 weeks	6	0	2½			
R. Winchcombe and his Appren- tice at 5s. 10d. weekly for the two from 2 February to Easter and at 6s. 1d. weekly from Easter to Michaelmas ; T. Salt- combe, T. Reed, J. Rudyfer, W. Cropredy, W. Day and R. Newton at 3s. weekly each ; J. Ypewell at 2s. 9d. weekly and T. Clerk at 2s. 6d. weekly from 2 February to Michaelmas, as per statement of W. Mownter examined and found correct ..	36	18	4			
	<hr/>			45	18	9½
Carried forward				27	18	0

(64)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				113	9	1½

£113 9 1½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	45	18	9½	27	18	0
T. Gentleman (labourer) at 1s. 6d. weekly ; J. Mall, W. Irish, R. Berewyk and T. Hunt at 1s. 8d. weekly each, digging in the quarry and working for the masons for 30 weeks as per the said statement.. .. .	5	15	0½			
J. Carpenter in part payment on his contract for roofing the Chancel	2	16	8			
	<hr/>			54	10	6
By Warden's and other outside Expenses Account :						
Expenses of the Warden staying at Adderbury from time to time as per 4 sealed bills	8	7½				
Carpenter, for visit to the College re his contract for roofing the Chancel.. .. .	3	4				
T. Reed, travelling expenses re hiring masons (4 days in January)			10			
Winchcombe, travelling expenses to Teynton re selection of stone			6			
W. Mownter, travelling expenses on 3 journeys to Teynton and Charlbury, re purchase of stone and timber	1	0				
Ale for masons and labourers ..	1	2				
Cement bought			4			
Commons of Mr. W. Mownter at Adderbury for 15 weeks and commons of a boy for 3 weeks at 1s. 1d. weekly for himself and 4d. for the boy	17	3				
	<hr/>			1	13	0½
„ Allowances Account :						
Allowance to Mr. W. Mownter made by the Warden and Fellows of the College for his services at Adderbury since the date of the last account ..	16	1½		16	1½	
Balance due 24 March, 1414 ..				28	11	5½
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
				£113	9	1½
				<hr/>		

JOHN BEREWYK, BAILIFF, IN ACCOUNT
CASH

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	<i>For the year ending</i>					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Arrears Account :							
Balance brought forward from the previous account					28	11	5½
„ Rent Account :							
Rent for the year due to the College					54	13	4
„ Outside Receipts Account :							
Received from the Bursars of the College towards the rebuilding of the Chancel					26	6	4

Carried forward

£109 11 1½

WITH NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.
ACCOUNT.

25 March, 1415.

Cr.

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Rent Paid Account :						
Yearly rent paid to the Bishop of Winchester						1
„ Stores and other Requisites A/c. :						
The smith of Charlton for 118lbs. of ironwork at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. ..	18	11	$\frac{1}{2}$			
1 new iron wedge weighing 7 lbs. at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.		10	$\frac{1}{2}$			
3 hinge-parts for the upper door of the Sacristy, weighing 4 lbs. Steeling and welding wedges and picks, with $3d.$ for scaffold nails			7			
4 new boards with ironwork ..	1		7			
Second-hand cable bought last year	1		$11\frac{1}{2}$			
New cable	10		0			
7 hurdles for the scaffolds.. ..	16		4			
$11\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. of quicklime ($5\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. at $2s.$ per qr. and 6 qrs. at $1s. 6d.$ per qr.)	1	0	0			
J. Coulner for stone supplied last year	13		4			
The same for freestone for the Chancel as per statement of the clerk of the works examined at the audit	5	5	0			
J. Scott, for carting 27 loads of stone from the quarry to Adderbury at $2s. 6d.$ per load, less $10d.$	3	6	8			
J. Scott, for 2 loads of chalk ..	1		10			
4 wooden hoops for mending tub			4			
J. Berewyk, for carting 3 loads of stone from the quarry to Adderbury at $2s. 6d.$ per load.. ..		7	6			
Six hurdles		1	9			
				13	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$
„ Wages (Masons) Account :						
J. Carpenter, in part payment on his contract (in addition to £2 16s. 8d.) paid last year ..	3	3	4			
Carried forward	3	3	4	13	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$

(68)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				109	11	1½

Carried forward

£109 11 1½

(69)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3	3	4	13	7	7½
Winchcombe and his Apprentice at 6s. 1d. weekly for the two ; Saltcombe, Reed, Rudyfer, Cropredy and Day at 3s. weekly each ; T. Clerk at 2s. 6d. weekly ; all from 1 October to 28 October, i.e. for 4 weeks	4	14	4			
Winchcombe and his Apprentice at 4s. 10d. weekly for the two ; Reed, Saltcombe and Rudyfer at 2s. 6d. weekly each ; T. Clerk at 1s. 8d. weekly, all from 1 November to 2 February, i.e. for 10 weeks	9	0	10			
Winchcombe and his Apprentice at 6s. 1d. weekly for the two ; Saltcombe, Reed, Cropredy and Birch at 3s. weekly each ; Ypewell at 2s. 9d. weekly ; T. Clerk and R. Palmer at 2s. 6d. weekly each, all from 2 February to 3 August, i.e. for 26 weeks, as per statement of the controller ..	23	15	10			
Winchcombe from 3 August for 4 weeks and his Apprentice for 7 weeks ; Saltcombe and Reed for 8 weeks, i.e. until Michaelmas ; Lawrence for 3 weeks and 2½ days and T. Clerk for 4 weeks and 3 days, all paid as above..	5	2	1			
Scott, for 4 weeks and 2 days at 3d. per day		6	6			
W. Irish, J. Mall, T. Gentleman, R. Berwyk and Scott digging in the quarry and working for the masons from 2 February to 3 August	3	9	5			
				<hr/>	49	12 4
Carried forward					<hr/>	62 19 11½

(70)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				109	11	1½

£109 11 1½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				62	19	11½
By Carts and Other Requisites A/c :						
Straw for the horses	13	4				
15 qrs. of peas for horse fodder at 3s. per qr.	2	5	0			
R. Berewyk for hay		7	0			
Ruddok for hay		1	8			
White leather for mending harness			10			
Cart-back	2	0				
The smith for pins, clouts and big nails for cart	4	1				
Mending cart-axle.. ..			3			
Carter's salary for 9 months ..	15	0				
Paid carter for his commons for 9 months	19	10				
Hay and oats bought at Shipston	1	2				
Repairs to iron instruments ..			8			
Shoeing horses			5			
				5	11	3
„ Warden's and other Outside Ex- penses A/c :						
Expenses of the Warden and others at Adderbury from time to time re inspection of the manor	9	11½				
Expenses of the clergy at Con- stance at the Council for secur- ing the unity of Christendom..	7	8				
				17	7½	
„ Allowances A/c :						
Allowed to W. Mownter by the Warden and Fellows of the College for his various services during the previous year ..	13	4				
Allowed the same for wages of various masons omitted in the previous Account and allowed here	1	0	0			
				1	13	4
Balance due 25 March, 1415 ..				38	8	11½

£109 11 1½

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION.

The Comptotus Rolls show that the College carefully supervised the work of building. During the first four years expenses were small, averaging about £13 yearly only, and purchases and payments were made through Berewyk, the Bailiff, his accounts being vouched by the production of a day-book or wage-book kept by him described as "*papyrium*," "*papyrium de parcellis*" or "*parcelle*." He had evidently to show a written register of outlay as to which he was examined, sometimes "in presencia Domini Custodis super audicionem compoti," and which was passed after scrutiny. In some of the later Rolls (under Henry VI.) expenses were vouched by the production of "tallies."

In later years expenses were far larger, financial supervision became more important and the names of special representative officials of the College appear. These are (1) William Mownter, who was a member of the College until 1418 and vicar of Radclive, some fifteen miles from Adderbury, in 1412-1413. (2) John Love, who was vicar of Adderbury from 1415 until 1426 (both had served in the office of Bursar) and (3) John Monk, who was vicar of Adderbury before 1415. In 13 Henry IV.-1 Henry V. none of the payments are vouched by written particulars, but Mownter is noted as being resident at Adderbury for sixteen weeks and as riding to Teynton and Wychwood to make purchases of material. During the next year, 1413-1414, he was again resident for fifteen weeks and produced his "*papyrium*," giving details of several of the larger lump sums paid. He was paid 16s. 1½d. for his services during the past year. In 1414-1415 he is referred to only as receiving 13s. 4d. for his services during the past year and by the words "per W.M." placed after the mention of the detailed account of the "*contrarotulator operis*," possibly rendered by him. At other places, e.g. York, a Comptroller appears as one of two clerks appointed by the Chapter to keep accounts, from whose roll that of his colleague was checked. After this William Mownter disappears and even in the Roll for this year two payments are recorded as being made "*per Johannem Love*," the new vicar, who takes over control. In the next year—1415-1416—Love is called "*supervisor operis*" and in that and the two following years presents his "*papyrium*" to vouch

the details of expenditure. In 1415-1416 he received twenty shillings for his services in connexion with the supervision of the work.

John Monk is mentioned once as "supervisor operis" in connexion with a sum of 20s. 0d. respited or held over (not printed with the Roll) which he stated that he had paid to Richard Winchcombe but of which the Warden had no knowledge. This is set right in the succeeding Roll for 5-6 Henry V. where the 20s. 0d., "quos Mag. J. Monk dicit se solvisse," are allowed. The whole of this supervision, however thorough, seems to have been financial only and not in any way technical.

THE CHANCEL BEFORE AND AFTER RE-BUILDING.

In the deed of endowment of the Vicarage the repair of the chancel and any re-building needed and also the repair of the vicar's house were excluded from the list of duties incumbent on the vicar. From the commencement there are records of repairs done to the buildings of the "Rectory," as it was still called. The important decision to rebuild the chancel was taken and the work was commenced in 1408 but before that date the Compotus Rolls show that defects in the fabric were constantly attended to.

In 11-12 Richard II. all loose glass in the chancel windows was made secure with iron bars and in 16-17 Richard II. a special heading of "Custus Cancellæ" reads: "de quibus compotat in xii gemeux et clavis emptis pro dextis in Cancellæ perficiendis iis. vid. Et in xii tabulis emptis pro dictis dextis super terram tabulandis xviii*d.* Et in clavis emptis ad idem iii*d.* Et in meremio empto pro cathedris dictorum dextorum faciendis iis. id. Et in arcubus ferri emptis pro eisdem iii*d.*" This evidently refers to the choir furniture. The "desks" mentioned are hinged and boarded underfoot and timber is bought for making the stalls, possibly the seats or misericords, for the desks. The "bows of iron" may be hooped pieces of iron within which the seats move up and down.

A heading of "Custus Vestriarii" in 21-22 Richard II. records £2 18s. 7d. as spent upon repairs to the sacristy. A mason is paid 16s. 8d. for the job of making a new wall and two windows, himself finding the stone; ironwork for the windows costs 10s. 8d., the walls are plastered, lead is bought for fixing the window-irons into the walls and finally "Thomas Glasier of Oxford" receives 13s. 4d. for glazing three windows in the sacristy and one over the altar and for mending windows in the chancel. This is evidence that at that date there were glaziers in Oxford, which was not a well-known glass-making centre, who had some reputation. It may be therefore that the unnamed workmen who glazed the new chancel sixteen years later were Oxford craftsmen.

In 5-6 Henry IV. as much as £3 was spent in the purchase of six oaks for making beams for the chancel. Possibly much of the wood-work was rotten and this large outlay may have brought up the question of entire re-building, which commenced three years later.

Expenditure did not however cease with the end of the re-building. Only a small expense is recorded for the leading of the roof in the Rolls now printed, but the work was more thoroughly done in 7-8 Henry VI. (1429-30), when the large sum of £10 was paid to a plumber "pro cancella cooperienda ad tascham cum exibicione plumbi et fusione antiqui plumbi," the old lead being melted and used and new lead provided. In the same year a carpenter was paid for making a door "in superiore parte Assensorii ad plumbum cancellae," at the top of the stairs and giving access to the leads, and also for a lock and keys to it. In 10-11 Henry VI. (1432-33) the Warden made a present of 6s. 8d. for glazing the sacristy, which is brought into the expenses of the year and therefore paid for by the College. During the following year ten shillings were paid "pro pictura imaginis Sancti Johannis in cancella," for painting the statue of St. John in the chancel. Six years later a present of £2 was made to the parishioners towards church works and £2 13s. 4d. was spent "pro factura stallarum et sedilium," on making the stalls and sedilia, and in 23-24 Henry VI. (1445-46) the College in its charity provided bells at a cost of £2, paid "ad ecclesiam de Adderbury ex elemosina Collegii pro campanis ibidem emptis." The capital outlay upon the chancel during the reign of Henry VI. amounted therefore to well over £500 in modern values.

Generally relations between the College and its Bailiff and the parishioners seem to have been cordial. During the reign

of Richard II. the "firma" paid by Berewyk was twice considerably reduced on account of the low price of corn and 30s. was allowed to him "for his services and goodwill," and on one occasion a gown was bought for him, costing 6s. 8d., because he was in superintendence of certain workmen repairing the Rectory.

Representative parishioners were entertained at repasts. Thus in 15-16 Richard II. there is an entry of 5s. 8d. for the expenses "Magistri Johannis Monk venientis ad predicandum quarta Domenica Quadragesime unacum expensis aliorum validorum parochianorum cum eo comedencium." In 18-19 Richard II. the entertainment is graced by the presence of the Warden and 8s. 2d. is spent, "in expensis Domini Custodis existentis per ii dies mensis Septembris pro Rectoria supervidenda unacum expensis xvi hominum de melioribus tocius parochie secum comedencium." The "most substantial" or the "best" of the parish were selected for invitation. On other occasions the charges include alms to the poor. Thus in 2-3 Henry IV. 2s. 10d. is paid for the expense of the Warden and Master J. Stone staying at Adderbury to inspect the state of the "Rectory" together with the cost of four parishioners eating with them "cum pecunia data diversis pauperibus," and in 5-6 Henry IV. the Vicar of Swalclive is invited and 4s. 8d. is disbursed for the cost of the Warden, Master Robert Shurbarn, their guest and ten parishioners eating with them and for alms to various poor parishioners.

LATER BUILDING.

A considerable sum was spent upon new building within three years after the completion of the Chancel, in the years 1421-22 and 1422-23, the total cost being about £86. The details follow, the Rolls having been curtailed in order to include only the relevant items. It is not easy to ascertain exactly what the building erected was, but the facts seem consistent with the construction of the great tithe-barn. There was however evidently a complex of buildings connected with it as mention is made of a kiln, a bakehouse, a pig-house or shelter and also a sheep-house or shelter. Labourers were paid a large sum for digging stone in a quarry and smaller amounts for

digging the foundation. William Mason or William "Lathamus" received in the two years the sum of £20 5s. 4d. for making the walls with seven buttresses. The measurements stated ($17\frac{1}{2}$ perches) do not coincide with the actual length of the walls of the existing barn, but it is obvious from inspection that much alteration and reconstruction has taken place since the original erection. Possibly it was found that, after tithes ceased to be collected, the barn was too large for any purpose for which it could be utilized and that it was shortened. The total charges of the local carpenter, John Gilkes,¹ who was employed for the general work of carpentry, amounted to over £26 and the slater, John Badby,¹ was paid £6 for the slating of the roof. Apart from these notices and a reference to lead for making a rather expensive gutter and to certain hinges bought it is difficult to gather information of the nature of the building which is nowhere described by name. Implements were purchased including a pick, a sieve, two wheel-barrows, shovels, a rope, and also a table, evidently of stone for working the lead melted and used. Further the windlass, probably that used during the building of the Chancel, was drawn from its retirement and two carpenters were employed for nine and a half days in reconstructing it. It is possible that the expenses recorded for straw and thatching in the first account mean that the half-finished walls were covered up during the first winter to prevent damage from frost and bad weather. This was a device frequently adopted in mediæval building operations, when outdoor masonry work sometimes practically ceased during the bad winter months.

**COMPOTUS Symonis Veysey Firmarii 26 March, 9
Henry V.—25 March, 1 Henry VI.
Custus Novi Edificii.**

In diversis laborariis conductis pro petris in querura fodiendis ut patet per tallias super compoto examinatas *vili. xviii. iiiid.* In vadiis Nicholai Box et aliorum laborariorum conductorum ad fodienda fundamenta dicti edificii ut patet per examinationem talliarum *xxxs.* In diversis carectariis conductis ad cariamdum rubeam terram et arenam ad idem opus ut patet per examinationem talliarum *xxis.* In diversis carectariis conductis pro

¹ It is interesting to find that families bearing the names of Gilkes and Badby are still to be found in Adderbury. Both of these are well-known names in the village.

meremio dicte domus cariendo a Swalclyve usque ibidem xiiiis. viiid. In vi quarteriis calcis vive emptis ad idem opus xs. In i quarterio calcis extincte empto ad idem opus xiiid. In xii gumphis emptis ad idem opus ix. In $\frac{m}{viii}$ de lathnayls emptis ad idem opus ix. iiiid. In stramine empto pro cooperatura dicte domus xxiiis. viiid. In diversis lathamis conductis pro tabellatu domus bercarie cum hostio nove stabule ibidem ut patet per examinationem talliarum vs. xd. In soluto Willelmo Mason lathamo conducto ad faciendos muros dicti edificii ad tascham viz. xvii perticatas et dimidiam precii perticatas xvis. xiiiil. In vadiis Johannis Gylkys carpentarii conducto pro opere carpentario dicti edificii faciendo ad tascham cum empto meremio ad idem xvli. vis. viiid. In i coopertore conducto ad cooperiendum dictum edificium ad tascham xiiiis. In meremio empto pro i verno in parte de novo inde habendo iiis. iid. In ii carpentariis conductis per novem dies et dimidium pro le vernum de novo faciendo capientibus inter se per diem xiiid. ix. vid. In i pycoysa de novo empta xiiiid. In ii severiis rotalibus emptis xxd. In i cribro empto iiid. In ii scaphis emptis vd. In iiiii tribulis emptis xviiid. In i cabell de novo empto ad idem opus cum reparacione antiqui cabele xiiiis. iiiid. In soluto fabro pro picoys et sleds et cuneis reparandis xiiiid. — — — In diversis lathamis conductis ad faciendos muros i domus thoralis xxviiiis. iiiid. — — — In meremio empto pro tecto dicte domus inde habendo viiiis. iiiid. ob. In ii carpentariis conductis per novem dies pro opere carpentario dicte domus de novo faciendo vis. viiid. In cc et dimidio de clavis emptis ad idem opus xviiid. In $\frac{m}{ii}$ de lathnayls emptis ad idem opus iis. iid. In stramine empto pro cooperatura dicte domus iiis. iiiid. In i coopertore conducto per iiiii dies ad cooperiendam dictam domum capiente iiiid. per diem xviiid. In $\frac{m}{ii}$ de sclettis emptis pro porcoria ibidem xs. In ii quarteriis calcis extincte emptis ad idem opus iis. In solutio sclettero conducto pro porcoria de novo cooperienda xs.

**COMPOTUS Symonis Veysey Firmarii 26 March, 1
Henry VI.—25 March, 2 Henry VI.
Custus Novi Edificii.**

In diversis laborariis conductis pro petris in querura fodiendis ut patet per tallias super compoto examinatas xxxviii. id. In

diversis carectariis conductis ad cariandum rubeam terram et sabulum ad idem opus ut patet per examinacionem talliarum xvīs. In xxiiii quarteriis calcis vive emptis ad idem opus xxxvīs. In viii buttis et iiiii vertinellis emptis pro domu bercarie viīs. iiiid. In c magnis clavis emptis pro hostiis dicte bercarie xd. In cc de bordnayls emptis ad idem opus xiiid. In soluto Willelmo Lathamō conducto pro muris dicti edificii de novo faciendis ad tascham cum vii botrasis ad idem viii. vs. iiiid. In soluto dicto lathamō pro i furno ibidem de novo faciēdo ad tascham viīs. — — — In diversis lathamis conductis pro ii perticatis et dimidia muri inter dictum novum edificium et thorale xvīs. In crestis et tabilstons emptis apud Teynton xviiiīs. In ii carectariis conductis pro dictis crestis et tabilstons a Teynton usque ibidem cariandis iiiīs. iiiid. — — — In soluto Johanni Gylkys carpentario conducto pro opere carpentario dicti edificii faciēdo ad tascham cum empto meremio ad idem xlii. xiiiīs. iiiid. In soluto Johanni Badby scaltero conducto ad cooperiendam dictam domum ad tascham cum emptis scattis ad idem viii. In xviii petris plumbi emptis pro i guttēro inter dictam domum et bercariam xiiiīs. In soluto pro fusione et posicione xxxv petrarum plumbi viiīs. ixid. In i lathamō conducto pro i tabil de novo faciēdo pro dicto plumbo recipiēdo ad tascham xxid. — — — In $\frac{m}{vi}$ de lathnayls emptis ad dictum edificium xiiiid. In ii gumphis emptis ad dictum edificium iid.

NOTE.—It will be observed that in these two accounts details are “vouched” by the production of “tallies” and not by the “papyrium” or “parcelle.”

THE “APPROPRIATION” OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ADDERBURY.

Among the methods employed by William of Wykeham to secure to his Oxford foundation adequate means of support was the “appropriation” of certain parish churches. One of the churches so appropriated was that of Adderbury in North Oxfordshire and the result is that the College has now a considerable holding of land in the parish of Adderbury.

In Norman times, and even earlier, large numbers of Religious Houses had been founded and it had been usual for their founders to provide for their financial needs not only by direct gifts of land and money but also by assigning to them the advowsons, or rights of presentation to the living, and further the entire endowments of parish churches. In the Thirteenth Century the right of the clergy to tithes was formally recognised by Courts of Law, but this right could be disproved by the production of documentary evidence that the tithes had been assigned to the use of some Religious House. In fact by that time the tithes had in very many parishes been so assigned and a considerable portion of the revenues of monasteries was derived from parochial tithes. The original idea was that the church built by the Lord of a Manor was his to give away at his discretion, and no one was shocked if the endowments of the church were assigned by him by specific grant to the use of monks, who often lived at a distance from the parish. Indeed in earlier times it was thought that monks were a far more desirable object of charity than parish priests. Possibly it was considered by donors not only that the interests of God were better served by the maintenance of religious organizations, but also that the spiritual interests of the parishioners were more secure in the hands of those whose entire life was devoted to the practice of religion. But the main object had naturally been the enrichment of the monasteries to which the endowments of the churches were presented. The result was that before the commencement of the Thirteenth Century various Religious Houses had, in a large number of the English parishes, become possessed of the whole revenues of the churches, including not only tithes but also customary offerings, etc. The church had been “ appropriated ” and the benefice given so that the particular community was the “ Rector,” in possession of the endowments, tithes, fees, rights, etc., and also responsible for attending to the spiritual needs of the parishioners.

From a purely religious point of view the result was far from satisfactory. A monastery to the use of which a church with its revenues had been appropriated was burdened with the duty of ministering to the spiritual needs of the parish. Save in the most exceptional cases it was not possible to perform this duty by sending a monk to serve the church. Parish priests needed qualities other than those which monks had acquired and, further, a monk, who was engaged in parochial work, would find himself unable to observe the rules of his order and

to fulfil his more important obligations in quire and cloister. Houses of Canons were in a different position. Their orders commenced through the association of secular priests living under a rule but without taking monastic orders or resigning their private means. Their life remained an essentially clerical one and as clerics it might well be part of their duty to serve the parish churches which belonged to their houses. Premonstratensian Canons were generally allowed to serve in appropriated parishes and licences were also granted to Augustinian Canons to serve as parish priests.

The only alternative in the case of a monastery in possession of an appropriated parish church was to appoint a stipendiary priest, paid—and poorly paid, for the needs of the monastery came first—and dismissible at will. These nominees had no official status and no permanent interest in the parish and the primary consideration to the monastery was the income which it drew. Thus it was possible for a keen, although not hostile, critic of the church conditions of his time, Thomas Gascoigne, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, writing as late as the middle of the Fifteenth Century, to say :

“ The monks do nothing for the poor parishioners whose tithes they get, although they say they pray for them and provide an ill-paid vicar. Not content with tithes they try to get the fees and offerings in the churches and refuse even to allow the parish churches to have fonts, that they may force parents to bring their children to be baptized within the abbey walls.”

A gradual re-action against the earlier idea that monks were preferable to parish priests took place and during the Thirteenth Century the doctrine came into being that, in cases where a church with its attendant revenues was “ appropriated ” to the use of a Religious House, full and proper provision ought to be made for the adequate endowment of a “ perpetual vicar,” who was to reside in the parish and to care for its spiritual needs. This tendency was strengthened by the decision of the Lateran Council held in 1215, which provided that patrons of livings ought to assign a competent portion or provision to the priests. The decision was to the effect that the owner of a parish church was to serve the church himself and not through a vicar, except in cases where the church was “ annexed ” to a prebend or “ dignity.” In such cases it was ordained that the owner, when duty called him to serve in the “ greater church,” must see to it that a fitting and perpetual vicar was appointed, properly instituted and provided with a

sufficient portion arising from the revenues of the church.¹ The Bishops, who, earlier, had favoured the system of absolute appropriation, followed the new policy of insisting that the care of souls should not be entrusted to temporary deputies and by the time of William of Wykeham it had long been the custom to provide that a permanent or perpetual vicar, with an adequate endowment, should be appointed in all cases where a church, including both the advowson or right of presentation and also the revenues of the benefice in tithes, etc., was handed over to the use of a religious foundation as “ Rector.” Such vicars were appointed to the satisfaction of the bishop of the diocese and were answerable to him only for the proper performance of their duties. What was a fitting endowment was not defined. This was left to the discretion of the bishop who, when settling it, usually reserved to himself the power of altering it at a future date should the need for so doing be shown. The most frequent arrangement was that the “ Rector,” the religious house to the use of which the church was appropriated, retained the greater tithes, while the lesser tithes and the customary offerings, fees, etc., were allotted to the Vicar.

For an appropriation the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese was required and after the passing of the Statute of Mortmain a licence in mortmain was also obtained in all, or practically all, cases,² although it might seem that the Statute, which

¹ The text as given in Mansi. *Collectio Conciliorum* XXII, 1019 is :
Lateran Council, 1215, Cap. XXVII.

“ UT PATRONI COMPETENTEM PORTIONEM DIMITTANT
CLERICIS.

Exstirpandæ consuetudinis vitium in quibusdam partibus inolevit quod scilicet patroni ecclesiarum parochialium et aliæ quædam personæ proventus ipsarum sibi penitus vendicantes presbyteris earundem servitio deputatis relinquunt adeo exiguam portionem ut ex ea congrue nequeant sustentari. Nam ut pro certo didicimus in quibusdam regionibus parochiales presbyteri pro sustentatione non obtinent nisi quartam quartæ id est sextamdecimam decimarum. Unde fit ut in his regionibus pene nullus inveniatur sacerdos parochialis qui vel modicum habeat peritiam litterarum. Cum igitur os bovis alligari non debeat trituranis sed qui altari servit vivere debeat de altare statuimus ut, consuetudine qualibet episcopi vel patroni seu cujuslibet alterius non obstante, portio presbyteris ipsis sufficiens assignetur, qui vero parochialem habet ecclesiam non per vicarium sed per se ipsum illi deserviat in ordine quem ipsius ecclesiæ cura requirit nisi forte prebendæ vel dignitati parochialis ecclesia sit annexa, in quo casu concedimus ut is qui talem habet præbendam vel dignitatem cum oporteat eum in majori ecclesia deservire in ipsa parochiali ecclesia idoneum et perpetuum studeat habere vicarium canonice institutum qui ut prædictum est congruentem habeat de ipsius ecclesiæ proventus portionem.”

² See “ *Calendars of Patent Rolls* ” and “ *Inquisitiones ad quod damnium*,” passim.

allotted were also to be in compensation for rights of common over the open and commonable fields.

The commissioners appointed under this act made their award on the 9 September, 1768, and assigned and allotted to the College and to the Vicar considerable quantities of land, subsequently enclosed, extinguishing their rights to tithes and their rights of common. It was in consequence of the proceedings under this Act that the gift originally made to the College by its Founder ceased to be an income derived from tithes and became a possession in land.

THE APPROPRIATION.

XVIII.

21 November 1379. *From the Bishop of Rochester (Thomas Brinton) to William of Wykeham reciting letters received by him from Pope Urban VI. as to the petition of William of Wykeham for leave to found a College in Oxford and to appropriate to its use the churches of Adderbury and Steeple Morden (co. Cambridge) directing the Bishop to grant the desired licences. The Bishop grants the licence to found a College reserving decision as to the remainder of the petition.*

Venerabili in Christo patri et domino Domino Willelmo Dei gracia Episcopo Wytoniensi Thomas permissione divina Roffensis Episcopus Delegatus sive Executor unicus ad infrascripta a sede apostolica specialiter deputatus Salutem in omnium Salvatore Literas sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape Sexti sanas et integras et omni vicio et suspicione sinistra carentes pro parte vestra nobis presentatas nuper recepimus tenorem qui sequitur continentes.

Urbanus Episcopus servus servorum Dei venerabili fratri Episcopo Roffensi salutem et apostolicam benedicionem. Cupientes divinum cultum et scienciarum fructus ex quibus animarum salus provenit nostris temporibus ampliari ea que ipsorum augmentum respicere dinoscuntur favore prosequimur gracioso Sane peticio pro parte venerabilis fratris nostri Willelmi Episcopi Wytoniensis nobis exhibita continebat quod ipse cupiens terrena in celestia et transitoria in eterna felici commercio commutare ac considerans quod per literarum scienciam justicia colitur et prosperitas humane condicionis

augetur ad divini cultus augmentum et Dei gloriam et honorem ac pro sua et progenitorum suorum et aliorum Christi fidelium animarum salute de bonis per eum tam ratione persone sue quam per ecclesiam suam seu alias licite acquisitis quoddam Collegium perpetuum septuaginta pauperum scholarium clericorum qui inibi collegialiter vivere et tam in Theologia ac canonico et civili juribus quam eciam in Artibus studere debeant in studio Oxonie Lincolniensis Diocesis instituire et quamdam domum pro hujusmodi Collegio cum capella seu oratorio construere et fundare illaque sufficienter juxta suarum facultatum exigenciam dotare proponit et quod ipse jam pro sustentacione hujusmodi scholarium ac Collegii et domus ac capelle predictorum fundacione et dotacione multa redditus, possessiones et bona licite acquisivit et plura alia acquirere intendit Quare pro parte dicti Episcopi qui ut asserit septuaginta scholaribus in Theologia ac in canonico et civili juribus et in Artibus hujusmodi in eodem studio de bonis a Deo sibi collatis pluribus annis vite necessaria ministravit nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut sibi faciendi premissa licenciam concedere necnon de Aberbury et de Stepelmorden parochiales ecclesias dicte Lincolniensis et Eliensis Diocesis que de patronatu Episcopi Wyntoniensis pro tempore existentis existunt eidem Collegio in sustentacionem dictorum scholarium perpetuo unire, annectere et incorporare de benignitate apostolica dignemur Nos itaque hujusmodi supplicacionibus inclinati fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta committimus et mandamus quatinus dote hujusmodi pro dicta capella ac sustentacione eorundem scholarium et supportacione onerum eis incumbencium per eundem Episcopum primitus assignata eidem Episcopo instituendi hujusmodi Collegium ac fundandi et construendi domum et capellam predictas auctoritate nostra licenciam largiaris Ac postquam Collegium predictum institutum fuerit predictas parochiales ecclesias eciam si dispocioni apostolice generaliter vel specialiter reservate fuerint cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis eisdem scholaribus et Collegio auctoritate predicta perpetuo unias incorpores et annectas ita quod cedentibus vel decedentibus Rectoribus ipsarum parochialium ecclesiarum seu alias illas dimittentibus liceat eidem Collegio licencia alicujus super hoc minime requisita corporalem possessionem ipsarum ecclesiarum auctoritate propria per se vel alium vel alios libere apprehendere et eciam retinere fructusque redditus et proventus earundem ecclesiarum in usus proprios ad utilitatem dicti Collegii convertendos recipere et habere Reservatis tamen de singularum ipsarum

ecclesiarum fructibus et proventibus ad tuum arbitrium singulis congruis porcionibus assignandis singulis ex duobus perpetuis vicariis quorum singuli curam parochianorum singularum ecclesiarum ipsarum regere et in ecclesiis ipsis perpetuo debeant Domino deservire ex quibus iidem vicarii congrue valeant sustentari jura episcopalia solvere et alia sibi incumbencia onera supportare Non obstantibus constitutionibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscumque Seu si aliqui super provisionibus sibi faciendis de parochialibus ecclesiis aut aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus generales vel speciales apostolice sedis vel legatorum ejus literas impetrarint eciam si per eas ad inhibitionem reservacionem et decretum vel alias quomodolibet sit processum quas quidem literas et processus earum auctoritate habitos vel habendos ad dictas parochiales ecclesias volumus non extendi sed nullum per hoc eis quoad assecucionem parochialium ecclesiarum et beneficiorum aliorum prejudicium generari Seu quibuslibet privilegiis indulgenciis et literis apostolicis generalibus vel specialibus cujuscumque tenoris existant per que presentibus non expressa vel totaliter non inserta effectus earum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus habenda sit in nostris literis mencio specialis Nos enim exnunc irritum decernimus et inane si secus super hiis a quocumque quavis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attemptari. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Kln. Junii Pontificatus nostri anno primo.

Post quarum quidem literarum apostolicarum recepcionem per partem vestram fuimus debite requisiti quatinus quoddam collegium perpetuum septuaginta pauperum scholarium clericorum de quo superius fit mencio in dicto studio Oxonie dicte Lincolniensis Diocesis instituendi ac fundandi et construendi Domum et Capellam pro hujusmodi Collegio dote juxta formam dictarum literarum apostolicarum primitus assignata licenciam largiremur. Nos igitur Episcopus Roffensis Delegatus sive Executor Sedis Apostolice antedictus Volentes prefatas literas apostolicas et contenta in eisdem juxta requisicionem nobis in ea parte factam debite exequi ut tenemur Invenientes quod dotem husjusmodi pro dicta capella ac sustentacione pauperum scholarium clericorum predictorum ac supportacione onerum eis incumbencium juxta exigenciam dictarum literarum apostolicarum per vos primitus assignatam servatis in hac parte de jure servandis ipsam dotem per vos ut premittitur pro capella supradicta et sustentacione Septuaginta pauperum scholarium clericorum de quibus in dictis literis

apostolicis fit mencio necnon pro sustentacione onerum eis incumbencium fuisse et esse in ea parte debite assignatam pronunciamus decernimus ac eciam declaramus Vobisque Reverendo patri Domino Willelmo Episcopo Wyntoniensi supradicto instituendi hujusmodi Collegium Septuaginta pauperum scholarium clericorum ac fundandi et construendi Domum ac Capellam pro hujusmodi Collegio in studio Oxonie Lincolnensis Diocesis auctoritate apostolica nobis commissa qua fungimur in hac parte secundum omnem vim formam et effectum literarum apostolicarum predictarum licenciam elargimur Alia vero omnia et singula in eisdem literis apostolicis contenta nobis commissa faciendi expediendi et exequendi nobis specialiter reservamus. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium has literas nostras patentes sigilli nostri appensione ac signo et subscripcione notari nostri publici infrascripti fecimus communiri. Datum et actum in capella manerii nostri de Trottesclyve nostre Roffensis Diocesis vicesimaprima die mensis Novembris anno ab incarnatione Domini secundum cursum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimonono Indiccione tertia Pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape Sexti supradicti anno secundo. Presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris Magistro Roberto Borne Rectore ecclesie de Suthflete Roffensis Diocesis Willelmo Morys de Derteford ejusdem Diocesis et Johanne de Swafham notario publico et aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Mory clericus Cicestrensis Diocesis publicus apostolica auctoritate reverendique patris domini executoris notarius et scriba premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur per eundem dominum executores agebantur et fiebant unacum notario infrascripto et testibus suprascriptis presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi aliunde prepeditus per dictum notarium infrascriptum scribi feci hic de mandato prefati domini executoris me subscripsi et in hanc formam redegei signoque meo solito signavi rogatus in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

Et ego Johannes dictus de Swafham clericus Norwicensis Diocesis apostolica auctoritate notarius premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut suprascribuntur per reverendum patrem delegatum sive executores predictum agerentur et fierent unacum prenomatis testibus anno ab incarnatione Domini secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimonono Indiccione tertia Ponti-

ficatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape sexti anno secundo mensis Novembris die vicesimaprima in capella manerii de Trottesclyve predicta personaliter presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui et manu mea propria scripsi meque hic subscripsi et publicavi ac signum meum presentibus apposui consuetum rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

XVI.

13 April 1381. *Licence granted by Richard II. to William of Wykeham to appropriate the church of Adderbury to the Warden and Scholars of New College.*

(Endorsement)

LICENCIA AD APPROPRIANDAM ECCLESIAM DE
ABBERBURY.

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est venerabili in Christo patri Willelmo de Wykeham Episcopo Wyntoniensi quod ipse advocacionem ecclesie de Abberbury in Comitatu Oxon. Lincolnensis Diocesis que quidem advocacio de nobis tenetur in capite ut parcella fundacionis et dotacionis Episcopatus Wyntoniensis qui de fundacione progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie et nostro patronatu existit dare possit et assignare Dilectis nobis in Christo Custodi et Scholaribus Collegii Beate Marie Oxonie vocati Seynte Marie College of Wynchestre per dictum Episcopum fundati Habendam et tenendam eisdem Custodi et Scholaribus et successoribus suis de prefato Episcopo et ejus successoribus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum Et eisdem Custodi et Scholaribus quod ipsi dictam advocacionem a prefato Episcopo de ipso et successoribus suis dicto Custodi et Scholaribus et eorum successoribus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum ut premittitur tenendam recipere et ecclesiam illam appropriare et eam sic appropriatam in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem Statuto de tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito seu eo quod dicta advocacio de nobis tenetur in capite ut parcella fundacionis et dotacionis dicti Episcopatus ut predictum est non obstantibus Nolentes

quod predictus Episcopus vel successores sui aut prefati Custos et Scholares seu successores sui ratione Statuti predicti seu aliorum premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros Justiciarios, Escaetores, Vicecomites aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nostros quoscumque inde occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Aprilis anno regni nostri quarto.

Per breve de privato sigillo. Ffaringdon.

Irrotulatum in Memorand. Scaccarii videlicet inter Recorda de Termino Hillarii anno tercio Regis Henrici Quarti ex parte Rememor. Regis.

XXI.

10 May 1381. *Grant of the advowson of Adderbury by William of Wykeham to the Warden and Scholars of New College with power to appropriate, reciting the Papal and Royal licences.*

(Endorsement)

CARTA DOMINI WILLELMI DE WYKEHAM EPISCOPI
WYNTONIENSIS FACTA COLLEGIO OXON. DE
ADVOCACIONE ECCLESIE DE ABBERBURY.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Willelmus de Wykeham permissione divina Episcopus Wyntoniensis licencia et auctoritate Sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri Domini Urbani summi Pontificis Sexti ac eciam Illustrissimi Principis et Domini nostri Domini Ricardi Regis Anglie et Ffrancie Secundi licencia mediantibus dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Magistro Nicholao de Wykeham in legibus licentiato Custodi et Scholaribus Collegii nostri Seynte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxon. vulgariter vocati Advocacionem Ecclesie de Abberbury cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis in Comitatu Oxon. Lincolniensis Diocesis Habendam et tenendam advocacionem predictam cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis prefatis Custodi et Scholaribus et successoribus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Wyntoniensibus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum Volumus insuper et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod iidem Custos et Scholares dictam ecclesiam de Abberbury possint appropriare et eam sic appropriatam cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis in proprios usus sibi et successoribus suis tenere et habere

(h)

imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum in Castro nostro de Ffarnham decimo die mensis Maii Anno Domini Millesimo Trescentesimo Octogesimoprimo et anno Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum quarto.

XXV. XVII. (Duplicates).

24 May, 1381. *Confirmation of the previous deed by the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin at Winchester.*

CONFIRMATIO PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS SANCTI SWITHUNI WYNTON. PRO ECCLESIA DE ABBEBURY.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Frater Hugo miseracione divina Prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Swithini Wyntoniensis et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino. Inspecimus cartam venerabilis Patris et Domini Domini Willelmi de Wykeham Dei gracia Episcopi Wyntoniensis cujus tenor sequitur in hec verba.

(Here follows the previous Deed—XXI.—set out in full.)

Quam quidem cartam cum omnibus et singulis in eadem contentis pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum ratificamus approbamus concedimus et confirmamus per presentes. In quorum omnium testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum commune duximus apponendum. Datum Wynton. in Domo nostra Capitulari vicesimo quarto die mensis Maii Anno Domini Millesimo Trescentesimo Octogesimoprimo et anno Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum quarto.

XI. XII. (Duplicates).

26 May, 1381, *The Bishop of Rochester to William of Wykeham reciting letter from Pope Urban VI. and sanctioning the appropriation of the church of Adderbury to New College, reserving power to fix the fitting portion for the perpetual vicar.*

(Endorsement)

APPROPRIATIO ECCLESIE DE ABBEBURY.

Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis universis presentes literas inspecturis Omnibusque et singulis quorum interest seu intererit

et quos infrascriptum tangit negocium aut tangere poterit quomodolibet in futurum conjunctim vel divisim Thomas permissione divina Roffensis Episcopus Delegatus sive Executor unicus ad infrascripta a Sede Apostolica specialiter deputatus Salutem in omnium Salvatore. Literas Sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape Sexti ejus vera bulla plumbea more Romane Curie bullatas sanas et integras ac omni vicio et suspicione sinistris carentes per partem Reverendi in Christo Patris Domini Willelmi de Wykeham Dei gracia Episcopi Wyntoniensis nobis presentatas nuper recepimus tenorem qui sequitur continentes.

(Here follows the letter from Urban VI. set out in full in XVIII.)

Post quarum quidem literarum apostolicarum receptionem fuimus per partem prefati Reverendi Patris Episcopi Wyntoniensis cum instancia debita requisiti quatinus ecclesiam parochialem de Abberbury de qua in dictis literis apostolicis fit mencio prefatis scholaribus et Collegio per ipsum constituto juxta formam literarum apostolicarum predictarum unire incorporare et annectere dignaremur. Nos igitur Thomas Episcopus Roffensis Delegatus sive Executor antedictus Volentes dictas literas apostolicas et contenta in eisdem juxta traditam a sede apostolica nobis formam reverenter exequi ut tenemur Christi nomine invocato servatis in hac parte de jure servandis Quia constat nobis per legitima documenta reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum Willelmum de Wykeham Dei gracia Episcopum Wyntoniensem supradictum pro sustentatione septuaginta pauperum scolarium clericorum in studio Universitatis Oxonie Lincolniensis Diocesis inibi collegialiter vivere debencium necnon pro supportacione onerum eis incumbencium ac pro capella predicta dotem juxta vim formam et effectum literarum apostolicarum debite assignasse necnon super hujusmodi dotis assignacione per nos auctoritate apostolica supradicta nobis in hac parte commissa pronunciatum decretum et declaratum Dictoque Reverendo Patri Domino Willelmo de Wykeham Episcopo Wyntoniensi predicto Collegium perpetuum septuaginta pauperum scolarium clericorum instituendi Domumque et Capellam pro hujusmodi Collegio fundandi et construendi in studio Universitatis Oxonie Lincolniensis Diocesis predicto per nos insuper licenciam auctoritate predicta elargitam fuisse et esse prefatumque

Reverendum Patrem Willelmum de Wykeham Episcopum Wyntoniensem juxta hujusmodi licenciam per nos eidem ut premittitur elargitam prefatum Collegium perpetuum dictorum septuaginta pauperum scolarium clericorum juxta vim formam et effectum dictarum literarum apostolicarum subsequenter instituisse eciam et fundasse in studio Universitatis Oxonie supradicto Ecclesiam parochialem de Abberbury Lincolnensis Diocesis cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis eisdem scolaribus et Collegio in sustentacionem eorundem scolarium clericorum juxta vim formam et effectum dictarum literarum apostolicarum nobis in hac parte directarum perpetuo unimus annectimus et incorporamus auctoritate apostolica supradicta Reservata tamen eadem auctoritate de ipsius ecclesie de Abberbury fructibus et proventibus ad nostrum arbitrium congrua porcione assignanda perpetuo vicario in eadem ecclesia instituendo qui curam parochianorum ipsius ecclesie regere et in eadem ecclesia perpetuo debeat Domino deservire ex qua idem vicarius congrue valeat sustentari jura Episcopalia solvere et alia sibi incumbencia onera supportare sicut et prout in dictis literis apostolicis plenius continetur. In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem presentes literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigilli nostri appensione signoque et subscriptione Notarii nostri infrascripti communitas. Datum et actum in Ecclesia Sancti Swithuni in vico vocato Candelweykestrete in Civitate London. vicesimasexta die mensis Maii anno ab incarnatione Domini secundum cursum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane millesimo trescentesimo octogesimo primo Indiccione quarta Pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape Sexti supradicti anno quarto. Presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris Magistro Ricardo de Sutton Magistro in artibus et in jure canonico Baccalaurio Dominis Thoma Cook et Willelmo Durant de Deen et de Elyngton Lincolnensis et de Rotherfeld Cicestrensis Diocesis ecclesiarum Rectoribus et aliis testibus ad premissa rogatis specialiter et vocatis. Et ego Johannes Mory clericus Cicestrensis Diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica prefatique reverendi patris Domini Delegati notarius et scriba premissis omnibus et singulis que per ipsum reverendum patrem anno Domini Indiccione Pontificatu mense die et loco predictis agebantur et fiebant et dum sic ut suprascriptur agerentur et fierent unacum prenominitis testibus personaliter presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi aliisque variis officii mei occupatus negociis per alium scribi feci et de mandato dicti Domini Executoris hic me subscripsi

et publicavi signumque meum presentibus apposui consuetum rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

Et ego Johannes dictus de Swafham clericus Norwicensis Diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius premissis omnibus et singulis que per reverendum patrem Dominum Executorem sive Delegatum supradictum anno Domini Indiccione Pontificatu mense die et loco superius recitatis agebantur et fiebant et dum sic ut suprascriptuntur, agerentur et fierent unacum prenomnatis testibus personaliter presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi et de mandato dicti Domini Executoris hic me subscripsi et publicavi signumque meum presentibus apposui consuetum rogatus et requisitus in testimonium premissorum.

V.

- 1 July 1381. *Appointment by William of Wykeham of Nicholas Somerton, Walter atte Halle and William Sutton as his attorneys to deliver seisin of the advowson of Adderbury to New College.*

Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Wykeham permissione divina Wyntoniensis Episcopus Salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos ordinasse fecisse et loco nostro constituisse Dilectos nobis in Christo Nicholaum Somerton, Walterum atte Halle et Willelmum Sutton conjunctim et divisim attornatos nostros veros et legitimos ad liberandam pro nobis et nomine nostro Magistro Nicholao Wykeham in legibus licentiatum Custodi et Scholaribus Collegii nostri Seynte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxonia vulgariter nuncupati plenam et pacificam seisinam in et de advocacione ecclesie de Adderbury cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis in Comitatu Oxon. Lincolnensis Diocesis Habendam et tenendam advocacionem predictam cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis prefatis Custodi et Scholaribus et successoribus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Wyntoniensibus in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum prout in carta feoffamenti per nos eisdem Custodi et Scholaribus et successoribus suis inde confecta et licentia regia super hoc optenta plenius continetur Ratam et gratum habiturum quidquid iidem Nicholaus, Walterus et Willelmus Sutton conjunctim vel divisim nomine nostro fecerit vel fecerint in premissis. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum apud Esshere

primo die mensis Julii anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi quarto.

XIII. XIV. (Duplicates).

9 July 1381. *Letters Patent from the Bishop of Rochester fixing the fitting portion of the perpetual vicar of Adderbury.*

(Endorsement)

ORDINACIO VICARIE ECCLESIE DE ABBEBURY.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie fillis presentes literas inspecturis Thomas permissione divina Roffensis Episcopus delegatus sive executor unicus a Sede Apostolica ad infrascripta specialiter deputatus Salutem in omnium Salvatore Literas sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape Sexti ejus vera bulla plumbea cum cordula canapis more Curie Romane bullatas sanas et integras ac omni vicio et sinistra suspicione carentes nobis presentatas nos cum ea qua decuit reverencia noveritis recepisse. Quarum literarum apostolicarum tenor de verbo ad verbum talis est.

(Here follows the letter from Urban VI. set out in full in XVIII.)

Nosque auctoritate dictarum literarum apostolicarum in hac parte legitime procedentes ecclesiam parochialem de Abberbury predictam dictis Collegio et scholaribus juxta formam nobis traditam perpetuo univimus anneximus et incorporavimus reservata tamen de ipsius ecclesie de Abberbury fructibus et proventibus ad nostrum arbitrium pro vicario perpetuo institutendo in eadem porcione congrua assignanda juxta vim formam et effectum literarum predictarum Volentesque ut tenemur porcionem hujusmodi debite assignare de et super veris valore et estimacione annuis quorumcumque fructuum reddituum et proventuum dicte ecclesie de Abberbury et ad ipsam qualitercumque spectantium necnon oneribus eidem ecclesie incumbentibus inquisitionem in debita juris forma fieri fecimus diligentem juxta et per quam inquisitionem aliaque legitima documenta nobis in hac parte sufficienter et legitime ministrata ad plenum informati ponderatis compensatis compensandis vicariam perpetuam dicte ecclesie de Abberbury consistere volumus in et de fructibus redditibus et proventibus ipsius ecclesie infrascriptis Videlicet in decimis bladorum cujuscumque generis fuerint ac feni lanarum eciam et agnorum de terris et locis in et de villata de Bereford infra

parochiam dicte ecclesie de Abberbury situata et de inhabitantibus in eisdem terris et locis qualitercumque provenientius spectantibus seu pertinentibus ad ecclesiam de Abberbury supradictam Item in oblacionibus quibuscumque ejusdem ecclesie parochialis de Abberbury necnon de Bodicote et de Bereford capellarum eidem annexarum sive dependencium ab eadem ac insuper in decimis feni, vitulorum, porcellorum, pullorum, cuniculorum, aucarum, anatum, gallinarum, columbellorum et omnium aliarum avium et volatiliu quorumcumque ovorum lactis lacticiui pisciarium aucupum apum molendinorum pasturarum pistorum et omnium aliorum artificiorum mercimoniorum operariorum stipendiariu lini et canabi in ortis dumtaxat crescencium silve cedue, cepum, pirorum, pomorum et curtilagiorum quorumcumque et in omnibus aliis et singulis oblacionibus ac minutis et personalibus decimis quibuscumque et quocumque nomine censeantur necnon et in denariis sive pecunia persolvi solitis pro decima vellerum lane et agnorum infra numerum septenarium vellerum vel agnorum contingencium dicte ecclesie de Abberbury et de quibuscumque locis et personis de parochia vel infra parochiam ipsius ecclesie de Abberbury qualitercumque provenientius exceptis decimis quibuscumque tam majoribus quam minoribus in et de Rectoria terris pratis pasturis et piscariis dominicis dicte ecclesie de Abberbury et de bladis crescentibus ac animalibus et pecudibus existentibus seu depascentibus in et super eisdem qualitercumque provenientius De quibus vicarius hujusmodi nullas omnino decimas percipiet sive dimittantur ad firmam sive non sive in manibus eorum propriis habeantur seu quomodolibet aliis tradantur et exceptis decimis feni provenientius de Manerio terris pratis pascuis et pasturis dominicis Domini Episcopi Wyntoniensis ibidem in manibus dicti Domini Episcopi die date presencium existentibus. Percipiet eciam et habebit Vicarius dicte ecclesie de Abberbury qui pro tempore fuerit mortuaria mortua omnium parochianorum ac eciam omnium aliorum in Cimiterio dicte ecclesie de Abberbury vel in eadem ecclesia sepeliendorum. Habebunt insuper predictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem pro mansione sua quoddam messuagium in villa de Abberbury cum tota crofta et prato eidem messuagio adjacentibus cum pertinentiis que Willelmus Gyffard quondam Episcopus Wyntoniensis Magistro Galfrido quondam vicario ecclesie predicte de Abberbury dedit concessit et per cartam suam imperpetuum confirmavit reddendo inde annuatim Episcopo Wyntoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit sex solidos sicut in dicta carta plenius continetur. Item

predictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem habebunt unum messuagium apud Bereford et octo acras terre cum pertinentiis jacentes in campis de Bereford predicto pertinentes ad ecclesiam de Abberbury supradictam ac eciam sexdecim acras terre arabilis jacentes ex parte occidentali ville de Abberbury pertinentes ad ecclesiam de Abberbury memoratam necnon octodecim acras terre arabilis cum pertinentiis vocatas le Chirchelonde jacentes infra dominium Episcopi Wyntoniensis ex parte orientali aque ville de Abberbury Blakebourne vulgariter nuncupate et eciam unam parcellam prati in prato villate de Bodicote vocatam Paronesham ac insuper duas acras prati in prato villate de Bereford pertinentes ad ecclesiam de Abberbury supradictam. Habebunt eciam dictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem unum messuagium apud Bodicote et unam virgatam terre cum pertinentiis jacentem in campis de Bodicote pertinentem ad ecclesiam de Abberbury memoratam. Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta messuagium in villa de Abberbury cum crofta et prato eidem messuagio adjacentibus cum pertinentiis unum messuagium apud Bereford et octo acras terre cum pertinentiis jacentes in campis de Bereford sexdecim acras terre arabilis jacentes ex parte occidentali ville de Abberbury octodecim acras terre arabilis cum pertinentiis vocatas le Chirchelonde unam parcellam prati in prato villate de Bodicote vocatam Paronesham duas acras prati in prato villate de Bereford unum messuagium apud Bodicote et unum virgatam terre cum pertinentiis jacentem in campis de Bodicote ut premittitur vicario predicto et successoribus suis vicariis ibidem imperpetuum. Et predictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem de et pro messuagio in Bodicote et virgata terre jacente in campis de Bodicote supradictis et de bladis cujuscumque generis fuerint et de animalibus et pecudibus quibuscumque crescentibus provenientiibus sive existentibus de et super eisdem terris decimabunt et solvent decimas tam majores quam minores quascumque sicut pro eisdem messuagio et terris decima solvi consuevit pro aliis vero messuagiis terris et pratis supradictis ad dictos vicarios ut premittitur deputatis et assignatis vel de bladis animalibus aut pecudibus quibuscumque crescentibus proventientibus vel existentibus de et super eisdem tenementis terris et pratis nullas omnino decimas solvent nec solvere tenebuntur. Que omnia et singula sicut superius exprimuntur vicarius dicte ecclesie de Abberbury instituendus et successores sui vicarii ibidem qui pro tempore fuerint pro sua porcione congrua et sufficiente ac sustentacione ipsorum et pro oneribus infrascriptis

sibi et vicarie sue incumbentibus debite supportandis percipient et habebunt quam quidem porcionem pro sustentacione congrua et sufficiente vicarii hujusmodi et successorum suorum vicariorum ibidem et pro oneribus infrascriptis sibi et vicarie sue incumbentibus debite supportandis taxamus limitamus et sine ulteriore assignacione sufficientem et congruam ad hec arbitramur reputamus pronunciamus ac eciam declaramus auctoritate apostolica supradicta. Et predictus vicarius dicte ecclesie de Abberbury instituendus et successores sui vicarii ibidem qui pro tempore erunt sustinebunt facient subibunt et eciam supportabunt omnia et singula onera infrascripta videlicet curam animarum omnium parochianorum ejusdem ecclesie de Abberbury et de Bodicote et Bereford capellarum eidem annexarum sive dependencium ab eadem quibus quidem ecclesie capellis et parochianis in missis et aliis officiis divinis celebrandis sacramentisque et sacramentalibus ecclesiasticis ministrandis idem vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem per se et alios capellanos idoneos sumptibus suis propriis facient congrue deserviri. Invenient insuper iidem vicarii et sustinebunt sumptibus suis propriis unam Lampadem in cancello dicte ecclesie de Abberbury ardentem dum divina dicuntur in eadem Item panem vinum et ceram pro missis parochialibus in dictis ecclesia et capellis celebrandis duos cereos processionales et duos alios cereos ad summum altare ecclesie prelibate. Solvent eciam predicti vicarii qui pro tempore fuerint procuracionem debitam Archidiacono Oxoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit pro visitacione sua ejusdem ecclesie de Abberbury et eciam Sinodalia. Et predictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem qui pro tempore fuerint sustinebunt facient subibunt et supportabunt omnia et singula alia onera ordinaria dicte ecclesie de Abberbury incumbencia et ad eandem quovismodo spectancia reparacione et nova construccionem cancelli ac domorum Rectorie ejusdem ecclesie de Abberbury dumtaxat exceptis. Que quidem onera omnia et singula unacum reparacione et nova construccionem tenementi pro mansione vicarii et successorum suorum assignati necnon aliorum tenementorum de quibus supra fit mencio que iidem vicarii ut premittitur obtinebunt ad vicarium dicte ecclesie de Abberbury et successores suos vicarios ibidem qui pro tempore fuerint pertinere et pertinere debere ipsosque vicarios et successores suos vicarios ibidem ipsa onera omnia et singula sustinere facere subire et supportare debere temporibus imperpetuum duraturis ordinamus pronunciamus decernimus ac eciam declaramus. In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem has literas

nostras fieri fecimus patentes sigilli nostri appensione signo et subscripcione Notarii nostri infrascripti communitas. Datum et actum in Ecclesia Sancti Swithuni in vico vocato Candelweykestrete in Civitate Londonensi nona die mensis Julii Anno ab Incarnacione Domini secundum cursum et computationem Ecclesie Anglicane millesimo trescentesimo octogesimoprimo Indiccione quarta Pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Domini Urbani divina providencia Pape Sexti supradicti anno quarto. Presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris Magistro Ricardo de Sutton Magistro in Artibus et in jure canonico Baccalaurio Dominis Nichalao Swafham et Johanne Wotton presbyteris Lincolnensis Norwicensis et Dublinensis Diocesis et aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et Ego Robertus de Cranow Clericus Lincolnensis Diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica et Imperiali Notarius prefatigue reverendi patris Domini executoris sive delegati Notarius et Scriba dicte vicarie porcionis taxacioni limitacioni et onerum eidem impositioni arbitracioni reputacioni pronunciacioni decreto et declaracioni sigillique dicti patris appensionis ceterisque omnibus et singulis que ut premittitur per reverendum patrem Dominum delegatum sive executorem predictum dictis die et loco agebantur et fiebant et dum ipsa agerentur et fierent unacum prenominatis testibus presens sub anno Domini Indiccione Pontificatu mense die et loco predictis personaliter interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi aliisque officii mei negociis prepeditus per alium scribi feci ac de mandato dicti executoris hic me subscripsi et in hanc publicam formam redegi signoque meo solito signavi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum.

Et Ego Johannes dictus de Swafham clericus Norwicensis Diocesis publicus auctoritate Notarius prefate vicarie porcionis taxacioni limitacioni ac onerum eidem impositioni arbitracioni reputacioni pronunciacioni decreto et declaracioni sigillique dicti patris appositioni ceterisque omnibus et singulis dum sic ut suprascriptum per Reverendum Patrem Dominum executorem sive delegatum predictum prefatis die et loco agebantur et fiebant et dum ipsa agerentur et fierent unacum Magistro Roberto Cranow Notario et testibus supradictis anno Domini Indiccione Pontificatu mense die et loco predictis personaliter presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi ac de mandato dicti Domini executoris hic me subscripsi signumque meum presentibus apposui consuetum rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium premissorum.

VI.

8 May 1385. *Receipt for the payment to the Collector of the Holy See by William of Wykeham of the first fruits of Steeple Morden and Abberbury.*

(Endorsement)

ACQUIETANCIA PRO PRIMIS FRUCTIBUS DE
STEPELMORDEN ET ABBURBURY.

Noverint universi per presentes Nos Cosmatum Gentilis de Sulmon. Decretorum Doctorem ac Sedis Apostolice et Camere Nuntium in Anglia et Collectorem recepisse a reverendo in Christo patre et Domino Domino Willelmo Dei gracia Episcopo Wyntoniensi centum tresdecim libras sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum in plenam solutionem primorum fructuum Ecclesiarum parochialium de Stepelmorden Elyensis et de Abberbury Lincolnensis Diocesis videlicet pro dicta ecclesia de Stepelmorden sexaginta sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios sterlingorum et pro dicta ecclesia de Abberbury quadraginta sex libras tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios sterlingorum prefate Camere debitos ex causa unionis et incorporacionis factarum ad quoddam Collegium in Universitate Oxoniensi per dictum Dominum Episcopum constructum per sanctissimum in Christo patrem et Dominum nostrum Dominum Urbanum divina providencia Papam Sextum de iisdem. De quibus quidem cxiii *li. vis. viiid.* prefatum Dominum Episcopum heredesque et executores suos ac ecclesias predictas tenore presencium acquietamus Datum London. sub sigillo nostro quo utimur in officio octavo die mensis Maii anno Domini Millesimo trescentesimo octogesimo quinto.

I.

20 October 1397. *Indenture made between the Warden and Fellows of New College and Simon Brampton, the vicar of Abberbury, stating the details of the portion assigned to the perpetual vicar of that church.*

(Endorsement)

ORDINACIO ET NOVA DOTACIO VICARIE DE
ABBURBURY.

Hec Indentura facta inter Reverendos et discretos viros Custodem et Socios Collegii Beate Marie in Oxon. vocati Seint Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford Lincolnensis

Diocesis Ecclesiam parochialem de Abburbury cum Capellis de Bodicote, Berford et Milton de eadem ecclesia dependentibus et eidem annexis in proprios usus auctoritate apostolica obtinentes pro se et successoribus suis quibuscumque in futurum existentibus ex parte una et Magistrum Simonem Brampton perpetuum Vicarium dicte ecclesie parochialis de Abburbury cum capellis predictis pro se et successoribus suis vicariis dicte ecclesie perpetuis pro tempore existentibus ex altera Testatur quod porcio assignata perpetuo Vicario Ecclesie de Abburbury consistit in subsequentiis videlicet In decimis bladorum cujuscumque generis fuerint ac feni villate de Milton necnon in decimis bladorum cujuscumque generis fuerint ac feni lanarum eciam et agnorum de terris et locis in et de villata de Berford infra parochiam dicte Ecclesie de Abburbury situatam et de inhabitantibus in eisdem terris et locis qualitercumque provenientibus spectantibus seu pertinentibus ad Ecclesiam de Abburbury supradictam Item in oblacionibus quibuscumque ejusdem Ecclesie parochialis de Abburbury necnon de Bodicote et de Berford capellarum eidem annexarum sive dependencium ab eadem Ac insuper in decimis feni, vitulorum, porcellorum, pullorum, cuniculorum, aucarum, anatum, gallinarum, columbellorum et omnium aliarum avium et volatilium quorumcumque Ovorum, lactis, lacticinii, piscariarum, aucupum, apum, molendinorum, pasturarum, pistorum, et omnium aliorum artificiorum, mercimoniorum, operariorum, stipendiariorum, lini et canabi in ortis dumtaxat crescentium, silve cedue, cepum, pirorum, pomorum et curtilagiorum quorumcumque et in omnibus aliis et singulis oblacionibus ac minutis et personalibus decimis quibuscumque et quocumque nomine censeantur necnon et in denariis sive in pecunia persolvi solitis pro decima vellerum, lane et agnorum infra numerum septinarium vellerum vel agnorum hujusmodi contingencium dicte Ecclesie de Abburbury et de quibuscumque locis et personis de parochia vel infra parochiam ipsius Ecclesie de Abburbury qualitercumque provenientibus exceptis decimis quibuscumque tam majoribus quam minoribus in et de Rectoria, terris, pratis, pasturis et piscariis dominicis dicte Ecclesie de Abburbury et de bladis crescentibus et animalibus et pecudibus existentibus seu depascentibus in et super eisdem qualitercumque provenientibus de quibus vicarius hujusmodi nullas omnino decimas percipiet sive dimittantur ad firmam sive non sive in manibus eorum propriis habeantur seu quomodolibet aliis tradantur et exceptis decimis feni provenientibus de Manerio, terris, pratis, pascuis

et pasturis dominicis Domini Episcopi Wyntoniensis ibidem in manibus dicti Domini Episcopi in die date presencium existentis Percipiet etiam et habebit vicarius dicte Ecclesie de Abburbury qui pro tempore fuerit mortuaria mortua omnia omnium parochianorum ac etiam omnium aliorum in Cimiterio dicte Ecclesie de Abburbury vel in eadem ecclesia sepeliendorum Habebunt etiam predictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem pro mansione sua quoddam messuagium in villa de Abburbury cum tota crofta et prato eidem messuagio adjacentibus cum pertinenciis que Willelmus Giffard quondam Episcopus Wyntoniensis Magistro Galfrido quondam vicario Ecclesie predicte dedit, concessit et per cartam suam imperpetuum confirmavit Reddendo inde annuatim Episcopo Wyntoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit sex solidos sicut in dicta carta plenius continetur. Item predictus Vicarius et successores sui Vicarii ibidem habebunt unum messuagium apud Berford et octo acras terre cum pertinenciis jacentes in campis de Berford predicto pertinentes ad Ecclesiam de Abburbury supradictam et etiam sexdecim acras terre arabilis jacentes ex parte occidentali ville de Abburbury pertinentes ad Ecclesiam de Abburbury memoratam necnon octodecim acras terre arabilis cum pertinenciis vocatas le Churchelonde jacentes infra dominium Episcopi Wyntoniensis ex parte orientali aque ville de Abburbury Blokkebourne vulgariter nuncupate et etiam unam parcellam prati in prato villate de Bodicote vocatam Personesham ac insuper duas acras prati in prato villate de Berford pertinentes ad Ecclesiam de Abburbury memoratam. Habebunt etiam dictus vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem unum messuagium apud Bodicote et unam virgatam terre cum pertinenciis jacentem in campis de Bodicote pertinentem ad Ecclesiam de Abburbury memoratam. Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta messuagium in villa de Abburbury cum crofta et prato eidem messuagio adjacentibus cum pertinenciis unum messuagium apud Berford et octo acras terre cum pertinenciis jacentes in campis de Berford sexdecim acras terre arabilis jacentes ex parte occidentali ville de Abburbury octodecim acras terre arabilis cum pertinenciis vocatas le Churchelonde unam parcellam prati in prato villate de Bodicote vocatam Personesham duas acras prati in prato villate de Berford unum messuagium apud Bodicote et unam virgatam terre cum pertinenciis jacentem in campis de Bodicote supradicto ut premittitur vicario predicto et successoribus suis vicariis ibidem imperpetuum. Et predictus Vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem de et pro messuagio in Bodicote

ac virgata terre jacente in campis de Bodicote supradicto et de bladis cujuscumque generis fuerint ac de animalibus et pecudibus quibuscumque crescentibus provenientius sive existentibus de et super eisdem terris decimabunt et solvent decimas tam majores quam minores quascumque sicut pro eisdem messuagio et terris decima solvi consuevit Pro aliis vero messuagiis terris et pratis supradictis ad dictos vicarios ut premittitur deputatis et assignatis vel de bladis animalibus aut pecudibus quibuscumque crescentibus, provenientius seu existentibus de et super eisdem tenementis terris et pratis nullas omnino decimas solvent nec solvere tenebuntur. Que omnia et singula sicut superius exprimuntur perpetuus Vicarius dicte ecclesie de Abburbury et successores sui vicarii ibidem qui pro tempore fuerint pro sua porcione et sustentacione ipsorum et pro oneribus infrascriptis sibi et vicarie sue incumbentibus debite supportandis percipient et habebunt Et predictus perpetuus Vicarius dicte ecclesie de Abburbury et successores sui vicarii ibidem qui pro tempore erunt sustinebunt facient subibunt et eciam supportabunt omnia et singula onera infrascripta videlicet Curiam animarum omnium parochianorum ejusdem ecclesie de Abburbury et de Bodicote et Berford capellarum eidem annexarum sive dependencium ab eadem quibus quidem ecclesie capellis et parochianis in missis et aliis officiis divinis celebrandis sacramentisque et sacramentalibus ministrandis idem perpetuus Vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem per se et alios capellanos ydoneos sumptibus suis propriis facient congrue deserviri Invenient insuper iidem vicarii et sustinebunt sumptibus suis propriis unam Lampadem in cancello dicte ecclesie de Abburbury ardentem dum divina dicuntur in eadem Item panem, vinum et ceram pro missis parochialibus in dictis ecclesia et capellis celebrandis duos cereos processionales et duos alios cereos ad summum altare ecclesie prelibate Solvent eciam predicti Vicarii qui pro tempore fuerint procuracionem debitam Archidiacono Oxoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit pro visitacione sua ejusdem ecclesie de Abburbury et eciam synodalia. Et predictus Vicarius et successores sui Vicarii ibidem qui pro tempore fuerint sustinebunt facient subibunt et supportabunt omnia et singula alia onera ordinaria dicte ecclesie de Abburbury incumbencia et ad eandem quovismodo spectancia reparacione et nova constructione Cancelli ac domorum Rectorie ejusdem ecclesie de Abburbury dumtaxat exceptis. Que quidem onera omnia et singula unacum reparacione et sustentacione tenementi pro mansione ejusdem Vicarii et successorum suorum assignati

necnon aliorum tenementorum de quibus supra fit mencio que iidem Vicarii ut premittitur obtinebunt ad vicarium dicte Ecclesie de Abburbury et successores suos Vicarios ibidem qui pro tempore fuerint pertinebunt et pertinere debent ipseque Vicarius et successores sui vicarii ibidem ipsa onera omnia et singula sustinebunt facient subibunt et eciam supportabunt temporibus imperpetuum duraturis. In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem predictus Reverendus Custos sociique universi Collegii supradicti et prefatus Magister Simon perpetuus Vicarius ecclesie parochialis de Abburbury supradicte hiis presentibus indenturis sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum in Magna Aula Collegii Sancte Marie de Wynton. in Oxon. vicesimo die mensis Octobris Anno Domini Millesimo Trescentesimo Nonagesimo Septimo. Et Nos Johannes permissione divina Lincolniensis Episcopus loci Diocesanus ad instantem petitionem Magistri Roberti Searle Custodis et Sociorum Collegii Beate Marie in Oxon. vocati Seint Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford supradicti Necnon Thome Malory discreti viri Magistri Simonis Brampton perpetui Vicarii ecclesie parochialis de Abburbury predicte nostre Diocesis procuratoris ad hoc potestatem sufficientem habentis ordinationem vicarie predicte ac porciones ejusdem quantum ad nos attinet approbamus et ratificamus Reservata nobis et successoribus nostris potestate porcionem dicte vicarie augmentandi tam ex officio nostro quam ad instanciam vicariorum ibidem pro tempore existentium seu aliorum quorum interest in hac parte juxta juris exigenciam si opus fuerit in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum quo ad sigilli nostri appensionem in Castro nostro de Sleaford dicte nostre Diocesis vicesimo tercio die mensis Januarii Anno Domini Millesimo trescentesimo nonagesimo septimo Et nostre Consecracionis tricesimo quinto.

XLI.

24 October 1397. *Appointment of proctors by the Warden and Fellows of New College for the purpose of obtaining confirmation from the Bishop of Lincoln of the arrangement between them and Simon Brampton, the perpetual vicar of Adderbury, as to the portion of the vicarage.*

Pateat universis per presentes quod nos Custos et Socii universi Collegii Beate Marie in Oxon. vocati Seynte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford Lincolniensis Diocesis Ecclesiam parochialem de Abberbury cum capellis de Bodicote,

Berford et Milton dicte Diocesis de eadem ecclesia dependentibus et eidem annexis concurrentibus omnibus et singulis que in hac parte requiruntur de jure in usus proprios obtinentes Dilectos nostros in Christo Magistrum Robertum Stark auctoritate apostolica Notarium publicum et Thomam Malory clericum dicte Lincolniensis Diocesis nostros veros legitimos et indubitatos procuratores negociorumque gestores ac nuncios speciales conjunctim et divisim et utrumque eorum in solidum ita quod non sit melior condicio occupantis sed quod unus eorum inceperit alius continuare prosequi mediare valeat et finire Dantes et concedentes eisdem procuratoribus nostris et eorum utrique per se ut premittitur conjunctim et divisim plenam, generalem et liberam potestatem et speciale mandatum nomine nostro ac ecclesie de Abburbury antedicte quandam compositionem sive ordinationem de et super porcione vicarie predictae ecclesie parochialis de Abburbury facta et assignata per nos discreto viro Magistro Symoni Brampton prout in quibusdam indenturis inter nos confectis nostroque communi sigillo ac dicti Magistri Symonis sigillo munitis plenius continetur Reverendo in Christo patri et domino Domino Johanni Dei gracia Lincolniensi Episcopo presentandi et ipsam compositionem sive ordinationem ab eodem Reverendo in Christo patre confirmari petendi et obtinendi ceteraque omnia et singula faciendi exequendi et expediendi que in premissis seu eorum aliquo necessaria fuerint vel eciam opportuna Ratum et gratum perpetuo habiturum quicquid dicti procuratores nostri seu eorum alter fecerint seu fecerit in premissis et sub ypotheca et obligatione omnium bonorum nostrorum exponimus cautionem. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum Oxon. vicesimo quarto die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo nonagesimo septimo.

The four deeds which follow (XX. XXIV. XXIII. and XV. XIX.) are concerned with the presentation of John Ffyvian to the living of Adderbury by William of Wykeham. John Ffyvian resigned, under the name of John de Wykeham, in 1381, and thereby rendered possible the appropriation of Adderbury to New College.

XX. Dated 2 October 1379.

Deed by which "discretus vir Johannes Ffyvian clericus" appoints Magister Nicholas Wykeham and Magister John

Berton Bachelor in Laws as his proctors to act jointly and severally for him in all matters concerning his presentation to the parish church of Adderbury, including his admittance and induction and the taking possession of the church with all its rights and appurtenances. Witnessed by Dominus Simon Barton capellanus and John Draper clericus in a certain room in the Hospital of St. John the Baptist without the eastern gate of Oxford.

XXIV.

3 October 1379. *Letter from the Prior of Wroxton and the Rector of Broughton to John Ffyvian (reciting letter to them from the Bishop of Lincoln directing an enquiry to be made) instituting him as Vicar of Adderbury.*

(Endorsement)

INSTITUCIO JOHANNIS FFYVIAN.

Prior Prioratus de Wroxton ordinis Sancti Augustini Lincolniensis Diocesis et Rogerus Rector ecclesie de Broughton in Archidiaconatu Oxoniensi ejusdem Diocesis venerabilis in Christo patris et domini Domini Johannis Dei gracia Lincolniensis Episcopi conjunctim et divisim in hoc negotio Commissarii specialiter deputati Johanni Ffyvian clerico Salutem in auctore Salutis. Ad ecclesiam parochialem de Eabburby Lincolniensis Diocesis per mortem Domini Johannis Cardinalis Newmacensis ultimi rectoris ejusdem vacantem ad quam per reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum Dominum Willelmum Dei gracia Wyntoniensem Episcopum verum patronum dicto reverendo patri Domino Johanni eadem gracia Lincolniensi Episcopo presentatus existis auctoritate et commissione ejusdem venerabilis patris nobis in hac parte factis cujus tenor inferius describitur inquisito primitus debite et singillatim de singulis articulis et capitulis in dicta commissione contentis ceterisque omnibus requisitis juxta ejusdem commissionis exigenciam et tenorem per omnia observatis te in persona Magistri Nicholai Wykeham procuratoris tui in hac parte sufficienter constituti isto tercio die mensis Octobris anno millesimo ccc° lxxix° admittimus et Rectorem instituimus canonice in eadem cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis jure Episcopali et ecclesie Lincolniensis dignitate in omnibus semper salvis tenor dicte commissionis per omnia dinoscitur esse talis.

Johannes permissione divina Lincolnensis Episcopus dilectis filiis Priori Prioratus de Wroxton ordinis Sancti Augustini et Domino Rogero Rectori ecclesie parochialis de Broughton in Archidiaconatu Oxoniensi salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Presentavit nobis reverendus in Christo pater et dominus Willelmus Dei gracia Wintoniensis Episcopus Johannem Ffyvian ad ecclesiam parochialem de Eabberbury nostre Diocesis ut dicitur jam vacantem. Ad inquirendum igitur tam super vacacione dicte ecclesie videlicet an vacat et si sic ubi quomodo et quum vacare incepit quam super jure presentacionis nunc ad dictam ecclesiam et ultimo ad eandem Item quis sit in possessione presentandi ac super vita moribus et conversacione dicti presentati Item si sit liber legitimus et legitime etatis et an in ordine clericali et in quo seu in quibus fuerit constitutus. Item an sit alibi beneficiatus et si sic utrum unum vel plura habeat beneficia et quae et qualia fuerint et super aliis articulis in hujusmodi negotio necessariis et consuetis Et si per eandem inquisitionem invenire poteritis dictam ecclesiam de Eabberbury fore vacantem dictaque inquisicio pro presentante et presentato sufficienter faciat memoratis nihilque inveneritis in hac parte obviare de canonicis institutis ad admittendum dictum Johannem Ffyvian ad ecclesiam de Eabberbury supradictam ipsumque vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine Rectorem instituendum canonice in eadem et in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis per Archidiaconum loci seu ejus Officialem induci faciendum canonicamque ipsius obedientiam nobis debendam nomine nostro recipiendam ceteraque omnia et singula facienda et expedienda que in hujusmodi negotio necessaria fuerint seu etiam opportuna. Vobis et vestrum utrique conjunctim et divisim de quorum et cujus fidelitate et circumspeccione plene confidimus tenore presencium committimus vices nostras Mandantes quatenus dicto expedito negotio nos de toto processu vestro coram vobis in hac parte habendo certificetis per vestras seu certificet ille vestrum qui presentem commissionem nostram receperit exequendam per literas suas patentes harum seriem continentes sigillo auctentico consignatas. Datum apud vetus Templum London. XXIIIto die mensis Septembris anno Domini Millesimo Trescentesimo septuagesimo nono. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apposuimus. Datum Oxon. in ecclesia Sancte Marie Virginis tercio die mensis Octobris Anno Domini supradicto.

XXIII.

4 October 1379. *Thomas de Southam Archdeacon of Oxford inducts John Ffyvian to the church of Adderbury, reciting letter to him from the Rector of Broughton, special deputy of the Bishop of Lincoln.*

(Endorsement)

INDUCCIO.

Thomas de Southam Archidiaconus Oxoniensis in ecclesia Lincolnensi universis Christi Fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis Salutem in auctore Salutis Literas discreti viri Domini Rogeri Rectoris ecclesie parochialis de Broughton venerabilis in Christo patris ac Domini Domini Johannis Dei gracia Lincolnensis Episcopi Commissarii in negocio infrascripto specialiter deputati nuper recepimus in hec verba.

Rogerus Rector ecclesie parochialis de Broughton venerabilis in Christo patris et domini Domini Johannis Dei gracia Lincolnensis Episcopi Commissarius in negocio infrascripto specialiter deputatus reverende discrecionis viro Domino Archidiacono Oxoniensi vel ejus Officiali salutem et sincere discrecionis incrementum Literas Commissionis dicti reverendi patris nuper recepimus in hec verba.

(Here follows the letter from the Bishop of Lincoln to the Prior of Wroxton and the Rector of Broughton set out in full in XXIV.)

Quarum auctoritate literarum habita primitus diligente et debita inquisitione super omnibus et singulis articulis in dictis literis contentis per viros fide dignos in hac parte juratos hujus rei noticiam pleniorum obtinentes quod nihil in hac parte canonicis institutis invenimus obviare prefatum Johannem Ffyvian in persona Magistri Nicolai Wykeham procuratoris sui sufficienter in hac parte constituti ad ecclesiam parochialem de Abburbury predictam vacantem ad quam per reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum Dominum Willelmum Dei gracia Wyntoniensem Episcopum presentatus existit admisimus et Rectorem instituimus canonicè in eadem cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis. Vobis igitur vice et auctoritate predictis committimus et mandamus quatinus eundem Johannem Ffyvian vel ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie parochialis de Abburbury cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis inducatis seu induci faciatis et defendatis inductum contradictores seu rebelles si qui

fuerint in hac parte canonice compescendo. Datum Oxon. sub sigillo nostro tercio die mensis Octobris anno Domini supradicto.

Quibus literis sic per nos receptis prefatum Johannem Ffyvian clericum in persona Magistri Nicolai Wykeham procuratoris sui sufficienter constituti in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie de Abburbury cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis induci fecimus et inductum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud Abburbury quarto die mensis Octobris anno Domini Millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimo nono.

XV. XIX. (Duplicates).

18 February 1380. *Reversal by Richard II. of the judgment as to the church of Adderbury given during the reign of Edward III. and permission to John Fyvian to remain in possession of the church.*

(Endorsement)

XV. REMISSIO JUDICII REDDITI DE ECCLESIA DE
ABBERBURY.

XIX. REVOCACIO EXECUCIONIS JUDICII REGII
ECCLESIE DE ABBERBURY.

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem. Licet Carissimus dominus et Avus noster nuper Rex Anglie defunctus nuper per judicium in Curia sua secundum legem regni nostri redditum debite recuperavit presentationem suam ad ecclesiam de Abberbury Lincolniensis Diocesis versus Willelmum de Edyngton tunc Episcopum Wyntoniensem ratione temporalium Episcopatus Wyntoniensis nuper in manu ejusdem avi nostri existencium quod quidem judicium in execucionem nunquam positum fuit ut accepimus. Nos tamen ad supplicacionem venerabilis in Christo patris Willelmi de Wykeham Episcopi Wyntoniensis et ea consideracione quod dictus avus noster per literas suas patentes quintodecimo die Februarii anno regni sui Anglie quinquagesimo primo factas ad honorem Dei ac tranquillitatem et pacem ecclesie regni nostri Anglie ex certa sciencia sua revocavit, cassavit, irritavit et adnullavit omnes collaciones presentaciones seu donaciones per dictum avum nostrum ante quintumdecimum diem

Februarii anno regni sui Anglie quinquagesimo factas de dignitatibus personatibus officiis Canonicatibus prebendis et ecclesiis parochialibus in regalia sua racione temporalium Archiepiscopatum Episcopatum, Abbatiarum, Prioratum et aliorum Monasteriorum tempore suo vacancium quarum collacionum, presentacionum aut donacionum vigore dicto quintodecimo die Februarii dicto anno quinquagesimo primo ad realem assecucionem seu adepcionem possessionis processum non fuerat ac ordinavit quod aliquod beneficium quod ante quintumdecimum diem Februarii dicto anno quinquagesimo in dicta regalia racione temporalium Archiepiscopatum Episcopatum Abbatiarum Prioratum seu aliorum Monasteriorum tempore suo vacancium in manu sua existencium vacavit. Unde dictus avus noster ante dictum quintumdecimum diem Februarii dicto anno quinquagesimo primo realiter non providebat idem avus noster a dicto quintodecimo die Februarii dicto anno quinquagesimo primo non provideret nec alicui persone collacionem presentacionem vel donacionem talium beneficiorum quocumque colore vel titulo faceret Set ipse et heredes sui de collacione presentacione aut donacione talium beneficiorum que ante dictum quintumdecimum diem Februarii dicto anno quinquagesimo vacabant ut predictum est abstinere voluit et restringi sicut per inspeccionem rotulorum Cancellarie dicti avi nostri poterit apparere De gracia nostra speciali perdonavimus et relaxavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dicto Willelmo de Wykeham Episcopo Wyntoniensi et successoribus suis imperpetuum execucionem iudicii supradicti et omne illud quod ad nos virtute seu causa ejusdem poterit pertinere Volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est quod Johannes Ffyvian persona dicte ecclesie de Abberbury ex presentacione ejusdem Episcopi et per institucionem et induccionem venerabilis patris Episcopi Lincolniensis Ordinarii ibidem habeat et possideat eandem ecclesiam pacifice sine inquietacione molestia vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum Vicecomitum Escaetorum aut aliorum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum aut heredum nostrorum quorumcumque iudicio predicto non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras feri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Februarii Anno regni nostri tercio.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

Ffarington.

MISCELLANEOUS DEEDS.

X.

26 February 1348. *Will of John de Soterton with directions as to the disposal of certain of his lands in Bodicote, etc.*

In Dei nomine Amen die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Mathie Apostoli Anno Domino Millesimo CCCmo. quadragesimo octavo regni regis Edwardi Tercii XXII°. Ego Johannes de Soterton Carnifex et Burgensis Oxoniensis condo testamentum meum in hunc modum etc. Imprimis lego animam meam Deo etc. Item do et lego Agnete de Waver de Banbury octo acras terre arabilis jacentes in campo de Bodecote. Item volo quod tres acre prati mei jacentes in communia de Bodicote vendantur ad solvenda debita mea et residuum ad distribuendum pro anima mea. Item do et lego istud tenementum situm inter tenementum Andree de Harleston ex una parte et tenementum arrentatum Sancte Marie ex altera Johanni Waver de Banbury et Agnete uxori sue Ita quod idem Johannes et heredes sui habeant unum capellanum imperpetuum pro anima mea. Item do et lego illud tenementum cum pertinenciis situm in angulo exopposito Candich in tenura Abbatis de Oseney ex una parte et tenementum Johannis le Noble ex altera ad vendendum et ad solvenda debita mea. Residuum vero pro anima mea. Et sunt executores istius testamenti Johannes Waver, Willelmus Chilham, Johannes le Sane Senior et Rogerus le Hunte.

VII.

23 October 1366, *from Edward III. for the further security of John, etc., parson of the church of Adderbury.*

R. Omnibus ad quos etc. Salutem. Volentes securitati Johannis C.C. Sancti Marci presbyteris Cardinalis persone ecclesie de Abberbury Lincolniensis Diocesis gratiose providere statum et possessionem quos idem Cardinalis habet in ecclesia predicta ratificamus approbamus et confirmamus per presentes Nolentes quod predictus Cardinalis super possessione sua ecclesie sue predicte occasione alicujus juris seu tituli quod vel qui nobis competit seu competere poterit pro aliquo tempore preterito per nos vel heredes nostros futuris temporibus occasionetur impetatur molestetur in aliquo seu gravetur. In cujus etc. apud Westmonasterium XXIII. die Octobris Anno XL.

Per ipsum Regem.

XXII.

23 November 1371. *Presentation of Adam de Chesterfield to the church of Adderbury by Edward III.*

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie venerabili in Christo patri J(ohanni) eadem gracia Episcopo Lincolniensi Salutem. Ad ecclesiam de Adderbury vestre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram donacionem spectantem racione Episcopatus Wyntoniensis nuper vacantis et in nostra manu existentis Dilectum Clericum nostrum Adam de Chesterfeld vobis presentamus intuitu caritatis Rogantes quatinus ipsum Adam ad ecclesiam illam admittatis et personam institutatis in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium secundo die Novembris anno regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo quinto regni nostri Francie tricesimo secundo.

Per ipsum Regem.

Middleton.

VIII.

6 November 1371. *Memorandum of delivery of a writ from Edward III. as to recovery of possession of presentation to the living of Adderbury.*

Memorandum quod Simon de Caldecote liberavit Thome de la Mare, Vicecomiti Oxon. et Berk. die Jovis sexto die Novembris anno regni regis Edwardi Tercii post conquestum Anglie quadragesimo quinto unum breve quod sic incipit Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Vicecomiti Oxon. salutem. Cum nos nuper in Curia nostra coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium videret Termino Sancte Trinitatis Anno regni nostri Anglie tricesimo nono coram Roberto de Thorpe et sociis suis tunc Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium de Banco per consideracionem ejusdem Curie nostre recuperassemus presentacionem nostram versus Johannem Tituli Sancti Marci presbyterum Cardinalem ad ecclesiam de Adderbury tunc vacantem et ad nostram donacionem spectantem racione Episcopatus Wyntoniensis nuper vacantis et in manu nostra existentis executio inde adhuc restat facienda. Et quia volumus ea que in Curia nostra rite acta sint debite executioi demandari Tibi precipimus quod per probos et legales homines de Comitatu tuo scire facias predicto Johanni ecclesie predictae injuste incumbenti quod sit coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium in Octabis Sancti Martini ostensurus si

quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare executio iudicii predicti fieri non debeat si sibi viderit expedire Et habeas ibi nomina eorum per quos ei scire feceris et hoc breve. Teste W. de Fyncheden apud Westmonasterium XXVIII^o die Octobris Anno regni nostri Anglie Quadragesimo quinto regni nostri vero Francie tricesimo secundo. In cuius rei testimonium huic bille sigillum officii mei apposui. Datum die loco et anno supradictis.

IX.

22 January 1373. *Writ from Edward III. to the Sheriff of Oxfordshire (Roger de Elmerugg) directing him to summon William of Wykeham to show cause against the execution of a judgment concerning the church of Adderbury.*

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Vicecomiti Oxoniensi Salutem. Cum per nos nuper in Curia nostra coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium per consideracionem ejusdem Curie nostre scilicet Termino Sancti Michaelis Anno regni nostri Anglie tricesimo nono coram Roberto de Thorpe et sociis suis tunc Justiciariis nostris de Banco recuperavimus versus quemdam Willelmum nuper Episcopum Wyntoniensem presentacionem nostram ad ecclesiam de Abberbury tunc vacantem et ad nostram donacionem spectantem racione Episcopatus predicti nuper vacantis et in manu nostra existentis executio iudicii predicti adhuc restat facienda ut dicitur et quia volumus ea que in Curia nostra recte acta sint debite tam pro nobis quam pro aliis debite executio demandari. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod per probos et legales homines de Comitatu tuo sciri facias Willelmo nunc Episcopo Wyntoniensi successori prefati Willelmi nuper Episcopi Wyntoniensis quod sit coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in XX. dies ostensurus si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare executio iudicii predicti versus ipsum nunc Episcopum pro nobis fieri non debeat si sibi viderit expedire etc. Et habeas ibi nomina eorum per quos ei scire feceris et hoc breve T. W. de Fyncheden apud Westmonasterium XXII. die Januarii Anno regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo septimo regni vero nostri Francie tricesimo quarto.

IV.

- 13 May 1385. *Mandate from the "Nuncius" and Collector of the Holy See in England to the Archdeacon of Oxford to compel William Gylle by ecclesiastical censure to pay the sum of fourteen marks owed by him towards the repair of Adderbury Church.*

(Endorsement)

MANDATUM PRO REPARACIONIBUS ECCLESIE DE
EADDERBURY.

Cosmatus Gentilis de Sulmon. Decretorum Doctor et Sedis Apostolice et Camere Nuncius in Anglia et Collector venerabili et magne sapiencie viro Domino Archidiacono Oxoniensi in Ecclesia Lincolniensi Salutem in auctore salutis Cum ordinata ad usum ecclesiasticum non debent per laicos deteneri sed in hujusmodi usus converti et deputari Quodque datum est nobis intelligi quod quidam Willelmus Gylle de Arderbury laicus quatuordecim marcas sterlingorum pro reparacionibus ecclesie de Eadderbury per nos alias deputatas detineat minus juste Vobis auctoritate apostolica qua fungimur in hac parte in virtute sancte obediencie committimus et mandamus quatenus dictum Willelmum ad satisfaciendum de dicta summa ad usum hujusmodi per censuras ecclesiasticas compellatis. Et quid in premissis feceritis nos citra festum beati Petri Advincula proxime futurum certificari curetis per literas vestras patentes harum seriem ac execucionis vestre in hac parte modum plenius continentes sigillo vestro consignatas. Datum London. sub sigillo nostro quo utimur in officio xiii^o die Mensis Maii Anno Domini M^o.CCC.LXXX^{mo} quinto.

This William Gylle, described as formerly Firmarius, appeared in the first existing Roll, that for 10-11 Richard II, as owing a sum of £9 19s. 9d., which was set down as being in suspense and which continued to be noted in the same way in subsequent Rolls. The amount is in fact almost exactly equivalent to fifteen marks. In 13-14 Richard II. (1390-91) an attempt seems to have been made to recover the amount due by process of law, for the Roll for that year contains an entry: "et in expensis Johannis Salmeyn existentis apud Dadyngton coram Constabulario et Mareschallo Domini Regis videlicet pro *ixli. xixs. ix d.* quos Willelmus Gylle nuper firmarius Rectorie habet in manibus." This attempt apparently failed, just as

the censure of the Archdeacon had failed to coerce the recalcitrant Gylle into payment. The following Rolls continue to enter the amount as held in suspense against Gylle until 21-22 Richard II. when the matter was settled amicably. Gylle paid the sum of £6, which is recorded as paid over by the firmarius to the bursars, and £3 19s. 9d. was "allowed" to him as shown by the entry:

"De quibus allocatum Willelmo Gylle nuper firmario de Abburbury lxxixs. ix*d.* ultra *vili.* liberatos bursariis ut in liberacione denariorum eo quod idem Willelmus Gylle minus injuste oneratur ultra summam predictam ut declarabatur super audicionem istius compoti in presencia Custodis et Sociorum Collegii unde idem Willelmus de predictis *vili.* acquietatur de omnibus occasionibus tangentibus summam predictam sigillo Collegii sigillatum." After this William Gylle disappears from the Rolls.

T.F.H.

COURT ROLLS.

Few of the early Court Rolls of the manor of "Adderbury Rectoria" have survived, although for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a full series is in existence. Those which are here printed include the records of Courts held under Richard II. (five), Henry IV. (one), Henry VI. (four), Henry VIII. (two), and Philip and Mary (one). The manor was of an unusual character for it consisted of the glebe lands of the church only and as it was without over-lord it had technically no place in the manorial system. In fact it functioned in every respect as an ordinary manor and the Court Rolls now printed show it engaged in ordinary manorial business. Those of a later date have little interest, except perhaps for the history of special parcels of land. They are a mere record of the conveying transactions of manorial tenants.

The officials mentioned are the "*decennarius*" (tything-man) or "*capitalis franciplegius*" (chief frankpledge) and also the ale-taster, the two offices being usually united in one holder. As is usual in manorial records, ale is an outstanding feature and in almost every Court fines were imposed for breaking the "Assize of Ale," brewing inferior ale or overcharging. It paid better to have brewed and been fined than never to have

brewed at all, and the offenders were often respectable inhabitants, who appear elsewhere in the responsible position of affeerors or assessors. Receiving or sheltering people contrary to the assize, as a refuge from justice, is also a fairly frequent offence. The Court entertains actions in respect of land (10 and 12 Richard II.) and also actions for debt (12 and 13 Richard II.). In one instance an attachment is issued against an absent debtor (12 Richard II.); in another licence is granted to settle an action for debt (13 Richard II.). One Court (31 Henry VIII.) hears a case of abuse, assault and battery, the fine imposed being twopence (or a modern five shillings). Tenants are fined for allowing their houses to fall into disrepair and in one case (33 Henry VI.), obviously of some delicacy, the Colledge as Lord of the Manor is presented for not keeping a bridge in proper repair and the decision is that counsel is to be taken with the Lord.

Timber is of some importance. One tenant constructs a ladder out of an elm blown down by the wind and it is ordered that it remain on the premises for the use of the premises, and at the same Court (13 Richard II.) the same tenant is fined for felling a tree for use in repairs. A fine is imposed (Henry IV.) for felling an elm and taking it out of the manor to Bloxham.

The Court Roll for 16 Henry VI. records the infliction of a fine of twopence upon Johanna Smyth for not coming to the "bedryp," that is for not doing her turn at harvest-work. Some at least of the tenants were obliged to render these services and from some of the *Computus Rolls* under Henry VI. it appears that the "opera custumaria" were sold to the Bailiff for a yearly sum of six shillings and eightpence. Tenants usually shirked these distasteful duties and the Court had to enforce performance.

Two lists of tenants are recorded, one of those holding according to the customs of the manor, eight names being given of tenants who held between them eight messuages and forty three acres of land; the other of free tenants, one name mentioned being that of Richard Fynes, "Lord of Broughton." Curious instances appear of "heriots" due to the Lord on death, transfer, etc. and the list includes a pigling, a red cow, a horse, an "*affrus*" or draught-horse, brass pots of varying value and also money.

The words "misericordia" and "heriottum" occur so frequently that they are curtailed to "mia;" and "her."

Eadburbury
Rectoria.

VISUS franci plegii ibidem tentus sexto die
Februarii anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi post con-
questum decimo.

Mia. xvii.
preceptum est.

Johannes Gilot decennarius venit cum tota sua
decenna et presentat quod Johannes Gille senior
vid. iiii brasiavit Willelmus Webbe iid. i brasiavit
et fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in mia. Et quod
Agneta Dawe iid. recepit Thomam Cok Margareta
Knyght iid. recepit Johannem filium suum Johannes
Gele iid. recepit Willelmum Webbe Johannes
Lyverych iid. recepit Willelmum Maryot extra
assisam ideo ipsi in mia. Et preceptum est eis
eos ne amplius recipere. Summa Curie xvii.

Eadburbury
Rectoria.

VISUS franci plegii cum Curia ibidem tenta xv^o die
Maii anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi post con-
questum x^o.

Essonia.

Ricardus Balle versus Agnetam atte Welle in
placito terre per Johannem Stoke.

Ad proximam.

Agneta atte Welle querens per plegium Johannis
Berewyk optulit se versus Ricardum Balle in placito
terre quiquidem Ricardus summonitus non venit
set fecit se essoniare ut supra ideo habeat diem usque
proximam.

Mia. xd.

Johannes Gilot decennarius venit cum tota sua
decenna et presentat quod Johannes Gille senior
viii. iiii Willelmus Webbe iid. i brasiaverunt et
fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in mia.

Finis iis.

Ad istum diem venit Agneta Dawe et dat domino
de fine iis. pro licencia habenda dimittendi i messua-
gium iiii acras et iiii rodas terre cum suis pertinenciis
Johanni Knyght et Agnete uxori ejus ad terminum
vite eorum et uni eorum diutius viventi sub tali
condicione quod predicti Johannes et Agneta uxor
ejus bene et competenter sustineant et maintineant
omnes domus dicti tenementi cum clausuris et
cultura dicte terre durante vita eorum et quod
reddant et faciant domino redditus et servicia inde
debita et consueta et omnia alia onera dicto tene-
mento incumbencia.

Finis viis. Johannes Gille junior pro i cotagio cum curtilagio
 Her. affrus et que quondam fuerunt Ricardi Das in Eadburbury
 venditur pro xs. ex reddicione Johannis Lyverych. Plegius de fine
 Johannes Gele. Summa Curie ixs. xd.

Eadburbury VISUS franci plegii cum Curia ibidem tenta xiv^o
 Rectoria. die Decembris anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi a
 conquestu xii^o.

Essonia. Agneta atte Welle queritur versus Ricardum Balle
 defendentem in placito terre per J. Gille.

Ad proximam. Agneta atte Welle querens per plegium Johannis
 Berewyk optulit se versus Ricardum Balle in placito
 terre. Et quia dicta Agneta secundum consuetu-
 dines Rectorie fecit se essoniare ideo loquela inter
 partes predictos remanet usque proximam.

Mia. xiiid. Johannes Gilot decennarius venit cum tota
 sua decenna et presentat quod Johannes Gele *id.*
 recepit Johannem Caumbrug Margareta Knyght *id.*
 recepit Johannem atte Hulle Johannes Gille junior
id. recepit Willelmum Mariot ideo ipsi in mia. Et
 preceptum est eis ne amplius eos recipere. Item
 presentat quod Johannes Gille *vid.* vi Margareta
 Knyght *iid.* ii Johannes Caumbrug *id.* i brasiav-
 erunt et fregerunt assisam. Ideo ipsi in mia.

Attachiare. Willelmus Gille querens per plegium Johannis
 Gilot optulit se versus Ricardum Bygge in placito
 debiti quiquidem Ricardus summonitus non venit.
 Ideo preceptum est ipsum Ricardum attachiare
 contra proximam.

Finis iis. her. i Elena filia Thome Billing pro i cotagio cum
 olla enea precii curtilagio in Eadburbury que fuerunt predicti
 xiiid. Thome patris sui habendis.

Finis iis. Gregorius Rynet pro Elena filia Thome Billing
 cum terra sua videlicet i cotagio cum curtilagio in
 Eadburbury habendis.
 Afferatores, Johannes Gele, Johannes Gilot.
 Summa Curie vs. et i olla enea de her. precii xiiid.

Eadburbury
Rectoria.

VISUS franci plegii cum Curia ibidem tenta xiiii^o
die Aprilis anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi a
conquestu xiii^o.

Pena iiis.
iiid.

Mia. xiiid.

Johannes Gilot decennarius venit sum tota sua
decenna et presentat quod Johannes Gille junior *id.*
recepit Willelmum Maryot extra assisam ideo ipse
in mia. Et preceptum est eidem ne amplius eum
recipere. Item presentat quod Johannes Gille
junior fecit i scalam de i ulmo in tenemento suo
vento prostrato. Et preceptum est quod dicta
scala remaneat in dicto tenemento ad usum ejusdem
tenementi sub pena iiis. iiid. Item presentat quod
dictus Johannes prostravit in tenemento predicto
i arborem vocatam hasp precii *vid.* pro tenemento
predicto reparando sine licencia ideo ipse Johannes
id. in mia. Item presentat quod Johannes Caam-
brug *id.* ii Richardus Asser *id.* i Ricardus Balle
iiid. iii Margareta Knyght *iiid.* iii Johannes Gryn-
dere *id.* i brasiauerunt et frerunt assisam ideo
ipsi in mia.

Mia. *vid.*

Agneta atte Welle *iiid.* in mia. quia non est
presens versus Ricardum Balle in placito terre
plegius Johannes Berewyk. Ricardus Bygge *id.*
ponit se in mia. pro licencia concordandi cum
Willelmo Gille in placito debiti plegius Ricardus
Balle.

Finis xxs. her. Johannes Berewyk pro i messuagio cum curtilagio
i olla enea precii *et* xi acris terre cum suis pertinenciis que nuper
vs. fuerunt Roberti Brokunhurst et postea Petri Robard
in villa et campis de Eadburbury ex reddicione
Ricardi Balle.

Afferatores, Johannes Gele, Johannes Gille, senior.
Summa Curie xxis. *iiid.* et i olla de heriotto
Ricardi Balle precii *vs.*

Eadburbury
Rectoria.

CURIA ibidem tenta xiii^o die Februarii anno regni
regis Ricardi Secundi a Conquestu xv^o.

Essonie.

Nulle.

Mia. xiiid. Johannes Gilot presentat quod Johannes Knyght iid. i brasiavit Ricardus Ball iiiid. ii brasiavit Johannes Greyndere iiiid. ii brasiavit Thomas Cok iid. i brasiavit et fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in mia.

Finis xxx. Ricardus Balle et Alicia uxor ejus pro i cotagio cum curtilagio et xi acris terre native cum suis pertinenciis que nuper fuerunt Roberti Brokunhurst et postea Petri Robard in villa et campis de Eadbury ex reddicione Johannis Berewyk habenda et tenenda dictum cotagium et terras cum suis pertinenciis predictis Ricardo et Alicie et heredibus eorum secundum consuetudines Rectorie per redditus et servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et fecerunt fidelitatem.

Finis xxxiiiis. iiiid. Thomas Dawe et Tibot uxor ejus pro i cotagio cum curtilagio et xi acris terre native cum suis pertinenciis que nuper fuerunt Roberti Brokunhurst et postea Petri Robard in villa et campis de Eadbury ex reddicione Ricardi Balle et Alicie uxoris ejus super hoc in Curia examine habenda et tenenda dicta cotagium et terras cum suis pertinenciis predictis Thome et Tibot uxori sue et heredibus eorum secundum consuetudines Rectorie per redditus et servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et fecerunt fidelitatem etc.

Afferatores, Johannes Gele, Johannes Gylle.
Summa Curie liiis. iiiid.

Abbury Rectoria. VISUS cum Curia tenta ibidem die Martis in festo Sancti Martini Episcopi anno regni regis Henrici Quarti post Conquestum sexto.

Homagium juratum super diversis articulis Curiam tangentibus venit et presentat quod Johannes Tailor de Bloxham id. fecit defaultam. Item presentat quod idem Johannes iiiid. permittit duas cameras esse ruinosas. Item presentat quod idem Johannes iid. prostravit i hulmum et illud cariavit usque Bloxham. Ideo in mia.

Tastator servisie venit et presentat quod Thomas Dawe xld. brasiavit xl. Item presentat quod Johannes Knyte iid. bis brasiavit. Ideo ipsi in mia. Item presentat quod Alicia Gylle id. recepit Ricardum filium suum extra assisam. Ideo ipsa in mia.

Item petunt diem usque proximam Curiam ad presentandum utrum Agneta Dawe aut Agneta uxor Johannis Knyht debeat heriottum pro i messuagio iiii acris et iii rodīs terre prout patet in visu tento quinto die Junii anno regis quondam Ricardi decimo.

Ad istam Curiam venit Johannes Gillot et sursumreddidit in manus Domini i messuagium et v acras terre cum suis pertinenciis ad opus Johannis Berewyk per quod accidit Domino de heriotto i porcellus precii xiiid. tenenda predicta messuagium et terras prefato Johanni Berewyk et suis secundum consuetudines manerii per servicia et consuetudines et redditus antiqua etc. Et super hoc venit dictus Johannes Berewyk et sursumreddidit eidem Johanni Gillot predicta messuagium et terras tenenda eidem usque ad terminum vite sue per quod accidit domino de heriotto i equus precii xs. et dat Domino iiii. iiiid. de fine. Et fecit Domino fidelitatem. Et postea dictus Johannes Berewyk reversionem predicti messuagii et dictarum quinque acrarum terre in dicta Curia sursumreddidit ad opus Willelmi Hawthorne et Agnete uxoris sue et super hoc predictus Johannes Gylot prefato Willelmo Hawthorne et Agnete uxori sue attornavit habendus et tenendus eisdem Willelmo et Agnete uxori sue heredibus et assignatis dicti Willelmi secundum consuetudines manerii per servicia et consuetudines et redditus antiqua pro fine vis. viiid. Et predictus Johannes Berewyk dedit Domino de heriotto i equum precii xvīs. viiid. Et dicti Willelmus et Agneta fecerunt Domino fidelitatem.

Afferatores, Johannes Gele junior, Gregorius Ryvet.

Abberbury.

VISUS franci plegii tentus ibidem xxii die mensis Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici Sexti quindecimo.

Essonie.

Nulle.

Mia. xd.

Ricardus atte Well capitalis franciplegius et tastator servisie presentat quod Agnes Brygge iiiid. bis Thomas Gyll iid. semel Petrus (name illegible) iid. semel et Willelmus Bathe iid. semel brasiaverunt et fregerunt assisam servisie ideo ipsi in mia.

Homagium.

Homagium ibidem oneratum et juratum de diversis articulis domino tangentibus dicunt super sacramentum suum quod nihil habent ad presentandum ad hunc diem. Et quod omnia bene.

Capcio
terre finis xiiid.

Et quod Philippus Wheler qui cepit de domino unum cotagium et sex acras terre reddendo inde domino per annum iis. iiiid. petit habere licenciam ad edificandam quamdam domum super dictum cotagium et sic conceditur ei. Et predictus Philippus manebit in dicto cotagio ad terminum sex annorum proxime sequentium. Et dat domino de fine ad ingressum xiiid. Et sic admissus est et fecit fidelitatem.

Afferatores, Ricardus atte Well, Philippus Wheler.
Summa hujus Curie xxiid.

Abberbury.

CURIA tenta ibidem xx^o die mensis Octobris anno supradicti Regis xvi.^o

Essonie.

Nulle.

Mia. viiid.

Ricardus Style capitalis decennarius et tastator servisie ibidem presentat quod Philippus Wheler iid. debet sectam et non venit ideo ipse in mia. domini. Et quod Thomas Gylles iid. semel et Agnes atte Nasshe iid. semel brasiaverunt et fregerunt assisam servisie ideo ipsi in mia. domini. Et quod Johanna Smyth iid. non venit ad bedrypam ideo ipsa in mia. domini.

MODO DE PARVA CURIA.

Homagium.

Homagium ibidem oneratum et juratum de diversis articulis domino tangentibus dicunt super

sacramentum suum quod nihil habent ad presentandum ad hunc diem et quod omnia bene.

Capcio terre
Finis iis.

Ad istam Curiam venit Petrus Fawkener et cepit de domino unum cotagium nuper in tenura Gregorii Rybet habendum et tenendum eidem Petro ad voluntatem domini secundum consuetudines Manerii reddendo et faciendo in omnibus sicut predictus Gregorius reddere et facere consuevit. Et dat domino de fine ad ingressum iis. Et admissus est. Et fecit fidelitatem.

Afferatores, Robertus Wheler, Willelmus Bathe.
Summa hujus Curie iis. vii^{id}.

Abberbury.

VISUS franci plegii cum Curia tenta ibidem xxi^o die mensis Aprilis regni regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum xxxiii^o.

Essonie.

Nulle.

Mia. vid.

Thomas Forster electus est ad officium decennarii ibidem in loco Ricardi atte Well et prestitit sacramentum. Decennarius venit et presentat quod Johannes Walker i^{id}. i Willelmus Bathe iiii^{id}. ii brasiaverunt et fregerunt assisam ideo ipsi in mia.

Consulendum.

Item presentat quod pons vocatus Westbrygge est ruinosus defectu reparacionis domini Rectorie ideo consulendum est inde cum domino.

UNDE sequitur Curia.

Recognicio
tenentium.

Homagium ibidem presentat per Robertum Cheddworth quod Thomas Forster tenet de domino i messuagium et v acres terre Robertus Cheddworth i messuagium vi acras terre Rogerus Miller tenet i messuagium xi acras terre Johannes Mason tenet i messuagium v acras terre Willelmus Bathe tenet i messuagium xvi acras terre Johannes Lovell tenet i messuagium Johannes Walker tenet i messuagium et Petrus Fawkener tenet i messuagium. Et omnes isti tenentes presentes in Curia sic cognoverunt tenere messuagia et terras predicta secundum consuetudines manerii. Et sic admissi sunt.

Her. vs. Item presentant quod Johannes atte Style qui tenuit de domino i messuagium et v acras terre secundum manerii consuetudines diem suam clausit extremam per cujus mortem accidit domino de heriotto i vacca rubea vs. precii ut supra. Et super hoc venit Thomas Forster et cepit de domino

Capcio Terre. predicta messuagium et terras tenenda sibi et suis secundum consuetudines manerii Reddendo et faciendo omnia onera et servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et dat domino de fine xiiis. iiiid. Et fecit fidelitatem.

Her. vs. Item homagium presentat quod Johanna Mason qui tenuit de domino i messuagium et v acras terre diem suam clausit extremam per cujus mortem accidit domino de heriotto i vacca rubea vs. precii ut supra. Et super hoc venit Johannes Mason et cepit

Capcio terre. de domino predicta messuagium et terras tenenda sibi et suis secundum consuetudines manerii. Reddendo et faciendo omnia redditus et servicia inde debita et consueta. Et dat domino de fine xiiis. iiiid. Et fecit fidelitatem.

Afferatores, Willelmus Bathe, Thomas Forster.

Summa xxxviis. iid.

Abberbury. CURIA tenta ibidem die Lune xiiii^o die mensis Martii anno regni regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum xxxiiii^{to}.

Homagium ibidem presentat quod Johannes Mason qui tenuit de domino i messuagium et v acras terre secundum consuetudines manerii diem suam clausit extremam per cujus mortem accidit domino de heriotto et dicunt ut moriebat apud Osney et non habuit bona neque catalla per quod potest distringi. Et super hoc venit Willelmus Mason frater et heres ejus et cepit de domino predicta messuagium et v acras terre Tenenda sibi et suis secundum consuetudines manerii Reddendo et faciendo inde omnia onera et servicia debita et consueta. Et dat domino de fine pro ingressu habendo xxs. Et fecit fidelitatem.

Finis xxs.

Item presentat quod Petrus Fawkener qui tenet de domino i cotagium secundum consuetudines

Pena vis. viiid. manerii permittit cotagium predictum esse ruinosum defectu reparacionis ideo in mia. Et postea venit predictus Petrus in Curiam et cognovit transgressionem suam. Et invenit plegium Johannem Knolles de reparacione sua facienda citra proximam Sub pena vis. viiid.

Afferatores, Ricardus Miller, Walterus Balle.

Summa *xxs.*

Eaderbury
Rectoria.

CURIA Johannis London¹ legum doctoris Custodis Collegii Beate Marie Winton. in Oxon. et scholarium ejusdem cum visu franci plegii tenta ibidem nono die Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici Octavi tricesimo et primo.

Decennarius.

Johannes Athowe decennarius ibidem juratus et oneratus de et super articulis visus franci plegii predicti venit et presentat quod quidem Georgius Fermor *iid.* primo die Aprilis ultimo preterito in Johannem Bagge apud Adderbury predictum insultum fecit et ipsum verberavit et malectravit. Ideo ipse in mia. ut patet in capite.

Mia. *iid.*

Finis *iid.*

Et quod Gilbertus Pebworth *iid.* est communis brasiator servisie ibidem Et dat domino pro licencia brasiandi ut patet in capite etc. Et quod omnia alia officium suum tangentia fore bene.

Juratores pro visu franci plegii cum homagio ibidem videlicet Thomas Lorde Johannes Phipps Gilbertus Pebworth Georgius Smyth Martinus Marshall et Robertus Elmes. Jurati et onerati tam de et super articulis visus quam curie predictae veniunt et affirmant super eorum sacramentum quod omnia superius presentata sunt vera. Et ulterius de Curia prout sequitur.

Modo de Curia.

Homagium ulterius presentat quod Ricardus Fynes Dominus de Broughton non summonitus. Thomas

¹ John London, D.C.L., became Warden of New College in 1526 and in 1535 was appointed a "Visitor of Monasteries." He resigned the Wardenship in 1542 and died in the Fleet Prison a year later.

Penyston Gent essoniatus Willelmus Stile essoniatus Willelmus Barnesley essoniatus et Georgius Smythe essoniatus sunt libere tenentes ibidem.

Sursumreddicio terre.

Ad hanc curiam venit Antonius Bustard generosus in propria persona sua et sursumreddidit in manus domini i messuagium et sex acras terre cum pertinentiis in Eaderbury predicto nuper in tenura sive occupacione Rogeri Wygston Armigeri ad usum Jane nunc uxoris predicti Antonii per quod accidit domino de heriotto nihil per consuetudines ibidem in tali casu. Et super hoc venit predictus Antonius et cepit extra manum domini in eadem Curia predictum messuagium et sex virgatas terre cum pertinentiis habenda et tenenda predicto Antonio et Jane uxori ejus et heredibus suis secundum consuetudines manerii illius per redditus onera et consuetudines inde ex antiquo debita et consueta. Et heriottum accidit domino in pecuniis numeratis

Her. *xxd.*

Finis vis. *viiiid.*

xxd. Et dat inde de fine pro tali statu et ingressu in premissa habendo vis. *viiiid.* Et fecit domino fidelitatem. Et admissus est inde tenens.

Afferatores, Johannes Athowe, Martinus Marshall debito modo jurati.

Eaderbury Rectoria.

VISUS franci plegii cum Curia tenta ibidem secundo die mensis Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici Octavi tricesimo secundo.

Mia. *iid.*

Johannes Athowe decennarius ibidem juratus et oneratus de et super articulis visus predicti venit et presentat quod Gilbertus Pebworth *iid.* est communis brasiator ibidem et fregit assisam. Ideo ipse in mia. Et quod omnia alia hunc visum tangentia bene quantum ad ejus noticiam.

Juratores pro visu franci plegii cum homagio ibidem videlicet Thomas Lorde Robertus Pebworth Georgius Smyth Martinus Marshall et Robertus Elmes jurati et onerati de et super articulis visus et Curie veniunt et affirmant omnia superius presentata fore vera Et quod Ricardus Fynes Dominus de Broughton essoniatus Thomas Penyston Gent. Willelmus Style essoniatus. Willelmus Barnesley et Georgius Smyth sunt libere tenentes

ibidem. Et faciunt sectam ut patet etc. Et quod omnia alia bene.

Afferatores, Martinus Marshall, Robertus Elmes debito modo jurati.

Eabburbery. VISUS franci plegii cum Curia Baronis Custodis et Scholarium Collegii Sancte Marie Winton. in Oxon. ibidem tenta secundo die mensis Septembris anno regnorum Philippi et Marie quarto et quinto.

Essonia. Georgius Jarman essoniatur de communi secta visus.

Juratores. Johannes Jackman Alexander Rams Ricardus Symys Willelmus Hutchynson Rogerus Heycot Willelmus Parfitt Willelmus Scott Johannes Jonson Willelmus Suggin Thomas Leyte et Johannes Jenkyns jurati et onerati super sacramentum suum presentant omnia bene.

Rogerus Heycot electus est in officium decennarii et juratus.

Obitus. Et ulterius dicunt quod Ricardus Jonson qui de domino tenuit secundum consuetudines manerii unum cotagium cum pertinenciis nuper Johannis Cley obiit post ultimam curiam unde accidit domino de heriotto i olla precii iiii. iiiid.

Her. i olla precii iiii. iiiid.

Et quod Johannes Jonson est ejus filius et heres proximus et plene etatis qui presens in Curia petit admitti Cui dominus concessit inde seisinam tenendam sibi et suis secundum consuetudines manerii et domino reddendo per annum xiiid. et per alia servicia et onera inde debita et de jure consueta.

Finis iiii. vid. Et dat Domino de fine iiii. vid. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et admissus est inde tenens.

Pena. Et presentant quod Edwardus Lorde habet teneamentum suum ruinosum tam meremio quam tectura ideo preceptum est eidem sufficienter reparare citra Festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximum sub pena xxs.

GLOSSARY.

- Aceracio*, steeling i.e. hardening metal in a charcoal fire.
Aloures, parapet, parapet walk.
Ascensorium, staircase.
Audicio, audit.
Audire, to audit.
Bayerd, handbarrow for heavy loads, six-handled barrow for carrying stone (N.E.D.)
Bigata, cartload, fr. *Biga*, a two-wheeled cart.
Cartlader, framework fixed to the back of a cart.
Cera, probably for *Serura*, lock.
Claya, hurdle.
Cresta, coping-stone.
Cupha, bowl, cup.
Deponere, to put into position.
Dextus, probably for *Descus*, desk.
Discus, dish.
Estrichbord, "Eastland" boards for panelling and other woodwork.
Evoston, probably eaves-stone.
Gemeux, hinges (fr. *Gemellus*).
Goginus, iron cramp.
Gumphus, hook portion of a hinge.
Hasp, for *Asp* a dialect word for aspen or species of poplar.
Herness, used for a mason's or workman's kit of tools.
Hud, hod, for carrying mortar (fr. *Hottus*).
Legges, ledges or cross-bars for framework of doors, etc.
Marescalcia, farriers work.
Meremium, timber for carpentry.
Moldes, patterns for shaping stone, "templets."
Mundare, cleanse.
Nodum, boss (in roof, etc.)
Parcella, bill of particulars.
Pykosa, pick or pick-axe.
Ronga, probably "rung," cross-piece in framework of windlass.
Scamnum, stone bench or table (cf. *Scabellum*).
Scapha, bowl, probably of wood.
Scapulare, to "scapple" or rough-hew.
Sclatpymnys, slate-pins.
Severia Rotalis (or *Civeria*), wheelbarrow.
Sled, sled or sledge for carrying stones, etc.
Synctor, wooden mechanism for centring an arch.
Tabilstons, flat stones laid in walls and projecting to form string-courses.
Trey, tray for mixing and carrying mortar, broader and shallower than the hod.
Vernum, windlass or small crane, also appears as *Verna*, *Ferna*, *Verne* or *Ferne*.
Vertinellus, revolving portion of a hinge.
Virga, rod, wooden upright support for the windlass.
Watertabula, weathering, sloping ledge or string-course for carrying off rain-water.
Wellacio, "welding" iron tools by hammering, "welle"=old form of weld cf. Wycliffe, Isaiah II. 4, Thei schulen welle togedere her swerdis into scharris.

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