

"Witness field," survey 1613. The name is not found later. One of the common fields..

WINDMILL STEM. O.M. Caesar's Camp is called Windmill Hill Fort in Norden, 1607. A round barrow (?) through which the northern boundary of the parish runs.

REFERENCES.

1469. Rental revised by Brother John Bury in the time of Thomas Pigot, Abbot of St. Peter's Monastery at Chertsey, the 14th year of King Henry VII. [Chertsey Cartulary KR Mis. Bks. No. 25].
1549. Rental of the King's land in Sandhurst made by Roger Amyce Surveyor in the 3rd year of King Edward VI. [Misc. Bks. Land Rev. Vol. 187].
1607. Survey of Windsor Forest by John Norden. [Harleian MSS.].
1613. Survey of Windsor Forest. [Misc. Bks. Land Rev. No. 199].
1817. Sandhurst parish inclosure award map.

A Surbey of Wallingford in 1550.

By the Rev. J. E. Field.

(Continued from Vol. 22, page 84).

Folio 6. Fysshe strete on the east side beginning at its northern end.

- (1) John Egerton holds at will one tenement there abutting on the High Street towards the north, and on a tenement of Thomas Maynard towards the east, and the street called Fysshe Strete towards the west, and a tenement belonging to the free chapel of St. John towards the south, and pays yearly to the chapel iiijs. [*Note in margin, 1561, with Sparhawke for repairs*].
- (2) Thomas Philipps holds at will one tenement there, and pays yearly iiijs. [probably to the free chapel].
- (3) Richard Clerke [*corrected, 1561, xxvs. iijd.* Margery the

wife of Richard Clack, and John Clack, freely by charter] holds one tenement there with a little way (*cum parva via*) adjoining, late in the tenure of William Yong, now in the occupation of Thomas Maynard, and pays vs. *ijd.*

- (4) Ralph Broke, clerk, rector of the Church of St. Peter there [*corrected*, 1561, *iijs.* The same Margery and John hold by indenture of the Wardens of the parish church of Blessed Mary-the-less given on the feast of St. John, 13 Henry VIII. for a term of 99 years] one parcel of land there which was lately the cemetery of the so-called Sancte Maries the less behind the tenement of the said Richard Clerke [1561, Clack], and pays *ijd.* [*Add*, 1561, besides *xijd.* to the said parish church].

The entire line of the east side of Fish Street as given in the Survey reaches from the High Street on the north to the Mill on the south, and evidently includes the side of the Market Place and of the other open space which is now called St. Leonard's Square, but was known to the older inhabitants as the Upper Green. There are in all thirty-five holdings, of which the first four have now been described, the fourth being behind the third. The name of Fish Street was changed to St. Mary's Street within living memory. The fish-market was in this street in 1292.*

It has been already noted (Vol. XXII., p. 47) that the first tenement described here, held by John Egerton, was not on the line of High Street but stood a short distance up Fish Street, the angle between the two streets being occupied by a burial-ground. Behind it on the east was a tenement held by Thomas Maynard, which would appear to have opened upon Wood Street and to have had on its north side the shops or stalls already described in High Street (Vol. XXII., p. 48).

The next tenement in Fish Street, held by Thomas Philippes, belonged to the Free Chapel of St. John's Hospital, and the note of 1561 relates to Robert Spermawke to whom this was conveyed by its last master, Richard a Deane, as stated afterwards on folio 12 of the Survey.

The third tenement, owned previously by William Yong and occupied in 1550 by Thomas Maynard, was then the property of Richard Clerke or Clack, but in 1561 had become the freehold of Margery his widow and of John Clack who was perhaps their son.

* Hedges, *Hist. of Wallingford*, I. 365.

Along the side of it was a "little way," presumably leading into Wood Street, and behind the house was some ground which had been the churchyard of St. Mary-the-less and had come into the possession of the Clack family in or before 1561, having belonged in 1550 to Ralph Broke, the rector of St. Peter's.

We come here to a point which can be distinctly identified. The present parish of St. Peter extends up both sides of Fish Street as far as an entry under the White Hart leading through to Wood Street. This was doubtless the boundary of the parish of St. Mary-the-less which was united with that of St. Peter in 1374. Thus the entry corresponds precisely with the account which the Survey gives of a "little way" belonging to Clack's house and passing alongside it, and therefore also passing along the edge of the churchyard which lay behind it. The White Hart is a house of considerable antiquity, with original gables and ornamental pendants having Tudor roses over them; and there is a handsome carved doorway over the entry. It is possible that the Clacks built it.

The name of this family, still found in the neighbourhood, is interesting. The manner in which it appears in the Survey suggests that it is a corruption of Clerk. It became prominent in the town two centuries later when the three beautiful daughters of Thomas Clack, landlord of The Bell (now The Lamb), married into aristocratic families.*

The site of the Church of St. Mary-the-less was known to Skermer who wrote his *Antiquities of Wallingford* shortly before his death in 1716. He says: "The Church stood where Mr. Thompson, a baker, now lives; the churchyard now Mr. John Goodwin's back-side: and in digging of a cellar the bricklayers of the town say they have dug through a heap of bones." We may presume that John Goodwin occupied the White Hart. Mr. Hedges wrongly says that Skermer placed the Church in High Street.† But it is probable that nothing but the stalls already mentioned stood between it and the High Street. In the thirteenth century it was called St. Mary-de-Stalles from the stalls erected in the churchyard.‡ The tenement mentioned in the Survey as Thomas Maynard's, at the back of John Egerton's, may have been on the site of the Church, as was Thompson's in Skermer's time. The ground to the north-west of it, at the angle of the two streets, where interments

* Hedges, II., 409.

† Ibid. II., 412.

‡ Ibid. I., 345.

have been discovered, was perhaps taken for this purpose when additional burial-ground was needed.

The Survey enables us to trace clearly the extent of the parish of St. Mary-the-less which now forms part of the parish of St. Peter. It includes the quadrangular block, in which its Church stood, bounded by Fish Street, High Street, Wood Street, and the White Hart entry, together with the line of houses on the opposite side of Fish Street from the same point; and it may be presumed also that it included the north side of High Street from Castle Street to a point opposite Wood Street, since this also is in the parish of St. Peter.

(To be continued.)

The Family of Palmer of Wokingham, and Rye, Sussex.

By the Rev. J. Holford Scott.

THE above mentioned family is of very ancient extraction, being representatives of the families of Symonds and Underwood, who from the evidences of exceedingly early deeds were domiciled at Woodcrithe and Fritheland in Zermydon juxta Lukeley all situated "infra Parochiam de Wokingham."

The first deed brought to our notice by Gulielmus Ryley, "The Lancaster Herald," is without date and presumably one earlier than the first dated deed of 1309. The pedigree of the Symonds family previous to its absorption into the family of Palmer appears to be as follows: (1) Johannes Symond de Woodcrithe. (2) His son Johannes Symond de Woodcrithe (2nd Ed. II. 1309). (3) A son of the last Johannes, another Johannes de Woodcrithe (22nd Edward III. 1349). This Johannes had an only daughter and heiress, Agneta Symond, who married Robert Palmer of Wokingham. From this union sprang a son, Robert Palmer, who formed an alliance with Agneta, daughter and heiress of Johannes Underwood, Junior, the son of Johannes Underwood who was alive in the 42nd year of Edward III. 1369. Ryley in reference to the deeds, a list of which is given, says "I have faithfully examined the