

The Burton Chartulary.*

[DERBYSHIRE PORTION.]

BY GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE WROTTESELEY.

INTRODUCTION.

BURTON was a Benedictine Abbey, founded between A.D. 1002 and 1004† by Wulfric Spott, who endowed it, according to the "Annals of Burton," with the greater part of his wide-spread possessions. The date and magnitude of the endowment, which took place shortly after the general massacre of the Danes, who, unsuspecting of danger, were dwelling peaceably within the Saxon territories, makes it not improbable that it was the result of the remorse felt by one of the ministers of King Ethelred for his share in that treacherous transaction. This statement, although little more than a surmise,

* When writing my "Notes" on the Churches of South Derbyshire, several of which used to pertain to the Abbey of Burton, I made every endeavour to obtain a sight of the Burton Abbey Chartulary. Bishop Hobhouse kindly searched for it among the muniments of the Marquis of Anglesey, but in vain. Since then it has been happily discovered, and still more happily placed in the capable hands of such a skilled palæographer as General Wrottesley. General Wrottesley has transcribed or given abstracts of the whole Chartulary for the forthcoming volume of the Salt Archæological Society of Staffordshire, a most laborious task. He has generously allowed all the parts relative to Derbyshire to appear in our Journal. Some few parts of the Chartulary relative to Derbyshire manors were not fully taken out by General Wrottesley. These omissions I have to some extent supplied. For a short charter on folio 9, for a description of a charter on folio 16, and for the lists of the tenants on the Derbyshire manors I am responsible. I have to thank the Marquis of Anglesey for permission to visit the Strong Room at Beaudesert to make these additions. For a few notes, distinguished by a terminal "Ed.," I am also responsible. General Wrottesley's "Introduction" applies to the whole Chartulary.

J. CHARLES COX.

† Two of the Chronicles name A.D. 1002 as the date of the foundation of Burton. The "Annals of Burton" gives the date as A.D. 1004. The massacre of the Danes took place in the former year.

is strengthened by the fact that Wulfric's "will" was drawn up and confirmed by the King when the testator was in the prime of life, and still more so by the circumstance that the massacre is stated, by one of the chroniclers, to have commenced at Marchinton, in Staffordshire, which was one of Wulfric Spott's manors. The King's confirmation of Wulfric's grant is the first deed in the Chartulary, and is dated A.D. 1004. The Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to Saint Modwen, an Irish female anchorite, who had dwelt for many years on one of the islands of the Trent, near Burton.

Like all the Saxon foundations, Burton was greatly shorn of its splendour by the Norman Conquest. Of seventy-two manors named in Wulfric's will, there remained to the monks at the date of Domesday thirty-two only, and seven of these had been given to them by the Conqueror.*

The great reduction in the revenues of the religious houses of Saxon foundation after the Conquest, was not owing so much to the rapacity of the Normans, as to the policy of the Conqueror. These monasteries had amassed enormous possessions during that superstitious era immediately preceding the close of the eleventh century, and these were held by them for the most part free from all secular obligations.

The Conqueror, with a view of increasing the military strength of the kingdom, which had been greatly impaired by the alienation of so much land to religious uses, subjected the monastic possessions to the feudal law, and compelled the monks to furnish a certain number of knights in time of war, or to relinquish a part of their endowments. The monks of Burton appear to have chosen the latter alternative, for none of the tenants of this monastery after the Conquest held their lands by military service. In this they probably acted wisely, for monastic bodies derived little or no benefits from lands in which military tenants were enfeoffed. The feudal obligations, such as the aid on the knight-hood of the eldest son, or on the marriage of the eldest daughter

* See Confirmation by Pope Lucius, folio vii. The list in Domesday is incomplete.

of the feudal lord, were obviously inapplicable in the case of a religious superior, and the only benefit which accrued to an ecclesiastical lord, in the case of military tenures, was the rare and uncertain contingency of the wardship of a minor; and against this advantage had to be placed certain undefined obligations, for in most, if not in all cases, the great religious houses paid the expenses of their knights when in the service of the King.*

The manors or lands in possession of the monks at the date of Domesday were :—

In Staffordshire—

Burton and its members, Branstone, Shobnall, Stretton in Burton, Horninglowe and Wetmoor; Anslow, Pillatonhall, Whiston (in Penkridge), Darlston (in Stone), Abbots Bromley, Leigh and Field Ilam, Okeover and Casterne, Hampton in Blithfield, and land in Tatenhill and Stafford.

In Derbyshire they held—

Cotes (Coton-in-the-Elms), Winshill, Bersicote (Brislingcote ?†) Ticknall, Stapenhill, Appelby,‡ Caldwell, Mickleover, Littleover, Henover (Heanor), Findern, Potlock, and Willington.

In Warwickshire—

Austrey, and land in Wolston.

The above list is taken from the Confirmation of Pope Lucius at p. vii. of the Chartulary. § This specifies that all the lands named in it had been given to the monks by their founder, Wulfric Spott, or by William the Conqueror. These lands must therefore have been in the possession of the monks at the date of the

* There is direct evidence of this in the case of the Evesham and Croyland Monasteries, and by analogy it may be assumed to be true of the other Houses. The Evesham Chartulary thus describes their military tenants :—

Hic notantur milites et liberi teneutes de Abbatia de Evesham, multi injuste fefati, pauci vero juste. Isti nullum servitium faciunt Ecclesie nisi servitium Regis, et hoc tepide."

And in the Feodary of A.D. 1166, the Abbot states after each of his Knights named, "*Abbas invenit ei expensas quamdiu fuerit in servitio Regis.*"

† I take this to be Bearwardscote, *alias* Barrowcote, in Etwall parish.—ED.

‡ The greater part of Appleby is in the county of Leicester; from entries in the Chartulary, I take it that the Burton monks' estate in that parish was wholly in Leicestershire, and not in Derbyshire.—ED.

§ I have added Cotes to this list, the monks having been deprived of that manor between the date of Domesday and the Confirmation by Pope Lucius.

Survey, but the list differs in some respects from the extant Domesday. Some valuable manors, such as Anslow in Staffordshire, and Willington in Derbyshire, are not mentioned in the Survey; and it is not unlikely that the monks, either by interest or by bribery, had obtained the suppression of some of their estates in the Survey as finally codified.

On one important point, however, I think they have been maligned. Eyton states in his Staffordshire Domesday that they had procured the suppression of the whole of their home estate of Burton, amounting to nearly 6,000 acres. I am inclined to believe that the following entry from Domesday refers to the abbatial manor of Burton, and the other members of Burton are included in the Domesday Survey.

Under the Hundred of Pirehill, it will be seen that Domesday gives the following account of an estate of the Abbey in Stafford:—

In villà de Stadford, Abbatia Sanctæ Mariæ de Bertone tenet 1 hidam et dimidiam. Terra est 2 carucate valet £3 10s.

The Burton Chartulary contains at folio 3 what purports to be a copy of the Domesday Return of their estates. It is headed: *Sic continentur super Domesday apud Wintoniam.*

Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de Burtone in Staffordshire. In ipsà villà habet hidam et dimidiam. Terra est 2 carucate valet xl. solidos.

It is not probable that the monks held so large an estate in the town of Stafford, and we find no trace of it in after years; * the error has arisen no doubt from a mistake of the clerk who compiled the fair copy of the Survey, and who, confounding Staffordsira with Staffordia, has assumed that the words *ipsà villà* referred to Stafford instead of Burton. The Hundreds are wrongly rubricated in several other instances in the Survey.†

* The Confirmation of Pope Lucius names among their possessions *terram in Staffordia*; but this may refer to the burgage tenements of the monks in Stafford, and which are named elsewhere in the Survey; Wetmoor, Stretton, and Winshill, members of Burton, and which formed portions of the home estate, are accounted for in Domesday.

† There is another copy of the Domesday Return of the monks endorsed on King Ethelred's Confirmation of Wulfric Spott's will now at Beaudesert. This copy, which from the character of the handwriting appears to be coeval with Domesday, agrees in every particular with the Return in the Chartulary above quoted.

The Chartulary is essential for the history of the above-named places ; but some of its contents have more than a local interest ; it contains, for instance, a nominal list of all the Burton tenants of the time of the Abbot Nigel, who died A.D. 1113. Many of these tenants must have been born before the Conquest, and all of them within a few years after it. This part of the Chartulary has therefore an ethnological interest, for the names of these tenants supply us approximately with the relative proportions of the Saxon and Danish races in this part of the Kingdom. No doubt any assumption based on baptismal names only must be received with caution, for these races had become much blended by intermarriage by this date ; but it is impossible not to be struck by the large proportion of Danish or Scandinavian names amongst the Burton tenantry ; and this tends to confirm an opinion which has been long held by the writer, that men of Danish descent formed a very large proportion of the English race at the Norman Conquest, and that this important political and ethnographical fact has not received sufficient attention in recent histories of the English people.

The social habits and condition of the people receive many illustrations in the pages of the Chartulary. Thus the "*corrodium*" or allowance of food and clothing made by religious houses in exchange for a gift of land or money, was the method by which an annuity was secured in the middle ages, and the details of the charges on this head throw some light on the mode of life and food of the middle classes in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The legal proceedings (folios 86—93) between the monks and their customary tenants of Mickle-Over, who claimed to be free tenants, are very curious and interesting. Although the villains were unsuccessful in their suit, they appear to have found influential protectors, and on two occasions obtained access to King Edward I. and laid their grievances in person before him.

The prosecution of the Abbot for appropriating the missing treasury of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, attainted and beheaded A.D. 1323, is noteworthy when taken in connection with the finding of a large number of coins (over 100,000) in the River Dove near

Tutbury in the year 1831. It is evident that the bulk of the treasure had disappeared, and a part of it had been traced to the possession of the monks. They were therefore suspected very naturally of secreting the remainder. A mixed Staffordshire and Derbyshire jury found the Abbot guilty, and a fine of £300* was set upon the monastery; which on appeal was afterwards remitted by the King. The monks state that the jury was entirely composed of men badly disposed towards them; and this seems likely to have been the case, for their rapacity and unjust encroachments on their neighbours, of which their own Register affords many examples, must have made them very unpopular with all classes.

The dates of the accession of the Abbots after the Conquest, according to the Annals of Burton, are as follows:—

Leuric or Leveric, elected A.D. 1051, died A.D. 1085.

Geoffrey de Mala Terra, was deposed A.D. 1094.

Nigel, died in May, 1113.

Geoffrey, elected A.D. 1114, died A.D. 1150.

Robert, was deposed A.D. 1159.

Bernard, elected A.D. 1160, died A.D. 1175.

Robert, his predecessor, was re-appointed, and died A.D. 1177.

Roger Malebraunch, elected A.D. 1178, died May, 1182.

Richard, died A.D. 1188.

Nicholas, died A.D. 1197.

William de Melbourne, elected A.D. 1200, died A.D. 1210.

Roger, elected A.D. 1215, died A.D. 1216,

Nicholas de Walingford, died A.D. 1222.

Richard de Insula, elected June, 1222, died A.D. 1233.

Laurence de St. Edward, died A.D. 1260.

John de Stafford, elected July, 1260, resigned A.D. 1280.

Thomas de Pakinton, elected February 1281, died Oct. 1305.

* This would be probably equivalent to a fine of more than £20,000 at the present date. Hallam, in his "Middle Ages," shows that the value of the knight's fee fixed at £20 per annum by Edward I., would represent about £1,500 a year at the present time, taking into account the difference of nomenclature of money and its purchasing power.

- John Fisher, or de Stapenhull, died A.D. 1316.
 William de Bromley, elected July, 1316, died A.D. 1329.
 Robert de Longedon, elected Sept., 1330, died March, 1340.
 Robert de Brykhull, elected March, 1341, died A.D. 1348.
 John de Ibestock, elected A.D. 1348, died A.D. 1366.
 Thomas de Southam, elected A.D. 1366, resigned A.D. 1400.
 John de Sudbury, elected A.D. 1400, resigned A.D. 1423.
 William Mattheve, resigned A.D. 1430.
 Robert Ownesby, elected Sep., 1430, resigned January, 1432.
 Ralph Henley, elected February, 1432, resigned A.D. 1455.
 William de Bronston, died A.D. 1474.
 Thomas de Felde, elected April, 1474, died A.D. 1494.
 William Fleghe, elected A.D. 1494, died May, 1502.
 William Bone or Beyne, elected A.D. 1502.
 John Beaton or Boston, was Abbot up to A.D. 1534.
 William Edys or Edes, elected 13th April, 1534, surrendered
 the Abbey 14th November, 1539.

The Chartulary or Registrum Burtonense, in the possession of the Marquis of Anglesey, and of which an abstract is now given, is a quarto or small folio volume of 156 leaves of vellum bound in white calfskin. It has no title page, but the word "Bourton" in large old blackletter of the Tudor period can be deciphered with some difficulty on the outside of the cover. The original Chartulary is beautifully written in double columns, with red initial letters to the paragraphs: the handwriting dating from the beginning of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century; but the blank sides of the leaves have been filled in with writing of a later date, and additional folios have likewise been interpolated, filled with writing of a later period. These parts can readily be distinguished from the original Chartulary, not only from the difference of the writing, but also from the fact of the writing extending across the whole page in place of the usual arrangement of double columns.

In the preparation of the abstract everything has been introduced which can be useful to a county historian, and in the case of the Staffordshire manors I have left in any details which may

be of interest to the parish historian. All matter previously printed in the "Monasticon" or in Shaw's "History of Staffordshire" has been omitted, but reference has been made to these authorities wherever such matter occurs. In the Latin abstract the *ipsissima verba* of the original has been retained in every case, but I have thought it best to put the narrative portions of the Chartulary into English. This part of the Chartulary contains matter interesting to the general reader, and few of our subscribers would care to peruse it if left in its original Latin.

G. W.

FOLIO 4.

[De Consuetudinibus in Derbi.]

H. Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ etc. Vicecomiti de Derbi salutem. Præcipio quod sine dilatione et juste facias habere Abbati et Monachis Burtonæ consuetudines quas clamant in Derbi, sicut eas dirationare poterunt per legales homines de provinciâ. Et nisi feceris Comes Leycestrîæ faciat fieri, ne inde clamorem audiam pro penuriâ recti. T. Jocelino de Bailleul apud Burtonam.

FOLIO 9.

Willielmus, divinâ miseratione Conventrensis Episcopus. [*Confirms the Churches of Bromle and Stapenhull*], salvis competentibus vicariis. Testibus Roberto Capellano, Roberto de Nevill, Canonicis Lichfeldiæ, Magistro Nicholao de Weston, Magistro Roberto de Bosco, Magistro Johanne Blund, Magistro Ranulfo de Essebi, Alexandro de Swereford, W. de Hadfel, Henrico de Sto. Botulfo Clericis et aliis.

Galfridus Prior Conventrensis, etc. [Confirmation by the Chapter of Coventry of the Churches of Bromley and Stapenhull. Same witnesses as last deed.]

W. miseratione divinâ. Conventrensis Ecclesiæ Minister etc. [*inspeximus of the indulgences, "cameræ et coquinæ," of the Abbot Nigel, and confirming the same.*] Dat apud Covintre per manum Magistri Johannis Blundi Pontificatis nostri anno primo. Testibus Domino R. de Loges Archidiacono Conventrense, Magistro R. de Wileby, Ricardo de Limesia, Philippo de Rameseia, Willelmo de Hetfeld Clericis et aliis.

Alexandrus permissione divinâ Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis Ecclesiarum Minister etc. [*Confirms the Church of Stapenhull. Dated 1230.*]

[Resignation of the Church of Stapenhull.]

Universis ad quos scriptum presens de Stapenhull provenerit Magister

Johannes de Cadomo Salutem in domino. Noverit universitas nostra quod ego ecclesiam meam de Stapenhull quantum in me est in manibus venerabilis patris A. Dei gratia Coventris et Lichfeld episcopi resignavi. Incujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti scripto apposui. Actum anno domini M^oCC^o Tricesimo. In vigilia beate Lucie virginis.

FOLIO 16.

[Contains three Bulls of Pope Honorius, of protection and privileges, dated the tenth year of his Pontificate. On the blank portion of the front, and on the back of this folio is written in a hand of the fourteenth century an account of an ecclesiastical suit between the Monks and Ralph de Cressy, the Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, respecting the tithes of the Hamlet of Hunsedon (now Hanson Grange), heard before Magister S. de Shirele, delegated by W. the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and by the Pope. The decision was against the Monks, and they were ordered to make restitution to the Rector of the tithes that they had unlawfully seized. No date; but Ralph de Cressy held the rectory of Thorpe from 1299 to 1347.]

FOLIO 7. (Of a different numbering. Date, circa 1100.)

In MAGNA OUFRA est tantum Inlandæ* quantum satis est ad iij. aratra fortia in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro iiii. carucatas. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt quinquaginta duæ bovatae ad opus et xxiiij. ad malam et iij. quietæ ad Ecclesiam, idest inter totum lxxvi. bovatae.

[Here follows the names of the tenants, and the detail of their holdings. The tenants are :—]

Aluric propositus, 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i>	Alfac faber (the smith), 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i> , and 5 bovarii, 2 bovates each
and nineteen other villains not named each 2 bovates	Norman, 2 bovates for 3s.
Godric Presbiter, 2 bovates for 3s.	Tochi, 6 bovates for 7s.
Levenot, 2 bovates for 3s.	Alter Willielmus, 1 bovatè for 16d.
Willielmus, 3 bovates for 3s.	Godwin de Finderne, 2 bovates for 2s.
Ordric, 4 bovates for 4s.	Hugh le Sele, 3 bovates for 4s.
Godric, 2 bovates for 2s.	Edwin (qui fuit homo Ordrici), 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i>
The wife of Aluric, 2 bovates for 3s.	Willielmus filius Ernald, 2 bovates for 2s., formerly held by Osmer <i>ad opus</i> .
which Aulric formerly had <i>ad opus</i>	
The tenant (<i>homo</i>) of Thoki, 2 bovates <i>ad opus</i> which Thoki formerly held <i>ad malam</i>	
Athelwi, 2 bovates for 2s., which he formerly had <i>ad opus</i> .	

* The "Inlands" were the lands held in demesne; the name still exists in many places; they were, I believe, not liable to taxation like the land in hands of tenants.

In PARVA OUFRA est tantum Inlandæ quantum satis est ad iij. aratra fortissima in dominio. Terra honinum se defendit pro iij. carucatis. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt xxvii. bovatae ad opus et xix. ad malam, idest inter totum Ivi. bovatae. De hiis quæ sunt ad opus tenent iiij. bovarii viii. bovatas et xiiij. villani tenent xxviii. bovatas idest unusquisque ij. bovatas.

[Here follows the tenants and their holdings in detail. The tenants named are :—]

Aluric, 1 bovate <i>ad opus</i>	Ulsius Cotsetus, 2 acres, <i>et operatur</i>
Godwin Cotsetus, 1 domum, et operatur 1 die	Ailric the provost, 2 bovates for 2s.
Soen, 2 bovates for 2s.	Ulmer, 2 bovates for 2s.
Ailwin, 2 bovates for 3s.	Godeva and Edulfus, 4 bovates for 5s.
Winter, 4 bovates for 4s.	Godwin the miller, 2 bovates for 3s.
Godwin holds a mill in Derbyshire, which belongs to Parva Oufra, for 25s.	Roger his (<i>i.e.</i> Godwin's) <i>filiaster</i> , 2 acres for 16d.
	Gothus, una mansura vasta pro 2d.

Et preter hæc habemus in Derbeiâ Ecclesiam quam tenet Godricus presbiter et unam mansuram cum domo quam habet Willielmus de Oura et reddit inde unum salmonem in ramis palmarum etc.

[Here follows other tenants in Derby, viz. :—]

Otho, de Derbei, 9 acres for 12d.	Soen, son of Meriet, 2 bovates for 2d.
Soen, son of Wulfric, 2 bovates for 3s. (<i>quas prius tenuit ad opus filius Meriet</i>)	(<i>quas prius tenuit pater suus, ad opus</i>)
Winter, 12 acres for 12d.	Godric Halsoen, 3 acres for 12d.
Richard, son of Wolmer, 2 bovates for 2s. (<i>quas prius tenuit Engeran, ad opus</i>)	Godric, son of the Turner, 2 bovates (ad opus)
Winter, part of the Inland for 12d., and another part for 4s.	Ralph Palmer, 2 bovates for 3s.
	Faber (the smith), 1 bovate for the work on three ploughs
	Uhtebrand the smith, a house and 1½ acre for 12d.

In FINDERNE est tantum Inlandæ quantum satis est ad ii. aratra fortissima in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis etc.

[The tenants named in this place are :—]

Brandwin (bovarius), 1 bovate <i>ad opus</i>	Hadewald, a bovate for 12d.
William, son of Godwin, 3 bovates for 4s. 6d.	Hunding (prepositus), 3 bovates for 4s. 6d.
Leuric, 4 bovates for 6s.	Umfrid, 4 bovates for 6s.
Godwin, 2 bovates for 3s.	Alured, 4 bovates for 6s.
Hugh, 2 bovates for 3s.	Soen, 2 bovates for 3s.
Sortebrand, 2 bovates for 3s.	Gamel, 2 bovates for 3s.
	Goding, 1 bovate for 18d.

Winemer, 1 bovate for 18*d.*, and two Seluwi (Cotsetus), a house, for which
 days' work he works for one day
 Godric (Cotsetus) a house, for which Tedeva, ditto.
 he works one day Stainbert, i. bovate, *ad opus*
 Alwine (Cotsetus), ditto.

In POTHAC, nichil Inlandæ est. Terra se defendit pro i. carrucata. In hac terrâ sunt xvi. bovatæ, ex hiis sunt vii. in dominio et satis ad i. aratrum fortissimum. Ceteras idest ix.* tenent homines hoc modo. [Here follow the names of the inferior tenants.] Terram hujus manerii preter i. domum et i. croftam et preter sedes molendinorum habet Gaufridus in fedfirmam pro xl. s. quoque anno et per servitia condencia corporis sui, et debet dare rectam decimam omnium segetum ejusdem manerii. Edwinus autem et Wigot habent predictam domum et croftam et molendinum pro l. s. quoque anno, et de piscibus debent presentare Abbati juxta quod dederit eis Deus.

FOLIO 8.

In WILINTONA nichil Inlandæ est. Terra se defendit pro iii. carucatis In hac terra sunt xxxii. bovatæ, ex hiis sunt vii. in dominio et satis ad ii. aratra. Ceteras, idest xxv. bovatæ tenent homines hoc modo. Godricus Presbiter tenet i. bovatom et partem prati ad Ecclesiam.

Umfrid, 6 bovatæ for 6 <i>s.</i>	Edwin, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and work for 1 day for the aforesaid time
Soen, 4 bovatæ for 6 <i>s.</i>	Ailric, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 1 day
Serlo, 2 bovatæ for 2 <i>s.</i>	Aluered, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 1 day
Lewin (prepositus), 1 bovate for 2 <i>s.</i>	Cola, 1 bovate for 16 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 1 day
Hotin, 1 bovate for 2 <i>s.</i>	Godric, ½ bovate for 8 <i>d.</i> , and ½ day's work for the aforesaid time.
Godwine, ½ bovate for 14 <i>d.</i>	Lewin the smith, 1 bovate by the service of two ploughs, or for 16 <i>d.</i> , and work as above
Leuric, 2 bovatæ for 32 <i>d.</i> , and from the feast of St. Peter through the feast of St. John up to the feast of St. Martin, 2 days' work in the week	
Lewin 2 bovatæ for 32 <i>d.</i> , and like work for 2 days	

Hoc manerium tenet Umfridus ad firmam cum molendino usque ad annos xvi. pro c. s. quoque anno et pro decimis omnium rerum ejusdem manerii quæ sunt in dominio suo.

In STAPENHULLE est tantum Inlandæ quantum satis est ad ii. aratra fortissima in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carucatis. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt xiiij. bovatæ ad opus et inter Warlandam et Inlandam xix. ad malam, idest simul xxxiii. bovatæ. De hiis etc.

* I regret to say that the list of these tenants has been mislaid.—ED.

Ailwin the carpenter, 1 bovate.	Alwin, bissop (<i>sic.</i>), 2 bovates of Inland and 2 of Warland for 6s.
Lewin, 1 bovate.	
Ailward the oxherd, 22 acres of Inland.	Living the goldsmith, 5½ bovates of Inland, 1 croft of Inland, and part of one mill for 8s.
Aluiet the oxherd, 9 acres of Inland.	
Herold the oxherd, 6 acres.	Ailric (prepositus), 2 bovates for 3s.
Alwin the silversmith, 2 bovates, etc.	Hubert, 2 bovates for 3s.
Aluric the cobbler, 1 house and 1 acre of Inland.	Ulnod, 2 bovates for 3s.
Aldwin, 1 house on the Inland, for which he works 1 day.	Aluric the merchant, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>
Hagemer, 1 bovate.	Aluric the cobbler, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>
Siward, 1 house, with a croft.	Ailwald de Stanton, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>
Edred, 1 bovate.	Ernal, 1 bovate for 12 <i>d.</i> , and 1 fishpond for 12 <i>d.</i>

Preter hæc habet Tuoldus carpentarius molendinum pro xx. s. quoque anno et pro solidatis suis ut faciat omnia opera Ecclesie quæ pertinent ad officium suum et de ligno et de plumbo. Hoc molendinum debet molere totum wintercorn de curiâ.

BERSICOTE se defendit pro xi. bovatis. Hanc terram tenet Johannes filius Maboti pro servitio corporis sui.

In STANTONA habemus unam carrucatam terræ quam tenet Gaufridus de Clintona pro x. s. et dat decimam ejusdem terræ.

In TICHENHALA habemus v. bovatas terræ et tertiam partem unius bovatae ad geldum Regis. Hanc terram tenet Robertus de Ferrariis pro x. s.

In WINESHULLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse duo aratra in dominio. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. In terrâ Warlandâ sunt xiiii. bovatae ad opus et xxxviii. ad malam et ii. absque mala quas Mabon tenuit. Idest inter totum lviii. bovatae. De hiis quæ sunt ad opus tenent iii. villani plenarii viii. bovatas idest unusquisque ii. bovatas. Ceteras idest, vi. tenent vi. villani dimidii idest unusquisque i. bovatom, unus cotsetus habet ibi i. domum et operatur i. die.

Porro de hiis quæ sunt ad malam, tenet Edricus qui et villanus est i. bovatom ad censum et i. parroc* pro xx. *d.*

Leured, 1 bovate for 18 <i>d.</i>	Lepsi, 3 bovates for 4s. 6 <i>d.</i> exquibus retinuit Abbas in sua manu, 18 <i>d.</i>
Godric, 1 bovate for 9 <i>d.</i>	
Torb, 1 bovate for 12 <i>d.</i>	Mahon, 2 bovates.
Tedric, 3 bovates for 4s.	Robert, 2½ bovates for 30 <i>d.</i>
Stori, 2 bovates for 3s.	Fromud, 2 bovates for 3s.
Ailwin the weaver, 2 bovates for 3s.	Edward de Lega, 2 bovates for 3s.
Gilwin, 2 bovates for 3s.	

* *Parroc, i.e.,* parcus minor, locus ad ferarum custodian.—ED.

Avelina, 5½ bovates for 8s.

Colling, 2 bovates for 3s.

William, 4 bovates for 4s.

Segan the bridge builder, 1 house

Richard, 5 bovates for 6s.

and 1 croft for 18d.

Molendinum de ponte cum croftâ retinuit Abbas in suâ propriâ manu. Aliud molendinum parvum et tota omnia quæ sunt in manerio tradidit ad firmam Edrico monacho pro iii. libris et x. solidis.

In CALDEWALLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse ii. aratra in dominio, idest viii. virgatæ de Inlandâ. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis et sunt xvi. virgatæ de Warlandâ, sunt igitur inter totum idest Inlandam et Warlandam xlvi. bovata. Hanc terram tenet Willielmus filius Nigelli* pro xx. s.

FOLIO II. [Date, 1114.]

In OUFRA MAGNA est tantum Inlandæ quæ potest arari cum debito adjutorio hominum in uno anno per iii. aratra, in altero per iii. aratra. Nunc sunt aratra iiij. de xxij. bobus. Equa i. Terra hominum se defendit pro iii. carrucatis. Villani sunt Godrici, Ormer, Aluric, Alwin, Godwin, Ulmet, Edwin, Aluric (2), Leuoin, Alwin (2), Leuric, Edric, Uluric, Leuoin (2), Leuoin (3), Ordric, Ulsac, Edwin (2), Leuric (2). Villani sunt Edrici, Adelwi, Ulmet, Ulwin, William Colling. (Each of these villains holds two bovates of land, and works two days a week, carries a load to the garden when required, and ploughs once in the winter and twice in the spring, etc. Leave and time given when working for the lord to drive home and milk their cows.) Censarii sunt, Godricus filius, Edrici, Aluric, Urner, Elsius, Soen presbyter, Ordric, Godwin, Edric, Edric senex, Godricus presbyter habet 4 bovatas terre et ecclesiam et nos (*sic.*) omnes decimas.

In OUFRA MINORE est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse iiij. aratra. Nunc sunt iiij. de xxxii. bobus. Equa i. Terra hominum se defendit pro iii. carrucatis. Villani sunt Godric (prepositus), Aluric, Duming, Edric, Soen, Uluric, Soen (2), Alwin, Edric (2), Soen (3), Leuoin, Alga, Sewachra, Almer, Elmer, Meriet, Edward, Orgar. † Bovarii sunt Aldwin, Elwric, Godwin, Godwia (2). (Each of these four holds one bovat of land and two acres of marsh for making the irons of three ploughs.) Censarii sunt, Soen, Edric, Elric, Wintrus, Edward, Godwin, Godena, Ulmet, Aga, Roger, Godwin (2). Item in Derb' habent ecclesiam quam tenet Godricus presbiter.

FOLIO 12.

In FINDERNE est Inlanda aratorum iii. nunc sunt ii. Equus i. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. Censarii sunt Aluredus tenet iiij. b. pro

* William fitz Nigel de Gresley probably.

† The "*bovarii*" are the men in charge of the oxen for ploughing.

vi. s. et debet prestare aratrum suum ter in anno et equum in quadragesimâ ad herzandum et in estate i. hominem ad sartlandum et i. hominem ad falcandum* et i. die quadrigam ad quadrigandum fenum domini et in Augusto vi. dies debet domino primâ vice i. hominem ad secundum, secunda, duos, tertia totam familiam ad cibum Abbatis, et alias iii. dies omnino similiter et debet portare missaticâ† ubi precipitur. Leuricus tenet v. b. pro vii. s. et 6*d.* et facit consuetudines supradictas. Walterus habet ii. b. pro iii. s., et pro servitio corporis sui et facit similiter consuetudines etc.

Hunding, 1 bovate for 18*d.*

Winemer, 1 bovate for 18*d.*

Penether do.

Godwin, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

Sortebrout, 2 bovates for 3*s.*

POTLAC se defendit pro i. carrucatâ. Hanc tenet Nigellus de Rapendon pro iiij. s.

In WILENTONA nichil Inlandæ est. Warlanda se defendit pro iij. carrucatis. In dominio sunt. Umfridus tenet v. b. pro nichil. Soenus liij. b. pro vi. s.

Colling, 2 bovates for 28*s.*

Aibric, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Leuric do.

Lewin do.

Edwin, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Herman do.

Olchet aud Godric, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Seult do.

Cola, 1 bovate for 14*d.*

Cotlet do.

Algar do.

Unus cotsetus est qui operatur i. die. Faber i. b. pro servitio suo. Molendinum reddit xx. s.

Hoc manerium tenet Aluredus de Cumbrai pro xxx. s. et pro decimâ terræ in omnibus rebus. Debet etiam dare decimam equarum suarum ubi cunque morentur.

In STAPEHULLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse aratra iii. Nunc sunt iii. de xxiiij. bobus. Equa una. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. Villani sunt Godric, Elric, Churchhill, Aluric, Edwin, Aluric (2), Ulnod, Alwin, Frawin, Leuric, Ured, Torgar.

Censarii sunt Levingus aurifaber, tenet iiij. b. et croftam et molendinum pro vi. s. iij. *d.* et operatur opus Monasterii sine mercede ad cibum Abbatis dum operatur et post obitum suum debet Monasterio totum census suum si fuerit sine uxore, si autem cum uxore, dimidium. Ailwinus Bissop ii. b. de Inlandâ et ii. de Warlandâ pro vi. s. Six other censarii named are:—Aluric, Alward, William, Frawin the carpenter, Godric the smith, and Ernald.

BERSICOTE se defendit pro x. bovatis. De hiis ad quietat ad gildam Regis. Mabonus duas partes quas inde possidet, tertiam Abbas quam sibi retinuit. Item tenet idem Mabotus in Stapehulla i. b. et ii. ortos et in Wineshulla ii. b.

* *Herzandum*—harrowing. *Sartlandum*—hoeing. *Falcandum*—reaping.—ED.

† *Missatica*, *i.e.*, messages.—ED.

de terrâ Sochemanorum et in Wismera de Inlandâ partem pratorum. Hæc omnia possidet pro servitio corporis sui.

STANTONA se defendit pro i. carrucatâ. Hanc terram tenet Gaufridus de Glintona pro x. s. et dat decimam ejusdem terræ.

TICHENHALA se defendit pro vi. bovates. Hanc tenet Robertus de Ferrariis et Soenus sub eo pro x s.

In WINESHULLA est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse aratra ii. et de alterâ terrâ gildabili sunt etiam in dominio v. b. Nunc sunt aratra ii. de xvi. bobus. Equa i. Terra hominum se defendit pro ii. carrucates cum v. bovatis predictis dominicis. Villani sunt. *The following are named*:—Edric, John, Lewin, Walter, Gamalus, Ailward, Radulphus, Aluric, Leuric, Osmund, and Soen. Cotseti * sunt Osmundus, Goding, Godeva vidua, quisque tenet i. cortillagium et operatur i. die in ebdomadâ. Sochemanni† sunt isti. Elwinus tenet ii. b. pro iii. s. et debet ii. perticas ad curiam et ii. ad lucum etc. *Two others named, Tedric and Godric.*) Cum aliquis horum obierit heredes eorum debent xvi. s. de heriete. Item Lepsi tenet iii. b. de terrâ sochemannorum pro iii. s. et xlviii. d. preter alias iii. quas habebat et dimidiam infra dominium Abbatis, debet tamen ire ad placita, et ad Hundredas et Syras et Wapentas. Item Robertus filius Fromundi habet ii. b. et dimid. de terrâ Sochemannorum pro servitio corporis sui et pro xxx. d. Torbi i. b. pro xii. d. Item Ricardus filius Godefridi habet similiter de terrâ sochemannorum v. b. et dimidiam iij. scilicet et dimidiam pro x. d. et obolo, sicut sochemannus et duas quietas sicut Raccheristus etc. Censarii sunt isti. (*Fourteen named*:—Stori, Eilmer, Almena, Arnur, William de Tatehull, Award, Ailwen, Godmer, Elma de Lega, Soen, Lewin.)

FOLIO 13.

CALDEWELL se defendit pro ii. carrucatis. Hic est tantum Inlandæ ubi possunt esse ij. aratra idest viii. virgatæ. Terra hominum est xvi. virgatæ. Villani sunt. (*Ten named*:—Ulmer, Aluric, Aluric (2), Alwin, Alwin (2), Uluric, Ordric, Brumar, Godwin, and Edric.) Isti omnes simul inveniunt i. equum apud Londoniam et auras (*carts*) ubicunque jubentur ad portandum cibum dominii. Censarii sunt Elwinus diaconus i. virgatam pro ii. s. Turchillus, similiter, Gamalus dimidiam virgatam pro xii. d. Isti debent prestare aratra sua bis in anno et in Augusto secare sicut predictum est. Elwinus habet ii. virgatas et dimidiam quas dedit ei Hugo cum filiâ suâ. Wasta terra est ii. virgatæ et dimidia.

* The *Cotseti* seem to be the lowest class of tenants, cottagers and agricultural labourers.

† The Sochemanni hold by similar services as the *Censarii*, but they are all of English descent, and appear to be the descendants of English freemen, holding by hereditary right.

FOLIO 17.

[De Terrâ Ailwini de STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Galfridus Abbas et Monachi Burtonienses mecum concedimus huic Ailwino presbitero filio Ailwini iiii. bovatas terræ in Stapehulla etc. Concedimus quoque ei capellariam Ecclesiæ in elemosinâ ad serviendum parrochie etc. et habebit de curiâ pabulum et prebendam ad unum equum et hospitium extra portam monasterii, sicut habuit pater suus ut sollerti curâ expleat officium suum etc. Hujus conventionis etc. Edwinus Prior etc.

[De Patronatu Ecclesiæ de STAPENHULL.]

Hæc est etiam illa conventio quam fecit Galfridus de Eglintona scilicet Camerarius Regis cum Abbate Nigello etc. quando ipse requisivit terram de Stantonâ. Ipse vero fecit homagium Nigello Abbati omnibus quoque monachis preterea fidelitatem, ut homo dominis suis, et tunc recepit terram tali pacto quod ipse dedit Ecclesiam de Stapenylle etc. et omnes decimas de omnibus rebus quas habuerit in villâ de Stantonâ scilicet de illâ parte quam ipse tenet de Burtonâ et de aliâ parte quam ipse tenet de alio domino etc. Pro terrâ autem dabit x. s. in unoquoque anno cum supradictis decimis etc. Huic conventioni affuerunt testes, videlicet etc.

FOLIO 18.

[De Terrâ de TICHENHALE.]

Ego Gaufridus Abbas etc. concedimus in feudum et hereditatem domino Roberto de Ferrariis et heredibus suis tenere de nobis et de Ecclesiâ illam terram de Tichenhale quam tenuit pater suus pro x. s. quoque anno etc. Et hoc est servitium quod ipse debet facere Ecclesiæ et Abbati et monachis. Debet reddere similiter ad Festum Sancti Martini x. s. et debet diligere et manutene re nos et Ecclesiam nostram et per se et per suos sicut amicus et tutor ipsius Ecclesiæ etc. Hujus conventionis etc.

FOLIO 19.

[De POTHLAC.]

Hæc est conventio quæ facta est inter Gaufridum Abbatem etc. et Gaufridum de Pothlac etc. Concessit ei Abbas ipsi Gaufrido et heredi ejus in fedfirmam terram de Pothlac cum molendino etc. et hoc est servitium etc. debet dare decimam suam atque hominum suorum recte et fideliter et debet reddere Ecclesiæ xl. s. quoque anno etc. et quingentas anguillas grossas et bonas de Trentâ ad Festivitatem Sancti Andreæ Apostolici etc. Hujus conventionis etc. sunt testes Suegnus Prior, Edricus Monachus etc.

FOLIO 21.

[De HENOVERE.]

Ego Robertus Abbas Burtoniæ concedo etc. donationem quam predecessor meus Gaufridus bonæ memoriæ etc. concesserunt Roberto filio Wachelini* in feudum et hereditatem illam terram in Oura quam de eis ipse tenuit etc. et pro eâdem terrâ debet reddere Ecclesiæ v. s. quoque anno etc. Hujus concessionis etc. Jordanus Prior etc.

[De OUFRA.]

Ego Robertus Abbas Burtoniæ etc. concedimus Ricardo filio Grentonis in Oura illam terram quæ fuit Ordrici quam prius illam tenuit Willielmus heres ejus quam etiam idem Willielmus dereliquit in manibus meis multis audientibus et cernentibus, illam inquam ab eodem Willielmo heredibus ejus refutatam concedimus Ricardo filio Grentonis et heredi ejus in feudum et hereditatem sicut Ordricus ipsam melius tenuit et eodem servitio. Debet reddere Ecclesiæ viii. s. quoque anno etc. Hujus concessionis etc. Jordanus Prior, Briennius Subprior etc.

FOLIO 22.

[De STAPEHULLA.]

Notum sit tam presentibus etc. quod ego Bernardus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. huic Ailwino capellano nostro iiii. b. terræ quas pater ejus tenuit et i. croftam et i. acram terræ juxta domum suam in Stapenhulla etc.

[De BERSICOTE.]

Sciant etc. quod ego Bernardus Abbas etc. concessimus huic Johanni et heredibus suis terram suam in Bersicote in feudum et hereditatem cum pertinentiis suis videlicet ij. bovatas de Wineshulla et i. bov. in Stapenhulla etc. tenendas etc. pro x. s. singulis annis reddendis etc.

[De BERSICOTE.]

Ego Bernardus dictus Abbas etc. concessimus etc. huic Ricardo de Bersicote et heredibus suis terram patris sui Johannis quam tenuit die quâ fuit vivus et mortuus etc. pro x. s. singulis annis reddendis etc. Hiis testibus Willielmo Priore, Audeno Subpriore etc.

Ego Bernardus Dei gratiâ dictus Abbas etc. dedimus etc. huic Willielmo de la Warde et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate vi. a. redditus quos Radulfus filius Ernulfi reddidit nobis scilicet de Hangelandes pro dimidiâ librâ cimini per annum vel pro iii. obolis etc.

* A Robert fitz Walchelin was one of the knightly tenants of the Earl of Ferrars A.D. 1166. (Liber Niger Scaccarii.) Another deed of this Chartulary shows he was son of this Robert, the name fitz Walkeline having been assumed as a patronymic at this date.

FOLIO 23.

Ego Bernardus dictus Abbas etc. concessimus etc. Alfredo de Cumbray et heredibus suis jus suum Wilenton videlicet, et advocacionem Ecclesiæ cum pertinentiis suis et molendinum et insulas, tenendas in feudo et hereditate etc. pro xl. s. etc. et pro uno salmone ad refectionem monarchorum in quadragessimâ etc.

[De POTLACH.]

Hæc est conventio quæ tempore Bernardi Abbatis facta est inter Monachos Burtoniæ et Humfridum de Thoca in presentia Willielmi filii Radulfi Vicecomitis Nothighamsira et in presentia aliorum plurimum nostrorum honorabilium etc. Humfridus tenebat et adhuc tenet de Abbate et Ecclesiâ in feudum quandam villulam nomine Potlach pro xvi. s. singulis annis reddendis, excepto molendino, quorum medietatem octo videlicet solidos injuste suâ propriâ voluntate suâ propriâ auctoritate sine assensu Abbatis et monachorum, sine consideratione curiæ sine iudicio xiii. annis et amplius detinuerat. Hos viii. s. de singulis transactis annis Abbas et Monachi ab ipso exigebatur et propter hoc ad placitum cogebatur precepto Regis et justiciæ ejus. Tandem Humfridus Deo volente cognovit debitum, dicens se propter hoc detinuisse quod deerat ei quædam pars prefatæ villæ, insula videlicet quæ violentiâ ablatâ et alienatâ a se et ab Ecclesiâ per ministros et homines Comitum Cestriæ de Rependon fuerat ab initio Regni Regis Henrici secundi nepotis scilicet Regis Henrici senioris. Hæc contentio demum consilio proborum virorum et utriusque partis amicorum tali fine terminata est. Abbas totum debitum de transacto tempore remisit eo tenore quod Humfridus amodo reddet plenam firman xvi. s. videlicet etc. Si Abbas etc. recuperare poterunt insulam quæ ad prefatam villulam adjacent et pertinet, habebit eam Humfridus etc.

[De Terre in Derbi.]

Ego B. dictus Abbas etc. confirmavimus Hugoni de Derbi ipsi et heredibus suis unam partem terræ quæ pertinet ad molendinum nostrum in predictâ villâ hereditario jure tenendam etc.

[De HENOVERA.]

Ego B. Abbas etc. concedo et confirmo donationem quam predecessor meus Robertus Abbas etc., concesserunt Roberto filio Roberti filii Walchelini in feudum et hereditatem illam terram in Oura scilicet Henoveram quam de eis ipse tenuit et ipse Robertus fecit nobis et Ecclesiæ homagium etc. et pro eadem terrâ debet reddere Ecclesiæ dimidiam marcham argenti quoque anno etc.

Ego B. Abbas etc. concessimus huic Roberto fratri Briennii xxx. acras terræ in Asshurst ad perticam xx. pedum et dimidii tenendas hereditario jure etc. eo tenore ut singulis annis inde reddat v. s. Concessimus etiam ei has

libertates ut si aliquando a nobis recedere voluerit, dabit nobis xii. *d.* et salvo jure Ecclesiæ liber recedat quo sibi placuerit, filias quas amodo habuerit cum maritare eas voluerit dabit xx. *d.* et maritabit etc.

FOLIO 25.

*Transcripta Cartarum et Confirmationes Militum et Libere
Tenentium tempore Ricardi Abbatis primi.**

Ego Ricardus Dei gratiâ d. ctus Abbas Burtoniæ etc. concedimus etc. huic Radulfo Clerico nostro de Stapehulla ii. bovatas terræ quas pater ejus tenuit in eâdem villâ etc. Hujus concessionis etc. testes sunt Willielmus Prior etc.

[De STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Ricardus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. huic Roberto de Luci et heredibus suis unam bovatom terræ in Stapehulla pro servitio suo scilicet v. acras et dimidiam in Bradepeltrehull et v. acras ante hostium molendini etc. reddendo etc. tres solidos etc.

[De POTLAC et ANSEDELEGA.†]

Ego Ricardus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Henrico de Thoca et heredibus suis Pothlac sine molendino tenendum de nobis jure hereditario, reddendo inde singulis annis xvi. *s.* etc. Preterea concedimus eidem Henrico et heredibus suis Ansedelegam pro vi. *s.* et vi. *d.* annuatim reddendis etc. Preterea concedimus etc. memorato Henrico de Toch et heredibus suis partem illam de Mungai ‡ quæ est inter Staniwei et parchum Comitis et sic per eandem Staniwey usque in primam canam quæ ducit usque in moram et sic usque in Pilebroch tenendam jure hereditario etc. reddendo annuatim ii. *s.* etc. Hiis testibus Johanne de Jerpunvile etc.

FOLIO 26.

Incipiunt Transcripta Cartarum tempore Nicolai Abbatis primi.§

[De STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Nicholaus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Ricardo de Stapenhulla et heredibus suis terram quam Bertramus filius Nicholai Bule et fratres sui et heredes eorum nobis in perpetuam elemosinam dederunt, scilicet quintam partem terræ quæ est de feodo Comitis de Ferrariis quam mater predicti Bertrami jure hereditario tenuit, concedimus si quidem ei hanc terram jure hereditario de nobis tenendam pro duobus solidis et quatuor denariis annuatim reddendis etc.

* This Richard was Abbot A.D. 1182 to A.D. 1188.

† Anslow; just across the border in Staffordshire.—ED.

‡ The words "in Chirchul" are written over the line in a somewhat later hand-writing.

§ The first Nicholas was Abbot A.D. 1188 to A.D. 1197.

[De Advocatione Ecclesiæ de STAPENHULLA.]

Sciunt etc. quod ego Bertramus de Verdun concedo etc. Ecclesiæ de Burtoniâ etc. terram meam de Stapenhulla et quicquid juris habeo in eâdem villa etc. et remittimus eis ego et heredes mei querimoniam quam habebamus adversus eos de advocacione Ecclesiæ predictæ villæ. Quare volo quod predicti monachi habeant etc. omnia supradicta etc. libera ab omni servitio et consuetudine ad me vel heredes meos pertinente, præter forinsecum servitium quod per manum meam facient etc. Dederunt autem mihi et heredibus meis predicti Abbas et monachi pro homagio et servitio meo et heredum meorum servitium Gaufridi de Sancto Mauro et heredum suorum de terrâ suâ de Felda silicet xx. s. ad duos terminos annuatim reddendos etc. Pro commutatione vero supradictarum terrarum dederunt mihi predicti Abbas et monarchi xxij. marcas pro argento. Hiis testibus Gileberto Pipardo* etc.

[Carta Vincentii de STAPEHULLA.]

Ego Nicholaus Abbas etc. confirmavimus Vincencio filio Ailwini presbiteri et heredibus suis iiii. bovatas terræ in Stapenhulla etc. tenendas de nobis in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete pro vi. s. vi. d. nobis annuatim reddendis pro omni servitio etc. sicut pater et avus ejusdem Vincentii tenuerunt etc.

[De WILENTON.]

Ego Nicholaus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Symoni de Tuschet et heredibus suis jus suum quod Johannes de Cumbray dedit ei et heredibus suis sicut carta ejusdem Johannis testatur et carta Bernardi Abbatis quam idem Abbas fecit Aluredo de Cumbray scilicet Wilinton cum pertinentiis suis et advocacionem Ecclesiæ et molendinum et insulas præter medietatem illarum insularum quam Nicholaus de Wilintona remisit Comitissæ de Cestrâ in curiâ Domini Regis etc. pro quadraginta solidis etc. et pro uno salmone ad refec-tionem monachorum in quadragesimâ etc.

FOLIO 27.

W. permissione Divinâ Abbas Burtoniæ etc. confirmasse Johanni filio Radulfi de Stapenhulla vii. bovatas terræ in Stapenhulla cum unâ croftâ quæ dicitur Lega et aliam croftam quæ dicitur Childescroft etc. Totam istam predictam terram concedimus prefato J. filio Radulfi de heredibus suis etc. Reddendo inde annuatim coquinario nostro xxii. s. etc.

Ego Willielmus de Aula donatione et concessione Domini Willelmi Abbatis

* In the margin, in pencil, in a modern hand, is written, Petro Pipardo, Willelmo de Verdun, Adamo de Aldrithlega, Hernaldo Seneschallo, Aluredo de Kanoc, Philippo de Wilinton, et Umfrido, fratre ejus, Walerano de Appelbi, et Roberto filio ejus, Gaufrido de Tattenhull, et Roberto filio ejus, David Caldewalde, et Johanne fratre ejus, Ricardo de Bersicote.

etc. teneo mihi et heredibus meis ix. acras terræ in Finderne arabiles et duas in prato etc. et toftam in quâ domus mea est, cum virgulto versus vivarium, etc. reddendo eis annuatim iiii. s. pro omni servitio etc. pro hac vero concessione etc. resignavi eis iiii. bovatas terræ quas habui de villagio suo in Finderne etc.

[Carta R. Clerici de FINDERNE.]

Ego Ricardus Clericus de Finderne donatione et concessione Domini Willelmi Abbatis etc. teneo duas bovatas terræ in Finderne quas pater meus tenuit in eâdem villâ et toftum unum quem idem tenuit in suo decessu tenendas eas ab eis in feudo et hereditate etc. reddendo annuatim pro omni servitio ad ipsos pertinente iiii. s. etc. Pro hac vero donatione et concessione ego Ricardus resignavi eis unam bovatom terrâ quam habui etc. Testis Magister Rogerus Senescallus etc.

Ego Bernardus Abbas etc. concedimus Johanni de Willentona et heredibus suis tenuras suas videlicet vii. bovatas terræ in Wilentona pro servitio eundi ad Comitatum Notingham et ad Hundredum Derbeix et xii. bovatas in Finderne et vi. acras de domini et ii. partes prati et iiii. bovatas in Magna Oufra, salutas et quietas ad omni servitio etc. pro xvi. s. reddendo singulis annis et molendinum de Potlach et molendinum de Finderne pro xxx. s. quoque anno et molturam de domo suâ solutam et quietam ad molendina de Wilentona et de Potlac et de Finderne etc. Testes Jordanus Prior et Radulfus Subprior etc.

FOLIO 28.

[Confirmatio Tenementi Johannis de WILINTONA.]

Robertus Abbas etc. concedo et confirmo donationem quam predecessor meus Gaufridus Abbas etc. concesserunt huic Johanni et heredi (*sic*) ejus in feudum et hereditatem in Wilentona, idest vi. bovatas terræ etc. pro vi. s. quoque anna quas tenuit pater ejus ante eum etc., concedo ei similiter in feudum et hereditatem iiii. bovatas terræ in Finderne quas tenuit pater ejus ante eum et alias iiii. bovatas terræ in Finderne, idest viii. bovatas etc. pro viii. s. quoque anno etc. Testes sunt Jordanus Prior, Briennius Subprior etc.

[De Terrâ Nicholai de Wilinton in FINDERNE.]

Ego Rogerus Abbas etc. concedimus etc. Nicholao filio Johannis de Wilinton et heredibus suis donationem quam Bernardus Abbas etc. dedit Johanni patri predicti Nicholai, scilicet xii. bovatas terræ in Finderne et vi. acras de dominico et ij. partes prati et iiij. bovatas in Magna Oufra etc. pro xvi. s. reddendis singulis annis et molendinum de Pothlac et molendinum de Finderne pro xxx. s. quoque anno etc.

Ego Nicholaus de Wilentona pro hiis in quibus adversus Ecclesiam de Burtona maxime deliqui unam virgatam terræ quam adquisivi in Magna

Oufra etc. reddo liberam et quietam in perpetuum de me et heredibus meis absque ullo retenemento. Agnes vero uxor mea et Hugo filius meus hanc donationem concesserunt etc. Abbas et Conventus Hugoni filio meo pro concessione hujus terræ xx. s. dederunt etc. Insuper receperunt me et uxorem meam et liberos meos in omnibus beneficiis Ecclesiæ de Burtona et absolverunt me et antecessores meos super omnibus hiis quæ adversus predictam Ecclesiam commisimus etc.

FOLIO 29.

Sciant ego Ricardus de Stapehulla et Margareta uxor mea et Willemus heres meus donationem terræ quam Stephanus filius Rogeri et Matilda mater ejus Abbatæ de Burtona fecerunt in Stapenhulla, ratam habemus et presenti scripto confirmavimus etc. scilicet anno primo coronationis Ricardi Regis Abbatæ de Burtona concedimus etc.

FOLIO 31.

Sciant etc. ego Willielmus filius Palmarii de Wineshulle et heredes mei non erimus impedimento occasione alicujus tenementi quod de Abbate etc. tenemus quin possint pro voluntate suâ conditionem suam meliorare in parcis, in vivariis, in assartis, in vineis, in fossatis etc. sine aliquo impedimento nostro. Item mesuagium nobis ab eisdem concessum in villâ de Wineshulle quod jacet inter mesuagium Reginaldi Knicht et mesuagium Murielis viduæ relictæ Albyni, nemini dabimus vel vendemus vel aliquo modo sine eorum licentiâ alienabimus etc.

FOLIO 33.

Ranulfus Comes Cestriæ omnibus hominibus suis totius Angliæ et Normanniæ etc. salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et quietum clamasse a me et a meis heredibus Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Burtona, quietum et solutum insulas de Wilentona et de Potlac quas aliquando ministri mei preoccupaverant injuste etc.

Sciant etc. ego Robertus filius Walteri quietam clamavi etc. calupniam quam adversus Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ etc. habui videlicet de Potlac et de molendino etc. cum omnibus rectis meis quicquid jure hereditario clamare potui etc. breve Domini Regis per quod predictam Ecclesiam in placitum misi tradidi in manibus Vicecomitis quod ipse Vicecomes in pleno comitatu de Notigham coram omnibus fregit et comminuit, et ut hoc in concussum permaneat in toto comitatu multis cementibus qui se ipsos testes concesserunt in manu Vicecomitis Serlonis manu meâ hoc tenendum et servandum affidavi. Præter hæc autem omnia in Burthona super altare Sanctæ Mariæ etc. tempore bonæ memoriæ Rogeri Abbatis qui tunc vices antedictæ Ecclesiæ gerebat

tactis sacrosanctis hoc custodire confirmavi tam propter x. marcas quas mihi predicta Ecclesia dedit coram omnibus ipsius Comitatus tam propter transgressionem patris mei et antecessorum meorum quæ intulerunt Ecclesie predictæ in remissionem peccatorum suorum etc.

Sciunt etc. ego Jordanus de Toka dedi etc. ad sustentationem Capellani et Clerici quos vicarius de Magna Oufra constituet ad faciendum plenarium servitium in Capellâ de Potlac dimidiam marcâ argenti solvendam in festo Sancti Martini, Vicario de Magna Oufra, a me et heredibus meis in perpetuum, et decimam molendini de Potlac et unam acram terræ in villâ de Potlac etc.

Universis etc. Robertus de Toke salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse etc. Domino N. Abbati de Burtona etc. licenciam benigne vivaria sua affirmare apud Finderne etc. ita quod nunquam ibi fiat molendinum etc.

Hæc est conventio facta inter Laurentium Abbatem etc. ex unâ parte et Robertum de Toke militem ex aliâ parte super contentionibus claustræ haiarum et pasturæ ortis inter eos in Ansedelega, videlicet quod dictus Abbas etc. concesserunt dicto Roberto et heredibus suis et hominibus suis de Ansedele ut claudatur longa haia a latâ viâ quæ Mereweya dicitur quantum illa longa haya extendit inter boschum Abbatis et campum arabilem de Ansedele versus fontem Raveneti de omni boscho excepta quercu et hus et de quercu capiant palos quantum potest attingi stando in terrâ de rationabile wige et secuti. Item concesserunt ut claudantur hayæ de curiâ domini in Ansedele quando necesse fuerit de spinis et de alno et de salice tum ubi proprius et competentius poterit claustrum capi extra hayam Abbatis quæ Lithlehaya dicitur et cum necesse fuerit claudi, nunciabitur Domino Abbati vel celerario vel alio ballivo suo sero ut veniat vel mittat mane ad rationabile estoverium suum claustrum capiatur ut predictam est de claustrâ et veniente preterea forestario vel ballivo, ostendatur ei locus captionis et claustrum etc. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Vernun tunc Justiciario Cestrie* et aliis.

Robertus Comes de Ferrariis omnibus hominibus et amicis suis et nominatim Radulfo de Seyle Conestabulo suo et Roberto de Piro Dapifero salutem. Sciatis me concessisse iiii. bovatas in Bromleya quæ sunt de feudo meo Ecclesie Burthonensi in elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuum propter dampna a me et meis Ecclesie predictæ illata, et infra primos xv. dies postquam rediero de Sancto Jacobo adquietabo et deliberabo terram predictam ad opus Ecclesie, et si non redeam, heredes mei faciant, et dabo Waltero de Sumervile† suum escambium de molendino de Derbeia et prato si hoc ad me pertinet et precipio Radulfo de Seyle et Roberto Dapifero et omnibus ballivis meis quatinus teneant firmam pacem meam Ecclesie de

* Sir William Vernon was Justiciary of Chester A.D. 1229 to A.D. 1232.

† This seems to confirm the supposition of Eyton, that Walton who held Rideware Hamstall of Earl Roger A.D. 1086 is Walter de Somerville. Rideware Hamstall adjoins Bromley. [See Eyton's "Domesday of Staffordshire."]

placitis, de calumpniis, de operibus et de omnibus aliis querelis. Testes etc.

Sciant etc. ego Nicholaus de Wilentona dedi etc. Willelmo Abbati et monachis etc. unam bovatom terræ in Magna Oufra quam Ethelwi de me tenuit et eundem Ethelwi cum totâ sequelâ suâ pro animabus antecessorum meorum etc. Preterea dedi etc. servitium et homagium Philippi de Burthona qui fuit frater Abbatis Nicholai et heredum suorum de unâ bovatom terræ etc. in Magna Oufra etc.

Universis etc. Nicholaus filius Johannis de Wilenton salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse etc. vii. acras terræ-arabilis et unam acram prati in Finderne et iii. acra (*sic*) apud Srichethorn et tres dimidas acras quas tenuit Alicia filia Seyburne etc.

Universis etc. Nicholaus de Wilentona salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse Dominio N. Abbati etc. licenciam benigne vivaria sua affirmare apud Finderne etc.

FOLIO 35.

Omnibus etc. Nicholaus de Wilentona miles salutem etc. Noverit etc. quod ego Nicholaus dedi etc. Nicholao Abbati etc. Ricardum filium Hugonis cum omni sequelâ suâ et illam bovatom terræ quam Hugo pater ipsius Ricardi tenuit in Finderne etc. Pro hoc autem concessione etc. dictus Abbas etc. me quietum clamavit de suis arreragiis et firmis quibus ipsis debitor tenebar, scilicet in summâ viginti duarum marcarum. Preterea predicti Abbas etc. mihi concesserunt ut sim participes omnium benefactorum Ecclesiæ Burthonensis et animas Johannis avi mei et Johannis patris mei et Johannis fratris mei et Phillippi et Umfridi avunculorum meorum in participatione omnium benefactorum suorum susceperint. Et si quid aliquando contra Monasterium Burthonensem deliquerunt, quantum in ipsis est illis dimiserunt etc.

Sciant etc. Nicholaus filius Johannis de Wilentona dedi etc. totum tenementum quod habui in villâ de Finderne in homagiis et servitis, in terris etc. salvis mihi et heredibus meis, homagiis, tenementis et servitiis Hugonis de Finderne et Roberti de Alwethelega et prato quod fuit Walteri quod Dominus Reginaldus de Karleolo tenet etc. Pro hac autem donatione etc. prefati Abbas etc. quietos clamaverunt mihi et heredibus meis xl. et vii. s. argenti quibus Abbati et monachis sub annuâ firmâ tempore preterito tenebar, Scilicet pro terrâ de Finderne in xii. s. et pro molendino de Potlac quod Robertus de Tok tenet xx. s. pro quâdam parte firmæ de Wilentona quâ eisdem per assignationem Thomæ Tuschet tenebar xv. s. etc. Hiis testibus Domino Radulfo filio Nicholai Seneschallo Domini Regis, et aliis.

Universis etc. Stephanus de Bellocampo salutem. Noverit etc. me reddidisse etc. Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et Sanctæ Moduennæ Virgini de Burthona etc. villam de Cotes etc. quam injuste occupaveram, in perpetuum pacifice et

quiete tenendum et habendam absque omni reclamacione de me vel heredibus meis etc.

Notum sit presentibus etc. ego Ricardus de Riveriis pro amore Dei et pro salute Dominis Regis Henrici etc. dedi Nicholao Abbati de Burthona etc. unam salinam et locum salinæ quæ predictus Abbas edificavit in Wicho ultra pontem cum xii. plumbis et cum theloneo ejusdem salinæ etc.

Soror Matildis dicta Priorissa Derbiæ ejusdemque loci totus Conventus omnibus etc. salutem. Noverit etc. nos accepisse de dono Domini Abbatis Burthonensis etc. molendinum quod dicitur Sirrevemulne cum adjacente prato xii. s. annuatim persolvendis etc.

Sciunt etc. ego Matilda filia Swani de Parvo Oufra habeo et teneo ex donacione Domini W. Abbatis de Burthonâ etc. medietatem totius terræ quam pater meus tenuit cum totâ toftâ et tota crofta et aliis pertinentiis suis in eâdem villâ exceptis viii. acris in veteri campo. Tenendam de eis mihi et heredibus meis qui de ventre meo ex legitimo matrimonio pervenerint etc. Reddendo inde annuatim duos solidos etc.

Universis Chrispi etc. Nicholaus filius Walkelini de Henovere salutem etc. Noverit etc. Ricardum de Insula Abbatem Burtoniæ etc. dedisse etc. mihi et heredibus meis pro homagio et servitio nostro vi. acras terræ in culturâ illâ de Magna Oufra quæ vocatur Crosforlong versus Parvam Oufram etc.

FOLIO 36.

Sciunt etc. ego Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncesdona dedi etc. vi. acras terræ in villa de Huncesdona* scilicet extra donum Galfridi etc.

Omnibus Chrispi etc. Rogerus Abbas salutem. Noverit etc. nos concessisse etc. Petro filio Engeranni de Derbi molendinum nostrum in Derbi cum sequelâ Oure Majoris et Minoris et cum Oseburgeholm quod idem P. de nobis antea tenuit ad terminum. Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario a nobis etc. Reddendo inde annuatim iii. marcas et dimidiam etc.

FOLIO 37.

Omnibus etc. Thomas de Maddelega salutem. Sciatis me dedisse etc. Stephano Meverel et heredibus suis etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in septem bovatis terræ in Magna Oufra quas Eda mater mea et Hawisa soror Edæ matris meæ quondam tenuerunt in eâdem villâ etc. Pro hac autem donacione etc. dedit mihi prefatus Stephanus unam bovatom terræ in Cotes etc.

Sciunt etc. ego Stephanus Meverel pro animâ Agnetis uxoris meæ dedi etc. Deo et Ecclesiæ etc. et Laurentio Abbati etc. tres bovatas terræ et dimidiam

* Hanson Grange, in Thorpe parish.

cum pertinentiis in Magna Oufra quas habui de dono Thomæ de Maddelega et quas predictus Thomas recupera vit coram Domino Stephano de Sethgrave, Willelmo de Eboraco et eorum sociis Justiciariis Itinerantibus apud Notingham anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xvi. per breve mortis antecessoris et post recuperationem illam predictas tres bovatas terræ et dimidiam mihi per cartam suam dederat. Preterea relaxavi etc. omne ius et clamium quod habui etc. per concessionem predicti Thomæ de Maddelega dictis Abbati etc. in aliis tribus bovatis terræ et dimidiâ in eâdem villâ, quas idem Thomas clamavit in eâdem curiâ coram predictis Justiciariis versus eundem Abbatem per breve mortis antecessoris, scilicet de morte Edæ matris suæ, et unde idem Thomas tunc cecidit (*sic*). Ita quidem quod nec ego nec heredes mei etc.

Sciant, etc. ego Thomas de Maddelega concessi etc. Laurentio Abbati etc. illas iii. bovatas terræ et dimidiam in Magna Oufra quas recuperavi versus eundem Abbatem coram Domino Stephano de Sethgrave etc. anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xvi. etc. quas habent de dono Stephani Meverel cui illas prius dederam etc.

FOLIO 40.

Sciant etc. Robertus filius Roberti de Torp concessi etc. sex acras terræ in villâ de Huncedona quas Rogerus filius Rogeri de Huncedonâ eis dedit etc. Reddendo inde annuatim prenominato Rogero et heredibus suis xii. *d.* etc. salvâ sectâ molendini mei de Thorp ad vicesimum granum. Preterea concessi etc. unam acram terræ in villâ de Huncedon illam scilicet quam Symon filius Pagani de Huncedona eis dedit etc. Pro hac autem concessione etc. dedit mihi Laurentius Abbas Burtoniæ xx. *s.* sterlingorum. Hiis testibus Domino Willelmo de Aldithelega etc.

De unâ bovataâ terræ in Wineshull tempore Laurentii Abbatis.

Sciant etc. ego Willielmus filius Willielmi Palmarii de Wineshulle dedi etc. unam bovatom terræ in villâ de Wineshulle etc. illam scilicet bovatom cujus bovataâ dimidia acra jacet in campo versus Brettebi in culturâ de Worthinges inter terram Roberti Presbiteri et Thomæ Brid, et dimidiam acram in Lom-brecote inter terram Roberti Presbiteri et Nicholai ad capud villæ, et dimidiam acram etc. (33 half acres named altogether and 4 roods of land making up the bovate).

FOLIO 41.

Notum sit etc. ego David de Caldewalle do et concedo etc. Radulfo nepoti Nicholai Abbatis de Burtona tres virgatas terræ in Caldewelle, medietatem de dominio meo et medietatem de Warlandâ in libero maritaggio cum filiâ meâ Basilia concedente Radulfo herede meo et aliis heredibus meis et uxore meâ Matilda salvo servitio duorum solidorum etc. tres etiam mesuagias habebit Radulfus, unam scilicet quam Brumman tenuit et alteram quam Siwardus le

Wise tenuit et tertiam quam profecit et in campo, unam siguidem virgatam et dimidiam habebit de Warlandâ et unam et dimidiam de culturis de dominio. Devenit autem supradictus Radulfus homo meus de predicto tenemento. Hiis testibus etc.

Omnibus etc. Radulfus Pollard filius Radulfi de Withmere salutem etc. Noverit etc. me concessisse etc. duas virgatas terræ in villâ de Caldewelle illas scilicet quas Radulfus de Caldewelle tenuit in dominio et mihi coram Justiciariis Domini Regis apud Notingham recognovit ut jus meum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim Radulfo filio Radulfi de Caldewelle et heredibus suis xii. denarios etc. Et pro hac donatione etc. dedit mihi Laurentius Abbas et Conventus Burtonensis unum corredium unius liberi servientis quo ad vixero a domo Burtonensi percipiendum in pane cervisiâ et companagio et duodecim solidos annuos pro indumentis et calciamentis ab Abbate Burtoniæ qui pro tempore fuerit totâ vitâ meâ preeipiendos etc.

Sciant etc. ego Robertus filius Roberti de Thorp concessi etc. sex acras terræ in villâ de Huncedona quas Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedonâ eis dedit. (A duplicate of a former deed.)

Omnibus etc. Nicholaus de Wilentona filius Nicholai militis de Wilentona salutem etc. Noverit etc. me cartam patras mei Nicholai militis filii Johannis de Wilentona inspexisse in hæc verba, Sciant etc. quod ego Nicholaus filius Johannis de Wilentona dedi etc. totum tenementum quod habui in villâ de Finderne etc. [as before].

FOLIO 42.

Omnibus etc. Johannes filius Radulfi de Stapehulle salutem in Domino. Noverit etc. Dominum Ricardum Abbatem Burtoniæ etc. dedisse etc. mihi et heredibus meis communam piscatoris in aquâ de Trente scilicet ab inferiori parte insulæ meæ de Horseholm usque ad superiorem vadum sub stagno molendini camerarii Burtonensis ad piscandum in eâdem aqua eum corbellis et safna per medium fili ejusdem aquæ a parte Comitatus Derbiæ et ultra dictum vadum versus stagnum quantum potest pedes vadari ad piscandum cum safnâ absque corbellis etc. Hiis testibus Galfrido de Gresele etc.

Gregorius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Decano Cancellario et Subdecano Eboracensis Ecclesiæ salutem et apostolicam benedictionem etc. [Letters of Pope Gregory giving apostolic authority to hear and determine the dispute between William de Luceby, the Archdeacon of Derby, and Laurence, the Abbot of Burton, respecting the ecclesiastical liberties of the Convent; dated the 12th of the Kalends of November, 8th year of his pontificate. After which follow the following instruments referring to the same cause:—

- a. Citation to the Abbot.
- b. Commission to the Prior of Tuttebury to hear the cause.
- c. Commission to the Prior of Repindon.

- d. Excuse of the Prior of Repindon, requesting exemption.
 e. Commission to the Prior of Gresley to hear and determine the cause in place of the Prior of Repindon.

FOLIO 43.

Sentence of the Priors of Tuttebury and Gresley in favour of the Abbot.

Carta W. de Luceby super premissis.

Universis etc. Willielmus de Luceby Archidiaconus Derbiæ salutem in Domino. Noverit etc. concessisse Abbati et monachis Burthonensis Ecclesiæ etc. omnes libertates quæ in summorum pontificum privilegiis et in Episcoporum Conventrensium etc. scriptis continentur etc.

Sciant etc. ego Philippus de Roucestre dedi etc. Laurentio Abbati etc. totum tenementum et homagia et redditus quæ habui in villâ de Wineshulle etc. scilicet homagium et servitium Willemi filii Roberti de Wineshulle de unâ virgatâ terræ et homagium et servitium Willelmi de subbosco (Underwood) de unâ bovâtâ terræ etc. et homagium et servitium Herberti de Sobenhall de unâ bovâtâ terræ etc.

Universis etc. Walterus filius Radulfi de Sobenhale salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse etc. unum mesagium cum pertinentiis in villâ de Sobenhale quod Radulfus Bole tenuit cum mesuagio Nicholai de Oxoniâ et unum parvum toftum quod jacet juxta mesuagium Herberti carucarii quod extenditur juxta Holebroc versus hayam Abbatis etc.

Sciant etc. ego Matildis filia Julianæ de Sobenhale quondam uxor Willelmi Gardinarij de Lichfeld en ligiâ viduitate etc. dedi etc. omne jus et clamium quod habui etc. in toto tenemento quod fuit Julianæ matris meæ in villâ de Sobenhale etc. et omne jus etc. in unâ bovâtâ terræ etc. in eadem villâ quam clamavi versus Abbatem de Burthonâ ut jus meum quod ad me spectabat per Milisantam sororem meam quæ quondam tenuit etc.

FOLIO 44.

Omnibus etc. Nicholaus filius Nicholai militis de Wylentonâ salutem. Noverit etc. me dedisse totam terram meam in villâ de Wilentona quæ jacet scilicet infra Wulvenerinis et veterem campum et stratam regiam quæ appellatur Ykenild et brueram, Tenendam etc.

Notum sit etc. ego Radulfus filius Ricardi de Finderne Clerici concessi etc. domino meo Abbati de Burthona etc. quod non ero eis in impedimentum quin possint conditionem suam meliorare ut in stagnis levandis et molendinis faciendis etc.

Ranulfus Comes Certriæ, omnibus hominibus suis totius Angliæ et Normaniæ, necnon et omnibus sanctæ Dei Ecclesiæ filius salutem. Sciatis me

donasse, etc., insulas de Wylintona et de Poblacguas aliquando ministri mei pre-occupaverunt injuste, in satisfactione omnium forisfactorum quocunque feci Ecclesiæ sua restibus.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curiâ Domini Regis apud West. in octabis Sancta Trinitatis anno regni Edwarde Regis Angliæ tertii a Conquesto quarto-decimo et regni ejusdem Regis Franciæ primo coram Johanne de Stonore etc. Justiciariis etc. inter Willielmum de Byngham militem querentem et Radulfum de Caldewelle et Ceciliam uxorem ejus deforciantes de manerio de Caldewelle cum pertinentiis etc. scilicet quod predicti Radulfus et Cecilia recogoverunt predictum manerium etc. esse jus ipsius Willelmi et illum remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de ipsis Radulfo et Ceciliâ et heredibus ipsius Radulfi predicto Willielma et heredibus suis etc. Et pro hac recognitione etc. idem Willielmus dedit predictus Radulfo et Ceciliæ centum marcas argenti.

FOLIO 46.

Finales Concordiæ.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curiâ Domini Regis apud Notingham die Martis proximo post Nativitatem Sti. Johannis Baptistæ anno regni Regis J. quarto coram Domino J. Norwic Episcopo etc. inter Rogerum filium Willelmi petentem et Abbatem de Burthona tenentem de iiij. or bovatis terræ cum pert. in Oura, unde recognitio de morte antecessoris sumonita fuit inter eos in prefatâ curiâ scilicet quod predictus Rogerus remisit et quietum clamavit totum ius et clamium quod habuit in prefatis iiiij. bovatis terræ prefato Abbati et successoribus ejus de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac etc. dedit prefatus Abbas prefato Rogero xx. s. sterlingorum.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. 7 John etc. inter Willielmum Abbatem de Burtona petentem et Nicholaum de Wilintona tenentem de servitiis et consuetudinibus quos idem Abbas exegit ab eo de libero tenemento quod de eo tenet in Potlach et in Finderne etc. [Nicholas and his heirs to hold the tenement of the Abbots for 43s. 6d. annually.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. apud Notingham anno etc. Henrici filii Regis Johannis x. etc. inter Ricardum Abbatem de Burthona petentem et Thomas Tuschet tenentem de xxx. acris etc. in Magna Oure etc. [The Abbot releases his claim, for which Thomas grants him permission to assart 60 acres in Sorte-grave; and Thomas and his heirs and their men to have common of pasture for all cattle in Magna Oufra, and the Abbots and their men to have common of pasture for all cattle in the manors of Macworthe and Marcheton.]

FOLIO 47.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta etc. apud Notingham anno. 10 H. III. inter Ricardum Abbatem de Burthona querentem et Henricum Tuschet, Basiliam

uxorem ejus, Hugonem filium Hugonis, Herbertum Snau, Ricardum molendinarium etc. and 26 others named, deforciantes de comunâ pasturæ in Ufre unde idem Abbas questus fuit quod predicti homines injuste exigebant comunam in terrâ ipsius Abbatis de Ufre de sicut idem Abbas nullam comunam habet in terrâ ipsorum hominum de Macworth et Marketon, etc. [The Abbot acknowledged the claim of the men of Mackworth and Markeaton to common of parture in Ufre, for which concession the said men, so far as lay in them, conceded that the Abbot might assart 60 acres of land in Sortegrave in that part nearest to Ufre.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 10 H. III. inter Ricardum Abbatem de Burthona querentem et Rogerum le Bretun deforciantem de comunâ pasturâ in Ofre etc. [The Abbot concedes to Roger and his heirs and to his men of Rughedich common of pasture in the whole manor of Magna Ufre, and in the manor of Parva Ufre after the deaths of Philip Marcus and his wife Anne, for which concession Roger (so far as lies in him) concedes to the Abbot etc. permission to assart 60 acres in Sortegrave, and Nicholas de Enovere and his heirs shall have free entry and exit to the same pasture near Witesiche.]

FOLIO 48.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 16 H. III. inter Laurentium Abbatem etc. per Willelmum de Esseburne positum loco ipsius Abbatis etc. et Philip-pum de Roucestre quem Robertus filius Roberti vocavit ad warrantum, et qui ei warrantavit de una virgatâ terræ etc. in Wineshulle in Comitatu Derbi. [Philip remits all claim.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 3 H. III. inter Radulfum filium Radulfi petentem et Radulfum de Caldewelle tenentem de tribus virgatis terræ etc. in Caldewelle, unde assisa mortis antecessoris sumonita fuit inter eos. etc. [Ralph de Caldewelle concedes to Ralph two virgates of land, which he had held in demesne, excepting two selions, for 6d. annually, for which Ralph fitz Ralph remits all claim to the other virgate.]

Hæc est concordia fine duelli* coram Thomâ Noel Vicecomite in Comitatu Stafford inter Godefridum de Sobenhale et Julianam de Sobenhale de dimidiâ

* This is a very interesting example of a trial by wager of battle in the reign of Henry II., in the County Court before the Sheriff. Juliana had evidently transferred her suit into the County Court by writ of right, and it would have been decided by a duel if the parties had not come to terms. The "*duellum*" was waged (*vadiatum*), but not fought (*percussim*). As the final concord was made *fine duelli*, the champions had appeared in the arena, and the duel had been stopped at the last moment by a compromise, which is drawn up in the above form. Thomas Noel was Sheriff the last five years of the reign of Henry II.

[This is a Staffordshire and not a Derbyshire deed, but in connection with General Wrottesley's note, it is so interesting that it has been here retained.—Ed.]

hidâ terræ quam eadem Juliana per perceptum Domini Regis clamabit tenere de Abbate de Burtona. Predicta vero Juliana cepit unam acram terræ in seisinâ predictæ terræ et residuum de dimidiâ bovâtâ terræ remanet Godefrido in vitâ suâ facienti servitium inde ipsi Julianæ et pro concessione predictæ Julianæ prefatus Godefridus dedit eidem Julianæ xx. s. Post decessum vero predicti Godefridi eadem Juliana habebit terram ipsam in feudo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis. Predictus vero Godefridus juravit in Comitatu de Stafford quod non adquireret artem vel ingenium unde ipsa Juliana vel heredes sui hereditatem istam debeant amittere. Hujus rei sunt testes Robertus Presbiter de Stapenhulla, Radulfo filio Erraldi, David de Kaldewalle, Philippo de Buruhg, Hui (*sic*) Bagot, Willielmus de Samford, et plures alii et totus Comitatus.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 36 H. III. inter Laurentium Abbatem querentem per Willelmum de Esseburne etc. et Willelmum de Stafford et Ermentrudam uxorem ejus impediens de uno stagno cum pertinentiis in Eginton, unde placitum warantizationis cartæ sumonita fuit inter eos etc. [The Abbot and his successors to hold the mill pool of William Ermentrude and the heirs of Ermentrude for 5s. annually.]

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. anno 18 H. III. etc. inter Ricardum de Holecrombe et Margeriam uxorem ejus petentes et Nicholaum de Wilentona, quem Laurentius Abbas de Burthona vocavit ad warentum, et qui ei warentizavit de quatuor bovatis terræ etc. in Finderne, etc. [Richard and Margery remit their claim, for which Nicholas concedes that they shall hold all the land in Wilinton they first held of the said Nicholas for a pair of white gloves yearly.]

FOLIOS 50 TO 59, INCLUSIVE.

Contain duplicate transcripts of Deeds which have already appeared.

FOLIO 60.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedonâ dedi etc. anno gratiæ m.cc. quadragesimo secundo Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sanctæ Moduennæ etc. et Laurentio Abbati etc. totam terram et teneamentum et dominicum quod habui vel habere potui in villâ de Huncedonâ cum boscho etc. simul cum homagiis et servitiis, relevagiis et eschætis etc. scilicet homagium et servitium Henrici de Alsop viginti octo denariorum et homagium et servitium Willielmi le Child de Thorp duorum denariorum. Item homagium et servitium Henrici de Huncedonâ fratris mei unius denarii pro tenementis qui de mei tenuerunt in dictâ villâ de Huncedonâ et triginta acras terræ arabilis in campis de Huncedona quas Abbas et Conventus de Cumbremara de me tenuerunt ad terminium xxviii. annorum, a festo Sancti Michaelis anno R.R.

Henrici filii R. Johannis Vicessimo sexto subsequentium etc. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xii. *d.* vel nomine meo et heredum meorum capitali domino meo Roberto de Thorp et heredibus suis etc. Hiis testibus Domino Willelmo de Andithelega, etc.

Sciant etc. ego Laurentius Abbas etc. dedimus etc. Rogero filio Roberti de Huncedonâ et heredibus suis etc. pro homagio et servitio suo capitale mesuagium quod fuit Radulfi Camerarii in villâ de Withmere cum tofto etc. simul cum tofto etc. qui fuerunt Hugonis le Halfweyn cum xl. acris terræ arabilis in eadem villâ etc. Preterea dedimus etc. quolibet anno in boscho nostro de Burtonâ sex bigatas bosci ad arandum et iiii. bigatas de clautura per visum forestarii etc. Reddendo inde etc. xii. *d.* pro omni servitio etc. Hiis testibus Domino Hugone de Acovere, etc.

Confirmatio Roberti de Thorp Capitalis Domini de Villâ de Huncedonâ cum pertinentiis.

Sciant etc. ego Robertus filius Roberti de Thorp concessi etc. Laurentio Abbati etc. totam terram et tenementum et dominicum quod Rogerus de Huncedonâ eis dedit in villâ de Hunâdonâ etc. Hiis testibus Domino Jordano de Snitterton, Domino Roberto de Esseburne, Domino Hugone de Acoure, etc.

FOLIO 61.

Confirmatio Roberti de Thorpe Capitalis Domini de Villâ de Huncedonâ.

Sciant etc. ego Robertus filius Roberti de Thorp concessi Roberto de Huncedonâ et heredibus suis villam de Huncedonâ etc. ut jus suum et hereditatem etc. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus etc. duodecim denarios etc. pro omni demandâ etc. salvo forinseco et salva sectâ molendini mei de Thorp totius villæ de Huncedonâ ad vicissimum granum sicut antiquitus solebant etc. Pro hac autem concessione dedit michi predictus Robertus de Huncedonâ tres marcas argenti et dimidiam in initio hujus conventionis. Prenominatus vero Robertus curiam meam sequi debet ad ejusdem curiæ forciamentum etc. Hiis testibus Nicholao Clerico de Esseburne, Willelmo Persona de Alstanfeld, Rogero de Wodneslega, Jordano de Snittertona, Ranulfo de Alleshope, Johanne de Middeltona, Johanne de Crumford, Radulfo de Peverwich, Adam de Lege, Thoma de Benetlega, Henrico filio Gamel, et pluribus aliis.

Sciant etc. ego Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedonâ dedi etc. Waltero filio Willelmi Tinctoris de Esseburne et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo unam toftam in villâ de Huncedonâ, illam scilicet quam Swein tenuit inter Ernoteheved et toftam quam Henricus filius Edwini tenuit etc. Tenendum etc. cum pasturâ de Huncedonâ ad quatuor viginti multones et ad quadraginta matrices bidentes iu quolibet anno cum toto exitu suo ejusdem anni. Solvendo etc. sex denarios etc. Hiis testibus Roberto de Thorp, Henrico de Alsop, Henrico de Mathelfeld, Pagano Mercatore, Willelmo de Lege, et aliis.

FOLIO 65.

Omnibus etc. Willelmus Servelavedi de Derbeia salutem. Noverit me dedisse etc. unum toftum in villa Derbeie etc. quod Walterus filius Willelmi Tinctoris* de Esseburne de eisdem tenuit et idem Walterus post itinere suo versus terram sanctam assensu Ynge uxoris sue et Symonis filii eorum et heredis eisdem de toto resignaverunt etc. Reddendo inde annuatim camerario dictae domus de Burtona etc. unam marcam argenti etc. Item reddendo inde annuatim Domino Radulfo de Frescherville Domino de Alwaldestona et heredibus suis xvi. s. etc.

Memorandum quod die Martis prox. ante festum Beati Petri quae dicitur Ad vincula anno Gratiae M.CC.XLIII. anno regni Regnis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxvii. anno Domini Laurentii Abbatis Burtoniae xv. assisa xii. militum per breve Domini Regis tunc in Gasconiâ existentis, capta fuit apud Nottingham coram Dominis Roberto de Lexinton etc. Justiciariis Domini Regis itinerantibus etc. inter Laurentium Abbatem Burtoniae, Willelmum de Esseburne et Ceciliam uxorem suam et Ricardum filium Henrici de Huncedonâ petentes et Abbatem de Cumbremara et fratrem Willelmum Grangerium de Neutonâ deforciantes de terris apud Motlawe et Raveneswalle tunc cultis et seminatis, unde dicta assisa recognovit quod Rogerus filius Roberti de Huncedona eodem die quo feofavit predictum Laurentium Abbatem etc. de villa de Huncedonâ fuit in plenariâ seisinâ de omni pasturâ predictarum terrarum videlicet apud Motlawe et Raveneswalle pertinente ad villam de Huncedonâ et omnes antecessores sui, unde dixerunt quod idem Abbas Laurentius disseisitus fuit. Quare recuperavit seisinam et Abbas de Cumbremara cum predicto Willelmo fratri suo Grangerio de Neutona remansit in misericordiâ Domini Regis Dampna vero apreciata fuerunt viz. unam marcam quam clerici Justiciariorum perceperunt.

FOLIO 68.

Sciant etc. Symon filius Walteri Tinctoris de Esseburne dedi etc. unam virgatam terrae in villa de Benethlega† illam scilicet quam Ricardus filius Godwini tenuit etc.

Sciant etc. Ricardus filius Johannis de Benethlega dedi etc. unam partem tofti mei in villa de Benethlegâ super quam grangia quondam mea stetit etc.

* Tinctor, dyer, in this case was probably a surname derived from an ancestor, and does not denote a trade. The monks appear to have converted all the English surnames into Latin in their charters, as *de Subbosto*, for Underwood, *ad finem villae*, for Townsend, etc.

† Fenny Bentley, near Ashborne.

FOLIO 69.

Sciant etc. ego Ricardus de Benetlega filius Johannis de Pecco dedi etc. Domino Laurentia etc. tres partes prati pertinentis ad unam bovatom terræ in eâdem villâ scilicet unam partem quam Hugo nutricus meus aliquando tenuit subtus villam, et duas partes quas habui in dominico etc.

Sciant etc. Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Benethlega dedi etc. unam bovatom prati etc. in villâ de Benetlega etc.

Sciant etc. Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Benethlega concedo etc. sub penâ decem marcarum Domino Regi pacandâ quod si ita contingat quod pratum quod eisdem in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedi etc. warantizare non poterimus ego vel heredes mei, terram quam ab eis accepi in feodo scilicet unam bovatom etc. eisdem reddam sine molestiâ custo et labore etc.

Sciant etc. quod ego Nicholaus filius Ricardi de Benethlega recepi istam cartam cyrographatam de Domino L. Abbate etc. in hæc verba : Sciant etc. quod ego L. Abbas etc. ædimus etc. Nicholao filio Ricardi de Benethlega pro homagio et servitio suo unam bovata terræ cum crofto etc. illam scilicet quæ fuit Symonis filii Walteri Tinctoris et unam acram ad Reginaldeswalle quæ fuit Ricardi filii Johannis de Benethlega etc.

Omnibus etc. Johannes filius Radulphi de Stapenhulle salutem etc. Noveritis me etc. resignasse etc. illas sex acras terræ quas quidem Ricardus molendinarius de me aliquando tenuit in villâ de Stapenhulle Domino Laurentio Abbati etc. anno Gratia M.CC.XL. septimo.

Omnibus etc. Willelmus Servelavedi de Derbeiâ salutem etc. Noverit etc. Dominum Abbatem de Burtonâ etc. concessisse etc. michi unum toftum in villâ Derbeia etc. scilicet quam Walterus filius Willelmi Tinctoris de Esseburne de eisdem tenuit et idem Willelmus prius in itinere suo versus terram sanctam assensu Ynge uxoris ejus et Symonis filii eorum etc. resignavit etc.

Omnibus etc. Walterus filius Willelmi Tinctoris de Esseburne salutem etc. Noverit etc. me assensu uxoris meæ, Yngæ et heredum meorum donasse etc. totum illud tenementum etc. quod de eisdem tenui in villâ Derbeia quod scilicet Willelmus Servelavedi de me tenuit etc. pro hac etc. dicti Abbas et conventus dederunt mihi prefatæ uxori meæ duas marcas argenti in itinere nostro versus terram sanctam etc.

Sciant etc. ego Rogerus de Huncedona dedi etc. ad emendationem coquinae illorum totam terram illam etc. quam habui super Stoniholm furlong videlicet terram quam Willelmus Tinctor aliquando de me tenuit ad terminum etc.

FOLIOS 72 TO 74

inclusive, are occupied by a long and detailed account of the disputes between the monks and Sir Robert de Tok, their neighbour at Ansedelega (Anslow) respecting the right of cutting wood and the making of enclosures and common

of pasture in Sobenhale (Shobnall.)* The dispute commenced by the foresters of the Abbot finding certain men of Ansedelega cutting wood in the wood of Sobenhale, and demanding from them sureties (to appear to answer for their trespass in the Abbot's Court.) Some of the delinquents laughed at the Abbot's men, and others abused them violently (*verberaverunt violent.*) The Abbot was also informed that a long hedge had been made by Sir Robert de Tok and his men of Ansedeleg between the fields of Ansedeleg and the Abbot's wood beyond the ancient bounds between the two vill. On the Abbot demanding reparation in his Court, an answer was made by Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, the Earl's Seneschall, and others, that no reparation could be made until the extent of the damage had been discussed and settled. It was then shown that great damage had been done by the depasturing of goats and the cutting down of timber, for which the Abbot could obtain no redress; for when the goats were impounded, they were replevied by Robert de Tok; and the Abbot at that time labouring under great infirmity, was averse to taking legal proceedings.

It happened also that a cart of the Abbot's from Finderne, laden with timber from the wood of Bromley, was stopped by William Bungi, one of Robert de Tok's men, in the middle of the vill of Ansedeleg, who demanded toll for it; and on the carter answering that his lord the Abbot was quit of toll throughout all England, he laid hands violently on him, tore his clothes, took the horse out of the cart, and sent it to Ralph Form, the Earl's forester; and although the horse was released again on the Abbot's demand, yet no reparation was ever made for the outrage.

Robert de Tok likewise without license hunted in the Abbot's lands, where the Abbot had the King's grant of free warren; and when the Abbot had caused to be built a mill at Finderne, Robert had denied the Abbot's right to do so, and had put him to a great expense by an action at law; for the Abbot knowing that even if he won, that Robert would evade the consequences, had caused the mill to be entirely taken down, so that he had been damaged to the extent of twelve marks for expenses, and had lost in rent 16s. annually.

At another time Robert de Tok and his cousin Roger had stopped two men and a woman of the vill of Finderne, returning from the vill of Willington with a cartload of flour, and had violently accosted them, wounded one of them on the head, and had taken the loaded cart and the horse to Potlac (Potlock), where he detained them until they were released by the King's sergeant (*servienti Regis*).

Likewise the miller of the said Robert de Tok took toll of the Abbot's multure of Finderne for the mill of Potlac, in violation of the ancient usage.

* Anslow and Shobnall are just within the confines of Staffordshire, and closely adjoining to Finderne.—ED.

All which injuries the lord the Abbot is prepared to prove if necessary by the oath of his bailiffs and foresters, and other men worthy of credit.

FOLIO 73.

Contains the complaint of Robert de Tok against the Abbot. It states that the Abbot and his Convent denied to him and his tenants the use of the Abbot's wood and the common of the same as they used to have, and taking his cattle, forced him into expensive litigation.

That the Abbot had forced him into the said litigation for three days in one week in his Court at Burton, which had necessitated his coming to Ansedeleg with all his household (*totâ familia sua*), and to make a stay there, relinquishing other business, by which he had been greatly injured.

That the Abbot had defamed him openly before his Court, calling him a traitor to his lord, working maliciously against him; and that one of the monks, viz., Henry de Alrewas, had specially defamed him in this way.

That in consequence of this litigation he had been forced to give up the pasturing of goats, and enclosures in the wood of Ansedelega, which he and all his predecessors had formerly enjoyed.

And that owing to the absurd (*fatuam*) method of cutting timber adopted by the Abbot in the said wood, a cow belonging to one of his men had been killed, and an ox had been killed in the same wood it is believed by the Abbot's men.

That a certain monk, Robert de Lega, with a servant of the Abbot's, had beaten one of his men of Ansedelega, named Meriet, and taken from him his "densaxe."*

That the Abbot had erected a mill at Finderne, when he was precluded from doing so by the charters of his predecessors, and by which trespass he had been put to expensive litigation in the County of Nottingham.

That a certain servant of the Abbot, named Alan, had withdrawn from his suit of mill at Potlac all the men of Finderne, against the tenor of the charters of the Abbot's predecessors, and to his damage.

The Abbot replies seriatim to all these complaints, denying that Robert or his predecessors had ever had any right of depasturing goats in the wood of Ansedeleg, etc. And that as to the Abbot defaming him by calling him a traitor in his Court, it was true, inasmuch as Robert had sworn fealty to him, and done homage to him, and had afterwards insidiously worked injury to his lord; and that he had carried on the contest against the supplication of the whole county, "ipsum dominum suum ad legem in pleno comitatu ponendo et ipsam capiendo contra maximam supplicationem totius Comitatus pro ipso attentius deputantis ut personæ suæ deferet et ab aliis eam caperet qui tantum

* "Densaxe," that is a toothed axe or saw.—ED.

eidem domino suo detulit quantum Roberto de Swinnerton cui juramentum condonavit." That as regards the killing of the cow and the ox, if he would bring his complaint before the Abbot's Court, justice should be done to him, and the same for the beating of his man Merieth.

That as regards the erection of the mill at Finderne, the Abbot had humbled himself by asking for permission to complete the mill, on condition that no multure should take place there to the injury of the said Robert, and that the question of compensation should be left to arbitration; and the Abbot considers that the expenses incurred by him in consequence of Robert's proceedings should be refunded to him by the arbitration of good men, etc.

The above account appears from its form to have been drawn up for the decision of an arbitrator, but the result does not appear.

FOLIO 75.

Omnibus etc. Johannes de Ponte de Rocestre salutem. Noveritis me dedisse etc. Domino Thomæ Abbati de Burtoniâ etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in homagio et servitio Roberti filii Ricardi de Makwurtha et Sibillæ de Marketona heredum Roberti Capellani de Marketona etc. pro unâ bovâtâ terræ quam de me tenuit in Magna Ovra etc.

FOLIO 77.

Edwardus [Dei gratiâ Vicecomiti Derbisciræ salutem. Precipimus quod si Petrus de Huncingdon unum mesuagium et decem et octo acras terræ cum pertinentiis in Huncingdon et Henricus Dykun unum mesuagium cum pertinentiis in eâdom villâ et Adam filius Fulcheri quinque acras terræ etc. in eâdem villâ si sint de feodo dilecti nobis in Chrispo Abbatis de Burtona super Trentam eidem Abbati reddere et quietum clamare voluerint. Et si Rogerus filius Roberti de Thorp de quo dictus Abbas predictam villam tenet per servitium duodecim denariorum per annum eosdem xii. *d.* et homagium quod idem Rogerus exigebat a Rogero de Huncingdon feoffatore predicti Abbatis de villâ predictâ remittere et quietum clamare voluerit, tunc ipsum Abbatem occasione statuti nostri de terris ad mortuam manum non ponendis non impediatis vel impediri permittas quantum in te est etc. Teste me ipso apud Acton Bernel xiiii. die Decembris anno regni nostri duodecimo.

FOLIO 82.

Quomodo diversa placito fuerunt terminata et primo de Roberto de Henovere.

Osbertus (*sic*) de Henovere tulit breve de novâ disseysinâ de novo vivario Magnæ Overe coram Justiciariis Dominis Willelmo de Northburi et Wychardo cum (quo quia) non erimus satis muniti contra ipsum pacem fecimus pro xl. *s.*

Johannes da la Cornerc cito postea tulit breve super eodem et coram eisdem cum quo pacem fecimus aput Betfort pro i. marcâ ad opus ipsius et ad opus Regis x. s.

FOLIO 83.

[*Translation.*]

Magister Richard de Lavinton, the Rector of the Church of Thorp, by papal authority, impleaded the Abbot and Convent before judges delegated at Oxford respecting the small tythes (super minutis decimis) of our land in Huncindon. Afterwards at Esseburne, by the meditation of Magister John de Weston, an end was put to the dispute in this way. For the sake of peace we gave the said Magister Richard 5 marks, and entered into an obligation to pay him 2 marks annually on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John so long as he held the Church of Thorp.

FOLIO 84.

[*Translation.*]

A dispute having arisen and continued for some time between the Abbot John and Henry de Tok, the brother and heir of Sir Peter de Thok, respecting his relief and suit of court; at length, A. D. 1275, on the Day of St. Laurence, at Burton, the said Henry, in the presence of Roger de Thok his brother and of Ralph de Burgo, conceded that so far as the relief was concerned, the said Henry and his heirs should give to the Abbot for their relief of Ansedele and Pothlac xl. s., but should nevertheless pay fully the ferm due for the said villis at the appointed terms; and as regarded the suit of court, the said Henry and his heirs should be bound to make two appearances annually, and likewise whenever the King's writ was in the Court, or for the judgment of prisoners and for the reinforcement (afforciammentum) of the Court. And whereas the Abbot claimed from him common suit of court, viz., from three weeks to three weeks, and claimed also that the whole land of Ansedele was within the warren of the said Abbot, and that it was not lawful for him to hunt or take hares within it, by the advice of friends it was agreed that the said Henry should swear "tactis sacrosanctis" that none of his predecessors had ever done common suit to the court of the Abbot excepting his brother Peter, who had been unjustly compelled to it, and that he, Henry, and all his predecessors could lawfully chase and take all kind of animals ("omnias bestias") within the metes of Ansedele, three times only excepted. Accordingly on the Sunday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A. D. 1277, in the presence of the Lord Abbot Thomas, Andrew the Almoner ("Elemosinarius"), Adam the Hospitaller, John the Sub-Prior and Precentor, N. the Chaplain of the Abbot, Thomas the Sacristan, W. Coquinarius, W. Celerarius,

and many others, the said Henry made oath in the form above written. Four Chaplains made oath in the same manner before Sir William de Meinil, Ralph de Burgo, Roger de Thok, Robert de Munjoye, Engelardus de Cursun, Robert de Staunton, Milo de Melton, William junior of Rolveston, William le Sergant of Eginton, Elyas Fucher of Osmundeston, Robert de Schobenhale, John le Marescal, Robert son of Adam de Waleton, Walter the man ("homo") of the said Henry, John the man ("homo") of the said Henry, and Robert Cocus.

FOLIO 85.

Tertio Kalend Marcii in pleno Hundredo de Wyrkesworthe tento apud Esseburne in presentia Domini Thomæ de Bray tunc Seneschalli Domini Edmundi, venit Rogerus de Thorp et optulit se ad faciendum Domino Edmundo fidelitatem pro tenemento suo de Thorp et Huncendon et fecit, et de homagio habuit respectum usque ad adventum in partibus istis.

De placito moto inter Abbatem et villanis de Magna Ouvra.

This is a long account of the suit between the Abbot and his customary tenants of Mickle-Over, who claimed to be free tenants. It states that when the Abbot's villains of Magna Ouvra, at the instigation of one Nicholas, son of Henry the Provost of Magna Ouvra, whom the Abbot had greatly honoured, and to whom he had committed for many years the custody of the manor of Bromley, refused to acknowledge themselves as villains, nor would permit a distress to be levied against them, the Abbot sued out a writ from the "Curia Regia" in this form.

Here follows a writ of King Edward dated from Clarendon, 18th February, 8th year of his reign, commanding the Sheriff of Derbyshire to assist the Abbot of Burton in distraining his villains of Magna Ouvra. This writ was delivered to the Sheriff of Derbyshire on the last day of February in full County, and his bailiff was ordered to assist the Abbot on the requisition of the latter.

FOLIO 86.

A writ of King Edward, dated Clarendon, 10th February, in the 8th year of his reign, issued on the complaint of ten of the Abbot's tenants of Mickle-Over, commands the Abbot not to exact from his tenants other customs and services than were formerly due when Mickle-Over was of the ancient demesne of the Crown.

The narrative goes on to say that by virtue of the first of these two writs, the Sheriff's bailiff seized 21 oxen and 18 pigs at Mickle-Over, at the hour of Vespers, 4th March, and took them on the morrow to Burton.

In the meantime the tenants having produced their writ to the Sheriff, and

entered into securities to prosecute their suit at Westminster against the Abbot, the Sheriff ordered his bailiff to remove the distress.

On the fourth kalends of March, when G. de Clifton, the Sheriff of Notts, Ralph de Burgh, William Bigge, Milo de Melton, and others, were at Finderne on the business of the Abbot, all the villains of Mickle-Over came, bringing with them Sir William de Meinil, Magister Adam de Armundesham, and others, and it was agreed that the villains should cultivate and sow their lands pacifically up to Easter.

FOLIO 87.

MALICIA VILLANORUM. (In red letters.)

Pending this truce and delay which had been granted by the Abbot pro bono pacis, the villains sued out two more writs against the Abbot, which are given at full length. In the first the Sheriff is commanded to cause the Abbot to put in pledges to answer the complaint of the tenants that he exacted from them customs and services unjustly. The second writ was a writ of trespass, by which the Abbot was forced to find sureties to answer the complaint of the tenants, that he had come in the night vi et armis and taken their goods and chattels from Mickle-Over to the value of £20, and committed other enormities to their great damage and against the King's peace. Dated from Dunamen, 15th March, in the 8th year of the King's reign.

The tenants appeared against the Abbot to prosecute their suit at a month from Easter, and by their attorney claimed to be of the ancient demesne of the Crown, which was denied by the Abbot, and on being asked by the Justices how they proposed to verify that they were of ancient demesne, answered they would do it by Domesday ("quomodo vellent verificare se esse de antiquo dominico et respondissent per Domusday"). A day was accordingly given to them to exhibit Domesday, which was examined by the Justices, by which it appeared that Overa was not included amongst the lands of ancient demesne in Domesday, but amongst those of the Abbot, but it stated that King Edward had held ten carucates of land in Overa, "ad geldam," upon which a discussion took place for many days before the Justices of the Bench and Barons of the Exchequer, until at length, on the 3rd June, judgment was given that the men of Overa were villains of the Abbot, and should remain so ("quod homines de Overa sicut villani venerunt, ita recederent et remanerent").

FOLIO 88.

"Judicium datam contra villanos per Dominum Thomam de Weyland Willelmum de Brunton et socios suos iii. die Junii."

This is the official record of the suit; it quotes the entry from Domesday at full length, and adds, "Et quia per predictum Domusday compertum est quod

predictum manerium fuit geldabilis, nec invenitur inter terras dominicas Domini Regis consideratum est quod predictus Abbas iret sine die, et predicti Robertus et in alii *in misericordiâ* pro falso clamio."

This judgment was delivered on the 3rd June, and on the 6th June following the Abbot sent six monks, knights and servants, and took 27 boars, 40 oxen, 50 cows and heifers, 506 sheep, and 77 pigs, and lodged some of them in Staffordshire and some in Derbyshire.

On the 22nd of June six of the Abbot's villains came to Burton bringing with them a King's writ addressed to the Abbot, which stated that it had been shown to the King by John son of Herbert and his men of Magna Overa, "quod tu occasione cujusdam placiti nuper moti in curiâ nostrâ per breve nostrum coram Justiciariis nostris de Banco de consuetudinibus et servitiis tibi a prefatis hominibus faciendis, quæ iidem homines et antecessores sui de manerio predicto tibi et predecessoribus tuis quondam Abbatibus de Burthor super Trentam temporibus retroactis facere consueverunt averia ipsorum hominum apud Magna Uvera in Comitatu Derbiæ capisti et averia illa a comitatu illo usque in Comitatu Staffordiæ fugasti et ea adhuc ibidem detines contra legem et consuetudinem regni nostri et contra pacem nostram. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod averia predicta predictis hominibus sine dilatione deliberare facias. Et nisi ad mandatum nostrum hoc feceris a Vicecomite nostro predicto Staffordiæ id fieri precipimus. Et Nichilominus te attachiari faciemus et ad respondendum nobis de contemptu et predictis hominibus de dampnis quæ sustinuerunt occasione transgressionis predictæ. Teste me ipso apud West. viii. die Junii anno regni nostri octavo."

On reading this writ, the Abbot determined not to give up the cattle for several reasons, of which the principal one was that it had been sued out on a false suggestion, making no mention of the judgment in his favour. Another reason was that when Ralph de Burgh, the Abbot's Seneschall, had held a court at Finderne, and having removed from his office the Provost of Mickle-Over, had wished to substitute another in his place, all and singular had refused to accept the post because all their lands and cattle were in the Abbot's hands, notwithstanding that they were the villains of the Abbot, and had nothing but their bodies which did not belong to the Abbot.

FOLIO 89.

As the Abbot would not give up their cattle, the tenants produced another writ addressed to the Sheriff of Staffordshire, dated the same day as the last (viz., 8th June, in the 8th year of the King's reign), commanding him to release the cattle without delay, and in case of resistance to attach those who resisted to answer for their contempt at three weeks from Michaelmas "in parlamento nostro."

On the authority of this writ the Sheriff of Staffordshire sent to Bromley to release the cattle, but his bailiff was informed that all the cattle there belonged to the Abbot. Upon this Colin and nine other tenants of Mickle-Over appeared before the King's Court, complaining that in contempt of the King, and to their great damage, the Abbot had refused to liberate their cattle; and on the 9th July they appeared at Celeburne before the Chancellor and many other laymen and clerks who were there with the King, and averred the same and many worse things of the Abbot; in all which they were assisted by a certain Clerk Wyther. The Abbot therefore sent Brother Nicholas de Kinelworth, who after treating of the matter with Sir Ralph de Hengham, the Justiciary, appeared before the Chancellor, and arranged that the Abbot should abide by the verdict given in Banco until it was superseded by another. Upon this the Abbot ejected the aforesaid nine men and the brother of Colin from their lands and houses, but permitted the wives and children to remain; but afterwards, in order that they might sue out a writ of novel disseisin, the wives were likewise ejected, viz., on the 13th July. After this the men of Magna Uvera, having followed the King for several days, brought back with them a writ addressed to the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, commanding him to cause the cattle of the following tenants to be replevied, viz. :—

John, son of Hubert,	John, son of John atte Chirchestile,
William, son of Henry,	Robert, son of Geoffrey,
Henry, son of Brito,	Richard Campiun,
Molle la Wyse,	William de Derleye,
Alice, daughter of Robert,	Roger Godwin,
Thomas le Fevere,	Alice, the widow of Nicholas of Uvera,
Alienora, the widow of Nicholas of Uvera,	Henry le Abbe,
Uvera,	Alienora, widow of Ralph of Uvera,
Nicholas le Jenene,	Henry, son of Alice,
William, son of Robert,	Henry, son of Henry,
John le Norreys,	William, son of William,
John, son of Henry,	William Campiun,
Nicholas, son of John,	William Orger,
Henry le Forester,	Matilda la Vidue,
Robert Pirekoz,	Richard, son of Robert,
Thomas le Halfweni,	William, son of Robert,
Robert, son of Robert,	Nicholas, son of William,
Peter Baret,	William, son of Nicholas,
Richard de Barue,	Nicholas Orger,
Agnes del Willehul,	and John de Barue,

and which cattle the Abbot of Burton, Brother Thomas de Pakinton, Brother Adam de Redemore, Brother Thomas de Makeleye, Roger Brani, Robert de Bromle, William de Thurleston, and Adam le Brune, had taken and unjustly detained, etc. Dated from Langeleye, 21st July, 8th year of our reign.

FOLIO 90.

On the authority of this writ, G. de Clifton, the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, directed his Bailiff of Wirksworth to release the cattle, on the tenants giving security to prosecute their suit against the Abbot.

MALICIA SYMONIS DE CLIFTON. (In red letters.)

On the 25th July, Symon de Clifton, the Bailiff of Wirksworth, gave up to the tenants seven oxen and twenty-nine cows which were at Huncedon, notwithstanding the protest of our serviens there that they belonged to the Abbot.

The Sheriff of Nottinghamshire also wrote in similar terms to the Bailiff of Repindon, but when the Bailiff came to Caldewall to replevy the cattle of the tenants of Magna Ouvra, on being informed that the cattle there belonged to the Abbot, he went away without delivering them up.

The tenants also brought a writ to the Sheriff of Staffordshire ordering him to replevy their cattle, and the above-named Sheriff sent the same mandate to the Bailiff of Pirehull, who coming to Bromley was informed that all the cattle there belonged to the Abbot: no cattle were therefore given up at that place. Upon this the villains of Magna Uvera went with their wives and children ("cum uxoribus et parvulis") to the King, who was then at Nottingham, and laying before him a grievous complaint of robbery and expulsion from their houses, "querelam gravissimam de roberia et expulsione domorum detulerunt," brought back with them new writs to the Sheriffs to replevy their cattle.

But on the 7th August a Court was held at Finderne, where many of the tenants of Magna Uvera acknowledged themselves to be the Abbot's villains, and prayed for the release of their cattle. They were told to present themselves at the next County Court, when an answer would be given them.

On the 8th August, in the presence of G. de Clifton, the Sheriff of Derbyshire, Sir William de Hondesacre, Sir Robert de Warda, Sir Robert de Staunton, Sir John Grim, Sir Alured de Suleney, Sir Ralph de Mungoy, Sir Henry de Braylesfort, and Sir Henry de Chaundoy, Knights, and many other freeholders, Nicholas, son of William (the Provost), and five other tenants, came and acknowledged themselves to be natives at the will of their lord ("nativos ad voluntatem domini"), and pledged themselves not to sue out any writ against their lord; and this was enrolled on the County Roll ("in rotulo Comitatus"). Henry Abbot of Uvera, and eleven other tenants, having appeared as plaintiffs against the Abbot, complaining that he and his men had come in the night to their houses at Uvera, and had unjustly taken away their goods and chattels, the Abbot defended the suit, stating he had taken none of their goods, because he had taken his own goods only, because being villains they held nothing "extra ventrem." And the said Henry and the other tenants by John de Lokinton their speaker ("narratorem suum"), said they were free men, and put themselves on the Country (*i.e.*, appealed to a jury).

The Bailiff of Morleston was therefore ordered to make inquisition into the fact, and return it to the next County Court.

William de Derleye and six others who had sued the Abbot came and acknowledged themselves to be villains at this Court.

FOLIO 91.

William son of Henry and thirteen other tenants who had sued the Abbot at the same Court, withdrew their plea; they and their sureties for the prosecution were therefore "in misericordiâ."

On the 9th August the Abbot held a Court at Finderne. William de Derley, born at Heanor, came and acknowledged himself to be the Abbot's native, holding at the will of the Abbot in villenage two bovates, and giving "Stuch" every year and "Marchetum,"* and on account of ancient customs two hens at Xmas and 20 eggs at Easter; and because he came freely ("gratis") he retained his lands as he formerly held them; and he gave for his transgression half a mark, and he swore fealty, and that he would come and go at the will of the Abbot.

William son of William atte Chirchestile came and acknowledged himself to be the Abbot's native as above, and for his transgression, and for two bovates of land which his father had held, and which Nicholas Orgar held, he made a fine of 3 marks, and he would do all as the aforesaid William (de Derley).

Thirty other tenants named submit and are re-admitted into their holdings in the same way at this Court.

The land of Alienora, the widow of Nicholas de Brunlaston, was committed to Richard fitz Robert, Nicholas Orgar, and Thomas le Halfweni to support the said Alienora, and for which they were to pay 10s. annually. At the same Court, Agnes the daughter of Henry Babon came and acknowledged herself to be a native of the Abbot, and made fine of 3 marks for 2 bovates of land, and gave half a mark for license to marry Henry de Henore, and made oath as the others.

On the Vigil of the Assumption three more of the tenants submitted, amongst them Henry son of Nicholas, the ringleader of the malcontents.

On the 13th September Richard Champiun and William son of Dobbe were conducted to Burton and put into the stocks (in compede) from the morning till vespers, which they prayed for pardon with great humility, acknowledging themselves to be the Abbot's villains. They were released for that night, and in the morning on the morrow they voluntarily submitted themselves again to

* *Stuch* appears to have been a manorial duty at corn harvest, when the best sheaf was claimed by the lord. *Marchetum*, or Maid's Fee, was a customary payment to the lord on the marriage of a tenant's daughter.—ED.

the stocks, and were released. William gave to the Abbot half of all the corn growing on his land for his transgression, and for a fine to have two bovates of land. Richard also gave half his growing corn to the Abbot. Two other tenants submitted on this day, and Henry the Forester, a native of the Lord Edmund (the King's brother), made fine of 20s. for his chattels and for permission to give up the land he held of the Abbot.

FOLIOS 94 AND 95.

Processus de francoplegio de Huncyndon non inveniendo primo per petitionem in Parlamento preterea per inquisitionem et certificationem ac demum per iudicium omnium Justiciariorum et Baronum de Scaccario prout sequitur.*

This is a long and intricate account of the process respecting the view of frankpledge of Huncyndon, Thomas Earl of Lancaster having denied the Abbot's right, and distrained his men to appear at the Earl's Hundred Court of Wyrkesworth.

The first instrument is a mandate of King Edward II., dated the 9th April, 17th year of his reign, assigning Philip de Somerville, Henry de Hamburi, and Roger Hillary to make an inquisition upon oath into the matter in the presence of the "custos" of his Wapentake of Wyrkesworth. The inquisition was to

* The best account of Frankpledge I have met with is in Palgrave's "English Commonwealth;" but even that learned author makes the mistake of confounding the View of Frankpledge with the institution itself. The View of Frankpledge, as is shown by the suit in the text respecting Hanson or Hunsdon, was the presentment made by a member of the tything of those things which pertained to the frankpledge, or collective liability of the members of the tything, and this presentment was made by a single inhabitant of the township, who was also called its frankpledge, or "francumplegium." Writers on the subject have hitherto assumed that all presentments had to be made by the Reeve and four men of the township. This may have been the case in some localities, and, if so, it would account for the importance attached to retaining the view of frankpledge at the Manorial Court, for the obligation to send five of the tenants of a manor to every Hundred Court must have been intolerable.

Palgrave also shows that in the later phase of the institution the Decenary or Tything was synonymous with the township or manor; and his account also clears up a difficult point in the Plea Rolls, where the defendants in some criminal cases are stated not to be in frankpledge, *because they were freemen*. The words "liberi homines" in these cases should have been translated freeholders, for it appears that persons were exempted from the frankpledge if their property was of sufficient amount to be considered as a permanent security for their good behaviour. Palgrave also states that for purposes of frankpledge villains were always considered freemen, and there are instances where they are styled freemen in the Anglo Saxon period. In the grant of the 40th of all movable property made to the King, 16 H. III., the villains are stated to have concurred together with the earls, barons, knights, and freemen, *i.e.*, freeholders of the kingdom.—G. W.

return whether "utrum predictum manerium in manus predicti Abbatis existens aliquo tempore hamelettum predecessorum ipsius Abbatis et homines in eodem hameletto residentes fuissent nec ne, et si etc. tunc quo tempore et qualiter et quo modo et si iidem residentes qui tunc fuerunt, fuissent liberi tenentes ipsius Abbatis an nativi sui, et si liberi tenentes, tunc de quo tenuerunt et per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo et quo tempore hamelettum predictum primo devenit ad manus Abbatis loci predicti. Et si iidem homines dum in hameletto predicto residebant hujus* francumplegium invenire solebant nec ne, et si sic, tunc qualiter et quo modo et ad quæ et qualia presentando et ubi etc."

[The inquisition was taken at Ashburne on the morrow of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, 17 E. II., and stated that Roger de Huncyndon, formerly lord of the hamlet of Huncyndon, had enfeoffed Laurence, Abbot of Burton, of a messuage and eighty acres of land in the said hamlet, which he held in demesne in the time of King Henry the grandfather of the present King, to be held by him and his successors of Robert de Thorp his lord by the service of 2d. annually; and the same Abbot afterwards acquired from Robert de Thorp the rent in question, and the service of seven free tenants of the said hamlet, who "attorned" themselves to the said Abbot for the same services; and all the aforesaid tenants rendered to the lord of the Wapentake 2s. 3d. "ad palefridum;" and the said tenants found a frankpledge ("unum francumpleggium") to make presentments at the said Wapentake of Wyrkesworth in co. Derby every three weeks respecting the infractions of the assize of bread and beer and effusions of blood, and the raising of hue and cry and wayfs when such occurred, and all other matters which pertained to the view of frankpledge. Also that all the said tenants were accustomed to plough with one "caruca" once a year at Lent for the lord of the Wapentake, who found them food, or else they gave 1½d., and they had to find a man to sow once a year in the autumn, or they gave a farthing. And afterwards the Abbot Thomas, the successor of the Abbot Laurence, acquired all the said lands and tenements which the said tenants held, to hold in demesne as of fee by the license of King Edward the father of the present King, and to be held of the capital lords of the fee; and after the said Abbot Thomas had thus acquired all the hamlet, which they now call a manor, he found no frankpledge, because there were no tenants resident in the said manor. And they say that Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, had caused the Abbot John to be amerced, and also the Abbot William, in the sum of £16 at various times, because they would not find a frankpledge to make presentments at the aforesaid Wapentake ("eo quod noluerunt invenire unum francumpleggium ad presentandum ad predictum Wapentakum ut supra, ratione manerii sui de Huncyndon"), and that the plea between the said Earl and the Abbot was

* Sic, but should be unum.

pending in the Court of the King's Justices de Banco at the time of the death of the said Earl.

A verdict was given in the Court of Exchequer at Hilary term, 18 E. II., in favour of the Abbot. It states, after detailing the facts as given above, "propter quod videtur Thesaurario et Baronibus et aliis prenomatis de Consilio Regis quod ex quo dictum hamelettum integre devenit ad manus predicti Abbatis in dominico et nulli tenentes fuerunt ibidem residentes predictus Comes injuste exigebat a prefatis Johanne et Willelmo Abbatibus unum francumpleggium ad presentandum ad visum predictum ubi viri religiosi non tenentur hujusmodi francumpleggium invenire pro terris quæ tenent in dominico, et in quibus tenentes non fuerunt residentes," etc.

FOLIO 97.

Pateat etc. nos Frater W. Abbas de Burtona etc. dimisimus etc. Nicholao de Greseley Clerico omnes decimas nostras garbarum villæ de Caldewalle provenientes tam de terris etc. quæ Willelmus le Child tenet etc. quam de aliis terris etc. pro quâdam summâ pecuniæ etc. quam recepimus. Habendas etc. a festo Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris proximo futuro usque ad terminum trium annorum etc. Dat. 14 E. II.

[N.B.—The above deed has been scored out by transverse lines across it.]

FOLIO 98.

Sciant etc. ego Galfridus de Greseley dominus de Drakelowe concessi etc. Domino Johanni de Stafford Abbati de Burtonâ etc. communam pasturæ per totam villam de Drakelowe cum omnimodis averiis suis levantibus et cubantibus tam in villâ de Drakelowe quam in villâ de Caldewalle omni tempore anni exceptis bladis et pratis et in Ruyhull et Rodemore post vesturam asportatam etc. Hiis testibus Dominis Roberto de la Warde, Alredo de Soleney, Henrico de Appleby, et Johanne Grym, Militibus; Willelmo, Clerico de Stapinhull, Petro de Lucy de eâdem, Stephano de Wyneshulle, et aliis. Datum apud Meysham die Jovis prox. post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tertio.

Fuit quidam Waclyn (de) Wynterton . . . qui perquisivit de Radulfo de Caldewalle manerium sive mansuram suum de Caldewalle qui dum predictus Radulfus . . . per accionem quod fecit cum eo, contulit se ad Dominum Robertum de Greyseley promittendo sibi xl. s. ut eum advocaret; cujus opere predictus Radulfus inde expulsus est et predictus Waclyn inde est seisitus; quo facto, predictus Radulfus cepit predictum mansum sive manerium de predicto Waclyno ad terminum vitæ. Set postmodum quia predictus Waclynus non inplevit promissum suum de predictis xl. s. predicto Roberto

solvendis, per eundem Robertum occisus est; cuius jus Johannes Irlond, dominus de Herteshorne et Willelmus de Stretton clamant habere.

[The writing on the rest of this folio is illegible from damp and discoloration.]

FOLIO 99.

“Inquisitio facta pro quintodecimâ de maneriis de Overa et de Appelby.”

This is an inquisition taken by Geoffrey de Greseleye, Henry de Braylisford, and Hugh Tenerey, the collectors of the fifteenth in co. Derby, by writ of King Edward, dated from York, 22nd June, in the thirty-first year of his reign, to inquire into the liability of the Abbot's lands in the above manors to taxation. The jury, viz., Robert de Muntjoye, Thomas le Pouer, Edmund de Aston, Roger de Somervyle, Ralph de Gurney, Ralph de Irlande, Adam de Linton, Peter le Porter, John son of Robert de Herteshorne, William Davy of Drakelowe, William le Palmer, and Thomas de Thurleston, “Clericus,” stated that the Church of Burton was endowed with Overa and its members of Appulby and Winshull excepting four bovates of land in Parva Overa and three bovates in Finderne, which were a lay fee, and that all the goods of the Abbot and Convent in those manors were “spiritualia,” excepting those which came (provenientibus) from the aforesaid seven bovates of land.

*Quod Vicecomes faciat esse rationabiles divisas inter terram ipsius
Abbatis in Stapenhull et terram G. de Gresley.*

This is the account of a suit in the county court between the Abbot and Geoffrey de Gresley respecting the boundaries of their respective lands of Stapenhill and Drakelow, the dispute including the right to three islands and a fishery. The Abbot in his claim states that his predecessor Nicholas de Abendon the Abbot, was seised of the lands, etc., in dispute in the time of King Henry the grandfather of the reigning King. The account ends by Geoffrey stating he had appealed to a great assize of the Lord the King, and the Abbot denying this fact, which would have withdrawn the suit from the County Court, “et ideo per considerationem Comitatus dictum est ipsi Galfrido quod perquirat sibi breve de ‘Pone.’”* [No date.]

Omnibus etc. Johannes de Greseley Chivaler salutem. Sciatis me concessisse etc. Abbati etc. quod possint acquirere de Laurentio de Ibestoke Clerico etc. unum mesuagium, unam carucatam terræ etc. in Caldewall, Lynton et Drakelowe, quæ sunt de feodo et dominio meo etc. Hiis testibus Hugone de

* A writ of “Pone” would remove the suit to Westminster. A record of proceedings such as this before a Sheriff sitting in full county is extremely rare, these courts not being Courts of Record.

Meygnell, Roberto de Gresseleye, Alfredo de Sulvy, Militibus; Willelmo de Ingwarby, Thoma Abell, et aliis. Datum apud Burton 30 E. III.

Ceste endenture faite le Dymemench posthem devant la feste Seynt Michell l'Archangele l'an du regne le Roy Edward tierz puy le Conquest trentysme entre l'Abbe et Convent de Burton sur Trente d'une part et Monz. Johan de Gresseleye Chivaler d'autre part testmoigne que come [refers to the Abbot's right of common of pasture in the manors of Caldewalle and Drakelowe, Sir John Gresley renouncing all claim to make further enclosures without the Abbot's permission.] Testmoignes Mons. Hugh de Meygnell, Mons. Aurey Sulvy, William de Ingwardby, Henry de Stanydelf, John de Fynderen, et autres.

FOLIO 107.

Assisa captr apud Meysham die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tertio corum Domino Radulfo de Hengham, Justiciario.

TRANSLATION.

An assize, etc., to make recognition if Geoffrey de Greseleya, John Fytun, and John le Meyster had unjustly disseised the Abbot of Burton of his common of pasture in Drakelowe appurtenant to his free tenement in the same vill, viz., in 10½ acres in two places. and 40 acres in another place, where he used to common with all manner of cattle for the whole year, and likewise of his common pasture in the open season throughout the open fields ("per totum campum.") The Abbot withdrew his plea, and a convention was made by which the Abbot conceded to Geoffrey and his heirs the 10½ acres of pasture as now enclosed, so that the said Geoffrey and his heirs could cut the grass every year, saving the Abbot's right to pasture after the hay had been carried; and the said Geoffrey conceded to the Abbot his right to pasture in the open season throughout the "campum" of Drakelowe.

Sciãnt etc. ego Henricus filius et heres Willelmi et Mazelinæ de Rolvestona dedi etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui in xix. acris terris et uno mesuagio in Huncedona quæ Ricardus filius Petri aliquando tenuit etc. H. T. Willelmo de Dygeby, Domino Roberto de Accovere, Ranulfo de Alsop, Willelmo de Thurleston, Henrico de Bromele, Willelmo de Stafford, Roberto de Swynesco, et aliis. (Et super premissis habemus finalem concordiam in Curia Domini Regis levatam in custodia Precentoris existentem.)

Universis etc. Rogerus Kokayn salutem etc. Noveritis me relaxasse etc. Mazelinæ relictæ Willelmi de Rolvestona et. heredibus suis etc. totum jus et clamium quod habui etc. in unâ bovatâ terra etc. in villâ de Huncedonâ. Datum apud Esseburne A.D. 1278.

Carta Mazelinæ de Esseburne de totâ terrâ et toto tenemento quod habuit in Huncedonâ.

Omnibus etc. Mazelina dicta Margeria filia Henrici filii Symonis de Schepesheved et Cecilie dictæ Lovote de Esseburne, salutem. Noverit etc. me in ligiâ viduitate meâ dedisse etc. Domino Johanni Abbati etc. totam terram etc. quod habui in villâ de Huncedona etc. simul cum homagiis, servitiis, releviis et eschaetis etc. H. T. Stephano de Irthonâ, Matheo de Knyvetone, Roberto de Wednesle, Ranulfo de Alsop, Henrico de eâdem, Ricardo filio Margeriae de Thorp, Johanne de Estecote, et aliis.

FOLIO 108.

John Deken of Bursicote had issue Felicia and Robert the Chaplain, and he gave Felicia in marriage to Symon the Carpenter, and he gave with her a burgage in Burton in frank marriage, and the said Symon afterwards acquired half a burgage from Robert Dixi and built upon it. Symon had issue by Felicia, Ralph, Lettice, and Ralph the Chaplain, and after the death of Felicia he married Basilia, who is now living. And the said Ralph who was heir to the burgage and a half was not decently maintained (non fuit sustinatus decenter), and Robert de Bursicote the Chaplain, the uncle of the child on the mother's side, took possession of the said burgage and a half by a conveyance (traditionem) of the said Symon for the maintenance and education of Ralph (sine cartâ.) On his death (quo morto) the said Ralph, son and heir of the said Symon (the villain of the Abbot), being made a Chaplain, made a fine with the Abbot to hold the burgage for his life.

After the death of the before-mentioned John Deken, one Ralph de Wytewyk married Isabella his widow, and had issue by her one Ralph, and Ralph had issue Robert Ronde of Bursicote.

FOLIO 110.

Omnibus etc. Johannes Abbas Monasterii de Burtonâ etc. Noverit etc. nos et successores nostros teneri et obligatos esse in perpetuum Decano et capitulo Lychfeldiæ in centum solidos etc. solvendos in Ecclesiâ Parochianâ de Sallowe annuatim Capellano qui in Capellâ Beatæ Mariæ per Magistrum Radulphum de Chaddesdene aliquando Thesaurarium de Lychfeld Ecclesiâ ibidem constructâ missam de Beatâ Mariâ Virgine et etiam pro animâ ipsius Magistri Radulfi et pro animabus Episcoporum Decanorum, et omnium canonicorum Lychfeldiæ ac omnium fidelium defunctorum in perpetuo celebrabitur ad duos anni terminos etc. Datum A.D. 1271, presentibus Magistris Johanne de Weston, Ricardo de Morleye, Willelmo de Henovere, Rogero Rectore Ecclesiæ de Northbury, Willelmo de Byrleye, et aliis.

Universis etc. Johannes de Derby, Decanus et Capellanus Lychfeldiæ etc.

[This is an Inspecimus of the Bishop's confirmation of the Chantry founded by Ralph de Chaddesdene, from which it appears that Ralph was *frater germanus* of Sir William de Chaddesdene, Knight. The initial of the Bishop's name was R.]

FOLIO III.

Sciant etc. Ricardus de Bentelega filius Johannis de Peccho dedi etc. Domino Laurentio Abbati etc. tres partes prati pertinentes ad unam bovatom terræ in eâdem villâ (Bentley) scilicet unam partem quam Hugo nutricus meus aliquando tenuit subtus villum et duas partes quas habui in dominio etc. H. T. Roberto de Thorp, Henrico de Alesop, Thoma de Benethlega, Rogero de Huncedon, Hugone de Benethelega, Henrico de Poretona, Henrico filii Elyæ, Nicholao filio Ricardi, Gilberto de Esseburna, Clerico, Adamo, serviente Abbatis Burthoniæ, Adamo Vinetario, Willelmo de Esseburna, et aliis.

Omnibus etc. Robertus filis Willelmi de Bentelega etc. Noveritis me remississe etc. totum jus etc. in omnibus terris etc. in Huncyndona etc. H. T. Matheo de Vilers, tunc Senescallo de Burtona, Willelmo de Sparham, Roberto de Charteleye, Radulfo Davy, Galfrido de Kingestona, Henrico Hardy, Roberto Tinctore, et aliis. Datum 10 E. II.

[The back of this folio contains another copy of the Inquisition of 31 E. I., respecting the liability of the Abbot's land in Over, Wynshull, etc., to be taxed for the fifteenth voted to the King.]

FOLIO II2.

*Assiza capta apud Derby pro molendino del Clif, anno W. Abbatis
ijj.*

[This is the official record of an assize of novel disseisin.]

[*Translation.*]

An assize came to make recognition if William, Abbot of Burton, and others named, had unjustly disseised William de Tymmor and Elizabeth his wife of their free tenement in Egynton, William and Elizabeth complaining that the defendants had disseised them of an acre of land.

The Abbot pleaded by Matthew de Vilers, who appeared for him, that William and Elizabeth were in seisin of the land at the date the writ was sued out, viz., on the 21st December, in the 11th year of the King's reign, and that the land in question was formerly in seisin of one Ermentrude de Stafford, the predecessor of the said Elizabeth, who is one of the heirs of Ermentrude; and Ermentrude had granted to his predecessor all easements pertaining to the Abbot's mill of Stretton, for the purpose of strengthening and mending the mill pool of it, and to take earth, etc., at their will for that purpose, and he produced the deed of Ermentrude. The jury find in favour of the Abbot.

FOLIO 113.

[*This folio contains the history of the persecution of the Abbot of Burton for fraudulently concealing and disposing of the goods and chattels of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded and attainted 17 E. II. The account (drawn up in the form of a memorandum) states that when John de Stonor, Robert de Malmerthorp, and other Justices of the King were at Tuttebury making inquiry into the forfeited goods and chattels of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the King's enemy, and of others his accomplices, at the Feast of St. Martin, 17 E. II., the Abbot of Burton was maliciously attached to answer before them, by the presentment of the Hundred of Pyrehill and the Liberty of the Bishop of Chester, for being illegally in possession (*per ipsum occupatis*) of £400 worth of the said effects. And the Abbot appeared and denied the accusation, and put himself on the Country (*i.e.*, appealed to a jury). The jury by the malicious contrivance (*per maliciosam procuracionem*) of John de Migners was composed of enemies and evil wishers (*malivolis*) of the Abbot, viz., of Sir Hugh de Menille, Sir Philip de Barinton, Sir Thomas de Pipe, Knights, and William de Freford, John de Migners, Roger de Aston, William de Tomenhorn, Robert Mauveysin, John de Benteleye, John de Perton, Geoffrey de Wasteneys, and Robert le Hunte, who falsely found a verdict that the Abbot had taken possession of £300 worth of the chattels of the King's enemies which had been forfeited, by which verdict the Abbot was attainted (*attinctus*) of the said £300.

Upon this the Abbot with several of the monks went to the King at Yoxhall, and solemnly swore before him that they were not guilty of the transgression laid to their charge; and the King of his own free grace promised them pardon for it. In the meantime there came a writ from the King's Exchequer to levy the £300 from the goods of the monastery, and the Abbot went again to the King at Derby, and a day was assigned to him to be in London at the Feast of the Purification, 18 E. II., to hear the King's will; and this was then declared by Sir Hugh le Despencer, junior, and others of the King's Council, to this effect, viz., that the Abbot and the monks who were with him, viz., Brothers Robert de Stapenhulle and Robert de Pakinton, should make oath as to all they knew respecting the goods of the Earl which had been in the possession of the Abbot, and that for the rest they should receive the King's pardon ("jurarent ad cognoscendum veritatem de bonis per ipsum Abbatem occupatis, † et de residuo fieret eis perdonum"); and they delivered the following statement upon oath to Magister Robert de Baldok, the King's Chancellor.]

* Here again is given, on account of its great historical and local interest, a part of the Chartulary, that, strictly speaking, pertains only to Staffordshire.

† It is evident that a part of the treasure had been traced to the possession of the monks, and they were suspected therefore of cognizance of the remainder which was missing.

Up to this point the account is in Latin ; the deposition of the monks is in French, apparently given in the identical words used by the monks ; it is therefore copied as in the original.

L'Abbe de Burton sur Trente e ses moignes jurez dient et convissent per lur seermentz qe denz paniers de cusine et deux coffres de hernays furent lessetz en l'Eglise de Burton tut despessetz et debrusetz e la sunt encore qi unges al profist de la maison ne vindrent.

Ensement un torche at . . . furent donez a danuz Symon de Boseworth moigne de mesme lai maison pur gentz le roi et un long cofre pur torches despecetz et debrisez fust illioet lessez qi nul bieu ne fist ne fet al Abbe ne a la maison. Ensement un Barhuyde fust lessez en l'Eglise le quel fust bailez al Abbe e demoert enqore en sa garde.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que par la monition l'Abbe en chapitre un moigne danuz William de Stoke convissoit q'il avoit achatez d'une femme apres le departir de Roi de Burton une pot ewer d'argent et l'Abbe li comanda q'il liverast al oepe le Roi e il ne voloit, mais dist q'il la avait venduz et despenduz les deners pur quoi e pur autres trespas il fust emprisonnez et l'Abbe apres fist pleinte de cele chose al Evesqe de Cestre en sa visitation e le moigne convissoit devant l'Evesqe q'il avoit vendu le dit pot pur un marc ou vint solz a ceo q'il entendent et l'Evesqe li assoltz et issint demorrent les deners devers le moigne.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que apres le departir le Roi de Burton l'Abbe fist enquere et serchier des biens des enemis selonc ceo qil fust . . . per le Roi et fist arester un sac ove naperie al oepe per le Roi et . . . convissoit devaunt Sire Johan de Stonore et ces compaignons a Tutteburi et furent prisez a diz solz d'une le Roi est serviz del Abbe per la mein le Viscount de Stafford.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que une coupe d'argent en le cas fust trovez prez del haut auter et portez al Abbe, et l'Abbe le livera al Roi tauntost a sa venue si cum le Roi, Sire Hugh, et Sir Robert de Welles sevent bien.

Ensement il dient per lur seermentz que unges nule manier des biens des enemis en lur mains ne a profist de la maison ne vindrent forsque les choses surdites mais lur biens de neignes dedens l'Eglise et dedens checun maison del Abbeie prise et emportez et lur mainers destruitz tesmoigne Dieu et tote loials gentz. Et Dominus Rex sui gratiâ dictas ccc. libras dicto Abbati perdonavit et literas suas inde fieri fecit sub hâc formâ patentes. [Here follow the letters patent already given.]

FOLIOS 114 AND 115.

Placita Coronæ coram W. de Herle et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Derbiæ anno R. R. Edwardi tertiî a Conquestu quarto.

[This is a repetition of the proceedings of 17 E. II. respecting the view of

frankpledge of Huncyndon, the question having again risen owing to a presentment of the jury of the wapentake of Wyrkesworth that the Abbot had withdrawn it from the Hundred to the prejudice of the King. The record of the former decision of the Court of Exchequer is produced by the Abbot.]

Placita de quo waranto coram W. de Herle et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus apud Derbi die Lune proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno R. R. Edwardi III. a Conquestu quarto.

[*Translation.*]

The Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to have free warren in his manors of Stapenhull and Overe and their members, and to have sok and sac, and theme and infangenethef, and *totum corrodium*, and that all his men should be quit of toll, *pontagium*, *passagium*, and all other customs. The Abbot produced the Charter of King Henry III. granting all the above franchises to his house; and the King's attorney, William de Denum, then prayed that inquiry might be made by a jury as to the use of them since the date of the charter.*

The jury say that from the time of the charter the Abbot and his predecessors had made full use (*bene usi sunt*) of free warren in the said manors, and of infangenethef in the manor of Overe and its members, but it had often happened that a robber taken open handed (*cum manuoperte*) in the manor of Stapenhull at suit of the peace (*ad sectam pacis*), was indicted in the Hundred Repyndon; and in the same way of infangenethef, they say it was not used in the manor of Stapenhull, and the Abbot had no gallows there. It was therefore adjudged that the said liberty of infangenethef should be taken into the King's hands. Afterwards Thomas de Tuttebyry and Robert de Fynderne made fine with the King of 20s. for the Abbot to have back the liberty, and the Abbot was told to erect a gallows there (*et dictum est ei quod levet furcas.*)

FOLIO 120.

This folio contains duplicate copies of the grant of Magister Ralph de Chaddesdene for a chantry at Sallowe, the confirmation by the Bishop for the same, and the obligation entered into by the Abbot and monks of Burton to carry out the bequest. The Bishop's confirmation is dated A.D. 1271, and is witnessed by Magister Alan Breton, Canon of Lichfield, Magister John Kerni, Rector of the Church of Sondiacre, Magister John de Cravene, Roger de Draycote, Clerk, William Teneri of Eyton, Dominus Roger de Eyton, Chaplain, and Magister Hugh de Eyton, Clerk.

* If fallen into desuetude, the franchises were disallowed.

FOLIO 121, *dorso*.

Concordia facta inter Abbatem et Dominos de Rodburne et de Langelega de communâ pasturâ de Merwinswode.

Noverint universi quod cum contentiones motæ essent inter Dominum Thomam Abbatem de Burthonâ super Trentam et ejusdem loci Conventum ex unâ parte et Dominos Robertum de Stafford, Henricum de Chaundos, Willelmum de Cavereswalle et Henricum de Bralesford et tenentes suos in Rodeburne et Langelega super approwementis factis per predictos Dominos Robertum, Henricum, Willelmum, et Henricum, in communâ pasturâ predicti Abbatis et Conventûs et eorum tenentium in Rodburne et Langelega pertinente ad manerium predicti Abbatis de Magna Overa, et unde predictus Abbas brevia novæ disseisinæ versus predictos coram Justiciariis apud Derbeyam itinerantibus impetravit anno regni Regis Edward nono; predictæ contentiones interventu communium amicorum die Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam anno supradicto conquieverunt in hunc modum, scilicet quod predicti Abbas et Conventus pro se et successoribus suis concesserunt pre-nominatis Roberto etc. quod omnia proveamenta sua et tenentium suorum facta et facienda tam in Rodeburne quam in Langelega firmiter et inconcussa absque omni calumpniâ vel impedimento predictorum Abbatis et Conventûs et tenentium suorum in Magna Overa permaneant etc. et quod licite possint se approveare de residuo vasti et tenementi sui salvis predictis Abbati et tenentibus suis liberum introitum et exitum per medium terrarum etc. tam per vias regias quam semitas usitatas et consuetas sine impedimento predictorum Roberti etc. Et pro istâ concessione etc. predicti Robertus etc. et tenentes eorum concesserunt etc. pro se et heredibus suis in perpetuum predictis Abbati et Conventu et eorum successoribus totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt vel habere potuerunt in communâ pastura predictorum Abbatis etc. de Magna Overa tam id boscis et vastis quam aliis locis ejusdem manerii ubicunque etc. H. T. Dominis Thomâ Tochet, Willelmo de Menyl, Egidio de Menyl, Willelmo Wither, Militibus; Radulfo de Burgo, Roberto de Mungoye, Rogero de Toke, et aliis.

FOLIO 123.

“A tous ceux qu cestez leteres endenteez verrount ou orrount Johan Cokayn Chief Baron del Eschequer nostre Seigneur le Roy et Hugh Huls Chivaler un des Justicez de Bank nostre dit Seigneur le Roy salutez en Dieu etc.” This is the decision of Sir John Cokayne and Sir Hugh Hulse, acting as arbitrators, in a dispute between the Abbot of Burton on the one part and Sir Thomes de Gresley, Knight, and Philip Oliver, Robert Oliver, and Robert de Walton (queux sount de retenue le dit Monsieur Thomas) on the other part, respecting divers lands and tenements in Burton which formerly belonged to one Sibilla

de Allerwas, and which was held by Sir Thomas of the Abbot and Convent for a yearly rent of 2s., and which rent the said Thomas had withheld ; also respecting the tenure of one Richard Wymer in Drakelowe, who held of the Abbot by fealty and the service of 5s. 6d. ; and of John de la Grene, who held of the Abbot in Lynton, and regarding likewise an assize of novel disseisin which the Abbot had arraigned against Sir Thomas Gresley in the County Court of Derbyshire respecting certain lands and tenements in Stapunhull.

By the award Sir Thomas is to pay the arrears of the rent owing to the Abbot, and to engage not to disturb or molest the Abbot and his men in future ; and the assize of novel disseisin is to be tried in Derbyshire, the Abbot and Sir Thomas engaging not to appear at the Court with more than twenty-four persons in their respective retinues. The award is dated the Wednesday on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist, 7 Hen. IV.

Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus etc. Thomas Gresley Miles et Johannes Gresley Miles filius et heres ejusdem Thomæ etc. salutem. Noveritis nos etc. concessisse Dompno Radulpho Heneley Abbati Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ etc. de Burton super Trentam etc. licenciam nostram figendi, cubandi, etc. fistulas plumbeas suas aquæ ductæ suæ in Stapunhull subtus et infra fundum nostrum et terram nostram in eâdem villâ de Stapunhull etc. H. T. Johanne Dedhek Domino de Newehall, Henrico Holand de Caldewalle, Thoma Calangewode de eâdem Reginaldo Roundell de Stapenhyll, Henrico de Caldewalle de eâdem. Datum apud Stapenhyll etc. 15 H. VI.

NOTE ON THE MEDIÆVAL MENSURATION OF LAND.

A large number of passages from ancient writers relating to this subject have been industriously collected together by Sir Henry Ellis in his "Introductions to Domesday," Vol. I., page 145, but the reader will rise from a perusal of them more bewildered than ever. It is quite clear that the same word had a different signification according as it is used as a portion of land under tillage, or as a measure of taxation. In some counties also eight virgates went to the hyde in place of four ; and a further source of confusion is engendered by the use of the same contraction for the words "caruca" and "carucata." The latter word is frequently used as synonymous with a hyde of land, and Orderic Vitalis speaks of the carucate *quam Angli hydram vocant*.

As regards the carucate, virgate, and bovate, the reader will find some very curious and interesting information in Seebohm's "English Village Community." The hide or carucate he considers to be the holding corresponding with the possession of a full plough team of eight oxen. The half hide corresponds with the possession of one of the two yokes of four abreast ; the virgate with the possession of a pair of oxen, and the half virgate or bovate with the possession of a single ox, all having their fixed relation to the full manorial plough of eight

oxen. There is much to support this view in the "*Extenta terrarum*" of the Abbey of Burton, temp. H. I. ; but the monks do not treat the hide and the carucate as synonymous.

Seebohm is of opinion that the normal virgate was about thirty acres ; but virgates of much larger dimensions are frequently mentioned on the Rolls, and I should be inclined to fix thirty-six as the normal number of acres to the virgate, viz., two bovates of eighteen acres each. But all that can be said positively on the subject is, that a virgate was the normal holding of the "villanus ;" and this holding included in addition to the land under tillage, rights of common on the manorial waste, and of pannage and estover in the manorial woods. The villanus in fact was really a well-to-do and usually prosperous tenant, with fixity of tenure ; for the obligation of his possession was reciprocal ; and though he could not remove from his holding, the lord could not dispossess him so long as he performed his accustomed service. There is no trace of servitude in his position or status, and Domesday always distinguishes the "villani" from the "servi."

G. W.

[FINIS.]