# 2. A 'MARGINAL ECONOMY'? THE ISLE OF PURBECK FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE BLACK DEATH

## THE APPENDICES

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# Appendix 1

# Settlement location and manorial reconstruction

No attempt to map medieval Purbeck (Fig. 2.1, published in printed text) can claim to be absolutely precise; there are doubts over the location of Swalland (see Kimmeridge, below), although the only three sites that would otherwise be classed as 'deserted' are Little Kimmeridge and its neighbour Chaldecots, both probably disappearing because of post-medieval landscape reconstruction around Smedmore House, and Moulham, near Swanage. There are very few field-names that suggest minor, lost settlements (Mills 1977). An example that probably represents many otherwise unrecorded coastal sites is a small inlet in Tyneham called Pondfield, probably the home of Robert de la Pondfalde, mentioned in 1288 (Mills 1977, 105). Similarly, millers living at their work-sites would not be represented. The heathlands probably facilitated many temporary settlements, such as the two crofts called 'Hoes' on the Wareham road, exempted from a grant made for right of pasture on heathland at East Creech; they may have been somewhere on the lane that passes through modern Furzebrook to Stoborough, but there are no further clues to their location (Hutchins i, 585).

There are two names of what seem to have been significant places in Purbeck that occur once or twice in documents, but without enough information for them to be located; they were probably alternative, temporary names for existing places. 'Puleinston' is said to have been in Rowbarrow Hundred in 1235–6 (*Book of Fees* i, 424). Richard Pulein had a knight's fee in 1242/3, but the reference implies a Swanage connection (*Book of Fees* ii, 752). The name might be an alternative for the Paulyn family, William Paulyn being at Barnston before 1327. There was a 'Pulleynston' associated for sheep-rearing purposes with the de Newburgh's East Lulworth manor in the 1460s (Soane 1987, 34), which might be the 'Polayneston' near Charminster (Mills 1971, 2). 'Hameleton' occurs two or three times in circumstances that seem to place it in Kimmeridge (Mills 1977, 71), but in the

*Nomina Villarum* it seems to be merely a synonym for Worth ('Werthe *quod dicitur* Hanelet': *Parlt. Writs*, 382).

Even if outright desertion was relatively infrequent, shrinkage is likely to have been a recurring process, in the later Middle Ages and into the nineteenth century. Hutchins mentions that enclosure in his own times had led to the reduction of many hamlets to single farms (Hutchins i, 462–3). Long Hyde in Church Knowle is an example of a process that led to total abandonment some time after 1840.

More problematic than a map that shows locations is one that attempts to reconstruct the boundaries of the early medieval manors. This can be done with reasonable certainty for a few, such as Cerne Abbey's Renscombe, but most are debatable (Hinton 1994). The RCHM attempted a reconstruction of the manor boundaries in south-west Purbeck as they may have existed when the Domesday survey was prepared (RCHM 1970, xxxviii). Much of it depended upon nineteenth-century parish boundaries, which probably do indeed for the most part date back to the Saxon period, though only Corfe has charters to substantiate the assumption. The RCHM traced sub-divisions from field boundaries, for which there is no independent dating. Although the tithe survey allocations (DRO) usually substantiate the RCHM, sufficient differences exist for alternative reconstructions to be advanced.

## 1.1   Tyneham

Domesday Book recorded four 'Tyneham' manors. The RCHM suggested that all four already existed as separate places, three at sites which had different names in subsequent medieval documents, and that all were still farms or hamlets in the early twentieth century. The westernmost is Baltington, probably the 'farm called after B(e)aldhere' or some similar Old English personal name (Mills 1977, 102), so its identification as a Domesday 'Tyneham' which has remained on the same site seems beyond question. The next site, Tyneham itself, is more complicated, because by the end of the thirteenth century there were two distinct settlements variously called Great, South or East Tyneham, and Little or West Tyneham. John Russell was stated to be lord of East Tyneham in 1285, and, with William Dyl and John de Smedemore, of West Tyneham (*Feudal Aids* ii, 23, 25). Although 'Little' Tyneham implies that it was the secondary settlement, it is there that the medieval church is located, and as West Tyneham it was an assessed vill in the fourteenth-century Lay Subsidies. The settlement is about 700 yards from the fine medieval manor-house and associated fields, at Great Tyneham, assessed as East Tyneham in the Subsidies. The RCHM took both these sites to be a single 'Tyneham' manor.

In the east part of Tyneham parish are North and South Egliston, names meaning 'Eggelin's farm', from
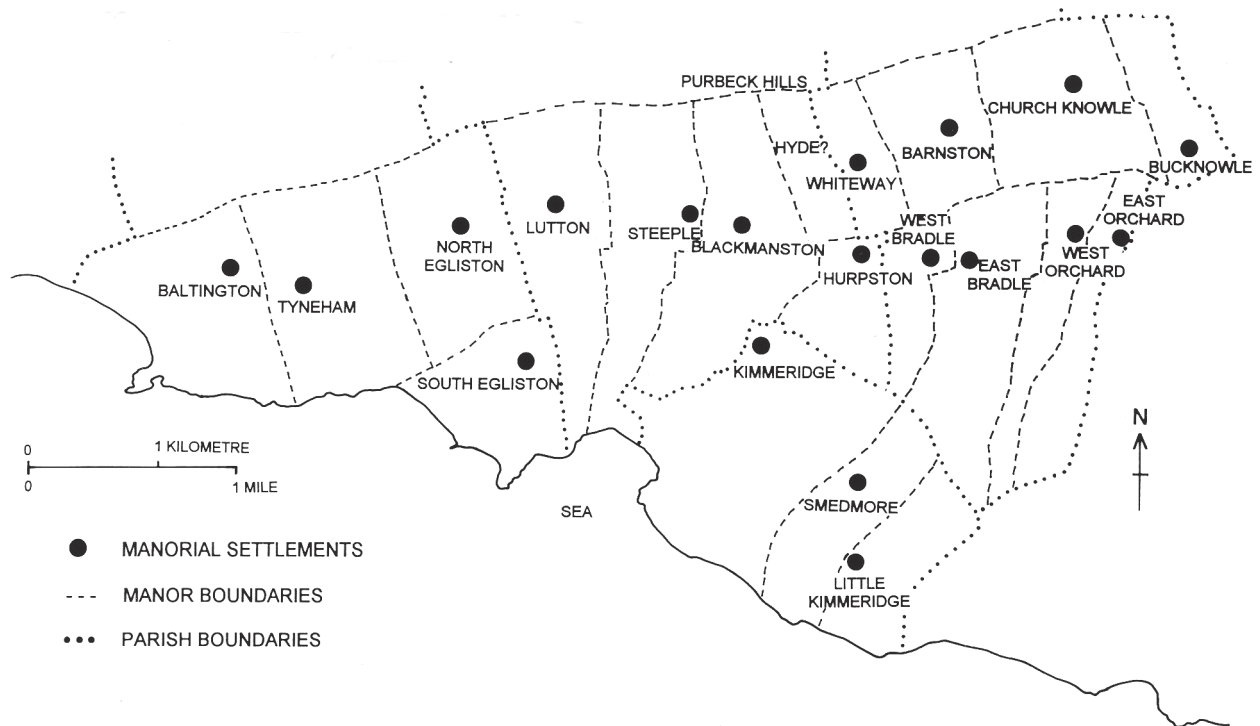
Figure 1.1: Reconstructed manor boundaries in west Purbeck

the owner recorded in 1202, when '*Agatha qui fuit uxor Engilini*' recovered one third of the manor (Mills 1977, 102–3). This division of Eggelin's farm may have led to the formation of the smaller unit, South Egliston, although the RCHM assumed that both were Domesday 'Tynehams'. Either or both places could indeed have been long-established before Eggelin's name became fixed upon them—but either or both could have been new sites.

One 'Tyneham' comprised only a single virgate, held in 1086 by Edric, a king's thegn and a reeve (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 84c; Williams 1968, 142), and one of the few Englishmen who prospered under William, acquiring various small units from another thegn, Saewin. Assuming that he was not benefiting from an artificially reduced assessment, a single virgate seems to indicate a unit too small to have been the basis of even the smallest of the later divisions, South Egliston. Edric's farm may have been no more physically distinct than those of the six anonymous thegns whose three and a half Tyneham hides were given to the Count of Mortain after 1066 (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 79d), and Edric's heir or heirs may not have been able to resist similar pressures, so that his small farm was subsumed with the rest. The RCHM reconstruction that places two Domesday manorial centres at North and South Egliston, and only one at Tyneham, could be substituted for one that divides all three between East and West Tyneham, and assumes that the Eglistons are later; or, if Edric's virgate was a discrete unit, the two Tyne-

hams and North Egliston would be a possible combination.

There was a fifth Domesday manor that can be located in Tyneham parish: *Povintone* is surely represented by Povington, on the other side of the chalk ridge, much of which is heathland (there were 700 uncultivated acres in the nineteenth century: Hutchins i, 614). In this area, the small and irregular fields that fringe the north slopes of the chalk and begin to reach out into the heathland beyond might be seen as indicative of a scatter of peasant farms already present by Domesday—' ... still much as it was when the Normans entered England: the demesne farm, the four villein farms along the narrow strip of arable' reads like a claim that the five units could be individually recognised, but the accompanying figure only puts symbols over Povington itself and Whiteway Farm (Hoskins and Stamp 1963, 19 and fig. 3). The latter may be correct, since by the mid thirteenth century there was a William of Whiteway (Chibnall 1951, 62), but no other discrete sites can be identified.

## 1.2 Steeple

The ecclesiastical parish north of Kimmeridge is Steeple. There was a single Domesday manor called *Stiple*. Within the ecclesiastical parish there are several names that justify locations for other Domeday manors. If Lutton takes its name from an Old English owner, Lutta (Mills 1977, 97), it too probably already existed, either

as a unit within one of the named manors, or as one in its own right, disguised as *Glole* an estate discussed below under Church Knowle. Lutton had been acquired by the Abbey of Bec by the thirteenth century, as had Blackmanston (Morgan 1946, 12). The RCHM reconstruction of these three units as Domesday manors seems reasonable (1970, xxxviii; Taylor 1970, 62 varies markedly from the RCHM in this area); their medieval boundaries probably survived to be shown by the nineteenth-century tithe apportionment, except that the east side of Blackmanston is doubtful once it has moved north of the parish boundary with Kimmeridge, and even there an extraordinary anomaly occurs. Kimmeridge parish has a single-field salient which leaves one Steeple parish field next to the sea to the south; the RCHM attributed that field to Steeple manor, but in the nineteenth century it went with Blackmanston, and it therefore seems likely that Lutton, Steeple and Blackmanston all had a single field fronting the sea. This was not to give each access to a common resource, however, as the coast here is a sheer cliff! It is as though the sub-division of some larger unit was done with a ruler rather than with any concern for practicalities, an exaggeration of the normal concern that long strips of land should give a balance of different terrains to ensure that each unit would be viable. How the Blackmanston farmers reached their isolated land, why or when they lost their control over a single field, and why it was taken into another parish seem to be equally beyond record or reason.

The east part of Steeple is complicated. The RCHM (1970, xxxviii) showed a single block of land for Hurpston, but there were two Domesday manors of that name, one a mere half hide (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 84a). They had been acquired by a single new owner, so if they had ever been physically separated, they may have been rejoined. To the north, the RCHM placed a unit not recorded by name in Domesday Book, Hyde. Hutchins recorded 'Long Hyde' as a long strip of 157 acres east of Blackmanston, now remembered as the name of a wood (Hutchins i, 606; Mills 1977, 97). '*Longa Hyda*' was held by Robert de Lytlebyry in 1285 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 23) and Henry de la Hyde sold a messuage and a carucate to Henry and Agatha de la Bere for £40 in 1315, but Mills suggested that this unit was the Hyde in Langton Matravers (1977, 38). There was a place called 'atte Bere' in Steeple in 1323, however (Mills 1977, 100), and a Henry de la Bere was assessed for 3*s* in Povington, relatively quite a large amount (Rumble 1980, 113); as Steeple was not a vill named in the Lay Subsidy list, assessments of its people in Bradle or Kimmeridge would seem more likely, but Povington is at least not impossibly far distant. The unit mentioned by Hutchins seems to have been broken up 1840, as there was then a house and garden called Hyde, but none of the adjacent fields belonged to it, and there is now not even a house there. Hyde could have been one of the Domesday Hurpstons, but it may have originated subsequently.

Like Tyneham, Steeple parish continued over the chalk ridge and included a lot of the heathland. Again, farm locations are almost lost; there were four Domesday 'Creech' manors, any of which could have been in Steeple, as West Creech and Creech Grange (a property belonging to Bindon Abbey) certainly were later. Either of those could have had an early origin, or have been later assarts (Taylor 1970, pl. 12 for West Creech).

## 1.3 Kimmeridge

Kimmeridge presents problems not commensurate with its size, one being that there is no tithe apportionment in the Dorset Record Office. There were two 'Kimmeridge' Domesday manors, and *Metmore* is clearly Smedmore. Whether either the later Chaldecots or Little Kimmeridge represent one of the two Domesday manors, or already existed in the eleventh century, is uncertain, an uncertainty made worse by the desertion of the latter, leaving no obvious trace of itself. Taylor's 1765 map marked it as an isolated cottage south-east of Smedmore House, which, as Maw pointed out, is approximately where Swalland Farm is now (Maw 1981, 137); she suggested that the name had been transferred from an earlier Swalland that had lain to the east, in Corfe parish, a transfer that was made because of post-medieval amalgamation of the estates. This would be unusual, particularly since the Chaldecots name was well-established. Swalland was in Corfe civil parish in the eighteenth century, but the ecclesiastical parish may have been different, with Swalland always parochially a small unit within Kimmeridge, acquired at some time by the Abbey of Shaftesbury, and run as part of its Kingston estate, with the result that it came to be administered for civil purposes as part of Corfe. Further east, Knaveswell was in Corfe civil parish in the eighteenth century, but in Langton parochial parish in the nineteenth, and no reason has been found to suggest that there was a name change there.

Like Chaldecots, Little Kimmeridge does not appear on a modern map, but still existed in 1811 to appear on the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey. Even the track that led to it has now gone, however, and it has been positioned on Fig. 2.1 (main text) by scaling up from the 1811 map. Although close together, the four sites are sufficiently far apart to be distinct, so Swalland and Chaldecots could have existed contemporaneously.

## 1.4 Church Knowle

Four Domesday manors, *Glole, Chenolle, Cnolle, Cnolle*, seem likely to have been associated with the parish now invariably called Church Knowle, its first element being a late addition to distinguish the vill from other units such as Bucknowle. Most problematic is *Glole*, a manor owned by Roger of Beaumont (Thorn and Thorn 1983,

80b, c). Most authorities have considered this a manor in Church Knowle, but some have placed it in neighbouring Steeple, seeing the name as a misrendering of (Lutton) 'Gwyle' (discussed by Mills 1977, 98). There was a priest in *Glole*, and there is no subsequent record of a church at Lutton—but there could have been a priest attached to a manorial establishment there, from which no church developed after Bec Abbey acquired the estate. No physical trace of eleventh-century or earlier work survives in Church Knowle church; to place *Glole* there is to assume both that a Domesday priest would have had a church, and that a church of the eleventh century would have been on the same site as the later; this is usually the case, but there are a few exceptions (e.g. Owen 1971, 5). The advowson of Church Knowle was held by the subsequent owners of de Beaumont's estates, however (Tennent 1963, 55), which seems to confirm that *Glole* was centred where the church now stands.

At least one of the four Domesday estates was not centred at the church. Barnston, a farm about one kilometre to the west, is not recorded until the late thirteenth century, but must have been named from its owner in 1066, Beorn (Mills 1977, 87–8). It was certainly a place of medieval consequence, because there is a fine thirteenth-century manor-house there (RCHM 1970, 43–5).

West of Barnston, a track goes over the chalk ridge, and is called 'Whiteway', giving its name to a farm. The track is not recorded in early documents in terms that suggest that anyone lived alongside it in the Middle Ages, but it was named in 1291 (Mills 1977, 90). The RCHM placed one of the Domesday manors there, and another at Bucknowle, also first recorded in the late thirteenth century (Mills 1977, 89).

Domesday records a single manor, *Horcerd*, probably perpetuated as the modern East and West Orchard. Although the distinction between East and West is not recorded until 1399, the Domesday entry indicated that there were already two farms, distinct enough for the larger to have been donated to Cranborne Priory (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 84a). The long narrow strips shown by the RCHM may therefore be justified. That does not seem to be true for *Bradle*, however, a single Domesday manor, which the Commission shows as two units, although a formal division does not seem to appear until the nineteenth century (Mills 1977, 88)—a single farm is shown on Taylor's 1765 map.

# Appendix 2

# Some manorial data on Purbeck fields and agricultural systems

The documentary evidence from various manors in Purbeck includes a variety of field-names and information on tenements. The implication of intensive use of the land for arable is borne out by surviving lynchets, most notably those mapped in Worth Matravers which were part of Worth manor (McOmish, this volume, main text). In view of these, it is particularly welcome to have data from Eastington, the next manor to the east of Worth manor, and from Langton Matravers parish, which demonstrate intensive use of the relatively poor and exposed limestone belt.

## 2.1   Langton Matravers parish

### 2.1.1   Langton Waleys manor

The June 1304 extent of Langton Waleys manor (Rushton, this volume, main text) has a long list of twenty-six *culturae*, ploughed lands or furlongs. Each *cultura* contained *acrae*, these internal sub-divisions probably referring to strips of land of different sizes, not measured acres. A few of the *culturae* are given locations, such as 'Binorthecoumbe *iuxta curie*', presumably 'next to the courtyard', as was 'La Eldedone', several entries later. This *curia* may have been The Court, near Pound Court Cottage, where the manorial court met until the nineteenth century (R. J. Saville, pers. comm.). Two of the lands were next to the Priest's Way, the path from Swanage to Worth that runs across the limestone plateau near the sea. In this area can be placed several with names ending in 'wathe', as downland there was labelled 'The Wathe' by Treswell in 1586 (Mills 1977, 42; on the Isle of Wight, 'wathe' seems to have been a synonym for 'cliff': Hockey 1982, 4). Only two lines after the last of the

'wathes', however, are references to holdings in the eastern and western fields of Ailwood, far away to the north on the other side of the clay vale, so there seems to have been no topographical coherence to make reconstruction of the field layout possible.

Another section of the June extent details pasture land, some probably of low quality as the name 'Hethfeld' implies. This was probably near Wilkswood in the scrubbiest part of the clay vale, where in 1586 Treswell mapped various Heath Fields. The woodland was also in this general area—the 'chapel of St Leonard' was a chapel of Wilkswood Priory in the north transept of Langton church (Saville 1999, 6–8). It is also revealed that not all the land was in Langton parish; there was a parcel in Swanage, and some meadow by the River Frome, on the far side of the heathlands at Rushton, west of Wareham (Mills 1977, 147).

The total of eighty acres of *culturae* given in the June extent should have been one-third of the manor's total, and although the acreages of arable given in the April extent do not total three times eighty, the care of the record of division is shown by 'Thornewathe' and a *cultura* next to 'La Parruke' being entered as including 'a third part of a perch'. Those entries probably mean that the income from each *cultura* was being divided into portions for Alice's benefit, not that she was being assigned the twenty-six named and that the manor included another fifty-two which there was no need to name. At first glance, there is some correlation between the twenty-four tenants of April and the twenty-six *culturae* of June, as though there had once been a time when each tenant had a strip in each field. If so, it has to be assumed that the salt-workers had strips in Langton, despite the distance from Middlebere, which would appear unlikely but for the Lay Subsidy which seemingly assessed one of them in Langton. The probability is that some of the tenants did not live and work in Langton either; the low-paying free tenants, for instance, may have been renting hay meadow at Rushton, or the parcel in Swanage. Others may have been involved with the marble and freestone extraction that was left unvalued. There is no mention of anything equivalent to the half hides which Robert de Sharpeforde and Richard de Smedemore were said to have held as free tenants in 1285 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 25); a William de Sherpenorde owed 4*s* rent as one of the six free tenants of 1304, but there is nothing to explain why two tenants had had such specific mention twenty years earlier. The highest rent paid by a free tenant was £1, owed by John le Kyng, whose name may be perpetuated in land known as King's Ground in Langton Wallis manor (R. J. Saville, pers. comm.).

### 2.1.2   Other estates in Langton Matravers parish

There is some documentation for the parts of Langton that were not part of the de Waleys manor. By 1279, Twynham Priory had acquired land there, and five individual

charters were drawn up, identical except for the names of the tenants; each holding was 14.5 acres, and a rent of 2*s* 8*d*. was charged for each. The tenants had hereditary right, but had to pay a heavy entry fine, £1 12*s* 0*d*.; a heriot worth 4*s* had to be paid by an heir (Chr. Cart., 675–9). The acreages are clearly units of assessment, not ground measurements, but why each one was half an acre short of a semi-virgate is perplexing. The difficulty is compounded by the added information that the holdings were formerly held by Robert Danvile, so they are presumably the land called *Uphull*' which was leased to Robert Danvile's son Peter, for which he only paid 10*s* p.a.—and which was said to comprise three virgates, so there is a half-virgate missing (Chr. Cart., 655–6, and 653). The rent seems to compare quite favourably with the 10*s* paid by the virgate holders who commuted their services on the le Waleys manor. The priory also had land in another part of Langton, as there was a reconciliation with one of the de Beyneville family who had originally given it (Chr. Cart., 674)—possibly at the same time as a de Beyneville had given Eastington, in Worth.

The advowson of Langton church was part of another manor, acquired by the Matravers family; this may have included the Domesday *Tornes*. In 1297, it comprised 'A hide of land, viz. twenty-four acres arable, eight acres meadow, and sixty-two and a quarter acres of pasture, with a court and one and a half acres of close, held of the king [for hunting services on the Isle of Wight] ...; half a hide of land held of John de Clavile; half a hide of land held of Robert son of Payn; and half a virgate of land held of Ingelram le Waleys; and there are 23*s* 5*d*. of assised rent and the advowson of the church' (*Cal. Inq. P.M.*, iii, no. 404). This suggests a manor with scattered holdings, not all in Langton, as the fitzPayns' estate was Worth.

A ten-acre residue of open-field cultivation visible to the RCHM south-east of the church (1970, 143) may have been part of the Langton Matravers manor, since Hutchins (Hutchins i, 630) says that its boundary was to the west of the church; as the advowson went with the manor, that is probably correct. Apart from that, however, the miscellany of property suggests that holdings in Langton Matravers parish were too intermingled for confident reconstruction.

Another minor owner was Wilkswood Priory, founded in Langton by 1190 when given land and a quarry in Worth (Saville 1999, 6–8). Before his death in 1264, Alfred of Lincoln gave the priory land which had been enclosed by a bank and ditch earlier in the century, called Berneswood (a name which occurs on Treswell's map of 1586 north-east of Harman's Cross; I am grateful to Martin Papworth for pointing this out to me). He also gave some very small parcels: 'one half virgate ... in Wichwenitnere five and a half acres and one perch ... one acre at the headland ... in the same furlong, half an acre and one perch ... Likewise in Heldeawest, four acres ... in Lameacrofte three acres ... in Litlecrofte

one acre and one perch ... (R. Saville transcript). These small parcels are identified as being next to various other people's holdings, but their precise positions is uncertain. Although Alfred of Lincoln's manor had become Langton Waleys, only one of the named fields seems recognisable in the 1304 extent—'Lameacrofte' could be 'Lambescrofte next to Presteweye'.

## 2.2 Worth Matravers parish

The lynchets that survive on East Man and West Man are discussed by McOmish, this volume, main text. There seem to be no surviving medieval documents for Worth manor that allow them to be named or associated with specific tenants.

Traces of much wider lynchets survive on the Eastington headland to the east. Those are on the estate acquired by Twynham Priory in the thirteenth century, and various field- and furlong-names were recorded in the fourteenth (Mills 1977, 69–70); as in Langton, locating them all may be impossible, but they again show the many sub-divisions that were being worked, right down to the coast.

## 2.3 Church Knowle, Steeple and Tyneham parishes

### 2.3.1 The Steeple manor

There are three extents for the de Clares' manor of Steeple (Rushton, this volume, main text). Only one tenant was named in 1296; his high payment of 18*s* 4*d*. may be represented by the seven free tenants in 1307 who also paid 18*s* 4*d*.—and by two who paid 18*s* 4*d*. in 1314, when two who had paid 8*s* in 1307 had disappeared. Carelessness could account for the recording of twenty-two *customarii* of 1314 as 'free tenants' in 1307; certainly the proportion of free tenants would have been exceptionally high if the latter record was correct. The 1296 'rents of assise' together with Geoffrey Ribshare's rent total £8 6*s* 4*d*., the total for rents in 1307 is £8 6*s* 9*d*., and 1314 would have totalled £8 6*s* 4*d*. but for the elision of the free tenants and the consequent omission of 8*s*. By contrast, the values of the various types of land are not consistent.

The de Clare manor comprised three separate properties held in 1086 by Roger de Beaumont. The extents do not say where any of the land was situated. In the nineteenth century, Steeple Farm was a narrow strip running from the coast northwards to the parish boundary on the far side of the chalk ridge, and it is likely enough that that more or less perpetuated that part of the medieval manor, since it had Bec Abbey land on both sides. Church Knowle was probably *Glole*; an attempt to recreate the boundaries of this land from documentary

sources concluded that there was intermingling with the fields of other manors (Tennent 1963, 18–19), though if the RCHM's reconstruction is correct, it was a discrete unit. The third element was *Criz*, probably the 200 acres of *bruera*, heathland, represented by one of the places named Creech on the north side of the chalk ridge.

## 2.3.2 Bec Abbey's Povington, Lutton and Blackmanston

The Bec Abbey custumal of 1247 does not reveal where all that estate's five virgaters, paying 5*s* rent (the same as the *custumarii* in Steeple in 1314), lived (Chibnall 1951, 62–3). Two were 'of Whiteway', names which may refer to holdings at the farm of that name in Povington, but which might place them in Blackmanston near the road over the ridge which gave its name to another Whiteway Farm. A double-virgater is named as Geoffrey of Lutton, which presumably locates him at the farm that still has the name today, and there was a John of Povington. The semi-virgaters, who paid 2*s* 6*d*., are apportioned, with four in Povington and eight in Lutton and Blackmanston (unfortunately undifferentiated), as are the crofters, with five in both Povington and Blackmanston/Lutton. The only other topographical information is that there was a meadow on the River Frome, which sounds like a small detached unit similar to Langton Wallis's Rushton, but there is no suggestion that anyone lived there.

The Povington court roll for 1248 supplies no further topographical information (Maitland 1889, 14), and the account rolls reveal only what the demesne produced and how it was disposed of—not what crops were grown in which parts of the manor. The rents were valued at £4 7*s* 5*d*. in 1289; this is slightly more than the 1247 total from the unfree tenants, but seems to confirm that if there were any free tenants at all, they were very few. Wheat, barley, oats and rye were all grown, as were small quantities of peas and beans; some of the first three grains were sold (for £1) as was wool (£2 1*s* 0*d*.) and cheese (unrecorded), which the tenants had to take to Wareham according to the custumal, whereas the accounts have the wool taken to Bec's estate at Brixton Deverill to be sold with the Wiltshire clip. The estate had a quarry, valued at 1*s* in 1283, but at only 4*d*. in 1289. There was also income from rents and a mill at Wareham (Chibnall 1951; 1987).

# Appendix 3

# Valuations and tax-payers

Purbeck's western neighbour is Winfrith Hundred, which has a mixed geology, including a lot of heathland, but lacks the advantage of stone or access to Poole Harbour. Loosebarrow Hundred is adjacent to the north of Purbeck, and Cogdean is the other Hundred that encompasses Poole Harbour. Both have very large areas of low-quality heathland, and are therefore reasonably comparable to Purbeck in terms of resources, though they lack the limestone. There are no ancient royal demesnes to create miscomparison, and there is no reason to see foundation of monasteries, such as Bindon Abbey, as unduly affecting the taxation picture.

In 1332, a broad average of £1 per 1,000 acres was being paid in south-east Dorset, except on Purbeck where the figure was about £1 per 2,300 acres, per 2,000 with Corfe (where tax-payers in 1332 were charged at the rate of one tenth, rural vill-dwellers paying at one fifteenth). Tax-paying numbers were fairly stable on Purbeck, where elsewhere there had been sharp drops in Bindon and in Cogdean; despite an increase in Winfrith, about 100 fewer people were having to find an average of about 1*s* 10*d*., with Purbeck averaging about a penny less per head.

Table 3.1 sets out comparative assessments and acreages for the two tax years with surviving lists of names. Table 3.2 gives figures to compare Purbeck towns and vills with others in Dorset. In the latter, Dorchester was selected for analysis because of the possibility of seeing whether any of its early fourteenth-century names could be recognized in the 'Dorchester Domesday', begun in 1395 (Draper 1995; Mayo 1908). This proved fruitlesss, however, as it is impossible to know if a Boghehere had become a Boucher by the fifteenth century. Draper's table of purchase prices (1995, 49–50) for properties in Dorchester shows generally much higher amounts than the £5 paid by Adam Cok for a Corfe messuage in 1305; the century interval between these records is one in which Keene reckons that such prices would not have been affected by inflation or deflation (1985, 183–4).

There is a slight chance that people named in other contemporary records, might be identified, such as the William Fog who was master of a Wareham ship that visited Exeter in 1312/13 (Kowaleski 1993, 126), but there was no-one of that name in Dorset, let alone in one of the ports, in 1327.

| | 1327 | | 1332 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tax-payers | Total Assessment, *£ s d.* | Tax-payers | Total Assessment, *£ s d.* |
| Rowbarrow Hundred[1] | 67 | £6 5 4 | 55 | £7 0 0 |
| Hasler & Rushmore Hundred | 132 | £7 3 9 | 136 | £9 4 2 |
| Total | 199 | £13 9 1 | 191 | £16 4 2 |
| Corfe | 22 | £1 4 7 | 23 | £2 1 4 |
| Total for Purbeck | 221 | £14 13 8 | 214 | £18 5 6 |
| Total acreage: 38,000[2] | | | | |
| Winfrith Hundred | 251 | £18 2 6 | 289 | £24 0 1 |
| Bindon Liberty[3] | 88 | £5 2 3 | 53 | £6 0 5 |
| Total | 339 | £23 4 9 | 342 | £30 0 6 |
| Total acreage: 32,500 | | | | |
| Loosebarrow Hundred[4] | 101 | £8 5 9 | 95 | £10 18 5 |
| Total acreage: 8,500 | | | | |
| Cogdean Hundred[5] | 442 | £27 12 11 | 351 | £30 14 3 |
| Total acreage: 33.000 | | | | |
| Wareham | 26 | £4 1 10 | 27 | £6 0 4 |

[1] Without two vills that were not in Purbeck
[2] Corfe parish was divided between the two hundreds, so only the total is given
[3] Geographically almost surrounded by the Hundred
[4] With West Morden added
[5] Including Poole, not treated as a town despite its recent growth

Table 3.1: South East Dorset hundreds: size, tax-payers and values

| | 1327 | | 1332 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Recorded tax-payers | Total Paid, *£ s d.* | Recorded tax-payers | Total Paid, *£ s d.* | Number of 1327 names not identified in 1332 | % | Number of 1332 names not identified in 1327 | % |
| Within Purbeck, boroughs: | | | | | | | | |
| Corfe | 22 | £1 4 7 | 21* | £2 1 4 | 9 | 41 | 8 | 38 |
| Wareham | 26 | £4 2 10 | 27 | £6 0 4 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 41 |
| Outside Purbeck, boroughs: | | | | | | | | |
| Dorchester | 62 | £5 4 3 | 53 | £8 15 11 | 23 | 37 | 14 | 26 |
| Blandford[1] | 17 | £1 2 0 | 21 | £2 1 0 | 7 | 41 | 10 | 48 |
| Examples within Purbeck, rural vills: | | | | | | | | |
| Church Knowle[2] | 19 | £1 4 0 | 19 | £2 0 4 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 32 |
| Rollington[3] | 13 | £1 6 4 | 12 | £1 10 0 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 33 |
| Worth | 11 | £1 2 0 | 7 | £1 2 0 | 4** | 36** | 0** | 0 |
| Examples outside Purbeck, rural vills: | | | | | | | | |
| Piddlehinton[4] | 27 | £2 11 0 | 26 | £3 6 6 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 19 |
| Holnest[5] | 42 | £2 11 7 | 36 | £3 3 9 | 18 | 43 | 11 | 31 |

[1]  Shaftesbury and other boroughs have several illegible entries, making comparison more difficult

[2]  West Purbeck, south side of chalk ridge

[3]  East Purbeck, mostly north side of chalk ridge

[4]  On the chalk, near Blandford

[5]  NW Dorset, off the chalk

*  Mills 1971, xii, includes Vykori and Loter twice; see Appendix 6

**  Excludes Matilda la Payne and the Earl of Oxford, between whom the estate passed in these years

Table 3.2: South East Dorset hundreds: size, tax-payers and values

# Appendix 4

# The towns of Purbeck

## 4.1 Corfe

Corfe was not a Domesday borough, but an abbatial house on the site of the later castle and a 'minster' at the church would have caused people serving those institutions to live at the foot of the hill at least by the eleventh century. William I took a hide of land from the Abbess of Shaftesbury in exchange for the church of Gillingham, and the area encompassed by the bounds set out in 1381 (Hutchins i, 511–2) may have perpetuated the eleventh-century acquisition. In effect, this was the triangle between the River Corfe on the west, the Byle Brook on the east, and the stream south of Corfe Common, perhaps also with meadow on the west side of the river, the 'North Castle' of 1586. King William and his sheriffs were not great town-founders, so it is more likely that any land other than the hill itself was taken partly for what it could provide the castle in the way of food and hay, and partly because it was necessary to have a clear field of fire from the walls, the 'killing-ground', rather than because of any intention to create a new borough. There are no records of disputes between the king and the abbesses over property in Corfe, so presumably Shaftesbury kept no property within the area. The only ecclesiastical holding appears to have been 'Felbake', a toft at the end of West Street, acquired in the twelfth century by Holme Priory (Hutchins i, 551–5).

Corfe was dignified as a borough by 1268, though was still intermittently referred to as a vill for the next century (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 102; similar lack of precision characterised another small town attached to a castle, Portchester, Hampshire: Munby 1985, 292). It also had a thirteenth-century market (Penn 1980, 45), where Purbeck fish were supposed to be sold 'at the cross' (Hutchins i, 499). Unlike Wareham, however, it was not represented as a borough in Parliament. It was not listed in the 1316 *Nomina Villarum*, but neither was Dorchester, so the omission is curious rather than significant (*Parlt. Writs*, ii, see 382). The nature of its trade is not recorded, apart from the building and other services owed to the castle (discussed above), and the contacts of the 'marblers' such as the William Canons. Unfortunately, none of the surnames recorded gives a clue to occupations—even quarrymen and masons are not traceable, perhaps because to call someone 'le delvere' would not have been sufficiently distinctive for Purbeck purposes.

In 1326, a writ was issued for the valuation of the dues and services owed to the king. The surviving inquisition gives much detail about Purbeck in general, and Corfe in particular. Although paraphrased in Hutchins (Hutchins i, 496–7), scrutiny of the original has shown omissions and inaccuracies, so a transcript has now been produced (Rushton, this volume, main text). There were, for instance, two water-mills, not one, Hutchins having omitted the more valuable. Their locations are not stated, though West Mill on the River Corfe and Castle Mill on the Byle Brook are obviously likely places. 'Free tenants of the vill' are then named, with their holdings and annual rents, followed by a sub-total. Hutchins stated that there were thirteen tenants in this first section of the Inquisition, which raised the hope that they might be identified as holding cottages on the fourteen frontages carefully mapped by Treswell in 1586 on the west side of West Street; but there are actually seventeen names, and although John and Edith Champion may have been husband and wife in a single property, direct reconciliation with the 1586 survey seems a forlorn hope—made worse by the failure of the sub-total to bear any relation to the stated rents.

The second part of the inquisition starts with the high-rental cottage held by Eva Bloweberme, stated as being 'here', which seems to mean within Corfe, since there is then a record of what the mayor had to pay, followed by more cottages and properties which are mostly said to be 'here'. There then come several items of income from outside Corfe, including some from the new borough at Newton, whose inhabitants are later revealed as having to pay heriots (entry fines to inherit property), which were lumped in with the profits derived from Corfe's court. Despite this augmentation, the value of the court, only £2 1*s* 0*d*., was very low by contemporary standards, and may be the most valid indicator of the level of activity in Corfe.

The different entries do not make for certainty about the number of houses or people in Corfe. There were at least fifteen 'cottages'; if 'plots', 'curtilages' and single 'acres' are all taken as potential building sites, the number rises to something between twenty-two and thirty (more if Richard de Cleywill's second holding, a messuage and two plots, was in Corfe rather than at Claywell, on the heath). Even the maximum leaves Corfe as a small place, as indeed its size before modern expansion would lead one to expect. If it could be assumed that there was no encroachment onto the space between the castle ditch and the market triangle, today a fully-

developed frontage with the 'Greyhound' and other buildings, but where Treswell in 1586 showed only three small tenements, and presuming also that no encroachment had been allowed onto the churchyard perimeter, as has now occurred, then houses along East Street and West Street extending as far south only as the right-angled bend in the latter might be envisaged.

The amounts paid for the cottages and curtilages varied widely. This is probably not a reflection of their actual value, as the payments seem likely to have been only ground rents, many of the tenants having another landlord between themselves and the king. The lowest rates of 2*d.* may be for tenements which were still paying the rent set when they were laid out, others having been renegotiated when entry fines were due, or being later developments on which the king had demanded the going rate at the time. There seems to be surprisingly little documentation on small towns; in a few bigger towns such as Winchester, twelfth-century 'landgables' of 5*d.* or 6*d.* per year were fairly typical (Biddle and Keene 1976), and on the deliberate plantations of the thirteenth century rents usually ranged from 6*d.* to 1*s* 6*d.* (Dyer, forthcoming).

That Corfe was regarded as a town is implied by its extra-hundred placings in the 1327 and 1332 Lay Subsidy lists. As the Subsidy assessments were based on estimates of the value of people's movables, not their houses or land, there need be no correlation between the two, but the only 2*d.* rent-payer who is recorded in the Subsidy is Robert Coleman, who was assessed in 1327 for the minimum payment of 6*d.*, the same amount as Henry Purs, whose rent was 6*d.* Further up the scale, William Burgois/Burgeys was assessed for 1*s* 3*d.* and paid 1*s* for an acre of land, and William Kyggel paid 4*s* rent for eight acres and was assessed for 1*s* 6*d.* The name of William Canon occurs twice in the Inquisition (and once as one of the jurors), apparently paying 1*s* for two different properties; this may be because father and son each ran a household, though there is only one appearance of the name in the assessments. Another name that occurs twice in the Inquisition is that of Nicholas Lenard, with rent payments of 6*d.* for a croft of one acre and of 2*d.* for a cottage. But 'John Lennard of Corfe' was one of the jurors, and although he was not paying rent, he was assessed for 1*s* 6*d.* in 1327. Similarly, Ralph Coke was a juror, a sub-taxer in 1327 and was assessed in 1332—but it was a Richard Coke who held a messuage for 4*d.*

It is alarming that so few of the 1326 rent-payers are named in the 1327 Susidy. Several may have been too poor to appear, others were perhaps landlords, not residents. A John de Clavile paid 6*d.* for a cottage, but was not assessed in Corfe; instead, the name appears in Worth and in Herston. Joan Coles, widow of Hugh, who had eight acres of land in Corfe, may have lived elsewhere, but it seems odd that there is neither a Coles nor a Cole taxed anywhere on Purbeck. Another omission is Eva Bloweberme; if her rent of £1 was corrctly recorded, she should have been substantial enough to be taxed. Alice Bloweberme had only a single cottage, on which she paid 2*d.* rent, so she may have been below the taxable threshold; but that there were two ladies with that distinctive name suggests a well-established family, yet it occurs in no other Purbeck record, and nowhere in Dorset in the Subsidy lists. In all, of the twenty-six different names recorded in the Inquisition as Corfe rent-payers, sixteen do not seem to have been paying tax either in 1327 or in 1332, and of the twenty-two people assessed for tax in Corfe in 1327, sixteen do not appear as rent-payers. These proportions seem even worse than at a larger borough, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, in which a 1322 survey and the 1327 Subsidy have been compared; about half the names occur in both lists, and a known holder of five burgages there was not assessed (Hilton 1996, 488–90).

As well as William Canon, the 1326 Inquisition jury included three others specifically said to be 'of Corfe', John Lenard, Henry Boneville and Ralph Coke. Unlike William Canon, they do not appear subsequently as rent-payers, although a Nicholas Lenard and a Richard Coke do. Ralph appears to have lived in Corfe, for which he was a sub-taxer in 1327, with William Canon. It is quite possible that he was the son or otherwise heir of Adam and Matilda Coke, who had paid £5 for a messuage in Corfe in 1305 (Feet of Fines). That payment, on top of which they paid 3*s* 4*d.* for the transfer rights, gives a very different view of the true value of Corfe properties to that given by the rentals.

Although a John Lenard was taxed for 1*s* 6*d.*, there is no Bonville in either the 1327 or 1332 Subsidy lists either for Corfe in particular or for Purbeck in general, though a Henry de Bonevile was a sub-taxer for Frampton Liberty in far-away west Dorset in the former year, and paid 4*s* in Alton Pancras in the latter. Yet the family was well-established in Purbeck, perhaps descended from Nicholas de Boneville, holder of half a knight's fee in 1242 (*Book of Fees* i). A William de Bonevile had a wife, Joan, described as widow both of him and of her second husband John Wakeman of Corfe Castle, in 1315 (Hutchins i, 672, 674). The dates just about allow her to be the same Joan as is mentioned in 1326 in relation to a property in Ulwell, near Swanage, and again in 1331, the latter in the will of Adam Laurenz of Corfe, a famous London-based 'marbler', who bequeathed 'To Joan Bonville my niece, the tenement with appurtenances in the town of Corfe Castle in the road called Estreet which I have by grant of William de Shorham and his wife Alice and Peter le Fisschere and his wife Edith, to hold of the chief lords of the fee for due service' (Blair 1987, 169). Apart from its topographical value in showing that 'marblers' interests did not only extend along West Street, for which the only evidence appears to be the chippings of stone observed in the 1920s, this bequest reveals four other people with property interests in Corfe in the 1320s, none of whom can be recognised either in the 1326 Inquisition or the Lay Subsidy lists. Adam himself would not have been in

either; his own home was in London, where he was probably the 'Adam the Marberer' who paid £1 in 1319 (Ekwall 1951, 319). He was not assessed in Corfe despite his property there, so he was presumably renting it out. He himself was not the principal tenant, as he held it from the Shorhams and the Fishers; yet neither of those names appears in the rental either. There were no Fishers in the Corfe Lay Subsidy lists, but there were two Schorhams, John and Thomas, both assessed for 6*d.*—and neither was listed in 1332; nor was there a Peter or an Alice in either list.

Adam had another property somewhere in Corfe, which had come to him from his father. As he held it directly from the 'chief lords', it is strange that no Laurence occurs as one of the king's tenants in 1326. The predilection for giving sons their father's Christian names could indicate that this property was the one bought for £5 in 1305, but the purchaser of that was Adam Coke, not Laurence (above). Adam Laurence left his tenement to his nephew William, surname unstated. There were several Williams in Corfe, the best-known of course being William Canon. A family connection there is more than likely.

## 4.2 Newton

Edward I's attempt to lay out a new town and port on the coast of Poole Harbour in Studland parish is well-known as the epitome of the failed urban plantation (Beresford 1967, 427–8). Although its name was never totally lost, little beyond the intent to create it as 'Gotowre super Mare' in 1286 is known (Penn 1980, 77). It has usually been assumed that it was to have been south-east of Ower, where Newton Farm is still the local name, Gotowre being linked by name to Goathorn Point, 'Gotoure' in the fifteenth century (Mills 1977, 44–5). Vestiges of the site may have been located in excavation (Cox and Hearne 1991, 91–2; Dodd 1994, 59–60); the ditch of an oval enclosure that has been revealed is not incontrovertible proof of urban intent, but seems more than would normally be associated with shore-line activity. A possibility has been mooted to the west (Welsh 1992; 1998), but the features observed there may not be medieval, and it seems too far from Goathorn.

A hint that there was still a recognisable place at Newton forty years later comes from the 1326 Inquest (Rushton, this volume, main text). The rents of assize owed by the burgesses there amounted to £1 8*s* 3*d.* annually, a small enough sum from an urban court, and a later reference in the document to the heriots of the men 'of the new vill' being lumped in with Corfe's court payments suggests that the Newton court did not actually exist. The only other mention of Newton is of the burgesses paying 9*d.* for the privilege of laying out nets, not a normal urban activity. The place had probably become no more than just another shore-line settlement, its royal connections linking it for administrative convenience to the king's town at Corfe.

## 4.3 Wareham

Wareham is on the north bank of the River Frome, so is not technically on Purbeck, though one of its medieval churches had a parish that included Stoborough, Arne and a large area of heath. The dates of the north and south causeways are not known, but the Stoborough road is likely to have been the principal route out of Purbeck since at least the Saxon period, when Wareham was the site of an important church and a *burh*. It had two moneyers in the late Saxon period, a castle and a decent sized population in 1086 (Thorn and Thorn 1983, 75a) and there was some twelfth- and thirteenth-century physical expansion (Harding et al. 1995, 89–90). Five *fugitivi* from the Corfe area (WRO, 2516, Kingston manor) were presumably examples of surplus population from the countryside seeking their fortunes in a neighbouring town. Wareham did not prosper much further. The de Clares had less than £10 from it in rents every year, and the market was worth only £4 to them, the annual fair 10*s* or less (Rushton, this volume, main text). The ground rent which they received from Twynham Priory for a burgage plot known as Deniworth wasa mere 3*d.* (Chr. Cart., I, 683). They seem to have ceded rights over the town court, as there is no mention of it. As £7 6*s* 8*d.* had to be paid to the Prior, their profit was unexciting to say the least.

Bec Abbey's bond tenants had to cart wool and cheese to Wareham in 1248, and grain from the estate may also have been sold, but the quantities were small (Morgan 1946, 50–1; Chibnall 1951, 62). The mill was worth £2 10*s* 0*d.* per year, but its other rent, probably a single tenement, was only 6*d.*, half what the de Clares received from a 'certain messuage'. Having efficient and market-conscious estate-owners in the area did not always benefit the local town as much as it might have done; for instance, by 1289 Bec Abbey was taking its Dorset wool-clip to one of its Wiltshire estates to be sold, depriving Wareham of visits from merchants.

Twynham Priory had holdings in Wareham, for one of which £6 13*s* 4*d.* changed hands (Chr. Cart., I, 683). Abbotsbury Abbey was given a messuage within the de Clare fee, at some time before 1269 (*Cal. Inq. Misc.*, i, 365). The castle declined in importance after the mid twelfth-century civil war, though royal letters signed there suggest a little flurry of activity between 1330 and 1333 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, s.a.). If the king had had high hopes of the port in 1324 when he ordered it to supply him with four ships—as many as he sought from Poole, though two fewer than from Weymouth—he was to be sadly disappointed, as the masters absconded to avoid their service (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 188, 194).

The Lay Subsidies show Wareham as the smallest and least wealthy of the Dorset ports, taking Weymouth and Melcombe Regis as combined. Poole was not taxed as a borough, so is not directly comparable; but its £2 2s 6d. is still well below Wareham on a *pro rata* basis. To add Hamworthy does not alter the relative picture much, and neither place had inhabitants paying anything like the 13s 10d. of John Alexander of Wareham. This is a little odd, as Poole would be assumed to have over-taken Wareham by then; its substantial stone warehouses give a completely different impression from the subsidies (Horsey 1992, 25-30, 34-50). Although Wareham was preferred as a landing-place for French millstones ('*transmarina*': Farmer 1992, 99), Poole ship-masters paid customs nine times at Topsham, the out-port for Exeter, in the early fourteenth century, against Wareham's single entry (Kowaleski 1993, 126 etc.). Similar ratios applied later; between 1390 and 1477, thirteen records of pilgrims licensed to travel from Poole contrast with only two from Wareham (Gutierrez 2000, 14).

The single Wareham vessel recorded as landing goods at Topsham was the *Soper*, master William Fog, in 1312 (Kowaleski 1993, 126); no Fogs occur in the Wareham Lay Subsidy lists. Some of the Poole masters' surnames are found in that vill or nearby, but only Richard Mone, who paid a mere 8d. in 1332 and nothing in 1327, is likely to have been recorded at Topsham, in 1317 and 1320. Being a master did not necessarily imply ownership, for boats were taxable, and a coastal vessel should have been worth more than 10s, i.e. fifteen times Mone's assessment of 8d. In Devon, the assessments of identifiable masters ranged only from 8d. to 5s (Kowaleski 1993, 19, n. 104), so involvement in the sailing of ships was less profitable than ownership of vessels or cargoes. (The only other Purbeck vessel at Topsham was the *Nunne*, of Studland, recorded twice in 1312 and 1313, with John Feg as its master (Kowaleski 1993, 123); there were no Fegs on Purbeck in the 1327 or 1332. Feg and Fog are probably interchangeable, suggesting a maritime family.)

Wareham was regarded as sufficiently important to be represented in Parliament, unlike Corfe. Between 1301 and 1341, seventeen different names are recorded as its Members. Of these, only four had both surnames and Christian names that occur in the Lay Subsidy lists for the borough, two had surnames that may be variant spellings, and three had a surname but not a Christian name in common. The only recognisable M.P. of any substance is Richard Chike, assessed for 4s $1\frac{3}{4}$d. in 1327, but only for 1s 6d. when a sub-taxer in 1332. Others paid as little as 1s, including Thomas Herring, M.P. in 1338, probably a relation of the much richer John Herring, who paid 15s in 1332. Even he was not the most heavily assessed person in Wareham, there being three from whom more was expected. Of the other eight Members, Walter Sparew could have been assessed for 3s 4d. in Blandford Forum, and John le Grete might have paid an illegible amount in Chilfrome, but the rest do not have both Christian name and surname in common with anyone in the Dorset lists. Either Wareham ran counter to the general assumption that the 'more important men of the town' represented it (Maddicott 1981, 72), or their service was regarded as a reason to have their taxation reduced. The assumption could repay further testing (McKisack 1932, 106 omitted discussion of representatives of the lesser towns in the fourteenth century).

| Town | Tax-payers | Total assessment | Average per head |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blandford | 21 | £2 1 0 | 23.5d. |
| Bridport | 44 | £9 0 4 | 49d. |
| Corfe | 23 | £2 1 4 | 21.5d. |
| Dorchester | 53 | £8 15 11 | 40d. |
| Lyme | 35 | £8 3 6 | 56d. |
| Melcombe | 30 | £9 0 6 | 72d. |
| Shaftesbury | 104 | £18 19 9 | 44d. |
| Wareham | 27 | £6 0 4 | 53d. |
| Weymouth | 32 | £6 1 6 | 45d. |

Table 4.1: Dorset towns in 1332 (from Mills 1971, xii. Note that Sherborne was not taxed at a tenth)

# Appendix 5

# Churches and vills

Church structure (from RCHM 1970 or Hutchins i) by ecclesiastical parish.
1291: Valuation for Pope Nicolas;
1341: Inquisitio Nonarum;
1327: valuation of vills in ecclesiastical parish, and number of payers (brackets: highest individuals; X = unreadable). From Rumble 1980;
1332: as 1327. From Mills 1971 (see 'Introduction' for explanation of the assessments and their problems);
1334: vill total only. From Glasscock 1975.

**Ecclesiastical parish, (Church) Knowle**
Church, 13th-cent. nave and chancel, N. and S. transepts; 14th-cent. W. tower.
1291: £6 13*s* 4*d*.;
1341: £4 9*s* 0*d*.

*Vill, Bradle*
1327: 7*s*, 10 (2*s*, 1*s*, rest 6*d*.);
1332: 10*s* 4*d*., 10 (3*s*, 1*s* 4*d*., 2 @ 1*s*);
1334: 11*s*4*d*.

*Vill, Creech*
1327: 4*s* 6*d*., 8 (X);
1332: 8*s* 4*d*., 9 (2*s*, 3 @ 1*s*);
1334: 9*s* 4*d*.

*Vill, Knowle*
1327: £1 0*s* 4*d*., 19 (3*s* 4*d*., 3*s*, 11 @ 1*s*);
1332: £1 4*s* 0*d*., 19 (4*s*, 3*s* 4*d*., 7 @ 1*s* 4*d*.)

**Ecclesiastical parish, Corfe (Castle)**
Only the W. tower survives of the medieval church. The present building is the same size as its predecessor, except that the chancel is 12 feet longer.
1291: £10 0*s* 0*d*., +£2 0*s* 0*d*. portion);
1341: £10 0*s* 0*d*.

*Vill, Corfe (taxed at one tenth in 1332)*
1327: £1 4*s* 7*d*., 22 (3 @ 1*s* 6*d*.);
1332: £2 0*s* 4*d*. (23, 4*s* 0$\frac{1}{2}$*d*., 3*s* 6*d*., 3*s* 3*d*.);
1334: £2 3*s* 0*d*. (1327 and 1332 figures include sub-taxers.)

*Vill, Afflington*
1327: 11*s* 6*d*., 5 (3 @ 3*s*);
1332: 13*s*, 3 (8*s*, 3*s*);
1334: 13*s*.

*Vill, Blashenwell*
1327: 7*s*, 9 (3 @ 1*s*, some X);
1332: 14*s* 8*d*., 10 (2 @ 3*s*, 2*s*);
1334: 15*s* 8*d*.

*Vill, Encombe*
1327: 3*s* 6*d*., 3 (1*s*);
1332: 3*s* 8*d*., 3 (2*s* 4*d*.);
1334: 4*s* 8*d*.

*Vill, Kingston*
1327: 4*s*, 5 (2*s*);
1332: 4*s*, 4 (all 1*s*);
1334: 4*s*.

*Vill, Ower*
1327: 2*s* 8*d*., 5 (8*d*., rest 6*d*.);
1332: 3*s*, 3 (all 1*s*);
1334: 3*s*.

*Vill, Rollington*
1327: £1 6*s* 4*d*., 13 (4*s* 4*d*., 4*s*, 2 @ 3*s*);
1332: £1 10*s* 0*d*., 12 (10*s*, 8*s*, 3*s* 6*d*.);
1334: £1 7*s* 5*d*.

**Ecclesiastical parish, East Stoke**
Church, rebuilt. Extant parts 15th-cent.
1291: £5 0*s* 0*d*. and 2*s* 1*d*. portion;
1341: ditto (only the east part of the medieval parish was within Purbeck).

*Vill, Holne*
1327: 8*s* 8*d*., 8 (X);
1332: 12*s* 8*d*., 9 (3*s*, 2*s*, 4 @ 1*s* 4*d*.);
1334: 14*s* 8*d*. (Robert de Holme, sub-taxer, paying 2*s* in 1327 and 1*s* 6*d*. in 1332, should also perhaps be included, solely because of his name.)

**Ecclesiastical parish, Kimmeridge**
Church, parts of 12th-cent. nave.
1291: £4 13*s* 4*d*.;
1341: £2 14*s* 0*d*.

*Vill, Kimmeridge*
1327: 10*s* 6*d*., 10 (X);
1332: 17*s* 4*d*., 11 (2 @ 3*s*, 2 @ 2*s*);
1334: 19*s* 4*d*. (John atte Mulle, sub-taxer, paying 2*s* 3*d*., should perhaps be included for 1327.)

**Ecclesiastical parish, Langton (Matravers)**

Church rebuilt. Described by Hutchins as having two aisles and a (west) tower; shown on an undated water-colour by H.Farquharson (W.Shipp's scrap-book in DCM, vol. ii, p. 32 as having a transept, not an aisle.
1291: £4 13s 4d.;
1341: £3 11s 0d.

*Vill, Langton*
1327: £1 5s 6d., 12 (15s, 10 @ 1s);
1332: £1 11s 4d., 14 (6s 4d., 2 @ 4s);
1334: £1 16s 4d.

**Ecclesiastical parish, Steeple**
Church, 12th-cent. nave, remainder 16th-cent. and later. Fine 12th-cent. chancel arch.
1291, £4 13s 4d.;
1341: £3 0s 0d.

*Vill, none recorded.*

**Ecclesiastical parish, Studland**
Church, 12th-cent. nave, chancel and central tower. Chapel, no record.
1291: £5 0s 0d.;
1341: £3 12s 0d.

*Vill, Studland*
1327: 11s, 8 (4s, 2 @ 1s 6d.);
1332: 11s, 6 (4s, 2 @ 2s);
1334: 12s.

**Ecclesiastical parish, Tyneham**
Church, 13th-cent. nave and N.transept. There was originally a triple arch at the end of the nave, which sounds as though altar niches flanked a narrow opening into the chancel, a late 12th-/early 13th-cent. arrangement (Hinton 1991, 74).
1291: £5 6s 8d. (+£2 4s 0d. portion);
1341: £3 12s 4d.

*Vill, East Tyneham*
1327: 4s 6d., 6 (1 @ 2s, 5 @ 6d.);
1332: 8s 4d., 6 (4s, 1s 4d., 1s);
1334: 9s 4d.

*Vill, Egliston*
1327: 11s, 7 (4s, 3s, 2s);
1332: 12s 4d., 7 (5s, 3s, 1s 4d.);
1334: 14s 4d.

*Vill, Povington*
1327: 18s 6d., 17 (5s, 3s, 6 @ 1s);
1332: 19s, 17 (4s, 5 @ 1s 4d.);

1334: £1 1s 0d.

*Vill, West Tyneham*
1327: 6s 6d., 8 (X);
1332: 9s 8d., 8 (3s, 2s, 2 @ 1s;
1334: 10s 8d.

**Ecclesiastical parish, Wareham, Holy Trinity**
Holy Trinity, Wareham, 14th-cent. nave and chancel. Arne Chapel, late 12th-/early 13th-cent. single-cell nave and chancel.
1291: £4 13s 4d., + 11s 6d. portions;
1341: £3 14s 0d. (parish includes a little of the town).

*Vill, Arne*
1327: 9s, 12 (X);
1332: 9s, 11 (5 @ 1s);
1334: 11s.

**Ecclesiastical parish, Worth (Matravers)**
Church, 12th-cent. nave, chancel and W. tower. Chapel, Swanage. No medieval data.
1291: £14 0s 0d.;
1341: £11 12s 0d.
Chapel, Worth, St Aldhelm's, 12th-cent. unitary nave and chancel.
1291, £1 0s 0d.

*Vill, Herston*
1327: 14s, 5 (5s, 4s, 2 @ 2s);
1332: 14s, 5 (5s, 2 @ 3s);
1334, 14s.

*Vill, Renscombe*
1327: 12s, 6 (4s, 3 @ 2s);
1332: 12s, 4 (4s, 2 @ 3s);
1334: £1 10s 3d.

*Vill, Swanage*
1327: 14s 6d., 4 (8s, 4s, 1s 6d.);
1332: 15s, 5 (8s, 3 @ 2s);
1334: 15s.

*Vill, Worth*
1327: £1 2s 0d., 11 (8s, 5s, 2s);
1332: £1 2s 0d., 7 (8s, 5s, 4s);
1334: £1 2s 0d.

*Vill, Whitecliff*
1327: 5s, 3 (3s, 2 @ 2s);
1332: 6s, 4 (3s, rest 1s);
1334: 6s(Laurence de Whiteclyve, who paid 4s, was a sub-taxer in 1332, but was not mentioned in 1327).

# Appendix 6

# *Sub-taxatores*

These were the officials who were given responsibility for assessing what their neighbours and they themselves should pay; unsurprisingly, their own payments tended to be on the low side, though even so it was not always a sought-after role (Willard 1934, 173, 207–8). Payments by William Canon and Ralph Cok (1327), and by John Vikeri and William Loter (1332), the sub-taxers for Corfe borough, were included in its totals. Canon and Cok were both normal tax-payers there in 1332, and for both the assessment had doubled. That does not imply that they had been unmasked in a massive fraud, however, as Parliament had increased the taxation rate and most people in Corfe who paid tax in 1327 paid more in 1332. Furthermore, the William Canon of 1327 may have been the father of the William of 1332 (see discussion of Corfe, above). The position of the two sub-taxers for 1332 is odd, however; John Vikeri paid 8*d.* as a sub-taxer, but is probably the same man whose name appears in the previous entry as John Vycory, paying 2*s* 11*d.*; he had paid 2*s* in 1327. The other Corfe sub-taxer in 1332, William Loter, was not a tax-payer in 1327; he also paid 8*d.* as a sub-taxer, but 1*s* as an ordinary subscriber. Why these men paid twice is unclear; either they were a bit ingen-uous, or as confused by medieval tax systems as at least one modern commentator.

The Rushmore & Haselor Hundred sub-taxers in 1327 were William de Cheldecote, paying 2*s* 6*d.*, John atte Mulle, 2*s* 3*d.*, and Robert de Holme, 2*s*, and in 1332 William de Chaldecote, 2*s*, and Robert de Holm, 1*s* 6*d.* John atte Mulle might be the man who paid 2*s* in Kimmeridge in 1332; if so, he had either not prospered from his earlier duties, or had learnt from them how better to disguise his movable property.

The Rowbarrow Hundred sub-taxers in 1327 were Richard Durneford, 1*s*, and Henry Talbot, 1*s* 4*d.*, and in 1332 Richard Durneford, 6*s*, and Laurence de Whyteclyve, 4*s*. The latter did not pay in 1327; two men with the Whiteclyve surname paid tax in 1327, but both also paid in 1332, so Laurence had not inherited from one of them. If he had managed to keep below the tax threshold in 1327, his relatively high payment and his official position in 1332 both suggest that he had a better eye for a dodge than his relations. Durneford's case is odd; as well as paying 1*s* in 1327 as sub-taxer, he put himself down (assuming it is the same man) to pay 4*s* in Herston. In 1332, he did not pay in Herston, so presumably his 6*s* as sub-taxer was a compound figure. Similarly, Henry Talbot went down as paying 3*s* at Afflington in 1327, so he had no tax increase despite the increased collection rate in 1332, and indeed saved himself 1*s* 4*d.* by not being a subtaxer.

Wareham's sub-taxers seem to have been drawn from its less affluent citizens (see above), although Henry Hod, who held office in 1327, was to serve as one of the borough's M.P.s in 1338. He assessed himself for only 10*d.*, but paid just 1*s* in 1332, when he was not a sub-taxer. In that year, Richard Chyke, who had been one of Wareham's M.P.s in 1311, served, and his self-assessment was 1*s* 6*d.*, considerably less than the 4*s* $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ he had been charged in 1327.

# Appendix 7

# Some recorded personal names, *c.* 1280 – *c.* 1342

1285: *Feudal Aids* ii; all unreferenced names are from Hutchins i, Mills 1971, Rumble 1980 or Rushton, this volume, main text. Not included: those accused of poaching in 1324 (except Henry de Smedemore), whose names occur nowhere else; several of the names of workers at Corfe Castle who were probably drafted in and who do not seem to appear in other Purbeck documents; jurors in the 1326 inquest (Rushton, this volume, main text), who have no known Purbeck connection.

Acelyn, Adam. Juror, 1285.

Actemulle (?Attemille), Wm. Juror, 1294, 1304.

Alwy, Richard. Inquisition juror, 1326. Sold property in Swanage to Edward Gold in 1330 (Feet of Fines, p. 11).

Andrebode, John. Juror, 1296.

Atteber', Henry. Trespass presenter, 1324.

Attemille, John. Trespass presenter, 1324 (spelt Atteville). Inquisition witness, 1326.

Aula, see Hall

Avenell, Robert. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Aylemer, Robert. Carpenter at the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript).

Balder, Henry. Juror at Encombe, 1285. Assessed for 6*d.* subsidy in 1327, 8*d.* in 1332.

Baldewyne, Nicholas. Juror at Blashenwell, 1285.

Baldewyne, Thomas. Paid 1*s* in 1327, 3*s* in 1332.

Balling, John. Corfe parishioner, 1341. Not assessed in 1327 or 1332.

Banside, Walter. Juror, 1296.

Baret, Henry. Juror, 1304.

Batter, John le. Juror at Egliston, 1285.

Bekke, Richard. Salt producer in Langton Waleys manor, 1304.

Beleiambe, Jordan and Amicia. Quitclaimed land at La Linche to John de Scoville, 1264.

Bere, Henry de la. Juror, 1307.

Beres, William de. Juror, 1304.

Beynevill, Richard de, Holder of one knight's fee in Estworth (=Eastington, Worth Matravers), 1236 (*Book of Fees* i, 581).

Beynevill, Walter de. Donor of Eastington (Worth) to Twynham (Christchurch) Priory, 1259–60.

Beyvill, Walter. Ceded land to William de Clavile of Leeson in 1288.

Biuneshall, Thomas de. Juror, 1304.

Blake, Robert le. Paid 6*d.* p.a. rent in Langton in 1304.

Bloweberme, Alice. Held a cottage in Corfe in 1326, paying 2*d.* p.a. rent. Not in Subsidies.

Bloweberme, Eva. Held a cottage in Corfe in 1326, paying £1 p.a. rent. Not in Subsidies.

Blund, Robert le. Supplier of stone for Eleanor crosses; possibly the Robert of Corfe who supplied stone to Westminster in the 1280s. Associates included his brother William and Robert Peny (Vellacott 1908, 333; Salzman 1952, 134; Turner 1841, 113, 114, 115, 123, 134).

Blund, William. Intermediary for a payment by his brother, 1291 (Turner 1841, 117).

Bobknolle, Alice de. Paid illegible amount in 1327. Presumably the Alice de Berneston who paid 2*s* in 1332.

Bond, Richard. Paid 1*s* 6*d.* in Wareham in 1327, 1*s* in 1332.

Bond, Terricus. MP for Wareham, 1311.

Bond, Walter. Assessed for 3*s* 3*d.* in Wareham, 1327.

Bonevile, Henry. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326, called 'of Corfe'. Someone of that name was sub-taxer for Frampton Liberty in 1327 and was assessed in Alton Pancras in 1332, but no Bonvile was named in Purbeck.

Bonevill, Joan de. Daughter of Ralph de Cerne. Before 1326, a tenant at Ulwell—see Stretche, Dionisia. 1315, described as widow of William Bonevill her first husband and of John Wakeman of Corfe Castle.

Bonvile, Joan. Niece of Adam Laurenz of Corfe, who in 1331 bequeathed her a tenement in East Street, Corfe. An elderly lady if the same Joan as Joan de Bonevill.

Bonvile, Nicholas de. Holder of half a knight's fee, 1242 (*Book of Fees* i).

Boneville, William de. Inquisition juror, 1270. Husband of Joan?

Boyeville, William de. Inquisition witness, 1299. Perhaps *recte* William Boneville, above (but not the William de Bonvile assessed in Swyre, west Dorset, in 1327).

Brand, Edward. Descendant of Robert Brend? Held a messuage in Corfe in 1326, paying two horseshoes worth 2*d.* as rent.

Brend or Brenda, Robert. Mason at Corfe Castle, 1280–94 (*HKW*, 622).

Bubcnolle, Hugo de. Juror at Creech, 1285. See also Bobknoll.

Bugge, John. Juror at Church Tyneham, 1285.

Bugle, John. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Burgeis, Richard. Was paid 9*s* 8*d.* for whitewashing at the castle in 1293.

Burgeys, Alice. Widow of William Burgeys of Corfe, 1291, when in dispute over land in Orchard with Hugh and Margery Wlgerton (*Cal. Close Rolls*, p. 202), but 'who was wife' of Thomas Burgeys when in dispute over a Corfe messuage with Emma Doket, 1312.

Burgeys, Robert. Paid 8*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1332.

Burgeys, Thomas, presumably dead by 1309, see Alice.

Burgeys, William, of Corfe. In dispute over an acre in Corfe with Peter Dogget in 1278. Dead by 1291, see Alice.

Burgeys, William. Held an acre and paid 1*s* p.a. rent in Corfe in 1326 (name transcribes as Burgois). Paid 1*s* 3*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1327, and 2*s* 1*d.* in 1332.

Burieis, Adam. Blacksmith at the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript).

Burieis, William. Supplier of stone, as above.

Cabbel, Robert. Husband of Girolda, in dispute with Hugh Nony over a messuage in Corfe in 1312.

Canon, John. Paid 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe in 1327, 1*s* in 1332. Juror, 1326. Was paid for supplying marble to Westminster in 1355 (Salzman 1952, 147). Described as Richard's son when sued for trepass in 1317

Canon, Richard. Supplied 429 ft. of marble @ 6*d.* per foot to Westminster, 1333 (Salzman 1952, 134). Was sued for trespass by Twynham Priory in 1317 (DCM, *Coram Rege* Rolls). Married to Alice.

Canon, Thomas. Was paid £30 6*s* 8*d.* for Westminster images in 1385 (Salzman 1952, 32).

Canon, William, father and son, of Corfe. Supplied 'marble' for Queen Eleanor's crosses, after 1290 (Salzman 1952, 134). Property owner in Corfe by 1288, and associated with John le Mayr in litigation. William Canoun received £26 13*s* 4*d.* from Exeter Cathedral '*pro marbre*' in 1309–10; thereafter he received or was owed various amounts, and was succeeded by his son by 1330–1. At that time it was noted that they had received £132 17*s* 5*d.*, and had had a 'courtesy' bonus of £4 0*s* 0*d.* in 1318–9; in 1331–2 the total was £140 5*s* 9*d.* A repairs contract for £2 14*s* 0*d.* was completed in 1333–4, with an extra 9*s* paid to William Canon's workmen, 1*s* for his expenses, and £1 1*s* 2*d.* for his horse's oats (Erskine 1983, *passim*). They had local involvement in Purbeck: trespass presenter, 1324; juror, 1326. William Canon, John Champioun and Edith Champion held two cottages and an acre in Corfe in 1326, paying 1*s* rent, and William Canon also held one curtilage, paying 1*s*. Sub-taxer at Corfe in 1327, paying 2*s*. Not sub-taxer in 1332, paid 4*s* 0$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* There is no record of their buying property elsehere—although Dorset had other Canons, some quite well-to-do, there is no record of a William Canon paying subsidy anywhere other than at Corfe.

Catel, John and William. Labourers at the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript).

Cauntemerle, Richard. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Caypyn, Nicholas. Held an acre and paid 1*s* p.a. in Corfe in 1326.

Cerne, John de. MP, 1312/3.

Cerne, Ralph de. Father of Joan de Bonvile. Married to Alice when in dispute over a tenement in Langton in 1285–6 (DCM, *Coram Rege* Rolls).

Cerne, William de. Sheriff, 1260.

Chalbot, Henry. Juror, 1304—probably a misrendering of Talbot.

Chaldecote/Cheldecote/Chuldecote, William de. Inquisition juror, 1270. Juror, 1286, 1289, 1294, 1307. Inquisition witness,1299. Trespass presenter, 1324. Juror, 1326. Haselor & Rushmore Hundred sub-taxer, paying 2*s* 6*d*. in 1327, but only 2*s* in 1332.

Champard/Champiard, John. Juror, 1294.

Champion, Edith. See Champion, John.

Champion, John. Supplier of stone, sand etc. to the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript). A 'king's tenant of Corfe' in 1299. Holder with William Canon and Edith Champion of two cottages and an acre in Corfe, paying 1*s* rent.

Chapelayn, Adam. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Chaplain, Hugh. Juror, 1296.

Chapman, Robert le. Free tenant at Langton in 1304, paying 1*d*. p.a. rent.

Chaunterel/Chanterel, John. Inquisition witness, 1285, 1299. Juror, 1304. Trespass presenter, 1324. Church Knowle parishioner, 1341.

Chaunterel, Roger. Juror, 1270.

Cheldecote, Mark. Held a cottage in Corfe in 1326, paying four horseshoes worth 4*d*. p.a. as rent.

Chepe, Wymerca. Wife of Thomas. Held a messuage in Corfe in 1326, paying two horseshoes worth 2*d*. p.a. as rent.

Chick/Chike/Chyk, Hugh. MP for Wareham, 1301. Juror, 1307.

Chick/Chike, Richard. MP for Wareham, 1312. Assessed for 4*s* 1*d*. in Wareham in 1327, and for 1*s* 6*d*. when a sub-taxer in 1332.

Ciggel, Philip. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Ciggel/Kyggel, William. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326. Held eight acres in Corfe in 1326, paying 4*s* rent p.a. Assessed for 1*s* 6*d*. subsidy at Corfe, 1327. Not assessed in 1332, but a Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Clavile, Adam. In a dispute over land in Leeson in 1288 (Hutchins i, 718).

Clavile, John de. There may have been (at least) three men of this name. One wasa witness to a deed in 1272 (Chr. Cart., I, 671). A John de Clavile of Morden was a 1285 juror with various Purbeck people (Morden is north of Wareham). One was 'of la Quarere' when Inquisition witness, 1299, and had presumably inherited since 1288 from one of the William de Claviles—this was almost certainly Quarr, in Worth, since he or another John paid subsidy of 5*s* in Worth in both 1327 and 1332. Either this John, or another, paid 2*s* in Herston, so had presumably inherited from William de Clavile of Leeson. One John de Clavil held a half-hide in Langton, leased to John Matravers in 1297 (*IPM* iii, no. 404), one was in dispute over a small property in Corfe in 1312 (see Nony, Hugh), one held a cottage there and paid 6*d*. in rent in 1326, one was a trespass presenter in 1324, one a juror in 1326, and one owed a load of hay annually to the castle, worth 2*s*. One was a Langton parishioner in 1341.

Clavile, Peter de. Witness to a transaction for Richard le Wyte, 1260x72. Owner of a quarry ('*quarrera*'), 1268—probably Quarr, in Worth, see John de. Bought a licence to make an agreement with John de Mere the younger, 1277 (DCM, ts i). Paid £10 13*s* 4*d*. for a property in Woolgarston in 1315.

Clavile, Walter. Worth/Swanage parishioner, 1341.

Clavile, William de. Three different men of the same name may all have been active in the late 13th century. One William was a witness, with Peter de Clavile, to a transaction for Richard leWyte, 1260x72, one had property in Creech in 1285 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 25), one was in dispute with Aubrey Waterfield over property in Rollington in 1285–6 (DCM, *Coram Rege* Rolls) and one was a juror in 1294 and 1304. In 1272, Wlliam de Clavill' exchanged land adjacent to his quarry with Twynham Priory (Chr. Cart., I, 671), which was probably Quarr, Eastington, Worth. In 1270 and 1272, William Clavile of 'la quarere' (presumably Quarr in Worth) and William Clavile of Leston (Leeson, in Langton parish but accounted as part of Herston vill) were co-jurors. The marble vein runs through both Quarr and Leeson. A William Clavile was the owner of a quarry at East Holme in 1278, and also in dispute with the Corfe constable over five oak trees in 1278 (Hutchins i, 495) and a landowner and juror in 1285 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 23). William de Clavile 'de la quarere' was granted a life tenancy of one hide in Worth by John de Derneford in 1287 for an annual rent of £1 6*s* 8*d*.: this quarry may have been adjacent to Quarr (Feet of Fines). In 1286 and 1288, William Clavile of Holne and William Clavyle 'de la quarere' were co-jurors. William Clavile of 'Lesington' (Leeson) was in dispute with Walter Beyville over land in 1288 (Hutchins i, i, 718), and was a juror in 1304. (In 1377, another generation of Williams, one of Leston and one of Afflington, were co-jurors.)

Cleywelle/Cleywoll. Held a cottage in Corfe in 1326, paying four horseshoes worth 4*d*. p.a. as rent. Paid 1s subsidy at Corfe, 1332.

Clodorig, Henry. Juror at Kimmeridge, 1285.

Cok, John. Tyneham parishioner, 1341.

Cok/Coke, Ralph de. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326. Subtaxer at Corfe in 1327, paying 1*s*, and paid 2*s* in 1332, when not a subtaxer.

Coke, Adam, son of Laurence of Corfe, with his wife Matilda paid 3*s* 4*d*. to transfer a messuage (and services) in Corfe from Elyas and Joan Nortegrove (named also as Portejoie), to whom they paid £5, 1305 (DCM, *De Banco* Roll, and Feet of Fines).

Coke, Laurence. Supplier of stone to the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript). Father of Adam.

Coke, Richard. Held a messuage in Corfe in 1326, paying four horseshoes worth 4*d*. as rent (presumably not a mistake for Ralph, whose name occurs in the same document).

Coleman, Robert. Held a cottage in Corfe for 2*d*. p.a. rent in 1326. Paid 6*d*. subsidy at Corfe, 1327.

Coles, Joanna. Former wife of Hugh, holding eight acres in Corfe and paying 4*s* 6*d*. p.a. rent in 1326.

Colyn, Robert. Paid 8*d*. subsidy at Corfe, 1327, and 1*s* (spelt Cosyn) in 1332.

Copyn, Richard. Trespasser, 1324.

Corfe, John de. Keeper of King's works in Ireland, paid £6 13*s* 4*d*. p.a., 1334–6 (Harvey 1984, 70).

Cosin, see Cusin.

Cosine, Thomas. Assessed for 2*s* at Renscombe in 1327, but not recorded in 1332.

Crab, Gilbert de. Juror, 1307.

Crych, Gilbert de. Inquisition witness, 1299.

Cuccle, Walter. Salt producer in Langton Waleys manor in 1304.

Cumeridge, Nicholas de. Juror at Kimmeridge, 1285.

Cury, Laurence de, of Renscombe. Alexander de Wendon's bailiff in Worth and Swanage, before 1324 (DCM, *De Banco* roll)

Cusin/Cusyn, Thomas. A frequent supplier of freestone, coarse stone, iron, sand, and lime to the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript; Hutchins i, 491). Possibly Thomas Cosine, above, or a relation. Cf. also Colyn, Robert.

Derneford, John de. Robert fitzPayne's bailiff when in dispute with de Cernes over a Langton tenement in 1285–6 (DCM, *Coram Rege* Rolls). Granted a life tenancy to William de Clavile de la quarere of one hide in Worth, 1287 (Feet of Fines). Inquisition juror in Langton, 1304. Derneford (Durneford), Richard de. Inquisition juror, 1326 (twice). Owed an annual load of hay worth 1*s* to the castle, 1326. Assessed for 4*s* at Herston in 1327, but was also a sub-taxer for Rowbarrow Hundred, paying 1*s*. He did not pay in Herston in 1332, but paid 6*s* as a sub-taxer. Granted life tenancies in Langston and Worth by Clement de Derneford, 1333. Langton parishioner, 1341.

Digenel, William. Paid 1s subsidy at Corfe, 1332.

Dil, Hugh. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Doget, Hugh. Mentioned in 1278, see Peter.

Doget, John. Ordered to open a quarry at Holne, 1278 (Vellacott 1908, 333). At Westminster in 1287, when '*Magister* Johannes Doget' partnered Ralph of Chichester in an agreement to supply Vale Royal Abbey with '*columpnas de marmore capitales et bases bene pollitas ... et tabliamentum*' at a cost of 3*s* 6*d*. for the capitals and 7*d*. per foot for the cornice moulding. Probably the John of Corfe who in 1291–4 was a supplier of marble for the Eleanor Crosses, as was Ralph.

Doget, (Sir) Peter. Supplier of sand, stone iron etc. to the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript; Vellacott 1908, 333). Land-holder Bradle in 1285 and in (Church) Knowle in 1293. Chaplain of Corfe Castle. In dispute over an acre in Corfe, which he settled for £5 in 1278 (DCM, i, 155).

Doget, Stephen. Inquisition witness, 1270.

Doket, (?Doget), Emma. Daughter of Reginald, in dispute with John Platel and Alice Burgeys over two messuages in Corfe, 1309.

Dormal, Peter. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Don, John. Paid 6*d*. rent in Langton in 1304.

Dunnesville, Thomas de. 1294 juror.

Dyl, William. Juror, 1283. Land-holder at both Church Tyneham and Egliston in 1285.

Ecnyntin, Walter. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Estok, see Stokes, de.

Eyr, William le. Owed an annual load of hay worth 2*s* to the castle, 1291. Possibly the same as Gilbert le Eir (both names would begin *Guil...* in Latin), who paid 2*s* in Swanage in 1332, but nothing in 1327. Held a messuage and twenty-eight acres in Swanage in 1352 (*Cal. Inq. P.M.*, ix, no. 622).

Fer, Thomas le. Paid 6*d*. in Afflington in 1327, but nothing in 1332. Despite that, he was considered substantial enough to be a used as a Corfe parishioner to verify the 1341 church asssessment.

Firse, Hugo le. Juror at Arne, 1285.

Focet, John. Plot-holder in Corfe paying 2*d.* p.a. rent in 1326.

Frankelayn, Roger. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Frend, Roger. Held two cottages in Corfe in 1326, paying four horsehoes worth 4*d.* p.a. as rent.

Foye, Richard. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Frye, Henry le. Corfe parishioner, 1341. Not identifiable in 1327 or 1332.

Fythel, John, 'villein'. Juror at Langton, 1285.

Garnier, Richard le. Juror, 1294.

Gentil, William. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Gervais, Thomas. Assessed for 1*s* in 1327 and for 1*s* 4*d.* in 1332, in Povington. Presumably related to Gervays, next entry.

Gervays, Thomas. Juror at Povington, 1285. Paid a fine of 13*s* 4*d.* in 1284 (Bec accounts).

Giffard, William. Paid 6*d.* at Knowle, 1327, 8*d.* in 1332.

Godwin/Godwine/Godwyne, Stephen. MP for Wareham, 1304. Juror, 1304 and 1314. Paid 1*s* 5$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* in 1327 and 2*s* in 1332, in Wareham. MP in 1332.

Gold, Edward. Purchaser of property in Swanage from Richard Alwy in 1330 (Feet of Fines, p. 11). Joint donor of a messuage at Whiteweye in 1329 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls 1327–30*, 393).

Goz, Robert. Paid 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1327, and 8*d.* in 1332.

Guldene, Sir Alan. D. 1362.

Guldene, [illegible] le. MP 1313. Note family also at Langton near Blandford (Hutchins i, 281–2).

Guldene, Sir Henry le, 'of Studland', 1311 (Whitecliffe, Studland, Ower and Rollington were grouped in 1316 *Nomina Villarum*). MP, 1331. Commissioner, 1333. D. 1335.

Gyffard, John. Juror at Knowle/Steeple, 1285. See Giffard.

Hall, John. Assessed for 1*s* 2*d.* in Wareham in 1327 and for 2*s* in 1332.

Hall: Thomas de Aula, MP for Wareham, 1306.

Hardle, Robert. Poacher, absconded from Church Knowle, 1313.

Haulle, Richard de la. Juror, 1304.

Hay, Richard le. Free tenant at Langton in 1304, paying 1*d.* p.a. rent, but dead by June of that year, apparently having actually paid 7*d.* p.a.

Haye, Henry de la. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Herring, John. Assessed for 2*s* 3*d.* in Wareham in 1327.

Herring, John junior. Assessed for 3*s* 7*d.* in Wareham in 1327. Presumbly the John Herring assessed for 15*s* in 1332.

Herring, Thomas. Assessed for 1*s* in Wareham in 1332. MP for Wareham, 1338.

Hill, Richard de la. Juror, 1294.

Holme, John de. Inquisition witness, 1299. Trespass presenter, 1324.

Honewyne, Edward. Paid 1*s* 3*d.* subsidy in Corfe, 1327.

Huldeway, Richard. Paid 1s subsidy in Corfe, 1332.

Hunt, Alice. Paid 10*s* p.a. rent in Langton in 1304.

Illewode, Gerald de. Free tenant at Langton in 1304, paying 8*s* p.a. rent.

Jerard, Thomas. Corfe parishioner, 1341, but not recorded in 1327 or 1332.

Kene, Thomas. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326.

King, Joanna. Wife of Robert.

King/Kyng, John le. Free tenant at Langton, 1285, and in 1304, paying £1 p.a. rent. Different person from John King of Corfe, below?

King/Kyng, John le. Supplier of coarse stone to the castle, 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript). a 'king's tenant' of Corfe in 1299.

King, Robert 'of Corfe Castle'. Involved in land transfers in Church Knowle, 1291.

Konquer, Robert. Juror at Knowle/Steeple, 1285.

Kyggel, William. See Ciggel.

Kynges, Isabel. Held two cottages in Corfe in 1326, paying four horsehoes worth 4*d.* p.a. as rent.

Lange, John. Trespass presenter, 1324.

Lanyngton, John de. Juror, 1304.

Latille, see Tille, la.

Laurenz, Adam de. Also known as Adam de Corfe. Supplying Westminster by 1307 (Vellacott 1908, 334, n. 34) and St Paul's, London, in 1313 (Salzman 1952 1312). Probably the 'Adam the Marberer' assessed in 1319 for £1 subsidy. In his will, 1331, bequeathed 'to Joan Bonvile my niece, the tenement with appurtenances in the town of Corfe Castle in the road called Estret' which I have by grant of William de Shorham and his wife Alice and Peter le Fisschere and his wife Edith … To William my nephew, … the tenement which I have by grant of my father in the town of Corfe Castle …' (transcript in Blair 1987, 169). An 'Adam of Corfe' had a wife named Edith, recorded 1337 (see Skammel: *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1334–38*, 386). This could be Adam Laurenz's first wife, and he her second husband, as his widow was named Maud in his will.

Lenard, John. Was paid 2*s* 6*d*. in 1282–3 for carting 80ft of stone for stringcourse to Corfe Castle from 'quarre', probably Quarr, in Worth (Bond 1883, 108), and for coarse stone (H. Faulkson transcript). A 'king's tenant of Corfe' in 1299. The John Lenard 'of Corfe' who was an inquisition juror in 1326 was presumably not the same one. Assessed for 1*s* 6*d*. at Corfe in 1327 and 1*s* 11*d*. in 1332.

Lenard, Nicholas. Held a cottage in Corfe in 1326, paying 2*d*. p.a. rent, and a croft for which he paid 1lb of wax worth 6*d*.

Lilie, John. Held a cottage in Corfe in 1326, paying 2*d*. p.a. rent.

Loter, William. Trespass presenter, 1324. Assessed for 1*s* in Corfe, 1332—and presumably the same man as the William Loter who was a subtaxer there, paying 8*d*.

Lovehater, Henry. Juror at Encombe, 1285.

Lovehater, Henry. Assessed for 1*s* 4*d*. in Knowle in 1332.

Lovehater, John. Assessed for 1*s* in Knowle in 1327.

Lovehater, Reginald. Assessed for 1*s* in Knowle in 1327.

Lytlebyry, Robert de. Holder of Long Hyde, 1285, and of East and West Tyneham.

Maltravers/Mautravers, John. For three men of this name, see Dru Drury 1943, 85–6. A load of hay worth 2*s* was owed annually to the castle, 1326. This may have been owed from Herston, as John Mautravers was assessed there in 1327 and 1332, paying 5*s*; the vill presumably included the east part of Langton, therefore, which was a Maltravers manor. One of the John Maltravers was a constable of Corfe Castle in 1326 and 1329, and a murderer of King Edward II, so he was in exile in 1332. His father, another John, was still alive,

however, so perhaps the assessors did not feel that it was prudent to try to take advantage of one member's absence to increase the allocation.

Mares, William de. Juror, 1294.

Mari, Nicholas de. Juror at Langton, 1285.

Mayne/Mayr, John le, of Corfe. Juror, 1270. In litigation with William Canon (Vellacott 1908, 335), and an Inquisition juror in 1326. See More, Mere.

Mayow, John. Supplier of marble to Westminster, 1355 (Salzman 1952, 147).

Mere, John le. 'the younger' made an agreement with Peter de Clavile in 1277 (DCM, i, 37), and laid stone at the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript). Presumably not the same John who also appeared frequently in the castle accounts as a carrier of stone and sand. One was a 'king's tenant of Corfe' in 1299.

Mill, William of the. Inquisition witness, 1299. See also Molendino.

Milor, John. Held a cottage and paid 6*d*. p.a. rent in Corfe in 1326.

Mochel, Walter le. Crushed in Peter de Clavile's quarry, 1268.

Mochele, John. Paid 6*d*. subsidy at Winfrith (near Purbeck) in 1327.

Moelis, Robert de. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Mogg, Thomas. Assessed for 1*s* 6*d*. at Studland in 1327, and for 2*s* in 1332.

Mogg, Walter. Mason at the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript).

Molendino, Henry de. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Molendino, William de. Juror, 1285. (?= Mill, William, above)

More, see Mere.

Moulham, John. Studland parishioner, 1341.

Moulham, Thomas. Studland parishioner, 1341.

Moulham/Mulham, William de. Juror, 1294. Inquisition witness, 1299. Holder of Moulham (in Swanage) in 1326, for which he owed an anuual load of hay worth 2*s*, and had to find a carpenter to work at the castle. Assessed for 2*s* 6*d*. at Corfe in 1327, and for 3*s* 2*d*. in 1332 (but nothing in Swanage). Swanage parishioner, 1341.

Mulle, John atte. Tyneham parishioner, 1341. cf. Attemille.

Mulrus, William de. Juror in 1296.

Mywewam, Robert. MP for Wareham, 1332. See Niwman.

Newman, John le. Owed an annual load of hay worth 2*s* to the castle, 1326. No-one of the surname was assessed in 1327 in east Purbeck (where all the other such services can be traced); Edward le Niwman of Kimmeridge seems unlikely, as he only paid 8*d.* in 1332.

Newman, Robert. Donor of property with Edward Gold, q.v.

Niwman, Robert. Assessed for 3*s* in Wareham. See Nywman, Mywewam

Nony, Hugh. In dispute in 1312 with John de Clavile over a small area of Corfe, and with Robert and Gerolda Cabbel over a messuage in the vill (DCM, *De Banco* roll).

Nortegrove (or Portejoie), Elias. With Joan, his wife, transferred a messuage in Corfe to Adam Coke, 1305.

Nyweman, Edward. Kimmeridge parishioner, 1341.

Nywman, Robert. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Paulyn, William. Exchanged Baltington, in Tyneham, for Barneston, in Church Knowle, with John de Stokes. Assessed for illegible amount in 1327 in West Tyneham, and for 2*s* in 1332.

Payn, Bartholomew. Juror, 1304.

Payn/fitzPayn, Robert. 1264, an heir of Alfred de Lincoln, acquired 25 knights' fees (*IPM* i, no. 580), d. 1282 (*IPM* ii, no. 403). His heir held half a fee in Worth from the heirs of William de Brueres, 1303, and John de la Tille held one from him in 1285 [presumably via Roger Tilly, 1086, Rollington].

Payn, Mathilde. Juror, 1294.

Peny, Hugh. Paid 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1327.

Peny, Robert. Marble supplier associated with Robert le Blund, 1291 (Turner 1841, 115).

Pepe, Hugo le. Paid fine of £1 10*s* 0*d.* in 1284 (Bec accounts). See Pope.

Platel, John. Husband of Joan, in dispute with Alice Doket over a messuage in Corfe, 1309. Assessed for 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe in 1327.

Platel, Peter. Stone-layer at Corfe in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript).

Platel, Robert. Son of Peter, also a stone-layer.

Pollard, Richard. Juror at Bradle in 1285. Held a half-carucate in Church Knowle in 1293.

Pollard, William. Granted land in Church Knowle to Robert and Joanna King of Corfe Castle, temp. Ed. I.

Ponsond, Christina, wife of John. Owned a house in Swanage in 1277, when imprisoned (DCM, CRR i).

Ponsond, Joan. In dispute over a Langton tenement in 1285–6 (DCM, CRR iii).

Ponsond/Poundson, John. Held a knight's fee in 1299 (*IPM* iii, no. 541) and half of one in 1303 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 37).

Pope, Hugo. Assessed for 1s in Povington in 1327 and 1332. See Pepe.

Portejoie, see Nortegrove.

Povington, Geoffrey de. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Prest, John le. Juror, 1307.

Purs, Henry.Inquisition juror, 1326. Held a cottage and paid 6*d.* p.a. rent in Corfe in 1326. Assessed for 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe in 1327, but nothing in 1332.

Pychstone, Nicholas de. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Pyk, John. Worth/Swanage parishioner, 1341, but not recorded in 1327 or 1332.

Randolph, Robert. Juror at (Church) Tyneham, 1285.

Randolph, William. Paid an illegible amount at Tyneham in 1327, and 3*s* in 1332.

Ribshare, Geoffrey. Paid 18*s* 4*d.* rent at Steeple in 1296.

Richard, Ralph. Juror at Arne, 1285.

Russell, John. Lord of East Tyneham in 1285, and with William Dyl and John de Smedemore of West Tyneham. Juror, 1326.

Russell, Matthew. Lord of Bradle, 1285 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 25).

Russell, Peter. Juror, 1307.

Russell, Ralph. Holder of three and a half fees etc., 1242 (*Book of Fees* i).

Russell, Roger. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Russell, Thomas. Juror, 1283.

Russell, William. Juror, 1307. In 1316 Nomina Villarum. Associated with Arne, 'Blackyngworth' and Tyneham.

Schoreham, John. Paid 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1327.

Schoreman, Thomas. Paid 6*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1327.

Scovile/de Scofille, John de. Acquired land at La Linche, 1264. Juror, 1286.

Scovile, Philip and Robert. Lands divided, 1302.

Scovile, William. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326. Paid annual rent of 1lb of pepper worth 12*d.* for enclosing a meadow at Corfe in 1326. Assessed for 3*s* in Afflington in 1327 and 2*s* in 1332. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Scroyle, Philip. Mason of Corfe, employed at the castle, 1290 (*HKW*, 622).

Scyndelove, Thomas. Juror at East Tyneham in 1285.

Sharpeford, Robert de. 'Free tenant' and juror at Langton in 1285.

Sharpeford, William de. Juror at Creech, 1285.

Sherpenord, William de. A free tenant paying 4*s* rent in Langton in 1304.

Sherard, Henry. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Skammel, Edith. Mother of Richard and owner of property in Shaftesbury; described as 'wife of Adam of Corfe' in 1337 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls 1334–38*, 386), though she must already by then have been dead for some years if she had been Adam Laurenz's wife, and he must have remarried before his own death, his widow being named as Maud in his will.

Smedemore, Henry de. Accused of poaching, 1324. No assessments, 1327 or 1332. Steeple parishioner, 1341.

Smedemore, John de. Juror, 1291, 1294, 1304, 1307. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326. No assessment entry for 1327, entered for 3*s* in Kimmeridge in 1332.

Smedemore, Richard de. Inquisition juror, 1270, 1285. 'Free tenant' when a Langton juror in 1285.

Smyth, John le. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Snaw, William. Assessed for 1*s* 6*d.* at Corfe, 1327, and 3*s* 6*d.* in 1332.

Snow, William. Paid 10*s* rent in Langton, 1304.

Sparewe, Walter. Juror, 1307.

Sperke, Walter. Salt producer in Lanton Waleys manor in 1304.

Spore, Robert. Held a cottage and paid 6*d.* rent in Corfe in 1326.

Sprot, William. Juror, 1285.

Stephne, John. Paid 9*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1327.

Steppe, John. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Stokes, Galfridus. Father of John.

Stokes, John de. Second son of Galfridus. Juror, 1285. Inquisition witness, 1299. Holder of Barnston, in Church Knowle, with his wife, Alice. Stokes, Sir William de. Elder son of Eudo. Fined 50 marks, payable in instalments, for poaching deer, 1275–6. Dead by 1285 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 175, 263, 336).

Stokes, William de. Son of above. Described as 'chivaler' when accused of poaching fish in Wareham in 1327 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls 1327–30*, 349). An MP in 1331.

Stretche, Dionisia. Paid £1 p.a. for a tenement at Oulewell (Ulwell, in Swanage) that had been Joan de Bonville's, 1326.

Stuune, John. Assessed for 8*d.* subsidy at Corfe, 1332.

Stynor, William. Trespass presenter, 1324. Assessed for 3*s* subsidy at Corfe, 1327, and 2*s* in 1332.

Sykeman, Robert le. Juror, 1307.

Talbot, Alfred. Juror in 1294.

Talebot, Aubrey. Inquisition witness, 1299.

Talbot, Henry. Juror, 1294, 1299. Holder of a knight's fee in Godlingstone, 1299, from William de Gouyz (*IPM* iii, no. 541) and a half fee in Swanage in 1303 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 37). Juror, 1304. Trespass presenter, 1324. Juror 1326, when he owed an annual load of hay worth 2*s* to the castle. Trespass presenter, 1324. Assessed for 3*s* in Afflington in 1327 and 1332, but also a sub-taxer paying 1*s* 4*d.* in 1327. Worth parishioner, 1341—though Afflington is in Corfe parish.

Talbot, John. Langton parishioner, 1341.

Tanner, Walter. Juror, 1296.

Terry, Walter. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Thornhulle, Henry de. Juror, 1294, 1304.

Tille, John de la. Held one knight's fee in Rollington from Robert FitzPayn, 1303 (*Feudal Aids* ii, 37). Presumably a direct descendant of the Robert Tilly who held Rollington from Roger Arundel in 1086, via Richard de la Tille, holder in 1236 (*Book of Fees* i, 581).

Tille, John. Held half a knight's fee in Rollington, 'previously another John's', 1336.

Tille, Robert de la. Inquisition witness, 1299.

Totewys/Tottewis, Ralph. Senior mason at the castle in the 1280s (H. Faulkson transcript) and, with Juliana, occupant of a house in Corfe, 1287.

Tylle, Edward. Assessed for 3*s* 1*d*. at Corfe, 1332, though not recorded in 1327.

Vatte, Robert le. Salt producer in Langton Waleys manor in 1304.

le Vel, Walter. Crushed in Peter de Clavile's quarry, 1268.

le Vele, Hugo. Assessed for 6*d*. subsidy at Poole, 1327.

Vicary/Vycory/Vikeri/Vikori, John. Inquisition witness, 1326. Held a cottage in Corfe, paying annual rent of four horseshoes worth 4*d*. Assessed for 2*s* subsidy at Corfe in 1327, and 2*s* 11*d*. in 1332, when also entered as a subtaxer paying 8*d*. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Vide, Richard le. Juror at East Tyneham, 1285.

Vie, Henry le. Juror at Blashenwell, 1285. See Vye.

Vye, John le. Assessed for 8*d*. in Encombe, 1332.

Wakeman, John, of Corfe. Second husband of Joan de Bonville, q.v.

Wakerfield, Aubrey. In dispute with one of the three William de Claviles in 1285-6.

Walerand, Maud. Widow of Robert. Claimant of one-third of Studland manor (*IPM* ii, no. 7).

Waleys, Ingelram de. Holder in chief of Langton le Waleys manor after 1264, purchased from Albreda of Lincoln, daughter of Alfred (*Cal. Inq. P.M.*, ii, no. 403). Husband of Alice, who survived him. Died in 1304, heir John (*Cal. Inq. P.M.*, iv, no. 222); see Rushton, below, for both documents. Also Antiquaries Journal, 77 (1997), 194.

Warener, Richard le. Juror, 1304.

Wayte, William le. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Webbe, Richard le. Paid 1*s* subsidy at Corfe in 1327.

le Wele, Robert. Paid 8*d*. subsidy at Corfe, 1327, and 2*s* 11*d*. in 1332.

Welle, Thomas, son of William de. Knight's fee holders in Swanage (*Cal. Inq. P.M.*, i, no. 920, n.d. temp. H.III), latter dead by 1304 (*Cal. Inq. P.M.*, iv, no. 235).

Welgood, John. Corfe parishioner, 1341.

Westerlime, William de. Juror, 1296.

Westwood/Westewode, Robert. Freeholder in Langton in 1294 and in 1304, when he was paying 10*s* p.a. rent.

White, William de. 'Marbler' in Westminster, 1307.

Whyteclive, Laurence de. Worth/Swanage parishioner, 1341.

Whyteclive, Thomas de. Worth/Swanage parishioner, 1341.

Whyteclyve, William de. Inquisition juror, 1291. Trespass presenter, 1324. Inquisition juror, 1326.

Wilgod, Walter. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Willarstone, Hugh de. Juror, 1296.

Wille, William. Held an acre of land in Corfe in 1326, paying annual rent of two horseshoes worth 2d.

Woweler, Robert le. Trespass presenter, 1324.

Wymond, John. Paid 3*s* 4*d*. subsidy at Corfe, 1332.

Wyte, Adam le. Worth/Swanage parishioner, 1341.

Wyte, Matheu le. Inquisition juror, 1270.

Wyte, Richard le, 'de quareria de Purbyke'. Sent two ship-loads of stone to Westminster in 1260x72 which cost £13 3*s* 0*d*. including carriage (Hutchins i, III Accounts, 38–9).

Wyteway, John de. Assessed for 6*d*. in Povington in 1332.

Wyteway, Laurence de. Assessed for 1*s* in Povington in 1327.

Wyteway, Richard de. Juror at Povington, 1285.

Wythel, John. Paid 9*s* 6*d*. rent in Langton in 1304.

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