

ON A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY RENTAL OF  
THE PRINCIPAL MANOR OF GODALMING;

WITH SOME REMARKS ON COTHOLDERS.

BY

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THE writer of this paper is deeply indebted to the late Wm. More Molyneux, Esq., for opportunities of access to the collection of Losely Charters and MSS., in which a copy of, or extract from, the Rental has been preserved,<sup>1</sup> and from which much of the following information has been obtained: and also to Lieut. and Mrs. More Molyneux McCowen, for further opportunities of checking and enlarging his original notes, and for their permission to publish the Rental.

The details of the Rental are written in a late 16th- or early 17th-century character, on a small-sized sheet of foolscap paper, folded in the usual manner into four pages: and the marginal notes were evidently inserted soon after by a different hand and in more durable ink.

Neither the name of the manor, nor the dates of the original compilation, copy, or marginal notes, are recorded; but there is no doubt that the lands, &c., comprised in the statement, were held of the principal Manor of Godalming: and there is strong internal evidence that the Rental relates to a period, *c.* 1320–40, or earlier, and that the marginal notes apply to tenants, &c., *c.* 1598—1608.

<sup>1</sup> The marginal notes contain so many references to Prepositors, or Reeves, that it may be conjectured that the copy was made for the purpose of identifying the later owners of lands, &c., which entailed Reeve service, *i. e.*, the Collection of the Lord's rents, &c. Whether or not the Rental contains the names of all the tenants of the 14th century is doubtful.

## DATE OF ORIGINAL RENTAL.

Unfortunately most of the early rolls of the three-weekly Hundred Courts, and less frequent Views of Frank-pledge, &c., have either perished or disappeared: the earliest dating only from the Hundred or Manorial year 1339-40.<sup>1</sup> Such records, however, as are still forthcoming, taken in conjunction with a partly illegible assessment to an aid, *c.* 1332,<sup>2</sup> a more complete assessment to the Poll Tax, *c.* 1380-1,<sup>3</sup> and the "de Banco" Rolls, Fines, &c., go far to show that the origin Rental must have been compiled before 1350.

In the absence of a complete series of manorial rolls, it cannot be stated with certainty that the majority of the tenants named in the list might not have been traced in missing records subsequent to 1339-40; but, so far as the examination of available documentary evidence extends, and so far as identity of name implies identity of person, the tenants referred to in the Rental are for the most part discoverable before rather than after that year.

There are, it is true, indications to the contrary, *e. g.*, the names of ROBERT PAYN and WALTER ATTE BURGH, two of the tenants, are found in combination in 1367,<sup>4</sup> and have not been traced prior to 1339-40. Robert Payn was, however, a name common to several centuries; and, although a Robert atte Bergh was Reeve in October, 1339, presumably in respect of the tenement called the "Burgh," it is quite possible that the Walter of 1367 may have had a predecessor of the same name, prior to the said Robert of 1339.

On the other hand, there are strong grounds for believing that MARGERY OF PYPERHAM and WILLIAM OF ENYTON, two other of the custumal tenants, had died

<sup>1</sup> The Hundred year seems to have ended at Michaelmas. Fines were paid for release from suitors' service up to that date.

<sup>2</sup> Aid granted 6 Edw. III, Exch. Lay Subs. 184/4.

<sup>3</sup> Poll Tax under Act 4 Rich. II, Exch. Lay Subs. 184/29.

<sup>4</sup> Hundred Court, 23 Sept., 41 Edw. III.

before 1339-40. The records of the Hundred Courts of October and November, 1339, contain entries of proceedings taken by one John of Piperham against the EXECUTOR of a MARGERY OF PIPERHAM: and the death of WILLIAM OF ENYTON probably occurred between 1309 and 1339. At any rate, one WILLIAM OF ENYTON and his wife Julia were parties to a Fine relating to a messuage and lands in Chiddingfold, in Trinity Term, 2 Edw. II; in 1332, one Julia of Eneton was assessed to the subsidy,<sup>1</sup> and, at a Hundred Court, held in December, 1339, a Julia of Eneton gave 13s. 4d. for admission into a fifth part of the tenement of WILLIAM OF ENYTON, which her daughter [filia sua] Joan had surrendered to her.

Again, HENRY LE JOUR, ROBERT OF HEYSULLEBRYG, ROBERT OF MONSTEDE, ADAM LE MASON, RICHARD ATTE MULLE, and JOHN COCKEL, are all names traceable in the assessment, c. 1332. RICHARD LE HEN is probably identical with RICHARD LE HAN named in that assessment, and with RICHARD LE HEN who, with others, was fined in 1325 for failure to attend the Surrey Assizes as Juryman,<sup>2</sup> and also with RICHARD LE HEN who, with another man, was fined at the Hundred Court, on 16th December, 1339, for not having 30 hogrels or young sheep [bidentes], worth 30s. which they had bailed as the heriot of one Thomas Godard lately deceased, and which remained up to that time on their assurance [quos manicep̃ p̃ heryet̃ Thoñ Godard nup̃ defūcti q̃d quidem heryet remansit usq̃, adhuc p̃ plevinam ip̃oz̃ Riçi, &c.].

The name of WALTER OF MONSTEDE [or Munstede] is common to more than one individual and century. It occurs as a witness to a 13th-century deed,<sup>3</sup> by which William, son of Sybil of Bunelithe, grants land there to Richard the French born [*Francigena*] of Heshurst: and also in 1234-5,<sup>4</sup> as surety for Richard le Loc, when

<sup>1</sup> Lay Subs., 184/4.

<sup>2</sup> Assize Roll, Surr., No. 888, m. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Add Ch., Brit. Mus., 27,720. Bunelith or Bonelith is probably an early form of Bowlhead, Thursley.

<sup>4</sup> Placit. de Jur. & Assiz., 19 Henry III [*Agard's Index*, Vol. 21, page 88d].

appointed Receiver of the rents, &c., of the lands of Richard, son of William of Bonelith. In 1320 a WALTER OF MUNSTED and others were charged with disseising John of Kyngessnode of his tenement in Branley and Godalming,<sup>1</sup> and in 1339-40 WALTER OF MONSTEDE acted as apparator at several of the Godalming Hundred Courts. The same name occurs as a witness to a deed of 13th January, 1341-2, to which Richard, son of ROBERT OF MUNSTED, was a party.<sup>2</sup> The assessment, *c.* 1332, contains the names of William, Alice, ROBERT, and Henry of Monstede, but no WALTER can be traced.

By a deed of 4 January, 1295-6,<sup>3</sup> one WALTER OF WALETON is granted a piece of land at Essyngge, in a field called the "Longge Londe," and RICHARD OF WESTEBROKE is witness thereto. Neither of these names can be traced in the assessment, *c.* 1332; but Margery of Waleton, John of Waleton, and Robert Westebrok, are found under Godalming, and Robert of Westebrok under Witley. The Waletons are then lost sight of, and the identity of the Westbroks is uncertain. RICHARD OF WESTEBROKE, the tenant named in the Rental, was, however, probably the witness of 1295-6, and there is strong reason to believe that he was party to some proceedings relating to land, carried on at the Surrey Assizes in 1327, between RICHARD OF WESTBROK and Richard le Frensh of Chiddingfold;<sup>4</sup> and that he was the Father of Robert of Westbrok, who claimed a messuage, &c., in Godalming from Richard le Frensshe of Chiddingfold in 1328;<sup>5</sup> which messuage, &c., was settled by the said Robert, in conjunction with his wife Bona, in 1333.<sup>6</sup> This became the subject of a subsequent lawsuit in 1383.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assize Roll, Surr., No. 888, m. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., 27,754.

<sup>3</sup> Losely Ch.

<sup>4</sup> Assize Roll, Surr., No. 888, m. 7, Mich. Term, 1 Edw. III.

<sup>5</sup> Placit. de Banco, Roll 275, m. 185, Mich. Term, 2 Edw. III.

<sup>6</sup> Fine, Surr., Tr. Term, 6-7 Edw. III [a die S̄ci John Bap̄te in 15 dies, 7 Edw. III. Rich. le Frensshe of Chuddingfold, app̄on clam̄ suū].

<sup>7</sup> De Banco Roll 491, m. 578 d., Mich. Term, 7 Rich. II.

## DATE OF MARGINAL NAMES.

Many of the names noted on the margin of the (copy) Rental can be traced in the records, &c., of the Godalming Manor, *c.* 1600, and the approximate date may be assigned to the period 1598 to 1608. The reference to WILLIAM MARCH *late* PARKER, indicates 1598 as the earliest limit; because, in that year, John and Edward Parker levied a fine of property in Shackleford, &c., to William March,<sup>1</sup> who conveyed his estate in that neighbourhood to Richard Wyatt about 1604.<sup>2</sup> The latest limit cannot be much later than the burials of two other of the tenants, *viz.*, Thomas Compton, in May, 1606, and John Eliot, in January, 1607-8.<sup>3</sup>

## RENTS AND SERVICES.

The rents and services by which the tenants held their lands at the time of the compilation of the rental are for the most part of an ordinary character, though of sufficient interest to collectors of local history to justify publication; but the services required to be rendered by Ralph Besannt and other coholders [*cotarij*] in connection with the custody and conveyance of prisoners to the King's Gaol at Guildford Castle, and their contingent liability to act as executioners, within the Liberty of Godalming, are of more exceptional character; and it may be instructive as well as interesting to call attention to a few details of their tenure, which may be gathered from the records of the superior Courts of Law, &c., and of the Hundred and Manorial Courts of Godalming.

<sup>1</sup> Fine, Mich. Term, 40 & 41 Eliz.

<sup>2</sup> Close Roll, 2 James I, Part 20, and Recovery, Easter Term, 3 James I.

<sup>3</sup> Godalming Church Reg.

## COTHOLDERS.

The holders of Cotlands are described in the Rental as "Cotarij," and there is one instance<sup>1</sup> in which they are referred to as "Coterelli," although perhaps in error.

The Cotlands were transferred by surrender to the Lord, and admission of the new tenant, who was required to pay a fine and to do his fealty. Heriots were due at death, but the cotholders, as such, do not appear to have been liable to serve as Reeves or as suitors at the Hundred Courts.

The following are instances of the treatment of cotlands at various Hundred Courts:—

On 15th June, 1357, the bailiff presents the death of William Algar on the 10th June, holding one toft and 12 acres of land called CotLOND, and a parcel of land called "Mulewards-lond," containing 4 acres. A cow worth 8s. has happened to the Lord as heriot, and as no claimant comes, the bailiff is directed to seize all the lands into the hands of the Lord.

On the 15th January, 1371-2, Richard Toly and Maud his wife, the daughter and heir of John Cokkel, surrender one messuage and a cotland, containing by estimation 25 acres of arable land, and 16*d.* rent, in Esshyng, formerly of John Cokkel, with the reversion of 3 acres held for life by Edith, formerly wife of Henry Tanner. The property is surrendered to the use of Thomas Cheteye and Alice his wife, and the heirs, &c., of Thomas for ever, to be holden of the Lord, according to the custom of the Godalming Manor. Maud is examined, to ascertain that she has made the surrender of her own free will. Thomas made a fine of 13*s.* 4*d.* for admission and did fealty.

On 15th June, 1441, John Savage and Julia his wife, the daughter and heir of Christiana, formerly wife of Ralph Peck, seek to be admitted to a parcel of Cotland called "Hykemannes," which Christiana held at her

<sup>1</sup> See page 98.

death. They were admitted, to have and to hold to the said Julia and her heirs, according to the custom of the Manor, rendering and doing to the Lord the yearly services and customs as the same Christiana or any one of her ancestors had been accustomed to render, &c. They gave a fine of 2*s.* for admission and did fealty.

On 27th July, 1441, the Reeve makes presentment of the death of the said Julia, but no heriot has happened to the Lord because she had no beast. John, her husband, is then admitted for life, and gives a fine of 16*d.* for admission; and did fealty.

At another Hundred Court held on 28th March, 26 Henry VI [1448], Thomas Oueton, senior, and Robert Glover, of Godalming, produce a deed whereby Isabella, formerly wife of John Coole, of Godalming, in her widowhood has granted to them all her lands, &c., in the town and parish of Godalming and elsewhere within the Hundred, including two houses with an adjoining garden in the town aforesaid, situate between the land of Denis Morell on the east and the Poundfold of Godalming on the west, and sundry pieces of land in the Godalmyngfeld, Asshestedefeld, and Eldemynstrefeld, and a piece of grove in the Toundengrove, &c.; and, because the said two houses, &c., are held according to the custom of the Manor, Thomas Oueton and Robert Glover seek admittance, and are admitted, to have &c., to them and their heirs, &c., according to the custom of the Manor, by the rents, services and customs appertaining thereto. They gave a fine of 4*s.* for admission, and did fealty.

Although not specifically described as Cotland, there is no doubt that the two houses and garden, and the land of Denis Morell which bounded them on the east, were included in certain tenements in the town of Godalming, owned by coholders a century later, and which extended along the south side of the High Street from a point somewhat to the west of Pound Lane to Wharf Street, omitting the Pound fall or Pound, which appears to have been situated on the east side of the lane bearing its name.

It must have been to this Denis Morell that the designation of COTERELLUS was applied at a Hundred Court held on 31st May, 1453, when it was presented that Denis Morell and Thomas Chetey of Cokkelys had not come there with the Reeve, as summoned, to do service in the manner of COTERELLI [non veñ ad eund cum pposito sicut suñ fueñ ad švic faciend put moris coterelloꝝ]. Orders were given to distrain them to attend at the next Court, and Denis promptly obeyed on 21st June and acknowledged his fault; Thomas Chetey, however, failed to attend several Courts, but at last came on 23rd August, and after being examined confessed his error. Both men must therefore have been liable to render service in the manner, rightly or wrongly described as the manner of Coterelli. Denis, as has been shown, was a cotland holder, and the description of Thomas Chetey, as of Cokkelys, suggests that he also may have been owner of the cotland at Eashing, formerly John Cokkel's, to which an earlier Thomas Cheteye was admitted in January, 1371-2.<sup>1</sup>

Turning now to the services, &c., of the cotholders, we find<sup>2</sup> that Ralph Besannt held one cotland at an annual rent of 3s. 1*d.*, with additional payments of 12*d.*, called forwardpens, at Martinmas; a cock and hen for churshet on St. Thomas' Day; 1*d.* of St. Peter ad vincula; and 2*d.*, called Ryppans, at Michaelmas. Besides sundry small duties and profits into which it is unnecessary to enter, he was associated with 13 other cotarij in the mowing of the meadows called Doulesmede and Ordelpoulmed; in the taking up of the hay, and removing it from the carts into the Lord's court; and in some operation of sowing which is not described.

Ralph and the 13 other cotholders had also charge of prisoners under arrest after sentence, or on suspicion, while within the Liberty of Godalming; and they were associated with the bailiff in the duty of conducting prisoners to the King's gaol at Guildford Castle. When a prisoner was condemned to death they had to perform the duty of hangman within the Liberty.

<sup>1</sup> See page 96.

<sup>2</sup> See page 106.

Whether these services devolved entirely on the cotholders and bailiff, or were shared by other tenants, is not quite certain; but, be this as it may, the duty of conducting prisoners to gaol, in the early 14th century, led to somewhat unpleasant results in the case of the conductors; whether bailiff, cotholders, or otherwise; and to ulterior proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, to which we are indebted for the following information, viz.: that certain men who had been indicted for robbery before the bailiffs of the Court of the Bishop of Salisbury at Godalming, and others who had been taken by hand within the Manor of Godalming, had been sent by the bailiffs under charge of one Richard atte Watere<sup>1</sup> and other men of the town of Godalming, as was the custom in those parts, to the King's gaol at Guildford: there to remain until set free in accordance with the law and custom of the kingdom. Andrew of Caleys, the Constable of Queen Margaret's Castle of Guildford, took advantage of the opportunity to seize Richard atte Watere and imprison him for more than three months, and to extort an immoderate ransom before letting him go free, to the injury of the King's peace, and the manifest intimidation of the men of those parts on whom the duty of conveying prisoners to the castle devolved.

The date of the imprisonment must have been prior to Trinity Term, 1318,<sup>2</sup> when the suit came before the Court of Common Pleas as an action previously in existence; that is to say, the Sheriff had been ordered to distrain Andrew of Caleys to attend, but had not returned the writ into Court. The defendant was apparently unwilling to appear or had perhaps left the country, and the Sheriff was ordered to distrain

<sup>1</sup> The designation of "atte Watere" suggests that Richard may have resided in Bridge Street, Godalming, formerly known as the "Stream" and the "Water Way," and he may have been the owner of one of the cotholds in that street.

<sup>2</sup> De Banco Rolls, Tr. Term, 11 & 12 Edw. II, No. 223, m. 162; Mich. Term, 12 Edw. II, No. 225, m. 366; Easter Term, 12 Edw. II, No. 229, m. 72.

him through all lands [*per omnes terras*], and bring his body into Court on the morrow of the ensuing Martinmas. When that time arrived Andrew again failed to attend, and the case was adjourned till the following Easter in three weeks, and then again to the following Michaelmas in fifteen days, with what result has not yet been discovered. It appears that the Bishop of Salisbury was also suing Andrew of Calais, for taking his goods and chattels and imprisoning his men and servants [*nativos et servientes*] when conducting thieves to the Guildford gaol.<sup>1</sup>

With such powerful support we may leave the case; and trust that, if the ex-parte statements were founded on fact, the Constable was finally caught and mulcted in heavy damages.

The service of guarding prisoners, and occasionally hanging them, is again referred to in 1384-5, on the apportionment of the rents, &c., due, in respect of a messuage and lands which one Richard (or Edward) Waterman had aliened to several persons.

The property was held by a tenure closely resembling Ralph Besant's, and may reasonably be supposed to have been a cotland. Apart from sundry payments<sup>2</sup> which were not peculiar to the coholders, the tenant was required to do the meadow work (*opera prati*) and the carrying in of the hay, to take charge of prisoners within the Liberty, conduct them to gaol and hang them. In addition thereto he had other liabilities, viz: those of making the fences round the Lord's Pinfald (Pound), and round the Lord's Wood; and, of these additional duties, the fencing of the pound was certainly part of the coholders' liabilities in the reign of Henry VIII, when their customary tenure had been converted into freehold.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> De Banco Rolls, Mich Term, 12 Edw. II, No. 225, m. 190; Easter Term, 12 Edw. II, No. 229, m. 72, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Assize Rent, 1 Cock & 1 Hen on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, one penny of Romepeny [or Romescot], two pence of Ropselver [apparently Ryppans], and two pence of Faldage or Forwardpeny [? a corruption of "for ward penny"].

<sup>3</sup> See page 101.

We learn from some memoranda of proceedings in the Godalming Hundred Courts, &c., that on 10th April, 1539, orders were given that all the tenants who had fences (*clausur*) against Berywood, should make their fences (*claus suas*) before the next St. George's Day, and that all the tenants called cotmen should make the Lord's Penfold in Godalming before the next Feast of St. Peter, with penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* on all defaulters.

And, on 22nd May, 1539, that all the tenants of the town of Godalming should make the gate called the Heth hache, the gate called Small hache, the gate at Old Mynster, the gate called Shakstrete gate, and the gate at Hollowe Hyll, before the next Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, under penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* on each defaulter; and also that the tenants called cotmen should mend the Lord's Penfold in the town of Godalming before the next Feast of St. Peter: or otherwise should build the penfold anew, in a certain place near the tenement of John Peke<sup>1</sup> before the same Feast; with penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* on defaulters.

The orders do not appear to have had the desired effect, and, in April 1541, the officer called the Messor (reaper or mower), made presentment that the Penfold was out of repair through the default of Arnold Champion, son of Robert,<sup>2</sup> Thomas West, and William at Ryde and penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* was laid upon them to repair before the next Court.

From a list of Free tenants called Cootholders comprised in an Account of rents received in the year ended Michaelmas, 1542,<sup>3</sup> it appears that they were required, by ancient custom, to repair and maintain the Lord's Pinfald of Godalming as often and as much as necessary

<sup>1</sup> John Peke or Peck seems to have held property on the north side of Wharf Street, adjoining the tenement of William At Ryde. [See Land Rev., Miscell. Surveys. 1—3 Edw. VI, Vol. 190.]

<sup>2</sup> There were several Arnold Champions at this period. This was probably Arnold in the Sand, apparently a resident in the upper end of the Godalming High Street, between the Market Place and Ockford Road, formerly known as Sand Street.

<sup>3</sup> Ministers' Accounts. Divers Counties. 33 & 34 Henry VIII, No. 12.

[except the timber and gate, which were always to be preserved at the Lord's cost]; and also, if felons were taken within the liberty of Godalming, and led there and safely delivered into the hands of the aforesaid tenants called Cotteholders, and if they escaped or broke forth through negligence, the said tenants were required to make forfeit for such escape.

The Pound seems to have been a source of continued trouble, and probably, there was much difficulty in assigning responsibility for its repair to the right persons. Uncertainty is suggested by a direction given in 1626 to the effect that, the Common Park of Godalming was in great decay and that it was the duty of the Tenants to repair; that the Lord of the Manor, the Tenants by Court Roll, and Tenants by Indenture of Lease ought to repair; and that the Lord should be consulted.

Again, in 1670, an effort seems to have been made to ascertain who were cotholders and what were their liabilities. A presentment was made to the effect that there were divers tenants called cotmen, who anciently had conveyed felons from Godalming to the Common Gaol of the County of Surrey at their own expense; that John Atreed, Daniel Watersfield, and Laurence Edwards, then held separate tenements within the Town of Godalming, of which the possessors had been called Cotmen. Before the next Court the Homage was to inquire and certify the names of other Cotmen, and whether the Tenants called Cotmen ought to repair the Common Park, &c.

The result of the inquiry is not known.

The site of the pound is believed to have been converted to private uses near the end of the 18th century.

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## THE RENTAL.

Ro. Boxold p̄posit̄.	Thomas de Medemefelde <sup>1</sup> debet de redditu Ass̄ p̄ an̄ vij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> Et debet sectā. Et si heat boves pp̄ios dabit p̄ quotib̄t jugo — j <sup>d</sup> ad festū nativiū dñi Et ad festū Pasch̄ — j <sup>d</sup> . Et si non heat pp̄ios boves nichill dabit Et si arravit cū equis n̄t̄ dabit Et dabit — ij <sup>d</sup> qui vocant <sup>r</sup> Rippans ad festū s̄ci Mich̄is Et si heat porcos sup̄ teñ suū infra fm̄ s̄ci Mich̄is t̄ festū s̄ci Martini dabit pannaḡ Vidit p̄ porco — j <sup>d</sup> & p̄ porcello — ob̄ Et si heat Carrū vt̄ Carectā cariaabit unā carectatā feni ext <sup>r</sup> pratū Dñi q̄d vocat <sup>r</sup> Doulesmede t̄ Ordelpoulmed p̄ fonabit suū usq̄ ad Cuñ Dñi apud Godalmyng t̄ hebit p̄andm vt̄ — ob̄ Et Dabit gallū t̄ gallinā ad fm̄ s̄ci Thome Ap̄t̄ p̄ Churshette [ <i>blank</i> ] Et erit Prepositus si sit electus t̄ accipiet p̄ an̄ diam̄ m̄reā Et q̄ Seneschalt̄ vel Bañs erit in man̄io p̄ hund̄r tenend̄ p̄posit̄ erit ad Custū Dñi. Et si sit extra peinc̄ hund̄r ad Computand̄ erit ad Custū Dñi Et Redditū suū solvet t̄ nullas consuetudies faciet dū sit in offic̄o.	
Ro. Boxold p̄pōs.	Marḡia de Pyph <sup>am</sup> <sup>2</sup> de redd̄ Ass̄ p̄ An̄ ... Et in om̄ibz alijs faciet t̄ peiet sic <sup>t</sup> d̄cs Thomas	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Jo. Penycod p̄po.	Joñus de Burhurst de Redd̄ Ass̄ p̄ An̄ ... In alijs faciet t̄ peiet sicut d̄cs Thomas	...ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob̄
Jo. Holloway p̄po.	Robtus de Langhurste de redd̄ Ass̄ p̄ An̄ ... In alijs faciet t̄ peiet sicut d̄cs Thomas	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Hen̄r Ede p̄po.	Wilms de Sutheney de Redd̄ Ass̄ p̄ An̄ ... In alijs faciet t̄ peiet sicut d̄cs Thomas	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
(?) Th Peyto p̄po.	Henricus le Jour <sup>3</sup> de Tauggelye de Redd̄ Ass̄ p̄ an̄ ... .. . . . In a <sup>t</sup> faciet t̄ peipiet sicut d̄cs Thomas Iñm idm Hen̄r p̄ ter̄ le Bukere de Redd̄ Ass̄ p̄ An̄ ... .. . . . Iñm p̄ terra de la Kneppe p̄ an̄ ... .. . Et ad fm̄ s̄ci Mich̄is qui vocant <sup>r</sup> Ryppans	xj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>     iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Roger Quenell p̄po.	Robtus de Heysullebryg de redd̄ ass̄ p̄ An̄ In a <sup>t</sup> faciet t̄ peipiet sicut d̄cs Tho <sup>as</sup> Pñus le Jour p̄ terra de la Kneppe p̄ An̄ ... Et p̄ marioterude p̄ An̄ ... ..	x <sup>d</sup>  iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

Jo Payne þpo.	Wiltms de Enyton de reddi Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet et peipiet sicut dñs Thomas Et duos denar <sup>r</sup> que vocant <sup>r</sup> Ryppans ¶ unū gallū ¶ unā gallinā	vij <sup>s</sup>
	Wiltms Otel de Redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Thōs	ii <sup>s</sup>
	Wymark Otel de Redd Ass p Anñ ...	xij <sup>d</sup>
Tho Compton þpo.	Wiltms Jurdan de redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Thōs	vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Jo Fludder þposit.	Henricus atte Flode de Redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ pē sic <sup>t</sup> dñs Thōs	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Tho Compton þpo.	Joñns de Ouetoñ de redd Ass p Anñ ... non dab <sup>t</sup> nisi unū Ryppany In at fač ¶ pē sic <sup>t</sup> dñs Thōs	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Toby Wods 87 þpo.	Alič Godard de redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Joñns	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
þpo.	Henricus le Bale de Redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Joñns	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
W <sup>m</sup> M <sup>ch</sup> nup Pker þpo. nup Champiou	Radus le Fryggē de redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Joñns	ii <sup>s</sup>
	Ričus le Heñ [ <i>blank</i> ]	
Jo Balding Jo M <sup>lyn</sup> , 88, þpo.	Robtus Bryghtwalde de redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Joñns	iiij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
Tho Hull þpo.	Ričus de Westebroke de redd Ass p Anñ ... non dabit Ryppans non pannagiabit nō dabit Chershetf In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Thomas	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
þpo.	Robtus Payñ de Redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Ričus	iiij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
Jo Stret þpo.	Robtus de Monstede de redd Ass p Anñ ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Ričus	vj <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Laur Eliot þpo.	Adam de Bussebrigē de Redd Ass p Anñ... In alijs faciet ¶ peipiet sicut dñs Thōs Et falcabit & spget quator Swath in p <sup>to</sup> Dñi þdñs [ <i>sic</i> ] Et hebit unū kessiclm herbe	v <sup>s</sup>

M <sup>r</sup> Eliot	de Asshestede de Redd As̄ p An̄	v <sup>s</sup>
M <sup>r</sup> Hull	In alijs faciet ⁊ peipiet sicut d̄cūs Adam	
ḡpo.		
ḡpo.	Walŕus de Waleton de Redd As̄ p An̄ ... In alijs faciet ⁊ peipiet sicut d̄cūs Adam	v <sup>s</sup>
nup	Walŕus Atte Burgh <sup>4</sup> de Redd As̄ p an̄ ...	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Egidij Hull	In alijs faciet ⁊ peipiet sicut d̄cūs Adam : Et p uno Buttico ad quatuor t̄ios	ij [d]
ḡpo.		
Jo West	Adam le Mason de Redd As̄ p An̄ ... Et dabit p Chersett unū gallū ⁊ unā gallinā. Et unū denař s̄ci Petri : Īm vj <sup>d</sup> qui vocant <sup>r</sup> forewardpens Et duos Ryppans. Et sex denař p consuetud remittend	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Walŕus de Moustede de Redd As̄ p an̄ ... Et dabit Chersette & unū denař s̄ci Petri : Īm sex denarios forewardpens ⁊ duos Ryppans Et vj <sup>d</sup> p Consuetud remittend & debet [blank] Bedell si d̄ns voluit & h̄bit p An̄ v <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Bedellus		
ḡpo.	Robtus Mason de Enytons de Redd As̄ p An̄ Dabit j <sup>d</sup> s̄ci Petri Et p Arur <sup>a</sup> ad Ra [sic ? Nař] D̄ni — j <sup>d</sup> Et ad Pasch — j <sup>d</sup> In alijs faciet ⁊ peiet sicut d̄cūs Th̄s.	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ḡpo.	Joħns Alvon de Redd As̄ p an̄ ... .. In alijs faciet ⁊ peipiet sicut ḡd̄cūs Robtus le Mason	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Jo Kene	Ričus Atte Mulle de Essynge de Reddiť As̄ p An̄ ... .. Dabit p Chersette unū gallū et unā gallinā Et pannagiabit Preľ qđ h̄bit unū poreū libum Et dabit xij Estykkes Anguillař p <sup>1</sup> ma d̄nica quad <sup>a</sup> gesime	xx <sup>s</sup>
Jo Eliot	Joħns Atte Mulle de Godalmyng de Redd As̄ p An̄ ... .. Et pannagiabit ḡter quod h̄bit unū poreū libum	vj <sup>d</sup>
Tho Hull	Ričus de Westebroke de Redd As̄ p Annū... Joħns le Mason de Redd As̄ p An̄ ...	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

Tho Machwick	Johns Cockel de Redd As̄ p An̄ ... ..	v <sup>jd</sup>
	Johns Algar de Redd As̄ p An̄ ... ..	v <sup>jd</sup>
	Johns le Mulewarde de Redd As̄ p An̄ ...	j <sup>jd</sup>
	Stephus Atte Pleystowe <sup>5</sup> de Redd As̄ p An̄	j <sup>jd</sup>
	Wiltm̄s Cissor de Pypharghe p parte ter̄	
	Henr̄ le Gale apud Schakelforde p An̄	j <sup>jd</sup>

Ja Eliot Radus Besannt<sup>6</sup> tenet unū Cotlond & redd p An̄ — iijs<sup>jd</sup> Et ad festm̄ sc̄i Martini — xij<sup>jd</sup> qui vocant<sup>r</sup> forewardpens Et si heat poreos sup teñ suū in<sup>l</sup> fest̄ sc̄i Mich̄is t̄ fm̄ sc̄i Martini dabit pannaġ videit p porco — j<sup>jd</sup> t̄ p porcello — o<sup>b</sup> Et dabit Churshet ad fest̄ sc̄i Thome A<sup>p</sup>li v<sup>3</sup> unū gallū t̄ unā gallinā Et falecabit p<sup>at</sup>tū voč Doulesmede t̄ pratū voč Ordelpoulmed eū alijs tresdecim Cotarijs Et hebit p dca falecōe gentactm̄ suū vl — o<sup>b</sup> q<sup>5</sup> Et spget eū alijs p̄dc̄is xiiij<sup>eim</sup> Et hebit unū Pessictm̄ herbe Et levabit fenū in p̄dc̄is p<sup>at</sup>is eū d̄cis xiiij<sup>eim</sup> Et debet intrare fenū dcoz̄ pratoz̄ eū d̄cis xiiij<sup>eim</sup> in Cuñ dñi de Carieis t̄ hebit gentactm̄ vl — q<sup>5</sup> Et dabit — j<sup>jd</sup> sc̄i Petri ad vinčla Et ad fm̄ sc̄i Mich̄is — ij<sup>jd</sup> que vocant<sup>r</sup> Ryppans Et debet [*blank*] Bedello ad vanmand Et Custodiet p̄sones captos p indc̄ament̄ vl suspecōm̄ dū fūit in libtate Et ducet eū alijs xiiij<sup>eim</sup> t̄ eū Baffio p̄sones ūles ad Gaolam Et acquietabit imp̄sonament̄ si p̄so non heat unde possit. Et si p̄so fūit dampnañ d̄cus Radus eū alijs i<sup>pm</sup> in libtate p̄dca suspendent Et si sint p̄sones capt̄ p sectā & gengā d̄cus Radus ūles eū alijs xiiij<sup>eim</sup> custodiet Et eū Baffio ducet ad Gaolam.

<sup>1</sup> The name of Medemefeld is not traced in the Assessments *c.* 1332 and *c.* 1380-1; but at a Hundred Court held 25 May, 1340, Richard of Medmefeld and others were sworn to enquire into the burning of the heath at Gerardeswod and at Wyrmelé, &c.; and at another held in October, 1384, Robert Chonnesson paid a fine of 8*d.* to be relieved of Hundred service up to the following Michaelmas in respect of Medmefeld. The Robert Boxold whose name is noted in the margin as Reeve, or holder of Reeveland, was presumably one Robert Boxold who held Medefeldç and Chownsons land in Haslemere Parish, *c.* 1601-2, and who soon after held Pepperhams; although one John Humfrey seems to have been liable for the rent of the last in 1601-2.

<sup>2</sup> There was an outlying part of Piperham near Vanne, but the estate held by Margery of Pyperham must have been near the present Parish Church of Haslemere, formerly known as the Chapel of Piperham.

<sup>3</sup> Jewersly, near Chiddingfold, probably derives its name from the family of le Jour, or *vice versa*. Tugley and Knepe are names of lands in the neighbourhood.

<sup>4</sup> The Bergh or Burgh, afterwards Borough land, was somewhere near Vanne and Hambledon. It was apparently not the same estate as Burgate, of which the tenants owed suitors' service at the Godalming Hundred Courts, whereas the tenants of Burgh owed Reeve service. Robert atte Bergh, the Reeve of 1339, presumably held this property; but, in October, 1384, order was given to distrain Thomas atte Hull to attend at the next Hundred Court to show what title he had to the tenement atte Bergh. John at Hill seems to have been owner towards the close of the 15th century and during the first half of the 16th. Giles Hull gave place to Lawrence Elliott about the end of 16th century, and, from him, it seems to have passed with the Busbridge and Hambledon Estates.

<sup>5</sup> By deed of 11 February, 16 Edw. II, 1322-3 [in private hands], Stephen atte Pleystowe, son and heir of Stephen atte Pleystowe of Godalming, granted to his sister Isabella, for life, a sleeping room with a wardrobe [*Thalamum cum Garderoba*] out of le Nywehouse, near the way going to the Church in the Town of Godalming, at an annual rent of 5½*d.* This house was presumably represented by a message and garden called "atte Pleystowe," and described in a deed of 15 April, 7 Henry V, 1419, as situate in Church Street, Godalming, between the tenement of John Furner on one part and the tenement of Rich<sup>d</sup> Smyth on the other part: and again on 1 May, 5 Edw. VI, 1551, as between the tenement late of William Westbroke, Esq., dec., on the south, and the tenement of Robert Peyto called Glovers alias Parsons on the north. Atte Pleystowe undoubtedly was situate on the west side and near the upper end of Church Street, and it is almost certainly represented by some one or more of the houses with projecting first floors, still existing at this spot: perhaps, though not certainly, by the richly timbered house facing the old Town Hall or Market House.

<sup>6</sup> The name of Ralph Besannt has not been traced elsewhere than in the Rental, but members of the Besannt family are constantly mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, &c., of the 14th and 15th centuries. A coholding called Besannts was situated on the west side and upper end of Bridge Street, Godalming, and had some adjoining crofts which seem to have stretched back behind the King's Arms Hotel; perhaps forming part of the site thereof.