

THE MANOR OF PACHENESHAM, LEATHERHEAD*

BY

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THE history of this manor is difficult to trace in its early stages due, to a great extent, to the fact that Pachenesham and Leddrede (Leatherhead) are used frequently for both the manor and the town. Further the manor is mentioned in Domesday but is not again referred to, *qua* manor, in any traceable document until 1286.

EARLY REFERENCES TO PACHENESHAM

According to the Domesday Book Pachenesham was, before the Conquest, valued at 4 hides but now (1086) for 3 virgates. In demesne there were two ploughs and eleven villeins and eight bordars with two ploughs. There were four serfs, two half-mills valued at 12/-, 5 acres of meadow and wood for three hogs. In the time of Edward the value was taken at 40/-. At the time of the Conquest the value was 20/- only but had now risen to 70/-. The manor was the property of Bishop Odo, and presumably reverted to the Crown on the Bishop's rebellion.

The Pipe Rolls and other earlier records show various holdings in Leatherhead:

- (a) A holding returned at 100/- from Hugh de St. Omer, 1155-60.¹
- (b) Ailricus de Leddrede holding $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, 1195-6.²
- (c) Wm. de Es holding 10/- rent granted him by King Richard for the profits of £25 land in Leddrede.³ During 1204 the holding passed to Eustace de Es and in 1235-7 it was held by Mathias Besill.⁴ Apparently this parcel was acquired by Eustace de Hacche in 1292, from a John de Broke and his wife Christiana.³⁴
- (d) Brian, ostiarius (Brian de Therefeld) holding in Ledred land of the gift of King John in his fifth year for the rent of a Norwegian falcon as the sole service.⁵ In the fourth year of King John Brian is recorded⁶ as holding land of 10/- yearly

* This article sets out all known references to what may have composed, or what may have been included in, the manor. As will be seen, however, its story from the first mention in Domesday Book until 1286 is very vague.

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but it is assumed that the ten shillings is merged in the later gift which is recorded⁵ and in other documents as of the value of 70/2—but in the Pipe Rolls as 69/10 (*i.e.* 70/- less two-pence!). The same charter of 5 John gave Brian the serjeanty of the forest of Wirthola, referred to in *Brayley* as the forest of Mickleham. In 1219 the Sheriff was ordered to allow Luke de Sandune possession of land valued 70/2 which he held of the gift of Brian Aquarius (*sic*), and which had been taken into the King's hand, as the said Luke had made himself responsible for the falcon payable therefor and for all other lands held by Brian constituting the heritage of his heirs.⁷ In 1221 a Wm. de Herlane took a falcon to the Exchequer in payment for Brian's land ("*pro terra que fuit Briani Aquarii in Leddrede et Driffeld*") and was sent on with it to the justice in the Tower of London,⁸ while the Pipe Rolls for 1229 and 1235–6 record the receipt of 69/10 from the heirs of Brian *hostiarius*.

- (e) In 1219 there is a record⁹ that Richard Ewer who has land in Ledrede owes one falcon, and the *Book of Fees*¹⁰ records ("*Eskeet in Surreia*") that Richard Lewer (?Ewer) holds in that ville 60/- rent of the gift of King John rendering one falcon. In a "*Veredictum hundredi de Coppedethorn*" of 1235¹¹ a Philip de Thorp renders 60/- which the sheriff accounts for in his farm ("*quos vicecomes percipit ad firmam suam*"). Since "Ewer" would be identical with "Aquarius" Richard is presumably the heir of Brian and this holding is possibly the same as the 69/10 (or 70/2) granted to Brian de Therefeld by the same King and for the same rent.
- (f) Three serjeanties, evidently referring to three separate holdings, are assigned by *Manning & Bray*, quoting *Pl. Coronæ* 19 *Hen. III.*, to 1235.
- (g) The records of Merton Priory show a holding, *c.* 1242, of 20/- in Pachenesham,¹² an amount confirmed by a later record. At the inquisition post mortem of Robert Darcy, 1343,¹³ the Priory is said to hold one-half Pachenesham manor. It appears that the Priory's holdings were in the manor (*vill*) of Pachenesham.¹⁴

THE MANOR OF PACHENESHAM

The next record is the first mention of the manor since 1086. It was found by accident in the fines of the wrong county and records the transfer in 1286 by warranty from a Peter de Wateville to Eustace de Hacche (with their respective wives as parties) of the manor of Pachenesham at the rental of one clove gillyflower, the consideration being the payment to de Wateville and his wife of £100.¹⁵

In an Assize Roll of 1292¹⁶ it is stated under the heading of "*Nova Capitula*" that a Walter de Thorp held in chief two holdings valued at 70s. 2d. by serjeanty and the service of one hawk per annum,

including other property in other counties; and that Eustace de Hacche held the same from Walter and had so held it for the past six years (*i.e.* since he bought it from de Wateville). So far no other record of this de Thorp as holding property in Surrey has been found nor any record of how and when it left his possession. An Inquisition of 20 Nov. 1300 on the death of Hamo de Gatton¹⁷ shows Eustace as rendering 5/- rent and suit for the manor of Fashenesham (*sic*). Perhaps the lord of Gatton acquired it from de Thorp.

The manor remained in the possession of de Hacche, who died in 1306, but in 1307, according to Brayley,¹⁸ it "was held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. His sister and co-heiress married Piers de Gaveston the King's favourite who in the same year obtained from his royal master a grant to himself and his wife in tail of the manors of Pachenesham and Byfleet with the right of free-warren." In 1308 Avice, widow of Eustace, was granted a manor in Northamptonshire in exchange for Pachenesham which, the grant relates, Eustace had by his charter (not now traceable) granted to the King.¹⁹ Presumably this charter had taken effect on Eustace's death.

In December 1309 Gaveston sold the manor to Robert Darcy and Joan his wife.²⁰

In 1327 Darcy and his heirs were granted free warren in their demesne lands in Pachenesham and in 1328 a View of Frankpledge of all their tenants in their manors of Pachenesham and Leddrede.⁴³ The Roll of the Court including a View of Frankpledge held in 1472⁴² (the lord's name is not mentioned) is headed "Pachenesham and Lethered." Did the view extend over not only the manorship of Pachenesham but also another estate in the neighbourhood which, with Fetcham, formed the manor of Pachenesham Parva under the Dabernons (see Appendix II)?

Darcy died in the beginning of 1343 and his widow obtained possession.²¹ At that time the manor was stated *not* to be held in chief, the record²² reciting that Robert had been jointly entfeoffed with Joan of the said manor of the prior of Merton and Robert de Northwode by certain services. The de Northwodes were the successors of Hamo de Gatton as lords of Gatton, tenants in chief of the lay overlordship of Pachenesham.

After Joan's death the manor came to her daughter Margaret and the latter's husband Sir John Dargentein. In 1363 Thomas Northwode died and his property was divided between his two daughters, Agnes and Joan. To this Joan came the rents and services due from "the heir of Robert Darcy."²³ After the death of Sir John and his wife, both in 1383, the manor descended to their eldest daughter Maud (or Matilda) and her (second) husband Sir Ivo FitzWaryn.²⁴ On Sir Ivo's death, as a widower, in 1414 his daughter Eleanor, wife of Sir John Chediok, was his heir.²⁵ Sir John died the following year and Eleanor then married a Ralph Busshe.²⁶

Ralph and Eleanor sold the manor to a William Massy in 1419/20²⁷

after which date—apart from a reference to a John Massy holding a half-fee in Pachenesham in 1428²⁸—the ownership is uncertain until John Agmondesham acquired it (or part of it) in 1498/9.²⁹

This takes the story of the manor up to—and some years beyond—the period of the buildings which formed the subject of the excavations in 1947-51. The subsequent history of the manor is not the theme of the present article.

The Extent of the Manor

It has not been found possible to suggest any particulars of the extent of the manor in the 13th century. How many of the various properties mentioned in (a)-(g) above were ever included in the manor as acquired by Sir Eustace de Hacche from Peter de Wateville, or—as seems probable—in the additions made by Sir Eustace during his ownership, is impossible to state with any certainty. It appears probable, however, that it included the items (c), (d) and (g) with other land acquired from the lord of Gatton and, possibly, others.

We do know that in 1287-93 Sir Eustace enclosed 18 acres of heathland in what is now Randalls Road and diverted or stopped two royal roads in doing so (see Mr. John Harvey's article, pp. 8-10, Vol. 1, No. 2, of *Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society*, 1948). As was ascertained from the excavations there in 1947-51 Sir Eustace rebuilt the manor house in 1292/3 (confirmed from records) and enclosed the hall, chapel and chief buildings by a moat.

A rent-roll of the manor which had been tentatively dated 1325³⁰ forms a memorandum of the lands and buildings comprising the heritage of John, the son and heir of Margaret, daughter and heir of John of Leatherhead. There is some doubt whether this document refers to Pachenesham *magna*. There is no conclusive evidence either way, but it is included in this article with this reservation.

Among some documents relating to the manor which have only very recently come to light is a document⁴⁷ headed (in Latin) "Rental of John of Lederede made as to the tenements at Pachenesham." This is a very interesting item because it sets out a list of rentals (it may even have been the original made for John of Lederede before his death); and attached thereto are a number of annexes and an addendum on the back (which can only be read under an ultra-violet lamp) setting out (i) practically the same items as in the original rental but evidently brought up to date, (ii) a list of rental arrears and of certain paid-up services met by providing measures of barley, (iii) an account of the sheep on the manor—there were 172 in 1327—and (iv) the remnant of (apparently) an account of the animals in the pound. At the end of the revised list there is a note that a court is to be held (*omnes tenentes de Pachenesham summoneantur*) and attached to the original rental is a court roll of 5 Edw. III held on the Thursday before the Feast of the Purification of the B.V.M. (31 Jan. 1331). At this court several queries on holdings were cleared up including the

holding of a Thos. Serlok who called Gilbert le Glovere to produce a deed of John Randolf granting him (Gilbert) the holding until the grandson of John de Lederede came of age, free of services other than a rent of 2/- yearly. It would appear that the whole document and its annexes represent a thorough investigation into the state of the manor and—since the total of the revised rent income tallies exactly with the £2-6-10 given in the rent-roll mentioned in the preceding paragraph—formed the basis on which the latter document was prepared. The date of the "1325" rental should probably be corrected to 1331 but, to avoid confusion, the first known document is herein referred to as the "rent-roll of c. 1325."

The rent-roll of c. 1325 almost deserves the name of an "extent." On the assumption that it relates to Pachenesham *magna* it does shed some light on the manor in the 14th century, when taken with two actual extents in existence, (*viz.*, at the death of Robert Darcy in 1343³¹ and at the death of Ivo FitzWaryn in 1414²⁵ respectively) and a rent-roll of 1418.⁴⁸

At the same time the two actual extents deepen rather than lessen the mystery of the tenure of the manor. Darcy held it of the Prior of Merton and the lord of Gatton while FitzWaryn is found to hold it of the King in chief by military service. Transfers of 1498/9²⁹ merely refer to "the chief lords of that fee" (*capitalibus dominis feodi illius*).

A comparison—Appendix I—of the rent-roll of c. 1325 and the two extents is interesting, remembering that at the latest date the estate had suffered the waste and destruction by the tenants which led to the abandonment of the site of the manorhouse in the latter half of the 14th century. The rent-roll of c. 1325 may well have included items not properly part of the manor and may account for the fact that 20 acres of arable are not shown in the two later extents. It is not impossible that these acres represent part of the land *ultra aquam* and for which John Randolf claimed fealty from Darcy (see Appendices I and II). This view is, perhaps, supported by the deed of John Randolf referred to in the court roll⁴⁷ mentioned three paragraphs above.

Of the 36 acres of pasture, meadow and woodland, 10 pasture, 6 meadow and 2 woodland are not shown in Darcy's holding in 1343, but this may be accounted for by the increase in rent income. The missing acres (excluding the arable) reappear in 1414 but by this time 6 acres of pasture and 2 of meadow have reverted to poor woodland. The "Assize returns" have dropped by some 43 per cent. but, again, this may be because of the conclusion of leases.

The Appendix shows that, apart from the destruction of the manorhouse and its surrounding buildings and garden, the manor, as an agricultural unit, was still active in the 15th century; nevertheless, in the course of some ninety years of absentee ownership, the value had decreased by roughly four-fifths in spite of money value changes.

After the death of Sir Ivo, however, matters seem to have improved, perhaps because the whole property was split among various

tenants—or owners—who worked and improved it. The rental of 1418⁴⁸ shows that the whole of the income was derived from rents. These came from a large number of free tenants paying £5-9-6½ in small sums, mostly of 1/- or less, though a few paid up to 13/4 (one paid 1/- and three days' boonwork); a much smaller number of bondsmen (*nativi*) paying a total of £3-12-4 (the average payment being twice that of the free tenants) and thirteen tenants, or lessees, paying among them £16-2-10 for the rest of the manor. These last items probably comprised the site of the manorhouse and what had been the lord's demesne and included such items as "the Parkfield," "the old garden," "the dovecote house," "one garden of the manor," "the pond," etc. The total of the rent-roll is stated to be "£25-7-2½, 1 lb. of pepper, 1 lb. of cummin for the key of the garden and 9d. for 3 days' boonwork."

The rental was prepared after the sale of the property to William Massy; a more business-like control had evidently been taken by Sir Ivo's daughter and her husband Ralph Busshe.

The devolution of the lands of the manor among tenants with no responsibility for the manor as a whole had, of course, the natural consequence that the lord took no personal interest in the area and neglected the duties expected of him to maintain the "amenities" of the district. Thus, in June, 1472, a Court with a View of Frankpledge⁴² reported (*inter alia*) that there was no cucking stool, the pillory and stocks were in great disrepair and a certain bridge was unserviceable—all "due to the lord's neglect." The lord's name is not, however, stated. Nevertheless, lessees could, at the close of the 15th century, get a good price for their holdings.²⁹

Little is known of the tenants in the 14th century who (or one of them) allowed the demesne property to decay. Those mentioned are: Thomas Weston who acquired it in 1323;³⁸ John of Lederede and his heirs (with the reservation previously mentioned); Roger de Aperdele (pro Rico "fil" Rogeri), c. 1348;³⁶ ? another Roger, c. 1366³⁷ Will' (?) Randolph, c. 1383;⁴⁴ and William Wymeldon, 1386-93.³²

There are very few court rolls available for the 14th and 15th centuries.⁴⁹ Those known are: one of 1319;³⁹ two of 1322;^{40, 45} four of 1323 and one of 1324;⁴⁰ one of 1328;⁴⁶ one of 1331;⁴⁷ one of 1333, two of 1336 and one of 1338—all for Pachenesham the court of John Randolph;⁴¹ one of 1472 for a court of "Pachenesham and Lethered" with a View of Frankpledge.⁴²

These are interesting documents but contain nothing beyond the usual domestic details and throw no light on the actual extent, unless anything can be deduced from the number of persons involved. Over the period 1319-24 there are records of seven⁵⁰ courts in which appear the names of 94 different persons—tenants, copyhold and bondsmen. Of the 28 who are named in the first court 14 appear in later courts, including 9 who appear also in the seventh. So far as can be judged, 73 families are comprised in the 94 names. Of this 94 only 5 names appear in the rolls of John Randolph's court of 1333-8 but the Randolph rolls do contain names of persons who were apparently later members of some of the 73 families before

mentioned. As a mere estimate there were perhaps 60-70 families at any one time working in the manor during 1319-24. This was evidently during the hey-day of the manor when (probably) Robert Darcy had only recently ceased personal occupation and the evils of absentee-ownership had had no time to show themselves.

At the time of destruction the manorhouse itself and its immediate precincts are described in the case brought against Wm. Wymeldon by Sir Ivo in 1398. The latter and his wife Matilda had "demised to the said William the manor of Pachenesham with appurtenances and two water-mills belonging to the same manor to hold for term of life to the same William. William had made waste sale and destruction of the lands, houses, woods and gardens within the aforesaid manor, namely by digging in two acres of land and taking sand and clay therefrom and selling it to the value of 40 shillings; by taking down various houses within the aforesaid manor and taking timber therefrom and selling it, namely: one hall of the price of £40: two chambers, one chapel, two barns and two watermills each of the price of 20 marks: two cow-byres and a hay-byre and one dovehouse each of the price of 10 marks and two stables each of the price of £10, and also by cutting down and selling thirty oaks and thirty ash trees each of the price of 4/- and cutting down in the gardens and selling twenty pear trees and thirty apple trees each of the price of 2/-..... Verdict: that William Wymeldon had made waste before that Monday (17 Nov. 1393) on which Ivo and Matilda [re-] entered to the extent of pulling down one stable and selling the timber thereof to the value of 17/6 and also by cutting down in the woods three oaks of the price of 10d....and had made no other waste...."³²

This, then, was the sad end of the manorhouse with its outbuildings and doubtless pleasant surround of gardens and orchard, erected probably by Brian de Theresfeld (there is no archaeological evidence of any building on the site prior to c. 1200), rebuilt by Eustace de Hacche in 1292/3 and finally pulled down by careless or conscienceless tenants under a succession of absentee owners.

An ingenious (though unsupported) suggestion has been made that the destruction of the manorhouse and outbuildings—probably not occupied by the then tenant—was due to a disastrous fire which consumed much of Leatherhead in 1392³³ and perhaps resulted in the pulling down of the empty buildings to rebuild or repair some of the devastated area.

Where the site was of any pre-Conquest manorhouse is unknown and will only be ascertained by a lucky, and hardly likely, stroke of fortune in the future.

NOTES

¹ Pipe Roll Society, 2-7 Hy. II.

² *Ibid.*, 7-8 Ric. I.

³ *Ibid.*, 9-10 Ric. I. *et seq.* The de Es of the Pipe Rolls is apparently the same person as the d'Eyo's mentioned in *V.C.H.*

⁴ Book of Fees—Testa de Neville, Parts I and II. The 1237 record adds "*quos tenuit Magister Ingenator de dono regis.*"

⁵ Rotuli Chartarum, 5 John. "*Pro una austurcu Norcse reddenda inde per anno pro omni servicio.*"

⁶ Cal. Rot. Chart., 4 John, m.24.

⁷ K.R. Mem^a.—Roll 3, 4 Hen. III, m.5. "*Precept'est vicecom' quod faciat habere Luce de Sandune seisinam de LXX sol' et ij den' terre . . . in Ledrede quas ipse tenuit de dono Briani aquarii per cartam suam et unde ipse fuit saisitus in vita predicti Briani . . .*"

In membr. 7d the Sheriff is ordered to allow no one to have possession of the land or goods in Ledrede which had belonged to Brian without the King's Order.

⁸ L.T. Mem^a, Roll IV.

⁹ K.R. Mem^a, Roll 3, 4 Hen. III, m.12d.

¹⁰ Testa de Neville, Part I.

¹¹ *Ibid*, Part II.

¹² Records of Merton Priory, Heales, 1898.

¹³ P.R.O., C135/70/3. "*Et dicunt quod medietas dicti manerii de Pachenesham tenetur de Priore de Merton ut de manerio suo de Ewell, per servitia reddenda eidem Priori per annum ad quatuor terminos principales XX s. et sectam Curie ipsius Prioris apud Ewell de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et alia medietas dicti manerii tenetur de Roberto de Northwode, Domino de Gattone, per servitium reddendum eidem Roberto per annum V s, ad Festum Purificationis Beate Marie pro omnibus serviitiis.*"

¹⁴ See P.R.O. Calendars of Charter Rolls and Close Rolls, 12 April, 10 Edw. III (The Prior and Convent "shall have all chattels as aforesaid in the manors of Fetcham, Ashtead, . . . and in . . . their manor of Ewell Co. Surrey and in the towns of . . . Pachesham . . . members of the said manor of Ewell . . .")

¹⁵ Sussex Fines, 14 Edw. I, No. 991.

¹⁶ P.R.O., J.I.I./892. "*Ad ij capitulum de feod. domini Regis et tenentibus suis qui ca. etc. Dicunt quod Walterus de Thorp tenuit de domino Rege in capite LXX solid. ij den. redditu in Leddr' per seriantiam et servicium unius hostrici sorri reddend. inde per annum et eciam pro aliis tenementis in aliis comitatibus quem vero redditum LXXs., ijd. Eustachius de Hache modo tenet per medium Walteri de Thorp et quem tenuit per sex preteritos [annos].*"

¹⁷ P.R.O. Inquisitions, C133/636.

¹⁸ B. & B. *History of Surrey*, Vol. IV, pp. 426/7.

¹⁹ P.R.O. Fine Rolls, 2 Edw. II, C60/107.

²⁰ Cal. Rotulorum Patentium P.70 m.20, 3 Edw. II, also P.R.O. Cal. Patent Rolls, 12 Feb., 3 Edw. II (confirming).

²¹ P.R.O. Cal. Close Rolls, 10 Apr., 17 Edw. III.

²² *Ibid*.

²³ P.R.O. Cal. Close Rolls, 23 Feb., 37 Edw. III.

²⁴ P.R.O. Cal. Patent Rolls, 20 Jan., 45 Edw. III.

²⁵ P.R.O. C138/9/38(4).

²⁶ P.R.O. Cal. Close Rolls, 11 Feb., 3 Hen. V.

²⁷ Sussex Fines, 7 Hen. V, No. 2876. (There is some doubt whether the date should not be 6 Hen. V—see date of Rental (48) *infra*).

²⁸ *Feudal Aids*, Vol. V, p. 125.

²⁹ In 1499 John Agmondesham with three others acquired from a Thomas Ryall one fourth part of one half of the manor of Pachenesham which Robert Fenys, knight, held for life of the said Thomas (P.R.O., C.P. 25(1):252/78 m.43). In the same year there is another fine (P.R.O., C.P. 25(1)/232/78/43/68) between Agmondesham and John Rympynden by which Agmondesham acquired one messuage, one dovecote, 200 acres arable, 30 acres meadow, 40 acres pasture, 20 acres woodland and 10/- income from the said Rympynden. (This must have been almost all the original manor.) Ryall received 40 silver marks as consideration and Rympynden 100 silver marks.

³⁰ K.R.O., S.C. 6/25.

³¹ P.R.O., C135/70/3.

³² De Banco Roll, Mich., 22 Ric. II, P.R.O. C.P.40/551 m.422 as transcribed and translated by Mr. John Harvey, F.S.A. There is also the reference in *V.C.H. Notes*, K.R.O., quoting B.M.Add. Ch.27759 giving an indenture of 14 Feb., 7 Hen. V, between Wm. Massy, then lord of the manor of Pachene-

sham, and Wm. Wymeldon as to certain rents owed by Wymeldon to Massy and the rent and title of a tenement in Leddrede.

³³ Higden, *Polychronicon* (ed. J. R. Lumby, Rolls Series, IX, 271) continued by John Malverne.

³⁴ Surrey Fines, C.P.25(I)/227/26/8, 20 Edw. I. "*de decem solidatis redditum cum pertinentis in Ledrede percipiendis per annum per manus Johannis de Cherreburgh et Radulphi le Bercher.*" (This Ralph the Shepherd is mentioned in connection with the birth of de Hacche's grandson in 1291).

³⁵ P.R.O. Cal. Fine Rolls, XV, p. 235.

³⁶ P.R.O. Chancery I.P.M.'s, No. 48, 21 Edw. III.

³⁷ P.R.O. *Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum*, 30 Edw. III, File CCCLVI. 9.

³⁸ A court roll (K.R.O., S.C.6/1) for Sat., morrow of St. John *ante Portam Latinam* 16 Edw. II (1323, 7th May) commences "*P'ma Cur' post comp' Thome de Weston.*" This is a little difficult to understand since rolls of 1328⁴⁶ and 1331⁴⁷ are headed "Court of Wm. of Weston, guardian of John s. and h. of Margaret once dau. and h. of John of Lederede." Either Thomas acquired a short term lease from his kinsman the guardian during the child's minority or John followed Thomas as Lessee and died almost at once. The explanation may be the possibility mentioned in the text, that the two rolls of 1328 and 1331 refer to Pachenesham *parva*.

³⁹ Brit. Museum, Addit. Roll, 26,055.

⁴⁰ K.R.O., S.C. 6/1-3.

⁴¹ K.R.O., S.C. 6/4.

⁴² K.R.O., S.C. 6/6.

⁴³ P.R.O., Cal. Charter Rolls, vol. IV, pp. 27 and 94.

⁴⁴ K.R.O., S.C. 6/23.

⁴⁵ K.R.O., S.C. 59/1/1.

⁴⁶ K.R.O., S.C. 59/1/2.

⁴⁷ K.R.O., S.C. 59/2/1. Attached to this rental is a court roll of 5 Edw. III.

⁴⁸ K.R.O., S.C. 59/2/2. "Rental of the manor of Pachenesham renewed and examined in 1st Court of Wm. Massy with view of frankpledge held in 1 Oct., 6 Hen. V."

⁴⁹ Three rolls and two rentals of the 14th century (S.C. 59/1/1-2 and 59/2/1-2) have very recently come to light and have been deposited with the Kingston Record Office. With them is a large number of rolls of the 16th and 17th centuries (S.C. 59/1/3-5) covering (with some breaks) the years 1520-1685. There is also a rental of 1509—S.C. 59/2/3.

⁵⁰ This excludes one of the 1322 courts the existence of which was discovered after this analysis had been made.

APPENDIX I

	1325		1343		1414	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>Capital Message, garden, etc</i> ..	2	£ s. d. 0 13 4	—	£ s. d. Nil beyond outgoings — 2 0	—	£ s. d. Nil. (A site, "situated," only) Nil§
<i>Dovecote</i> ..	—	9 8	—	6 0 10†	—	3 0 0‡
<i>Income for rents less payments (in 1325) to</i> ..	—	—	—	6 8	—	Nil§
<i>Sir John Dabernoun and others</i> ..	—	—	—	13 4*	—	—
<i>Reliefs and other incidents</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Watermill</i> ..	91	9 2 0	200	2 8 0(b)	200	3 6 8*
<i>Arable in Pachenesham @ 2/- per acre</i> ..	100	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
<i>" ultra aquam juxta Thorncroft et in</i> ..	29	1 9 0	—	—	—	—
<i>" Apelede", @ 1/6 per acre</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>" @ 1/- " " cum Kychenemed"</i> ..	10	1 0 0	—	—	4	8*
<i>Pasture in Pachenesham ("cum Kychenemed"</i> ..	—	13 4	—	—	—	—
<i>" "of Coledon" ..</i> ..	14	2 0 0	8	4 0	12	8 0*
<i>Meadow ("cum Manemede" in 1325) ..</i> ..	12	6 8	10	Nil(c)	20	3 4*
<i>Woodland</i> ..	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
<i>Two gardens with Mill and Dovecote</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Harvest boonwork (bondorum) 10 men @ 1d.</i> ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value and acreage ..	258	£33 5 0(sic)	218(d)	£9 15 8	236(d)	Not stated, but the above equals £6 18 8

*Beyond outgoings

†From freeholders and *nativi*‡Under general heading of *Redditus Assisorum*

§ "For lack of repairs"

NOTES

(a) Let to Sir Robert Darcy for 8/- per annum (one of the rents received) "*de domino Roberto Darcy pro molendino, vij s.*"(b) "Half can be sown every year and when sown and tilled is worth 4d. per acre per annum, (and were sown before the death of the said Robert Darcy) and when neither tilled nor sown are worth 2d. per acre because the land is waterlogged, and the other half is worth 2d. per acre and no more because waterlogged (*terra aquosa*)."(c) Because of the size of the trees (*propter magnitudinem arborum*).

(d) To these totals might be added the two acres for the site of the capital messuage, garden, etc., and dovecote, see rent roll of 1325.

APPENDIX II

The property represented by the Court of John Randolf was, at best, a reputed manor only. The *Victoria County History*, Surrey, III, p. 296, suggests the holdings of the Randolfs (Randulfs)—which were never described as a manor—became amalgamated with another estate known as Pachenesham Parva, which in turn was formed from a Leatherhead manor held with Fetcham by the D'Abernons. It is tempting to accept this other estate, represented, as stated by *V.C.H.*, by the messuage and property known as Randalls, as being the original land mentioned in Domesday as held by a certain Randulf of Bishop Odo and assessed in 1086 at 1 virgate worth 10/-. There is, however, no record, in the Pipe Rolls or elsewhere, which refers to this holding.

John Randolf was far from an uncommon name around 1320-50. The name occurs in Inquisitions and Proofs of Age as that of holders of land in several places,¹ and also as that of a justice in eyre and of Oyer et Terminer for Northamptonshire who was replaced in 1329 as too infirm to serve.² There is one Commission only, in 1331, which is specifically directed to John Randolf "of Ledred" for an inquiry in co. Southampton,³ although there is a number of other Commissions to a John Randolf (without the place name) which by inference concern the same person. A John Randolf was stated by witnesses to have been a godfather at the baptism of John ate Berugh at Albury in 1340,⁴ and (possibly) the same man was the first witness at the proof of age in 1312 of John Hardredeshull, grandson of Sir Eustace de Hacche and born at Pachenesham in 1291. This witness, living at Pachenesham, could testify because he had married his wife, Idonea, seventeen years before when the child, whom he saw daily, was just over four years old.⁵ Bookham records mention a John Randolf who was admitted in 1332 to a half virgate belonging to his late father, Gilbert, and four years later admitted to a cottage and curtilage and a rood of land held by his late mother Alice le Yrrshe in bondage.⁶ He also surrendered property in Great Bookham in 1339.⁷ As the *V.C.H.* suggests, John Randolf was, or made himself, a person of some importance. Three of his four extant Court Rolls⁸ include an order to distrain, inter alios, Robert Darcy to be at the next Court to do fealty to the lord (Sir Robert appears to have ignored this), while at the Court of 1338 it is ordered to distrain all tenants who hold of the lord by military service to do homage to the lord. Mr. John Harvey has kindly added the information that John Randolf was also mentioned as the first of seven witnesses at Fetcham on February 7, 1339/40, to a deed of John ate Haluehyde (Slyfield deeds, K.R.O.)

¹ P.R.O., Calendars of Inquisitions.

² P.R.O., Cal. Patent Rolls, 1327-30, p. 465.

³ P.R.O., Cal. Inquisitions Misc., Vol. II, No. 1242. (Also Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1330-34, p. 203).

⁴ P.R.O. Cal. Inquisitions, Vol. XI, No. 127.

⁵ P.R.O., K.B. 27, Coram Rege Rolls, 6 Edw. II, Mich. term (Roll II, No. 210) m.92.

⁶ Chertsey Abbey Cartulary, Cal. of Landsdowne MSS., 434. [S.R.S. 38] "Courts held at Bookham": 416, p. 3, and 818, p. 7.

⁷ S.R.S., 48, No. 1052.

⁸ K.R.O., S.C. 6/4.