



The Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæological Journal.

The Wilcotes Family.

By F. N. Macnamara.

WILCOTES, Wylcotts, Wyllecote. The family took its name from Wilcote, formerly a hamlet of the parish of Northleigh, Oxon. The Heralds' Visitation of 1619 calls John Wilcotes of Great Tewe, Willcotts of Willcotts, and Anthony Wood (Bodleian MSS. Ei, p. 53) states that the Wilcotes' monument in Northleigh Church was "made and set up for Wilcotes lord of Wilcote, a village in this parish"; with him agree Warton in his history of Kiddington, Napier in his account of Ewelme and Swyncombe, and Skelton in the "Antiquities of Oxfordshire." But these authors have in one way or another fallen into error regarding the relationship and descent of members of the family, and to correct their mis-statements is one of the objects of this paper.

The family during the latter half of the fourteenth, and the early part of the fifteenth century were seated at Great Tewe, Northleigh and Hedington, and members of it were many times Sheriffs of the Counties of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, and represented the latter county in several Parliaments during the reigns of Henry IV. and his son. John Wilcotes of Great Tewe, was, with the Duke of Bedford, Archbishop Chicheley, and others, a member of the Privy Council which controlled affairs during the absence of Henry V. in France, and he was one of the witnesses to the Will which the King made when about to leave England on his last expedition.

The Wilcotes family in the male line failed during the fifteenth century, but daughters of the house married into the families of Rainsford, Ashfield, Wykeham, Beaufoy, Catesby, Conyers, Bishopston, Burton, and are still represented amongst us.

The family left monuments, of which two remain in the churches of Northleigh and Great Tewe, while others, now destroyed, existed when Richard Lee made his visitation of Oxfordshire in the year 1574, and are recorded in Anthony Wood's MSS., now in the Bodleian Library.

Sir William Wilcotes of Hedington and Northleigh, was born about the middle of the fourteenth century, and in the year 1385 represented Oxfordshire in Parliament, he also sat as one of the members of the County in the Parliaments of 1389-90, 1391, 1393-94, 1394-95, 1397, and 1409-10. He was High Sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire from the 18th October, 1392, to the 7th November, 1393, and from the 3rd November, 1399, to the 7th November, 1400. In the year 1400, Wilcotes, with the then Dean of St. Paul's and others, was a member of a Court of Appeal established by the King to hear certain causes (*Rymer's Fœdera*), and three years previously had been summoned to the Privy Council. In the year 1397, Wilcotes, at the time when the foreign Monasteries were obliged to sell their English possessions, had leave to purchase from the Abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy the Manor of Willecote in Gloucestershire (*Rot. : Patent : 20 Ric. 2, pt. 3, m. 16*). Rudder in his history of the County, states that William Wilcotes held also the adjacent Manor of Alvescot in the parish of Preston-upon-Stour. In the year 1399, the King granted to William Wilcotes the Manor of Hedington with the hundred of Bolingden outside Eastgate, Oxford, a possession which had been forfeited by Sir John Chandos for non-payment of rent (*Rot. : Patent : 22 Ric. 2, pt. 3, m. 13*). Wilcotes was also custodian of Cornbury Park, an office conferred upon him by Henry IV. in the year 1402.

Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Trillowe of Chastleton, and with her obtained as dowry the Manors of Chastleton and Saltford, the advowson of the church of Saltford, together with lands and houses in Northleigh and other places, the names of which are given in his post mortem inquisition.* By his wife Wilcotes had two sons and five daughters; he

* The inquisition, No. 41, of 12 Henry IV., was taken at Woodstock. The printed calendar of inquisitions assigns to Wilcotes, in Worcester, Hill Crumbe Manor, Goodrich Castle, Kersewell, Kemsey Manor, Everlode. The original document says, Hill Crumbe Manor "of Talbot as of his Manor of Goodrich Castle"; lands and tenements "in Kersewell as of the Manor of Kemesey," and land in Evenlode, all these as the inheritance of his wife.

died on 17th January, 1411-12. His heir was his son Thomas "aged 21 on the first of August last past." He was buried in Northleigh Church.

Elizabeth Wilcotes survived her first husband and their two sons, Thomas and John, and survived also a second husband. Her father Sir John Trillowe is mentioned in several contemporary documents* and there is a brief pedigree of the family in de banco roll of Trin. term 10 Henry IV., m. 292, as follows: John Trillowe married Isabel, dau. of Simon Welle, and by her had a son John, whose son John was the father of Elizabeth married to William Wilcotes. Elizabeth Wilcotes' second husband was Sir John Blakett, as appears from her post mortem inquisition, and from an entry in the patent roll of 17 Henry VI. (part 2, m. 7) which sanctions her foundation of a chantry in Northleigh Church. Elizabeth is described therein as widow of Sir John Blakett, late wife of William Wilcotes and mother of Thomas and John Wilcotes, "who have gone the way of all flesh." She had no children by her second husband. Her arms, arg. a chevron engrailed sa between three escallops of the second, appear in Northleigh Church, and were formerly emblazoned in a window in Tackley Church, with the inscription: Elizabeth fil. et hæc. John Trillowe, milit. In the same church were the arms of Wilcotes bracketted with a shield bearing the Blakett arms, az a bend or between six cross crosslets or, quartering gu. three battleaxes or (Hackluyt).†

Elizabeth died on the 20th, October, 1445. Her post mortem inquisition (No. 33, 24 Hen. vj.) gives as her heirs William Wykeham, aet 24 and more, son of her daughter Elizabeth; Ric. Beaufoy son of Margt. Beaufoy another daughter; Isabel Burton another daughter of Wilcotes; Thomas Conyers, aged 17 and more, son of Ann Conyers another daughter; and Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Palmer, and Philippa, wife of Wm. Catesby, daughters of Philippa, wife of William Bishopsden, who also was a daughter of Elizabeth and Wm. Wilcotes.

Elizabeth was buried in the chantry which she founded and built on the north side of the chancel of Northleigh Church. The chantry, a fine example of perpendicular work, is described in Skelton's *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*.‡ Little of the stained glass

* Rotul: Chart: 29 Ed. iij. mj. grant to John de Trillowe, of free warren in Chastleton, Saltford, Northlye, Tappewell.

† Wood, MS.E.i; and MS. 14D. fl.63; also Rawlinson MS.B.400c.f.293.

‡ The chantry is also noticed in Harl. Soc. Vol. v., p. xxxj., in Wood's MSS., Ej and 14 D., and in Rawlinson's MS.B 400c., also in Symonds' MS., vols. 1 and 3 (belonging to T. M. Davenport, Esq.).

which once filled the windows now remains, and only one of the coats of arms which Lee found there in 1574. This is in the upper compartment of the central light of the east window, azure an eagle displayed arg. beaked and legged or, the crest is an eagle's head issuing from a wreath. The altar has been removed, but the piscina remains. The tomb of Sir William Wilcotes is placed beneath a sculptured arch which pierces the dividing wall of the chancel and chantry. The arches of the canopy in high relief on both faces of the wall have as corbels figures in the dress of a religious supporting shields, those at the head of the tomb of Wilcotes, and at the foot of Trillowe. The arms upon the jupon of the knight and the crest of the helmet are those of Wilcotes; his armour, and the dress of the lady are of the time of Henry V. The figures, and the slabs of which they form a part, are of alabaster, but it is difficult to believe that the figures remain as originally placed, for the tomb is distinctly too narrow for the reception of both effigies, and the slabs are of unequal length and thickness; moreover, the character of the vaulting is that of a covering for a single figure. So near are the effigies necessarily placed that were the helmet of the knight complete the left-hand angel which supports the lady's head would be within its hollow. Probably the effigy of Sir William rested originally alone upon the tomb, while that of his wife was designed for another tomb which was never completed, or has been destroyed. The Wilcotes monuments in the Churches of Tackley and Spelsbury which Lee describes have disappeared.

Thomas, son and heir of Sir William Wilcotes, died unmarried in November, 1415, leaving as his heir his brother John, aged 22 and more (*Exchequer inquis: p.m.* 2-3 Henry V., series 1, file 1484). John, the brother, also died childless; he was alive in the year 1419 (close roll 6 Henry V. M., 15.) but was dead in the year 1440, when his widow had married again. This we learn from the *de banco* roll Mich. term, 19 Henry vj., M. 475, which records a suit brought by John Danvers, of Colthorp, against the heirs of Wilcotes, with a view to determining the right to the Manor of Epswell. This manor had been given by John Danvers as dowry to his daughter Elizabeth* on her marriage with Sir John Wilcotes. John Wilcotes was at the time dead, and his widow was married to Sir Thomas

* Elizabeth was daughter to John Danvers by his second wife, Joan Bruley. Elizabeth, after the death of Thos. Blount, took a third husband, Thos. Poore of Bletchington. See "*Memorials of the Danvers Family*," by F. N. Macnamara.

Blount. Danvers lost the suit, the court decreeing that the manor was to remain with Elizabeth during her life, with reversion to the heirs of John Wilcotes. These were his sisters and their children, whose names have been already set forth.* We may mention that the manor descended to George Catesby, grandson to Philippa Catesby, sister to John Wilcotes. This George was son to the William Catesby, famous in the reign of Richard iij., and beheaded at Leicester after Bosworth field. George married Elizabeth Empson, who, after his death, married Sir Thos. Lucy, of Charlecote. In Epswell court roll, now in the Record Office—11-14 Henry viij.—the Court is mentioned as that of Sir Thos. Lucy and his wife, formerly wife of George Catesby.

Wilcotes of Great Tewe (Tywa Magna). The member of the family whom we best know is a John Wilcotes, who flourished at the same time as William of Hedington, and is often spoken of in MSS. and in print as his brother. This view is supported by the period and locality in which they flourished, and by the circumstance that John willed the reversion of his Manor of Great Tewe to Sir John Wilcotes (William's son), should his daughter Elizabeth die childless. John and William used the same arms, but the former had an augmentation in the shape of a ducal coronet surrounding the eagle's neck, one which probably he enjoyed in consequence of his long connection with the Duchy of Cornwall. The first notice of John Wilcotes, which we have is in an Oxon fine No 63 of 21 Richard ij., which is a settlement by John and his wife Alice of the Manor of Great Tewe upon themselves with reversion to the heirs of their marriage, failing which, reversion to Emma, daughter of Alice, and in case of her death without heirs of her body, the manor to revert to the right heirs of John Wilcotes. Another fine of the same character is Divers Counties No. 10 of 7 Henry iv., which deals with land in Nether and Over Brayles and with the advowson of the free chapel and the Manor of Chelmescote,† in Warwick. Another is Gloucester fine, No. 32 of 9 Henry iv., which settles upon Alice and her heirs lands and tenements in Chepyn and Brode Campeden.

John Wilcotes was High Sheriff of Berks and Oxon the 3rd year of Henry iv. and the 3rd, 7th and 10th years of Henry v. He represented Oxfordshire in the Parliaments of 1400, 1404, 1405-6,

* See also Dugdale's Warwick p.p. 701 and 708, Baker's Northton. vol. j. p. 245, and Rudder's Gloucester, p. 608.

† See Dugdale's Warwick, p. 551, and Rot. Pat. 21, Henry viij. pt. j.

1407, 1413-14, 1417, 1419. In 1415-16, he with William Cheney represented the county of Kent, a desertion of his own county which was doubtless connected with the fact that not long previously Wilcotes had taken as his second wife Elizabeth, his colleague's sister. We learn from the "Issues of the Exchequer" that John Wilcotes was Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and that in the year 1400 he received from the King a special grant of £100 as a reward for his safe conveyance of the King's money from the Duchy; and that the following year he was called upon as Sheriff of Oxon and Berks to provide an aid on account of the marriage of the Princess Blanche. In the records of the Privy Council we find John Wilcotes at Westminster, in October of the year 1417, sitting in Council with the Duke of Bedford, Archbishop Chicheley, the Bishop of Durham and others; and the following year he was one of the witnesses to the will made by the King prior to his departure for the last time from England.

As we learn from his post mortem inquisition, No. 41 of 6 Henry vi., taken at Woodstock, John Wilcotes died on the 21 May, 1422, leaving as his heirs to the Manor of Great Tewe his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret, aged respectively nine and eight years.

Alice, John Wilcotes' first wife, was the daughter of Thomas Wilcotes of Great Tewe, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Hall of Swarford. Alice, as we learn from the above-mentioned fine, was a widow having a daughter, Emma, by her first husband, whose name is not forthcoming. By her John Wilcotes had a son Thomas. Alice died in the year 1410, and was buried in the centre of the chancel in Great Tewe Church, where a brass* still remains as a monument to her, and to her second husband's memory. On a shield between their effigies are the arms of John Wilcotes, an eagle displayed, ducally gorged, quartering his wife's arms the Wilcotes' eagle displayed. Above her head are two shields bearing the eagle displayed; the corresponding shields above her husband's head have disappeared.†

John Wilcotes married his second wife Elizabeth Cheney in the

* This is figured and described in Boutell's *brasses*, a rubbing of it is amongst the additional MSS. in the British Museum.

† In the inscription on the brass Alice is described as "alicia tata," and the latter word has puzzled Archæologists, for though it might be translated Mamma, the term is not here appropriate. More than one Archæologist has suggested that 'tata' was a mistake of the engraver for fata. But may not the discovery that Alice was a widow when she married Wilcotes explain the word, and give us the name of her first husband, Tata, an ancient English proper name, now modernised to "Tate"?

year 1411 or 1412, for his inquisition tells us that his eldest daughter was nine years of age when he died in the year 1422. Elizabeth was daughter of Sir Richard Cheney,* of Shurland, Sheppey, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Cralle,† of Cralle, Sussex. Sir Richard's eldest son William, was John Wilcotes' colleague in Parliament in the year 1415. Elizabeth's grandfather, William Cheney, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Shurland, Constable of Dover Castle, and hero of 'a Legend of Sheppey' in the Ingoldsby Legends.

John Wilcotes was buried in the church of Great Tewe. Fifty years after his burial his son Thomas provided for yearly Masses in the church of St. Mary, Oxford, and in the church of Great Tewe, for the repose of the souls of his father and his two wives, Alice and Elizabeth, and of his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret (Hearne's *Trokelowe*, p. 329). Wilcotes' widow Elizabeth married Sir Ric. Walkstede, of Great Tewe. The post mortem inquisition‡ of John Wilcotes states that he had assigned his Manor of Tewe to trustees, Richard Cralle of Sussex, Alexander Cheyney of Kent, and Thomas Frankleyn. Sir Richard Walkstede and his wife Elizabeth had received the profits of the Manor from the date of Wilcotes' death in 1422 until the time the inquisition was taken in 1427.

John Wilcotes' Will, dated 11 April, 1422, is amongst the muniments belonging to Oriel College. It has his seal attached, bearing the eagle displayed, ducally gorged. The will settles the Manor of Great Tewe upon his daughter Elizabeth and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, with remainder to Sir John Wilcotes (John son of William of Hedington) and his heirs male, with remainder to trustees to be by them applied to pious uses for the good of his soul. His Manors of Dene,§ Over and Nether Chalcford, he settles to the use of his wife Elizabeth for her life, with remainder to his daughter Margaret in tail, remainder to his son Thomas Wilcotes in tail. The Manor of Hethrop and the advowson of the church he settles

* Philpotts' Collections, College of Arms, vol. 13, f. 52, and vol. 36, f. 3.

† Horsfield's *Sussex*, vol. 1, p. 571, and Hasted's *Kent*, vol. 2, p. 661, Gough's *Sepulchral Monument*, vol. 2, p. 375. Margaret Cralle after her first husband's death married Sir W. Battisford, and their dau. Elizabeth married Sir W. Fiennes, of Boughton, Harl. MS. 1532, f. 131 b., and 1106, f. 50.

‡ See also Chancery inquisition of 8th July, 1447, 43 of 25 Hen. 6.

§ The title deeds of these Manors are amongst the muniments of Oriel College. Wilcotes obtained the manors by purchase from the Leukenor family to whom they came from the Sharesulls, who had them from the family of de Dene early in the reign of Edward iii. See also Close Roll 5 Henry vij. M. 15, and 26, Henry vij. m. 23, also Oxon fine, No. 55 of 12 Henry vij. Rob. de Leukenor presented to the living of Hethrop in 1331 and 1340.

upon his wife, with remainder to trustees for pious uses. He also disposes of property in the villages of Tetbury and Chalton in Gloucester, and in Evesham, Warwick.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Wilcotes, married Henry Rainsford, and carried to him the Manor of Great Tewe. Their grandson John Rainsford married Alice, daughter of Sir Wm. Danvers of Chamberhouse,* and their granddaughter Dorothy Rainsford married John Danvers of Culworth, descended from the John Danvers of Colthorp, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Wilcotes of Hedington. Margaret the younger daughter of John Wilcotes married John Ashfield of Hethrop, and brought to him the Manor and advowson of the church of Hethrop, for by a family arrangement, the details† of which may be omitted, Margaret acquired this Manor and advowson by relinquishing her rights in Dene and Chalcford to her (half) brother Thomas Wilcotes.

Thomas Wilcotes was the son of John Wilcotes by his first wife. This we infer from the fact that in the latter's inquisition, which refers to the Great Tewe property, his daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret are his heirs which they would scarcely be called had Thomas been their full brother. Thomas Wilcotes married Alianor. . . . She survived her husband and married John Hay of Hethrop. Both she and her second husband were buried in Spelsbury Church (Wood MS. Ei. p. 158, and Oxon Fines 37 and 38 of 2d Ed. iv.). In November, 1471, Thomas Wilcotes, then an old man and childless, made over his manors of Dene and Chalcford to trustees with a view to their passing into the possession of Oriel College. The conditions‡ were that Wilcotes should receive a certain sum of money, and that obits for the souls of his father and his wives and daughters should be founded in the Churches of St. Mary's, Oxford, and Great Tewe, and for himself and his wife in Spelsbury Church. The purchase on behalf of the College was made at the cost of John Carpenter Bishop of Worcester, formerly Provost of Oriel. Thomas Wilcotes was buried in Spelsbury Church, where formerly was a monument bearing the inscription, "Hic jacet Thomas Wilcotes de Deyne, generosus, qui obiit Mcccc septuagesimo tertio."

* See "Memorials of the Danvers family," by F. N. Macnagara, Hardy and Page, London, 1895.

† See Oriel deeds, 680, 701, 702, 714, 716, 717, 796, 797, 799, and Oriel and other deeds already quoted, Oxon fines 37 and 38 of 2d Ed. iv., Close Roll, 5 Henry vi.

‡ Hearne's Trokelow, p. 329, and composition of Thomas Wilcotes and other Oriel College deeds which relate to the transference of the Manors to the College.

Thomas Wilcotes was the last representative of his family in the male line ; probably he was the Thomas Wilcotes who represented the borough of Blechingly in Parliament in the year 1449. The first of the name of whom we have found mention in early records was Will. de Willecota who is mentioned in a Charter, dated 1103 of Manasser Arsics as having a meadow in Cogges (Dugdale's Monasticon). Another of the name was a Simon de Wilecot,* of Pylardinton (Pillerton Hersey, Warwick) who lived in the 13th century. Another early member of the family was Alan de Wilcotes, who is mentioned in the Rot. Hundredorum (1278) as a free tenant of the fief of Nethercote, a hamlet of Tackley where, in the Parish Church, were formerly monuments to the Wilcotes family. Another predecessor of John Wilcotes of Great Tewe was a certain John Wilcotts, of Wilcotts, Dene, Ethropp, Norton and Burton, who married Margery daughter of John Purcell† by his wife, daughter of Sir Peter Corbett, of Caus Castle. Le Neve, who notes the match, does not mention the date, but he states that John Purcell, father of the John just mentioned, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Shershall by his wife, Mabel Pratell.‡ By a comparison of the pedigrees of those families we find that the John Wilcotts who married Margery Purcell must have been of the period of the great grandfather of John Wilcotes of Great Tewe. As regards the Thomas Wilcotes, who married the daughter of Edward Hall, and whose daughter Alice married John Wilcotes, he belonged to the same family as his son-in-law, the name, the locality and his arms, bear witness to this, yet he must have been a distant relative for his daughter could not marry within the fourth degree of consanguinity. The visitation of Oxford tells us that the mother of Thomas was a daughter of de Moleyns,|| a family of which we find many members resident at the period in the vicinity of Great Tewe.

The original of Lee's visitation of Oxford, made A.D. 1574, is in the possession of the College of Arms, and gives two pedigrees of the Wilcote family, one runs as follows : John Wylcote, Thomas

* "Ancient Deeds" (Record Office), vol. 2, B 2663.

† Le Neve's Baronets, a MS. belonging to the College of Arms, vol. j, p. 90 b.

‡ See also Visitation of Shropshire (Harl. MS. 1396) and Harl. Soc., vol. 4.

|| One of the coats of the Moleyns family was sa. on a chief arg. 3 lozenges gu., and it is thus on the Rainsford shield, but there is no more authority for this than for another coat borne by Moleyns, paly of six wavy ar. and gu., and it is probably this shield which was formerly in Tackley Church in association with a shield bearing the Wilcotes' arms, above was written John Wilcotes and Elizabeth his wife; the latter's shield was paly wavy ar. and gules, the number of pales uncertain.

Wyllecote, Ed. Hall, Ric. Warsted, Alex. Arderburgh, Thos. Pursell, William Shareshull, John Prattell; the second has: Raynesford, Wilcotes, Wyllicotes, Hall, Warsted, Arderburgh, Pursells, Barwyk, Sharshull, Prattell. The descent is not, however, that of John Wilcotes in the male line, but that of his first wife. Apparently there is an attempt, by a difference in the spelling, to distinguish between the families of John Wilcotes and his father-in-law. Lee perhaps was unaware that in contemporary records John Wilcotes' name is spelt in both ways, and is so even in the same document. Nor, apparently, did Lee know of Wilcotes' second marriage, but then he made his visitation a hundred and fifty years after the event. The original visitation does not give the arms of the various families mentioned in the descent, but the College possesses an expansion of the original, made evidently under Lee's guidance, and given by him to a Mr. Danett or Danell. This copy gives the coat of arms of the Rainsford family, and other details which are in close correspondence with the copy of the visitation of Oxfordshire, which is printed in the fifth vol. of the Harl. Society's publications. The coat includes fifteen quarterings, those of Rainsford, Wilcotes, Wilcotes, Molyne, Hall, Green, Glanville, Lyons, Scocathe, Wakested, Arderbrough, Pursell, Berwick, Shershall, Pratell. Beneath the shield is a very pregnant remark in Lee's handwriting, "Though he use his pleasure neither had I matter but wylle for all these coats," and, indeed, the Rainsford of Lee's day used more pleasure than judgment, if it was he who assisted in depicting this shield. Still it is not improbable that he was ignorant of John Wilcotes' second marriage, and that as descended therefrom he had no claim to the shields to which the first wife was entitled, viz., those of Hall, Green, Glanville, Lyons and Scocathe. Appended to the copy of the Rainsford pedigree, which is printed in the Harl. Society's vol. v., is a table which purports to show the descent of the Great Tewe Manor from John Pratell, temp. Henry 3, to the Rainsfords. But this table, upon the face of it, is absurd, making, as it does, the Manor pass through some five and twenty successive heiresses.

Lee's visitation of Oxfordshire commences the pedigree of Rainsford with the marriage of William Shershall with the daughter of John Pratell of Great Tewe, but we have really no evidence as to how, or through whom, John Wilcotes, or his wife Alice, or their ancestors, obtained the Manor of Great Tewe from the Pratell family. John and Alice were already married, and had possession of the Manor in the year 1397. In the year 1345 William de

Prewes (Pratell) held the Manor, while, as we learn from the inquis. p.m. of Roger Mortimer in 1398, the heirs of Ralph de Prewes held of him one fief in Great Tewe, who these heirs were we have not, with certainty, been able to discover, but we may conclude that John Wilcotes, or his wife Alice, was one of them.

I cannot find a pedigree of the Tewe branch of the Pratell family, but notices of them, collected from ancient records, almost enable one to supply the want, and as these may be of use to some future historian of that part of Oxfordshire, they are subjoined. The family took its name from the Norman Abbey of Preaux or de Pratellis, hence Pratell or Prewes. From the Rotul. Chartarum we learn that in 1203, Ingelram de Pratellis had leave to exchange land in Bloxham for the Manor of Marden, and that two years later John de Pratellis possessed the advowson of the church of Great Tewe. Inquisition No. 36 of 34 Henry ii. tells us that Rad. de Pratellis held four carucates of land in Great Tewe, and that the majority of the sub-tenants held from him. John de Pratellis also at that time held land in the parish. Roberts' "excerpt. E. Rotul. Finium" states that 34 Henry 3, Rad. de Pratellis had the Manor. The Testa de Neville tells us that temp. Henry 3, Rad. de Pratellis held of the Earl of Arundel the 4th part of a fief in Great Tewe, while in the Rotul. hundredorum of 1278, John de Prewes has the same holding, and Stephen and Drew de Pratellis are amongst the free tenants. A.D. 1292, John de Pratellis appoints Simon de Pratellis to the church of Great Tewe, and eight years later appoints John de Trillow to succeed him (Hutton's extracts from the Lincoln registers). In the year 1301, John de Pratellis gave land in Great Tewe and the advowson of the church, to the Abbot of Godstone (Inquis. No. 40 of 30 Ed. j.). Lay Subsidy Roll $\frac{161}{8}$ of 10 Ed. ij. (1316), Rad. de Pratellis heads the list of the taxpayers of Great Tewe, and does so again in L.S.R. $\frac{161}{8}$ of 1 Ed. 3. Rot: Patent, 1332, Sep: 14. Confirmation of a grant originally made in 1303 by John de Pratellis to his son Ralph de Pratellis and his wife Alice, dau: of Wm. Joce of Thorncot, of the manor of Great Tewe in tail. Inquis. p.m. No. 29 of 7 Ed. 3 (1333) Rad. de Pratellis at the time of his death that year held the Manor; his successor was his son William, aged 16 years. In the Close Rolls of the 14 and 19 of Edward 3 (1340 and 1345), William de Pratellis appears in Great Tewe as son and heir of Rad. de Prewes. I find no further mention of the presence of the family in the parish till that mentioned above as occurring in the year 1398, at which time John Wilcotes and his wife were in possession of the Manor.