

Report and Documentary History for

Sycamore Farm, 9 Bicester Road, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire

Site Code: *LON-G*

from

The Medieval Peasant House in Midland England

by

Nat Alcock and Dan Miles



Fig. 1. View of the house (Photo: Eric Sewell)

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LON-G: SYCAMORE FARM, 9 BICESTER ROAD, LONG CRENDON

Grid reference: SP 6931 0870

Survey date: 16 February 1990

By: D. Miles

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Documentary history by Nat Alcock and Eric Sewell, building on the work of John Chenevix Trench†. This report includes some material drawn from I. J. and P. V. Feltbower (December 1984) 'A First Survey of Sycamore Farm House, Long Crendon', for which we are grateful. The radiocarbon dating was supported by the Vernacular Architecture Group.

For court roll and documentary source references, see the bibliography of primary sources.

Abbreviations:

ASC	All Souls College, Oxford
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies

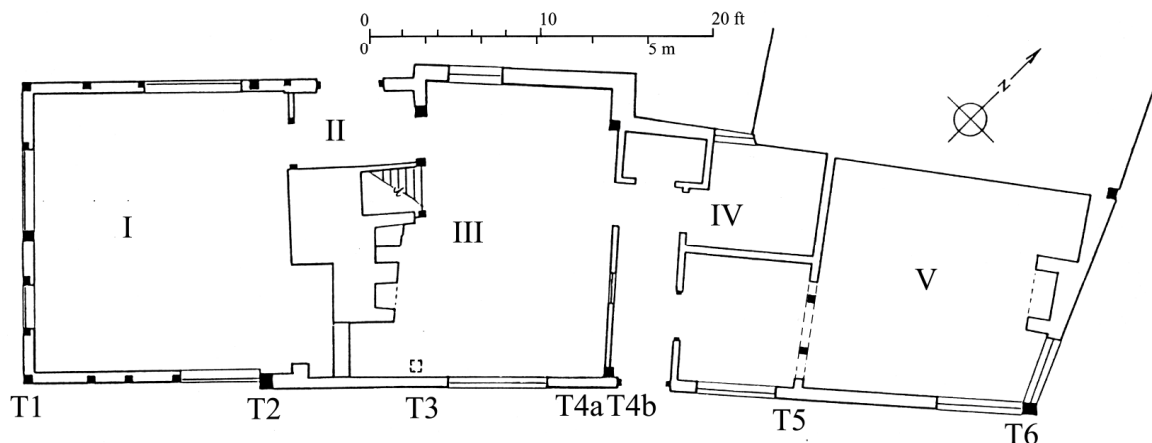


Fig. 2. Ground floor plan, showing truss and bay numbering.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Sycamore Farm, Long Crendon is identified as a two-yardland copyhold farm held from All Souls College, Oxford from 1555. It is a complex linear building, with its length aligned south-west to north-east, involving at least five major phases and with much alternate rebuilding.

PHASE 1: The first phase comprises an aisled hall dated by dendrochronology to 1205. One complete bay (III) survives (Fig. 3), with one nearly intact roof truss (T4a) (Fig. 4) and the posts of a second (T3). The arcade posts have external upstands, and the tiebeam is joined to the plates with an inclined cogged joint; the truss has passing braces from the apex down to the arcade posts with notch-lapped joints (Fig. 6). The original house certainly included the present bays III and IV and it probably continued into bay II as well, though no clear evidence is visible on the arcade posts of truss T3. It is likely that the hearth was located in bay III, as the smoke blackening is heavier on this side of the truss. The front aisle has been removed, possibly in Phase 2, but the rear aisle still survives at the rear of bay III, though it has probably been reduced in width.

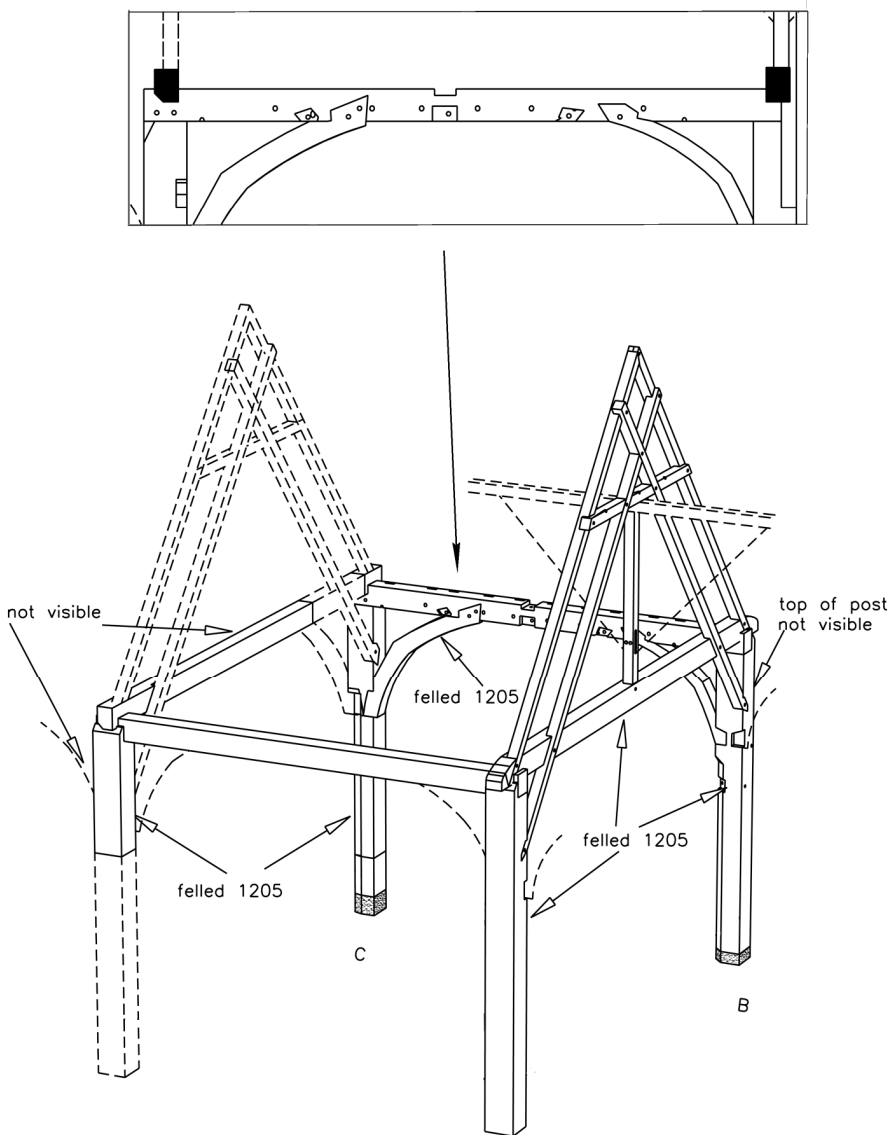


Fig. 3. Isometric view of bay III (Amended from a drawing in Walker, John (1999) 'Late-twelfth and early-thirteenth-century aisled buildings: a comparison', *Vernacular Architecture*, **30**, 21-53.).

The arcade plates have been reused, as the existing curved arcade braces (notch-lapped onto the face) partially obscure even earlier notch-lap joints (Figs. 3 & 7). The plates were sampled but had too few rings to date; however, the similarity between the later and earlier joints suggests that their reuse was not very long after they were originally employed.

A notable feature of the truss is an undecorated crown post, braced only to the collar purlin, which is tenoned into the tiebeam and into a short surviving section of collar plate. It was initially considered that this crown post must be primary, since it seemingly could not have been inserted later, despite being some 50 years earlier than any other known crown post. Neither the crown post nor the collar purlin have enough rings for tree-ring dating, but radiocarbon dating has given a felling date range of 1299-1324 for the crown post, conclusively demonstrating that it is secondary. Further consideration has also shown that dismantling and re-assembling the scissor-braced rafters would have been comparatively easy, since they are simply halved and pegged together. Indeed, their falling apart may have been the reason for strengthening the truss with the crown post and purlin.

PHASE 2: At sometime in the fifteenth century, judging from the general style of the roof carpentry (narrow tiebeams with collars and clasped purlins), bays II and III were rebuilt, probably involving the removal of the front aisle and most of the Phase 1 framing except for the arcade-plates in bay III. At T2, a new truss was presumably inserted (removed in Phase 4), while at T3 the earlier truss was entirely replaced except for the arcade posts; T4b was erected against the south-east side of T4a, carried on the original arcade plates. T4a was left intact, probably because it still supported the bay IV roof structure.

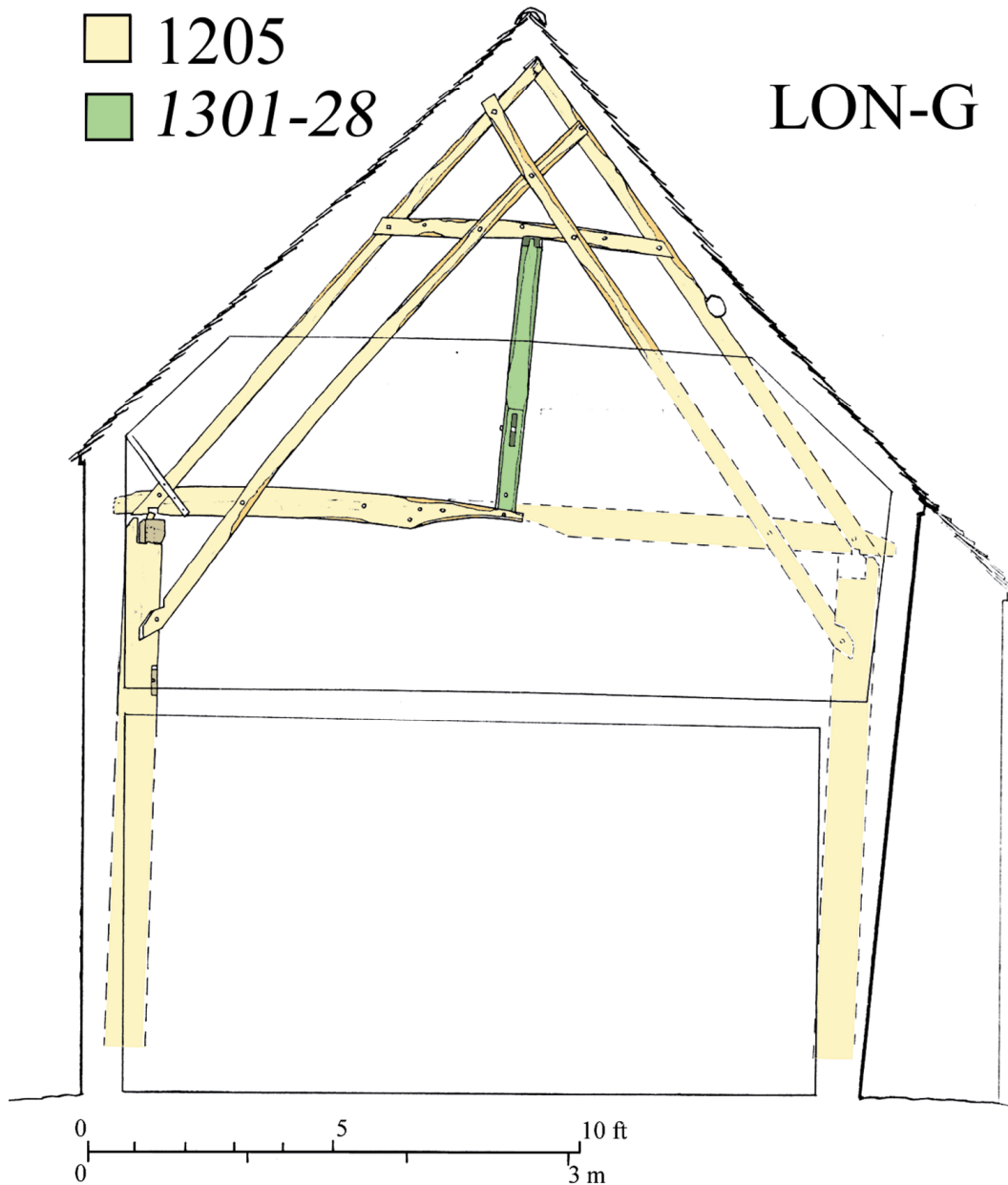


Fig. 4. Section of truss T4a, from the east

PHASE 3: Bay IV was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, when the original truss T5 was replaced with a cruck or raised cruck with a type 'W' apex (blades terminate immediately above the collar). The wall alignment suggests that this rebuilding included bay V as well but no structural evidence now remains in this bay. Neither of these later phases have given tree-ring dates.

LATER PHASES: Judging from the style of the timber framing, bay I was probably added to the south-west end of the house in the seventeenth century (Phase 4). This is a well built two storey chamber block with an attic room. In Phase 5, later in the seventeenth century, the end of bay V was rebuilt on the skew to align with the Bicester Road, the end truss (T6) having a slightly cambered tiebeam. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the front of the house was faced in brickwork. A new roof structure was added above the earlier roofs of bays II to V and the front wall raised about 18in.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES

PHASE 1: This is the most significant part of the house and, although much altered, what remains allows a reasonably clear picture of the basic arrangement. The dimensions of bay III within the arcade posts are 12ft from truss to truss and about 15ft from front to back. The rear aisle is about 3ft wide, but this provides relatively high eaves. An original height of about 6ft seems more likely, implying 5ft aisles within an overall internal width of about 24ft. Much of the structure of truss T4a is intact (Fig. 4). Of

truss T3, only the two arcade posts remain, though the front (south) one has been severed at first floor level, retaining only the upper part. The arcade posts are straight with bevelled off upstands on the outside of the arcade plates. These posts measure 9 to 13in square and carry notch-lap joints for arcade and tiebeam braces (though none are visible for braces across the aisles). Three of the four posts have tree-ring dates consistent with felling in 1205.



Fig. 5. The passing braces of truss T4a. The top of the inserted crown post and the severed collar plate can be seen below the collar, and the yoke and ridge of truss T4b are also visible.

Much of the structure of truss T4a is intact (Fig. 4). In addition to the two arcade posts, the tiebeam survives, though it has been gouged out below for a low door and was eventually cut through for the present door frame. The principal rafters are strengthened by a pair of passing braces which continue past the tiebeam to the arcade posts where they have notch-lap joints. A collar is threaded in between the rafters and the passing braces with pegs at all the intersections, and with three extra peg-holes on its north-east side, angled slightly downwards. Although these might have secured hip rafters for an end aisle, their placing and character suggests rather that they were used for hanging such items as hams. The rafters and passing braces are of very small scantling, averaging 3-4in squared boxed heart in section. The timbers are all heavily smoke blackened. The truss was later strengthened by a crown post with the remains of a collar plate (discussed below).



Fig. 6. Notched-lap joint with simple entry on the reused arcade plate, showing the matrix of a similar joint.

In the front wall and along the rear arcade of bay III, both arcade plates are preserved, although the front one was severed by the insertion of the front window, probably in the seventeenth century. Arcade braces are notch-lapped to the plate and to the posts (Fig. 6). The arcade plates are clearly reused, since the rear plate has notch-lap joints for braces which are partially obscured by the present arcade braces

(themselves dated to 1205); the plate is also cut away for a cogging, but on the side rather than the top face. This indicates that it has been rotated through 90° and suggests that the empty halvings were for dragon ties on each side of a tiebeam (suggested by D Stenning).

The junction of the post, tiebeam and arcade plate is of considerable interest. The posts have external bevelled upstands and tenons set into the arcade plate (the only tenons used in the primary frame) (Fig. 7). Instead of a lap or secret lap-dovetail on the tiebeam and plate, as found later in the 13th century (as at AST-A, 1282/6), the upper surface of the arcade plate is coggied, (i.e. cut away to leave a projecting inclined tongue of timber which here measures approximately 1½-2in square). Unfortunately only one of these joints could be inspected, and the plate has been severed about an inch away from the tiebeam. At truss T4a, the outer principal rafter is notched to sit over the cog (Fig. 8). Another interesting feature is an inch-wide chamfer on the outer top arris of the wall-plate. This could only be seen in the joint, but it does seem to have been cut deliberately, though its purpose is not understood; a similar feature was noted at Aston Tirrold.



Fig. 7. Arcade post head, T3 (north). The tiebeam is a replacement, probably of the fifteenth century



Fig. 8. Coggied joint of arcade plate, tiebeam and rafter (south side of truss T4a)

The crown post. The crown post was initially considered to date from 1205, making it of exceptional interest. It is firmly fixed into the 1205 structure, its foot tenoned and pegged into the top of the tiebeam, whilst the top is tenoned into the underside of the collar plate, held firmly under the collar. However, this use of mortice-and tenon-joints is more consistent with a later date. It is also relevant that both the crown post and the collar purlin are of elm, complete with waney edge and bark, in contrast to the well-finished oak of the aisled hall. The radiocarbon dating has confirmed that they are secondary, dating to the early 14th century. For their insertion of the crown post, the most obvious method would be the removal and re-pegging of the collar and the top ends of the passing braces.

PHASE 2: This comprises the rebuilt roof over bays II and III (now heavily altered) and the inserted truss T4b on the west side of T4a, presumably to strengthen it. This truss has a collar and tiebeam of slender

dimensions with clasped purlins and a yoke carrying a ridge beam. The principal rafters are 6 by 3in tapering to 2in, laid flat with a collar 7in high by 4in thick. The yoke is 5in high by 3in, and both collar and yoke are tenoned into the principals. The purlins are approximately 4-5½ by 6in and the ridge beam is 5½in square. At one time, wind braces were present, whose steeply pitched diminished halvings on the upper surface of the purlins are still evident. At T3, the whole upper roof was replaced, with a new tiebeam (chamfered on the lower edges) spanning between the original arcade plates.

As part of the Phase 2 alterations, wattle and daub was fixed to the original timbers of T4a and some upright staves were fitted in between trusses T4a and T4b. This wattle and daub is heavily smoke blackened, on the bay III side particularly, as are all the Phase 2 timbers. The tiebeam of T4a has stave holes drilled underneath at 11 in centres (noted by the owners); these may well have been added in Phase 2 for a partition at this end of the hall.

PHASE 3: The only identified feature is the cruck truss at T5, which is mostly hidden by plaster. The crucks measure about 7½ in square and are of elm. They survive only at first floor level, being supported by a boxed ceiling beam. They appear most likely to have been full crucks with a type W (truncated) apex, but the possibility of upper crucks (originally carried by this beam) cannot be excluded. The cruck blades have spurs which are about 18in lower than the present eaves, lining up with the original Phase 1 arcade plates. A second spur runs from the front cruck blade to the present eaves level and probably dates from the last phase of alterations during the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries, when the front wall was raised. This phase may also have included bay V, though little timber framing is evident here except for the first floor girts and the tiebeam; the wall studs were probably removed in the late eighteenth century alterations. Sometime in the seventeenth century, the end of bay V was rebuilt parallel to the road.

PHASE 4: This wide extension (bay IV) measures approximately 18 by 14ft and has the most complete timber-framing in the building. It has 7in square corner posts with jowled heads and the gable end has a substantial central stud. Smaller studs and rails divide the wall into three-panel high squares. These lack wattling stave holes,¹ suggesting that the brick infill panels, many in herringbone fashion, are the original infill. The front elevation of bay I contains a window with ovolo moulded mullions; this is secondary, as a brace had to be removed to accommodate it.

The roof trusses at T1 and T2 have queen struts with princess struts and interrupted collars with clasped purlins. In the first floor room of bay I some painted decoration was noted consisting of ochre coloured shapes with a black border. The floor to this room consists of joists tenoned into an 11in square axial beam with simple chamfers.

DENDROCHRONOLOGY

For dendrochronology abbreviations see page facing Introduction.

Sampling Comments: In all 22 samples have been taken from this building (cores, apart from LON-G16). Samples 1-12 were taken by Robert Howard of the Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory on 9th February 1989. Almost all of these timbers were of elm or had less than 45 rings and could not be dated. However, the sample from the arcade post with 50 rings gave a felling date close to 1203. This engendered considerable interest and D. Miles returned on 16 November 1990 and obtained another 8 samples (from Phase 1, apart from sample 20, a Phase 2 tiebeam which proved to be of elm). These samples gave three precise felling dates in the spring of 1205 (*VA* 23.58). Samples LON-G21-22, of the crown post and collar purlin, were taken for radiocarbon dating on 26 July 2009. Samples LON-G12 and G18 are from the same timber; samples LON-G01-G05 and G20 are from later phases. 'Front' = SE side.

¹ Observed by the owners.

TREE-RING SAMPLE RECORD AND SUMMARY OF DATING

Sample Code	Sample Location	Total Rings	Sapwood Rings	FMR Date	LHR Date	LMR Date	Date Cat
LON-G01	Front rafter of clasped purlin truss T4b	28 NM	12	—	—	—	—
LON-G02	Rear rafter of clasped purlin truss T4b	21 NM	10	—	—	—	—
LON-G03	Ridge beam clasped purlin truss T4b	20 NM	3	—	—	—	—
LON-G04	Yoke clasped purlin truss T4b	25 NM	5	—	—	—	—
LON-G05	Collar clasped purlin truss T4b	10 NM	5	—	—	—	—
LON-G06	Front passing brace truss T4a	23 NM	5	—	—	—	—
LON-G07	Rear passing brace truss T4a	20 NM	—	—	—	—	—
LON-G08	Front rafter truss T4a	10 NM	10	—	—	—	—
LON-G09	Arcade plate bay III rear	43	11	—	—	—	—
LON-G10	Rear cruck blade truss T6	Not oak	—	—	—	—	—
LON-G11	Front cruck blade truss T6	Not oak	—	—	—	—	—
LON-G12	Arcade post truss T3 rear	50	20c	1154	1183	1203	1
LON-G13	Arcade post truss T4a front	78	—	—	—	—	—
LON-G14	Tiebeam truss T4a	40	06	1147	1180	1186	3d
LON-G15	Arcade post truss T4a rear	124	33C	1082	1172	1205	3d
LON-G16	Arcade plate bay III front	39	11	—	—	—	—
LON-G17	Arcade post truss T3 front	90	HS	1082	1171	1171	3d
LON-G18	Arcade post truss T3 rear (as G12)	43	22C	1162	1182	1204	1
LON-G19	Arcade brace bay III rear	154	22C	1052	1183	1205	1
LON-G20	Tiebeam truss T3	Not oak	—	—	—	—	—
LON-G21	Collar purlin beside truss T4a	25 elm	C [radiocarbon dating sample]				
LON-G22	Crown post, truss T4a	10 elm	C (bark)				

Site sequence 1 (composed of samples 14, 15, 17), 124 rings long dated 1082–1205 with *t*-values of 5.0 (E.MID), 4.9 (OXFORD); Site sequence 2 (composed of samples 12, 18, 19), 154 rings long dated 1052–1205 with *t*-values of 6.2 (OXFORD), 5.1 (S.ENG).

Felling dates: **1205** (sample 15 and probably 19 were felled in the spring of 1205, while 18 has the beginning of the 1205 ring (March felling?).

Radiocarbon dating

A radiocarbon sample comprising the first five rings from core LON-G21 was submitted to RLAHA, Oxford for radiocarbon dating by accelerator mass spectrometry. This gave the calibrated date (Fig. 9): OXA-22713 *Cal AD 1276-1303* (76%); *1366-1384* (20%) (95.4% probability range). Since the sample was 25 rings long, complete to bark edge, the corresponding felling date ranges are: *1299-1324* (76%) or

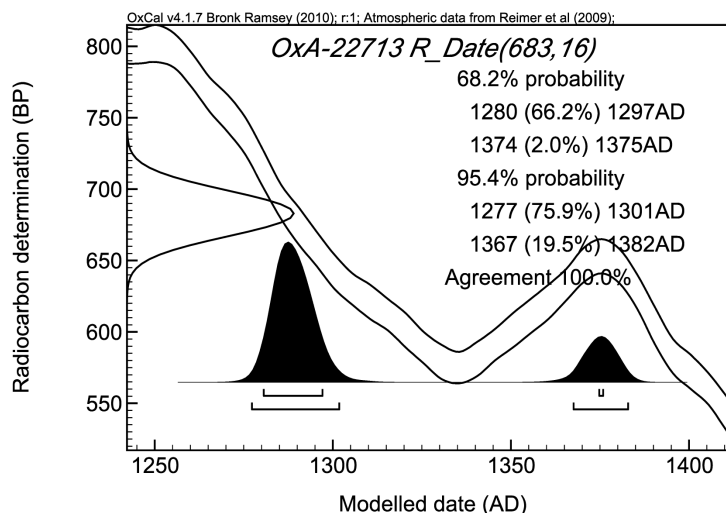


Fig. 9. Calibration of the radiocarbon date for the first five rings of sample LON-G21.

1390-1405 (20%). The simplicity of the carpentry strongly indicates that the first range is much the most likely. This demonstrates that the crown post was not part of the primary 1205 structure. Dating of a second sample, comprising the final five rings from the core was not considered necessary, though it would probably have resolved the date range ambiguity.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

SUMMARY

The name of this farm (first documented in the 1891 Census) is probably a metathesised form of Ketchmere (Kyttsmere, 1455), the name of the now filled-in pond at the centre of the village, beside which the house stands (Fig. 10). The farm was a two-yardland holding, formed by the amalgamation of two single yardlands in 1555, which may previously have been in a single ownership. It was held by copyhold tenure from All Souls College, Oxford, in the hands of the Syms family from the 1550s until 1815, when the land was sold. In 1835, the house was transferred to Thomas Dodwell, and it remained with this family until the twentieth century. The house was one of the larger ones in the village, with three hearths in 1662.

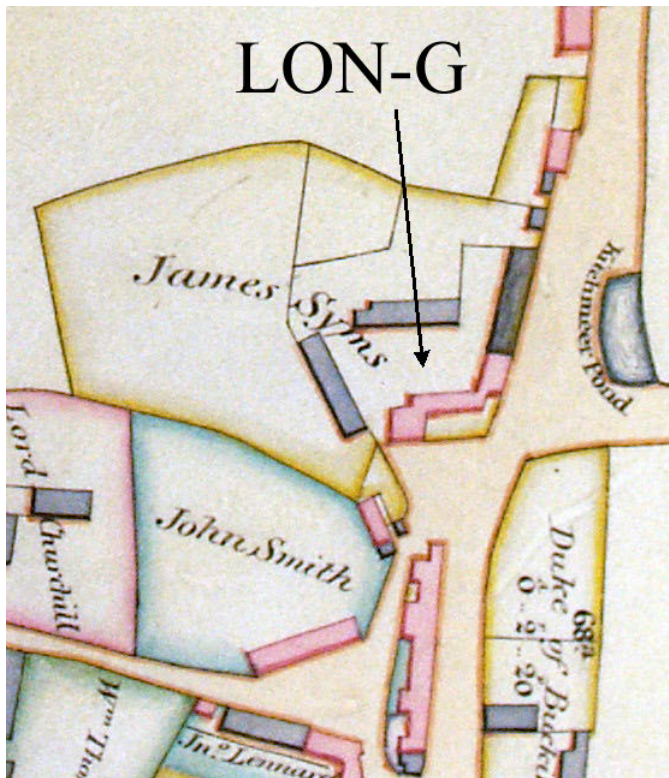


Fig. 10. Part of the 1827 map of Long Crendon (CBS IR/95/Q).

Court References

The Syms family had a very long tenure of the farm. It first definitely appears in the Long Crendon court rolls in 1553-5, when John Syms was admitted to an All Souls yardland (1553, the previous tenant unnamed), and to a second messuage and yardland in 1555 on the surrender of Richard Stokes.² This was

² The former tenant of the first yardland is not given. It probably had a messuage with it, although this is not stated (information that was often omitted at this period); the admission of Stokes in 1541 makes no mention of messuages, although one of the admissions of John Appulford was to a tenement with a yardland. No other admissions involving John Syms are recorded before his death in the largely complete series of rolls for this period (only 1552, 1556 and 1563 missing between 1520 and 1570). The Syms family is recorded in an isolated court roll reference in 1359, but there are no Syms in the Muster Roll of 1522 or the Subsidy Roll of 1524, so they probably moved to Long Crendon in the 1550s.

probably one of the two yardlands Stokes had acquired from John Appulford in 1541 and indeed, since Stokes is not mentioned elsewhere in the rolls, the yardland Syms obtained in 1553 may well have been the other Stokes/Appulford yardland. John Appulford had received them in 1531 and 1536, the first by surrender from Thomas Appulford his father, and the second on the latter's death.³

On John Syms's death in 1564, his son Thomas inherited these two houses and two yardlands (subject to the life interest of his mother, Juliana), and they passed in 1615 to William and in 1640 to Henry Syms. When described in 1687, only one messuage accompanied the two yardlands; the second messuage had probably been subsumed into the farm complex. In the seventeenth century, Henry Syms bought 29 acres of freehold arable land and three acres of lot meadow, and most of this then descended with the farm.⁴ However, in 1796 James Syms mortgaged both the freehold and copyhold land to Robert Eeles, a Brill maltster;⁵ in 1798, James had 5 horses, 1 wagon & 2 carts.⁶

In 1815, the whole estate was put up for auction, and almost all the land bought by Benjamin Eeles, Robert's son. James retained only the house, a close at Writs Hill and 1 acre at Waterside or Naggotts, for which he was allotted 1¾ac at enclosure.⁷ On his death in 1832, the property was divided between five of his children.⁸ His son, William was admitted in 1834, but Thomas Dodwell (husband of another beneficiary, Mary Syms) bought the property from him (or from the legatees jointly) in 1835. Thomas Dodwell seems to have moved away, and in 1838 sold it to his elder brother, Christopher, in whose family it descended until the twentieth century.⁹ By 1851 (and probably considerably earlier), it had again become the centre of a substantial farm, although it was divided into two houses, one of which was occupied by Christopher's son, James Dodwell, the farmer.¹⁰ The final admission was in 1918, of Bertram Harold Dodwell, and it was enfranchised in 1931.¹¹

Table 1: Court references to Sycamore Farm, Long Crendon

<i>Year</i>	<i>Details</i>
1531	John APPLEFORD admitted to messuage & 1 virgate (ASC) late in tenure of Thomas APPLEFORD senior
1536	John APPULFORD admitted to 1 virgate late in tenure Thomas APPLEFORD his father (probably following his death)
1541	Richard STOKES admitted to 2 yardlands (ASC) late in tenure of John APPULFORD
1553	John SYMS admitted to 1 yardland (ASC)

³ Thomas Appulford's will (proved 25 Jan 1535[/6]; CBS, DAWe: 3 145) names sons John, Richard, Thomas and Henry, but gives no information about his copyholding.

⁴ CBS, AR 42/51, P134/1/2a, /7a-b, /4.

⁵ CBS, AR 42/51, P134/1/21, /2/3. The mortgage was increased from £400 to £1,100 in 1805. The house with the remaining land was surrendered in 1818, to one Robert Staples of Thame, cooper, probably as a mortgage, since James Syms was still the owner in 1827.

⁶ *Posse Comitatus*.

⁷ In 1818, he surrendered the property to Robert Staples of Thame, cooper, probably as a mortgage (ASC, C21/64h). This was never entered into the court book, so was probably quickly cancelled.

⁸ CBS, DA/Wf 118/56. The 1818 surrender given in the table was probably a further mortgage.

⁹ Mary was the eldest daughter of James Syms. The 1835 and 1838 purchase prices are given as £220 and £299, respectively. Bertram Harold Dodwell (1884-1968) still lived at Sycamore Farm in 1959. He was the great-grandson of Christopher (1798-1844), grandson of James (1809-86) and son of John Christopher (1852-1916).

¹⁰ The censuses from 1841 to 1881 record James and Deborah Dodwell as the occupiers of the farm, farming between 140 (1851) and 330 (1881) acres.

¹¹ The National Archives, MAF 13/1 (391).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Details</i>
1555	Richard Stokes surrendered mess & 1 virgate (ASC) to use of John Symmez.
1564	John SYMS died holding 2 messuages & 2 yardlands (ASC), Thomas SYMS eldest son, aged 14; Juliana, widow, claims during her life; admitted. [will CBS, DAWe 15/37].
1615	Thomas SYMS died holding 2 messuages & 2 yardlands (ASC), surrendered to William SYMS, son, admitted.
1640	William SYMS died holding 2 messuages & 2 yardlands (ASC), heir is Henry SYMS, son.
1687	Henry SYMS died holding message & 2 yardlands (ASC), surrendered to Henry SYMS, heir.
1706	Henry SYMS died holding message & 2 yardlands (ASC), surrendered to Henry SYMS, son, admitted.
1738	Henry SYMS died holding message & 2 yardlands (ASC), surrendered to James SYMS, junior, son & heir, admitted. [<i>Henry's son James, senior, died almost immediately after his father, and this James was Henry's grandson.</i>]
1785	James SYMS surrendered message & 2 yardlands (ASC) to which he was admitted as son of James SYMS senior, to use of his son, James SYMS junior
1796	James SYMS, yeoman, holding message & 2 yardlands (ASC) to which admitted in 1785 as son of James SYMS: conditional surrendered for £100 to Robert EELES the elder maltster of Brill.
1811	Jas SYMS, strip of land part of message & 2 yardlands (ASC) to which admitted in 1785, surrendered for £3 to Chas SPENCER, shepherd.
1815	James SYMS auctioned his copyhold and freehold estate totalling 88a.
1816	James SYMS, 2 yardlands (ASC) to which admitted in 1785, descended from James SYMS senior occupied by Jas SYMS, surrendered for £1100 to Ben EELES, maltster of Brill. Except message occupied by Jas SYMS, close at <i>Writs Hill</i> & 1a at <i>Waterside</i> or <i>Naggotts</i> , admitted 1818.
1817	<i>James SYMS, land (ASC) next to that of James SYMS, by house late Thomas HOWLETT at NW, house late William DRURY at NE, surrendered to Charles SPENCER..</i>
1827	Enclosure: James SYMS
1834	James SYMS, message, passes to William SYMS
1835	William SYMS baker, son of James SYMS (d.1833), message divided into 2, surrendered for £220 to Thomas DODWELL baker.
1839	Thomas DODWELL late of LC, baker, 2 message formerly 1 (ASC), lately occupied by Sylvanus SHRIMPTON & Thomas DODWELL then James DODWELL & Samuel CAPORN, surrendered for £299 to Christopher DODWELL of LC, yeoman.
c. 1863	Survey of ASC copyholds: Message divided into two, with barn and stables. Previously occupied by Sylvanus Shrimpton and Thomas Dodwell, but in 1838 by James Dodwell and Samuel Caporn. [CBS, D/78]
1869	All Souls Copyholds: Message now 2 messages, barn, stables & other bldgs, yard & garden, used by [Sylvanus] SHRIMPTON & Thomas DODWELL, copyholders James SYMS 1795, William SYMS, 1834, Thomas DODWELL 1835.
1888	Joshua & John DODWELL admitted to 2 messages (ASC) formerly occupied by Sylvanus SHRIMPTON, Thomas DODWELL, lately Jas DODWELL & Sam CAPORN now Deborah DODWELL and ~JORDAN.
1931	Enfranchised (plan): Bertram Harold DODWELL, 2 messages formerly 1 with barns, stables, other buildings & gardens also adjacent orchard (1a) of Jas DODWELL to which Bertram Harold DODWELL admitted 1918-19, occupied by Sylvanus SHRIMPTON & Thomas DODWELL lately Jas DODWELL & Sam CAPORN then Deborah DODWELL & - JORDAN

Building References

In the Hearth Tax listing (c. 1662), Henry Symms paid for three hearths.

1910 Valuation: hereditament 238. Owner: James DODWELL, Crendon Villa, Benjamin Road, High Wycombe, occupier John Christopher DODWELL. Part freehold, part copyhold ASC & W. House of brick & tile, 4 bed, 2 sitting, kitchen, scullery. 4-bay shelter, coach house with loft, old stable of brick & thatch with loft, 3-bay shelter of stone & slate, loose box, barn with dirt floor, piggeries of brick & tile, shed of brick & thatch, stable for 3, loose box, stable for 5 with loft. woodshed of stone & thatch, barn of witchert & thatch with dirt floor, 7-bay cart shed of witchert, stone & tile. 129 acres.¹²

¹² TNA, IR58/2152.