

# Ockholt, alias Ockwells Manor, and its Owners.

By Herbert C. Andrews, M.A.

---

THE descent of the manor of Ockholt at Bray, Berks, has been outlined by Kerry, in his history of the Hundred of Bray, 1861 ; but much requires filling in, in order to arrive at a consecutive record of the history of that manor.

A sixteenth century deed, which is an excellent example of the Elizabethan scribes' craft, both in caligraphy and ornamental penwork, has recently been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, by Col. C. Du Pre Penton Powney. From this deed, which is a Royal Grant under the Privy Seal of the manor of "Ockholte, *alias* Ockholt, *alias* Ocole, *alias* Norrys, *alias* Ffetyplace," to Besils Ffetiplace in 1582, and from several others relating to the same manor, which the kindness of Col. Powney has placed at my disposal, much additional information regarding Ockholt has been gathered and incorporated in the following paper.

The history of Ockholt commences with the grant in fee by King Henry III. on Feb. 8th, 1268, to Ricardo de Norreys, the Queen's cook, and his heirs, of a purpresture in Windsor Forest called Ocholt, at an annual rent of 40 shillings.\* It descended through the senior branch of the Norreys family of Speke, Lancashire, until towards the end of the fourteenth century, when Sir Henry Norreys, Kt., was the owner. According to Kerry, he was twice married, firstly to Alice, daughter and heiress of Rogar Erneis of Chester, by whom he had William and three other sons and one daughter, and secondly to Cecelia, daughter of Hamon Massey, of Cuddington, Cheshire, who bore him two sons, Henry and John. But Burke† mentions only the first wife and two sons, William and John. From this John and his wife, named Milicent by Kerry, and Eleanor by Burke, daughter and heiress of Ravenscroft, of Cotton End, Northants, the manor descended in a cadet branch of the Norreys family through Roger (d. 1422), William, Sir John, knight banneret, Master of the Wardrobe to King Henry VI., and builder

---

\* Cal. Pat. Hen. III., 1266-72, p. 190.

† History of the Commoners, I., 311.

of the present Ockwells Manor House† (d. 1466), and Sir William Kt., who commanded the Royal forces at the battle of Stoke in 1487 (d. 1507), to his daughter Elizabeth by his second wife Joan, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. It then passed into the Ffetyplace family by her marriage with Sir Thomas Ffetyplace, of Compton Beauchamp, on whose death in 1524 seized of "Okeplace," heriot of a horse worth 26s. was paid, relief 38 shillings.\*

The usual tradition exists that the first Ffetyplace came over with William the Conqueror, and there are records of members of the family at Oxford, Denchworth and elsewhere in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But the founder of the fortunes of this branch and its earliest authentic ancestor was a certain Thomas Ffetyplace of East Shefford and Childrey, Berks.† From 1413 he held the appointment of steward of the hundred and manor of Bampton, the property of Gilbert Lord Talbot, the elder brother of Sir John Talbot, the famous Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1453. After Sir Gilbert's death without surviving issue in 1419, Thomas Ffetyplace, before 1423, married his widow Beatrice, a Portuguese lady of Royal descent, who was probably a member of the Pinto family of that country‡ His death occurred about the year 1442,§ and hers five years later, and they lie together beneath a fine tomb in East Shefford Church.

Of the marriage there were three sons, the eldest and heir, William, born 1423,|| the second James, of Maidencourt, Berks, the third

† A description of the heraldic glass in the hall windows, by Everard Green' Somerset Herald, was published in *Archæologia*, vol. LVII. This glass is coeval with the house itself. Illustrations of the manor house and its glass are also found in Nash's "Mansions," 1869; Lyson's "Magna Britannia," vol. II. (Berks); Willement's "Regal Heraldry," 1821; and Winston's "Glass Painting," 1847. An excellently illustrated article appeared more recently in Latham's "In English Homes," vol. I., reprinted from "Country Life" of April 2nd, 1904.

\* The Berks Visitation of 1532 dates his death 1523 Dec., and records his burial in the nave of Abingdon Abbey Church, on the north side. (*Harleian Soc.*, vol. LVI., p. 1).

† For details see J. R. Planché's *Genealogical Notice of the Ffetyplace Family in the Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. XVI., 1860.

‡ See Cokayne's "Complete Peerage: Talbot." The question of her ancestry has occasioned much controversy. She was at one time confounded with Beatrice, an illegitimate daughter of John I., King of Portugal, and wife of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel (b. 1381, d. 1415). Sir Gilbert Talbot was considered her second husband. The subject has been fully dealt with by Sir N. H. Nicholas in "Collectanea Topographica et Heraldica," vol. I.; and J. R. Planché in the work above mentioned.

§ This is the latest year in which a Commission has been found issued to him as Sheriff of Oxford and Berks.

|| *Inq. p.m.* of Beatrice Ffetyplace, 26 Hen. VI. See *British Archæological Association's Journal*, XVI., 145-6.

John,\* citizen and draper, of London, who married Jane, daughter of Edward Fabian and widow of Robert Horne,† Alderman and Sheriff of London. John died seized of New Langport or Landport, *alias* Septvans manor, Kent, manor lands and tenements at East Shefford, Berks, and property at Horstede, Kent, which he had lately bought of William Rotheley, of Dertford.‡ His will bears date Aug. 22nd, 1464, and was proved on Sept. 3rd of the same year. He desired to be buried in the Lady Chapel of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in which parish he had lived. Amongst his other bequests was one of £40 to Shefford Church for "mending the Ile" and renewing the "pylowes," a "litle Stypell of Tymbr" and "a clousur to be made aboute the Tombe of my fader and my moder." His wife Joan, or Jane, who was also his chief executor, his five children all under age, Richard, Antony, Thomas, William and Margaret, his brother James and children, and his servants Thomas Digby, John Hewett, Richard Wellys, Bedawe, Thomas Boys, Richard Ffysher, Pernell, Joan, the nurse of Margaret and Agnes; and also Symond Horne, "my childe," Jahan my servant, and Robert, Jahan and Anne Horne, "my wife's children," all participate under the will. The other executors are Hugh Ffenne and John Crok, gents., and William Hole, Thomas Ffermory and Nicholas Plume, citizens of London; and the overseer John Scott, Knight. Of his landed property Langport manor was left in the first place to his wife for life and then to his eldest son Richard and to his other sons and Margaret in succession should Richard die without issue, and finally to his brother James and his heirs male, and failing them to his own right heirs. The brother James also

---

\* The pedigree of Ffetyplace of Lamborne, in Visit. Berks, 1664 (Harl. Soc.), calls him the eldest son; but Ashmole altered this to third son. For his will see British Archaeological Association's Journal, xvi.

† In the Visitation of 1623 and elsewhere he is called in error John. A fishmonger by trade, he was elected Alderman of Bridge Ward in 1444, and Sheriff in 1446. He had an unhappy experience in 1450 on the occasion of Jack Cade's rebellion. The rebels had marched to London and taken up their quarters in Southwark, and some of the London citizens strongly favoured, while others as strongly opposed, the opening of the City gates to them; among the latter, in the council called by the Lord Mayor, Robert Horne was particularly conspicuous. This so enraged the rebels, whose partisans were in the majority, that the Lord Mayor was compelled to commit Horne to Newgate, and to open the gates. Subsequently Horne would have lost his head but for the intervention of friends and payment of a fine of 590 marks. He was present at the election of Lord Mayor on 13th October, 1455, and died probably soon after. He left a young family, Robert, John, Johanna and Anne. (Maitland's "History of London," i., 194; Camden Society Publication, N.S. xvii., p. 192; Gregory's Chronicle; Calendar of Letter Books of City of London).

‡ Prerogative Court Wills, Godyn 5, at Somerset House.

received the East Shefford lands, out of which some of the servants' bequests were to be paid. The Horstede property was left to his wife Joan for life, and afterwards to his brother James.

His eldest son Richard\* married the heiress Elizabeth, only daughter of William Besils, who brought Besils Leigh to the Ffetyplace family; and this manor remained in the family until the year 1634, when it was sold to William Lenthall, who was Speaker of the House of Commons when King Charles I. visited Westminster in order to arrest the five members.

Sir Thomas Ffetyplace, of Compton Beauchamp, mentioned above, who married Elizabeth Norreys and so obtained Ockholt manor, was brother to Richard Ffetyplace, and therefore another grandson of Thomas and Beatrice.† The only child of the union, Katherine, married that unfortunate recusant Sir Francis Englefield, who was one of the sufferers through the change of religion under the Tudors. In the reign of Edward VI., as one of the chief officers in the household of Princess Mary, he was imprisoned at first in the Fleet and afterwards in the Tower for allowing mass to be celebrated in the Princess's house. On her accession Englefield's fortune changed; he sat in the House of Commons as a knight of the shire for Berks throughout her reign, and enjoyed a large share of the royal favour. On Elizabeth's accession, however, he retired abroad and lived at Valladolid in Spain, and his lands and goods were taken possession of by the Queen. In 1564 he suffered outlawry, and later, on Oct. 29th, 1585, being attainted and convicted of high treason, all his manors were declared forfeit to the Crown. His death occurred at Valladolid about the year 1596.‡

The Royal Grant of 1582 now at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and a copy of a lease of Ockholt manor, 1581, afford full particulars of how the manor fared through this troublous period. In the ordinary way it was seized to Sir Francis and his wife Katherine for life and to the heirs of her body, with remainder to her right heirs. He went abroad in June, 1559, by Royal License granted on the previous April 12th, but remained there beyond the period allowed by the license. He was thereupon recalled, but ignored the summons, with the result that the Queen, in accordance with the Statute of Fugitives, thenceforth has "the occupacon and

\* The Berks Visitation of 1566 calls him the son (in mistake for grandson) of Thomas Ffetyplace. (Harl. Soc. Pub., LVI., 28).

† The Ffetyplace, Besils, and Pinto arms formerly existed in stained glass at East Shefford Church and Manor House. See Proc. Soc. Antiq. XII., 85, 87.

‡ Dictionary of National Biography.

profitte of the saide mannor Lands . . . duringe the lyfe of the saide S<sup>r</sup> ffrances Englefield." Apparently Dame Katherine was allowed to remain on the manor on continuing the annual rent of £8 3s. 2d. in equal parts on Lady Day and Michaelmas Day to the Royal Exchequer. On her death about the year 1580\* without issue the inheritance passed to her "consanguineus et heres" John, as the Grant loosely terms him. But fortunately the Lease is more explicit, and, moreover, gives a valuable little piece of the family pedigree, which tallies with the Berks Visitations, for it describes him as her "coosen and nexte heire, . . . that is to saie sonne of Edmonde Ffetyplace Esquire, sonne of John Ffetyplace Esqr., sonne of Richarde Ffetyplace Esquire, brother of the aforesaid S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Ffetyplace knight ffather of the saide Dame Katheryne," namely, her third cousin. 15†

John, or to give him his full name, Sir John Ffetyplace of Besils Leigh (for that manor had descended to him from his great-grandfather Richard, through the same line as New Langport manor did from his great-great-grandfather John to his father Edmond, who died in 1540, the year after his lands had been disgavelled by King Henry VII.), on Oct. 3rd, 1580, surrendered Ockholt to the Crown on payment on Dec. 9th following of the sum of £200.† Within a month he was dead,‡ and the "revercon of the saide premisses did descende unto" his son and heir Besils Ffetyplace. On Feb. 15th, 1581, the Queen granted to him the manor, reserving all mines and quarries and the advowsons of all churches and chapels for a term of 21 years, if Sir Francis Englefield survived so long, as from the previous Michaelmas Day.§ On May 2nd following he leased it for £1,900 for the term of 1,000 years at a peppercorn rent as from the previous Michaelmas Day to Robert Scrope, Thomas Ridley and Francis Pigott, who were acting on behalf of William Day, Provost of Eton College, and his son William.|| On Dec. 1st, 1582, he

---

\* The Royal Grant, 1582, refers to her as "nuper uxoris ffrancisci Englefeylde" in 1580.

† Preamble of the Royal Grant, 1582.

‡ He died Dec. 28th, 1580. The inscription on the monument in Appleton Church, Berks, to him and his wife Elizabeth, who was a daughter of Sir Antony Hungerford, of Downe Amney, Wilts, is recorded by Ashmole (*Antiquities of Berks*, i., 109). He left 4 sons and 3 daughters, of whom Besills erected the monument in 1593. Besills married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Covert, of Slaugham, Sussex, in or before 1566, and had 6 sons and 5 daughters. All these and other descendants of Sir John are recorded on the monument.

§ Preamble of Lease, 1581.

|| Lease, 1581. William Day was successively Provost of Eton College, Dean of Windsor and Bishop of Winchester. See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

appears to have assigned some interest in the estate to one Roger Day, gent, who was probably a relative of the Provost.¶

Whether the terms of the Grant of Feb. 15th, 1581, proved unacceptable to Besils or whether the completion of the transaction was delayed by the Royal dealings with Sir Francis Englefield is not clear ; anyway the Royal Grant now at the Victoria and Albert Museum is dated Dec. 31st, 1582. By it Besils Ffetyplace received the manor "in libero socragio et non in capite" at an annual rent of £7 5s. 7½d. to be paid in equal parts on Lady Day and Michaelmas Day, in addition, apparently, to the previous rent of £8 3s. 2d. Thereupon, on Jan. 20th, 1583, he sold the manor outright to Scrope, Ridley and Pigott,\* who on Aug. 30th following enfeoffed it together with the lands known as Burnhams to William Cox, gent, William Day, mercer, Robert Siltoe, and William Raynor, all of Eton, as trustees for Anne, wife of the Provost William Day, for her life, and afterwards for her son and heir William Day,† who was not yet of age.

Thus in 1583 Ockholt passed to the Day family, and the tenant, James Wynch, who occupied the premises under Dame Englefield, still remained under the new owners.‡ In a case in which Thomas Baldwin and Michael Poultney were defendants in 1639, four ancient witnesses, Richard Martin, late servant of the late James Wynch, Thomas Westcott, and Simon and Thomas Winch, two grandsons of James, speak of him as having been tenant of Ockholt manor for many years and as having died forty or fifty years before that date.§ In 1620 William Day, gent., the eldest son of the late Provost, alienated some of the property, namely, Burnhams

---

¶ It is mentioned in the Deed of Bargain and Sale, 1583, incidentally, that the said sale is not to prejudice James Wynch, the tenant of Ockholt manor, or the interests of Roger Day in the estate in any way.

\* Bargain and Sale, 1583. This deed bears Besils Ffetyplace signature, and is sealed with his crest, *A griffin's head vert erased, beak gules*. The family arms were : *Gules, two chevrons argent*.

† Feoffment, 1583. The Dictionary of National Biography calls her Elizabeth. She was one of five daughters of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, all of whom married Bishops. The D.N.B. says that her sister Anne married Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford. Mrs. Day survived her husband and bore him two sons, William and Richard, and four daughters, Susan Cox, Rachel Barker, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Ridley : the first and last-named of these daughters were probably wives of the feoffees. Yet another document, a Deed to Lead Use of Fine, dated 7th Nov., 1583, between William Day and his wife and Thomas Ridley, names her Anne ; hence we must conclude that the D.N.B. and Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab* (II., 219), which quotes from Day's will, are both in error. She is mentioned in her husband's will but not by name. His will is preserved at Somerset House. (Prerogative Court, Drake 72. 20th Sept., 1596).

‡ Probably the same James Wynch, 1560, who heads the pedigree of that family in Kerry's Hundred of Bray.

§ Depositions, 1639.

(60 acres), Great and Little Lease (60 acres), 7 acres of meadow in Fore Lease, and all the lands in the common fields of Bray (83 acres) by sale for £1,700 to Michael Poultney.¶ The deed of sale mentions, besides William Day himself, Ellen, his wife, who was a daughter of Paul Wentworth, of Burnham, Bucks, and William, his son and heir apparent. Five years later, on 23rd March, 1625, the same William Day covenanted with Thomas Baldwin and Michael Poultney for £2,900 to settle on them all Ockholt manor, and also Little Lease (30 acres), Great and Little Altridings (30 acres), Bell and Beechfield (30 acres), Little Lay Close (5 acres), Great Lay Close and Round Moore Mead (20 acres), Braches (10 acres), Great Orchard and the Hopground (5 acres), Shaffield Pond (6 acres), Great Meadow and Picked Meadow (30 acres), Beechfield Mead (3 acres), Long Slip (3 acres), Altridings Coppice (7 acres), and all other the messuages, barns, etc., in Bray belonging to himself, his wife and his son. Apparently the family still occupied the manor house, for in 1661 we find Ralph Day residing there. His eldest son Samuel dying in 1670, aged 5 years, it descended to his second son Thomas (bap. 1667, buried at Bray 1749), who is described as "of Ockwells."

But before proceeding further with the history of Ockholt itself, another document regarding the lands alienated by William Day in 1620 is too important to be omitted. It deals for the most part with other properties not pertinent to this paper, but its value to the local historian is so apparent that no apology is necessary for its inclusion at length here.

In 1639 inquiry arose concerning various lands in Cookham and Bray manors about which certain claims were made by Sir John Catcher, Kt., Henry Powle, John Dancastle, William Powney and George Bishop, Thomas Baldwin and Michael Poultney, and John Baker. In his review of these claims Sir John Bancke, the Attorney General, expressed his opinion that the defendants' answers "are untrue, uncertain, and insufficient in the law,\* and accordingly denies the claims. He asserts that Cookham and Bray manors are the ancient inheritance of the Crown and that Ockholt manor and all the lands hereafter mentioned are parcells of those manors.

Sir John Catcher claimed that Hellin and Chambers or one of them were seized of Chambers Leathes in Binfield, and conveyed it to him, and that they or their predecessors had enjoyed it for 200 years, holding it of the Honor and Castle of Windsor. The

¶ Sale, 1620. Michael Poultney was his son-in-law, having married his daughter Helen.

\* Replication, 1639.

Attorney General avers that it was assarted out of the waste lands of Cookham manor and are part of that manor.

Henry Powle claimed that Simon Rose, seized of 3 closes called Herethenie (?) in Bray, conveyed them to Richard Powle and that they descended to him, and that Rose's predecessors held them from the time of Edward I., of the Honor and Castle of Bray.

John Dancastle claimed that a certain Reade Stafford was seized of coppices and closes in Binfield called High Field and Parkhills, and conveyed them to John Dancastle his grandfather, and that Stafford and his predecessors had held them for 200 years as of the Honor and Castle of Windsor.

William Powney claimed that the Earl of Kelley and Sir Peter Paulore (?) Kt., were seized of Hamonds Riding Close and conveyed it to him, and that they held it of the Honor and Castle of Windsor in free socage.

George Bishop claimed that Robert Harwarde was seized of three closes called Sparrborrowes, Long Close and Quelaws, and conveyed them to him, and that Harwarde and his predecessors had held them for 200 years of the Honor and Castle of Windsor.

John Baker claimed that Henry Ferning was seized of two closes and conveyed them to him, and that he pays quit rent for them. The Attorney General, while averring that they are in Baker's tenure, says that they were assarted out of the waste of Cookham manor, and that Baker pays an annual rent of 5 shillings for them to William Powney.

Baldwin and Poultney claimed that Sir Thomas Ffetyplace in the time of Henry VIII. was seized in his demesne as of fee of Ockholt Close, Burnhams, Le Leaze, Spratts Croft, Altriding *alias* Altwoodriding, and Long Leaze, and that they were parcell of Bray manor, and descended to his daughter Dame Katherine Englefield, and were conveyed to Queen Elizabeth, who granted them to Besils Ffetyplace and his heirs to be held as of Bray manor. In support of this claim the defendants produced the four ancient witnesses mentioned above,\* who testified that under the tenant James Wynch the manor lands includes the closes named Ockholt Close, Burnhams, Altriding *alias* Altwoodriding, Picked Mead, Round Mead, Beechfield, Belfield, Le Leaze (Great and Little Leaze) as well as pieces lying dispersedly in the common Fields of Bray. The Attorney General, before adjudicating, examined the Royal Grant of

---

\* Depositions, 1639.



1582,\* and finding there no mention therein of the lands under this claim declared that the grant under which Baldwin and Poultney pretended to derive title to the closes was invalid, and that they had been assarted out of the waste of Bray manor.

Some of the Ockholt lands can be recognised in a later deed† as the property of Henry Baldwin of Red Heath, Watford, Herts, who was doubtless a relative of Thomas Baldwin, and whose pedigree alongside that of the Finch family of the same place is given in Cussans' History of Hertfordshire.‡ This Deed of Settlement, drawn up on June 2nd, 1663, concerns the lands lying in the fields (*i.e.* Common Fields) between Maidenhead and Braywicke, called Wickfield, containing 83 acres, and 7 acres of Fore Lease, "now or late in the tenure of Edward White and John Winch," which were to be settled by Henry Baldwin (bap. 1620, and bur. 1679, at Watford) and Sarah his wife, a daughter of Ralph Kentish (bur. 1666, at Watford), on their eldest daughter Mary on the occasion of her marriage with Charles Finch of Furnival's Inn and Watford (bap. 1637, and buried there, 1675). It was doubtless as a result of this union that Ockholt manor itself also came to the Finch family probably some fifteen years earlier than the date given by Kerry.§

On Oct. 24th, 1690, Charles, his eldest son (bap. 1665, at Watford), who apparently had inherited Ockholt manor leased and released for the sum of £500 the same 83 acres of Wickfield and 7 acres of Fore Lease,|| which his father had acquired under the Marriage Settlement of 1663, both in the tenure of Edward White, to Thomas Baldwin of Redheath (bap. 1647, and buried at Watford, 1710), his uncle, from whom he later received Redheath by will dated 1707. Dying without issue in 1713-14, his brother Henry (bap. 1669, and bur. 1725, at Watford) inherited, and as he also left no children the properties passed to the third brother John (bap. 1671, and bur. 1740, at Watford) "of Redheath and Ockwells." Thence it descended to John's only surviving son Henry (bap. 1721, at Watford, d. 1774) and grandson John (b. 1748, and bur. 1822, at Watford). It is a coincidence that this John Finch married

---

\* Col. Powney has the copy of this Grant, which was made for the use of the Attorney-General for this case. Burnhams is first mentioned by name in the deed of Bargain and Sale of Jan. 20th, 1583, which states that Dame Englefield was in her life-time seized of Burnhams in the tenure of James Wynch.

† Settlement, 1663.

‡ Cashio Hundred, pp. 184-5.

§ At that date, 1679, Charles Finch had been dead four years, and his three surviving sons, Charles, Henry and John, were aged only 14, 10, and 8 years respectively.

|| Lease and Release, 1690.

Ann, the youngest daughter of Thomas Day of Micklefield Green, Rickmansworth, among whose ancestors were Thomas Day of Bray (bap. 1671, at Watford, d. 1715, without legitimate issue), and his father Ralph Day (bur. at Watford, 1680), who is described as "a near relation" to Ralph Day of Bray.\*

In 1786 Ockwells passed by purchase to Penyston Portlock Powney of Grovebury and Ives Place, M.P. for New Windsor in 1780, 1784 and 1790, and successor to his father as Verderer of Windsor Forest. He was an ancestor of Col. C. Du Pre Penton Powney, the owner of the deeds, quoted in the course of this paper. On his death in 1794 it descended to his second son Lieut.-Gen. Richard Powney, R.A. (b. 1786, d. 1865).

In 1861 Charles Pascoe Grenfell of Taplow Court, Bucks (b. 1790, d. 1867) was the owner, from whom it came to his grandson Sir William Henry Grenfell, now Lord Desborough of Taplow Court and Panshanger Park, Hertford, Herts, who sold it to Stephen Leach. At that time the house was very dilapidated, but Mr. Leach with loving care and excellent taste restored it, and subsequently sold it to Mr. Barry, now Sir Edward Arthur Barry, who further restored it, and now resides there.

---

\* Probably the same Ralph Day who was living at Ockholt in 1661. For the pedigree of the Day family of Micklefield Green, see Cussans' History of Herts, Cashio Hundred, pp. 142-3.

---

## A Lost Cartulary of Abingdon Abbey.

*By the Rev. H. Salter.*

---

**B**ESIDES the well-known Cartulary of Abingdon, sometimes called Chronicon, which has been printed in the Rolls Series, there was another from which Twyne gives extracts. It is described by him as "*liber qui in particulas dividitur*," and from what he copied we gather that the deeds it contained were grouped under six *particulae* or headings. This was not an uncommon arrangement in Cartularies, and was the original scheme for the Oseney Cartulary now in the Cotton Library, although in process of time charters were inserted wherever there was a space. From Twyne's extracts we gather that the first heading contained papal bulls, the second royal charters, the third deeds issued by bishops, the fifth ordinary grants to the Abbey, and the sixth lawsuits.