



Early Records
of the
Duke of Manchester's
English Manorial Estates



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Murray Johnson

from

Charles Gervaise Boxall

EARLY RECORDS

OF THE

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12/7/92

DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S

ENGLISH MANORIAL ESTATES;

BY

CHARLES GERVAISE BOXALL,

STEWARD OF THE

MANORS OF ST. IVES WITH THE SLEAP AND BURSTELLARS, HOUGHTON WITH WITTON,
LITTLE STUKELEY, BURY WITH HEPMANGROVE, KIMBOLTON WITH THE MEMBERS,
SPALDWICK WITH THE SOAK AND SWYNESHEAD.

~~~~~

LONDON:

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,

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1892.

[PRIVATELY PRINTED.]



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## DEDICATION.

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MY LORD DUKE,

AMONG the many unsought proofs of your Grace's regard, my appointment as Steward of your English Manors is not the least gratifying, inasmuch as it has afforded me unique opportunities of ascertaining with accuracy matters which cannot, I believe, be altogether without interest both to your Grace and to your Family.

This must be my excuse for seeking your leave to publish, for private circulation, the few following pages; and your ready assent emboldens me to hope that the numerous shortcomings, inseparable from so rough a sketch of subjects so full of interest to the antiquarian, the scholar, and the careful student of his country's history, as well as to those more intimately associated with the inheritance of the Manors, will meet, if not from all, at least from yourself, a lenient judgment and ready forgiveness, as being the errors of

Your Grace's

Most faithful Servant,

CHARLES GERVAISE BOXALL.

Battle Mead,

Maidenhead,

June 1892.

---

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5700 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE  
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FROM  
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

TO  
DR. R. M. MAYER

RE  
RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1

## INTRODUCTION.

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This little book will, I hope, be considered only in the light of a suggestion as to the very interesting record which might be compiled from materials undoubtedly existing, some of which have been only recently available or, at all events, readily accessible; and I venture also to hope that, in abler hands than mine, it will grow into a volume worthy of the subject.

It will be observed that three historical periods are mainly dealt with—First, 1085–6, the time of the Survey for the Domesday Book; secondly, between the years 1275 and 1280, during which specimens of pleadings in Swyneshead and St. Ives are given; and, thirdly, between the years 1616–20. There is thus a lapse of two centuries between the first and second periods, more than three centuries between the second and third, and nearly three more between the third and the present time. A few transcripts of documents of intermediate dates are given, such as the Grant of a house in the Market-place of Slepe, 1114–30; the interesting Charter or Grant of the fair of Kimbolton, 1200; the Charter dealing with Spaldwycke to Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, 1215; three documents relating to the Dukedom of Buckingham; as well as the Grant of Kimbolton to Sir Richard Wingfield and his heirs male in the first quarter of the 16th century.

These are, however, but lightning glimpses at lengthy intervals, and between whiles many a Lord was born, succeeded to his inheritance by right of birth, or by the sword, or King's favour, and passed away, leaving but scanty record of his rule. Many a Steward counted his Lord's profits, held his courts, summoned his jurors, duly installed his officers, punished vice, settled feuds, adjusted boundaries, and it is to be presumed left behind

him a reasonable record of his proceedings, and duly accounted for moneys come to his hands, and so he too passed away and was forgotten.

But a Lord and a Steward would of themselves be of little interest in this behalf without the pawns on the chessboard of life, the little bands of customary freeholders and copyholders, who lived and moved and had their being "at the will of the Lord," but (fortunate saving clause) "according to the custom of the Manor."

In the High Street of Slepe, at Swyneshead and Kinebaulton, in the Village of Little Styvekeley (now Stukeley), and at Houghton and Witton, the Commissioners of the King sat to determine the Articles of Enquiry directed by William the Conqueror, and to ascertain (*a*) The name of each Manor; (*b*) The owner under Edward the Confessor; (*c*) How held now; (*d*) The hides or area of land; (*e*) The number of teams in the demesne; (*f*) The teams of men; (*g*) Of the villains; (*h*) The cottars; (*i*) The bondmen; (*j*) The freemen and sokemen; (*k*) Woodlands; (*l*) Meadows; (*m*) Pastures; (*n*) Mills; (*o*) Fisheries and ponds; (*p*) The additions or diminutions; (*q*) Its present value, its value in 1066, and the value in the time of Edward the Confessor; (*r*) The proprietary rights of each freeman or sokeman.

In the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" it is stated of the Conqueror that "so narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not one single hide or yard of land, and even—it is shame to tell, though to him it seemed no shame to do—not an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left that was not set down in his Writ, and all the writings were brought to him afterwards."

This is somewhat severe upon the King, and I fail to find the *minutiæ* of detail alluded to above, nor were these matters part of the enquiry. One can faintly imagine the excitement occasioned by the arrival of the King's Commissioners, with their retinue, their ceremonial sittings, their



hide-bound records, and quaint ink-horns, and it is not improbable that many a worthy tenant put on as long a face and discussed bad seasons, hard times, the price of corn, foreign competition (!), and the other ingenious excuses to which we are all accustomed, with the same plausible eloquence his successors show at the sight of the tax gatherer or rate collector. What joy must have passed through the bosom of those leather-jerkined yokels as the tail of the last of the cavalcade disappeared down the village street.\*

The King got his return—the record still exists—it is more than doubtful if any of the Manors we are dealing with were much affected or the position of the tenantry materially altered, and so they too passed away as little pecuniarily disturbed as lawyers have been by Acts of Parliament framed to ruin them, or as small farmers believe themselves to be benefitted by elaborate “agricultural returns.”

A slight excitement was probably caused some ten years afterwards by the departure of a few of the village ne'er-do-wells for the first Crusade, and doubtless the monastic authorities availed themselves of the opportunity to collect an additional trifle from their limited congregations.

Probably for a whole century, during which they intermittently lasted, these Crusades afforded the best general gossip outside the pale of everyday life, and occupied a position analogous to that of the “little wars” in which England has so distinguished herself during the latter half of the 19th century, and the advantages obtained by the Grant of the Fair of St. Ives were scarcely thoroughly discussed when a new subject arose in the signing 15 years later of Magna Charta (1215).

“ The village statesmen talked with looks profound,  
And news, much older than their ale, went round.”

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\* To those interested in the details of the Domesday Book, no work can be more highly recommended than the Essay by Stuart Moore, F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, in Vol. I. of the Domesday Studies, 1888 (*vide* Appendix).

Towards the latter end of this century we begin to obtain some insight into manorial customs and courts; the oldest known specimen of a Court Roll is that of the Abbot of Bec which begins in 1246, and at the period when our own manorial record commences, viz., in 1275, we are little more than half a century from Runnymede.

We are, therefore, taking very early history in extracting pleas from the brief notes made at each court of what transpired, and it must be borne in mind that the court was, as Maitland says, "primarily an economic document, not to afford evidence of title to the copyholders, nor even as a formal record of adjudicated litigation, but rather as a check on the manorial officers: to tell the Steward and Lord of the occasional profits, fines, and ameracements, which are to be collected by the bailiff or the reeve."

Llewellyn ap Griffith was still Sovereign Prince of Wales; Henry III. had died only three years previously; Margaret had not attained to the Throne of Scotland, over which independent Kingdom Alexander III. still ruled; Ireland had been invaded only a century before by Henry II., and was still defiant; the first representative Parliament had assembled but ten years previously, and the first Act of Parliament (6 Edw. I.) was not passed until three years afterwards; more than 150 years passed before Joan of Arc was burnt; and nearly two centuries before Caxton set up the first printing press in England—yet at the Manor of Little Stukeley (Parva Styuekle) William Aristotle sat as a juror side by side with Alexander Smith, and fined Stephen Humphrey 6*d.* for squabbling with Richard Miller, and was afterwards, with his brother jurymen, promptly fined 4*d.* for interfering with the Brewing interest, then apparently already a mighty power. William Salathiel for infringing the bye-laws of the local trade union was fined 6*d.* Alice, wife of John Bert, was found guilty—at St. Ives—of cribbing her neighbour's washing hanging out to dry, and John Monk was incarcerated



in the stocks for excessive gallantry to Sarah Hewen. So also an unlucky man of Stamford got into trouble with the local beak for deceiving an innocent Londoner (Peter Redwood by name) and palming off a brass ring as gold (which the ingenuous Peter paid  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  for) and appears to have recorded, or at all events got a judgment in his favour for the amount (not always the same thing), notwithstanding Reginald's somewhat thin story that he and a one-eyed man found the ring on the previous Sunday near the cross of St. Ives. Richard of Boston keeps the court in full swing, sometimes as plaintiff and again as defendant; and a Roman and a fleece of wool between them compose a leading case, whilst "Maud, wife of John Woodfull," has an elaborate lawsuit extending over several courts at St. Ives over a "common assault" case against a lady whose husband has no better description than that of "Thomas of London," scarcely sufficient to satisfy a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, and Adam Garsop for not delivering up a coffer, although he has received  $2d.$  on account and "a drink in advance," was fined  $6d.$ —pledge his overcoat! (*Supertunica sua*) Could details be expected to go further?

Many grave events befall Kimbolton Manor shortly after these records. Joan, the Lady of the Manor, dies, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, succeeds, and in 1297, by his death, the Manor passes to his son of the same name, whose issue held it until 1373, leaving two daughters, one married to Henry IV., the other to Thomas Duke of Gloucester; and so in 1423 we find Anne Countess of Stafford Lady of the Manor, and through her the Dukes of Buckingham assume sway, Henry the first to succeed *by inheritance* being Lord at the age of four years. Notwithstanding the great attachment of Richard Duke of Gloucester towards him "my other self, my counsel's consistory, my oracle, my prophet, my dear cousin," he is treated with very short shrift by the newly crowned King Richard in 1483, and his attainder is followed by his execution at

the age of 28. A few months later Lord Stanley receives a Royal Grant from Richard to himself, his son George, and his heirs male, but the King by this grant reserved an annual rent, being unable to do anything really handsomely. On the 7th November 1485, Edward Stafford, son of the beheaded Duke, petitions Parliament for a reversal of the attainder, and the Royal Assent of Henry VII. is given very tersely: "Soit fait come il est desire," so the Manor of Kimbolton passes to the 4th Duke of Buckingham, but he is beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1521, and the Manor forfeited to the Crown, wherefore, in the following year, the Wingfield proprietorship commences, and in 1524 we find record of a visit of Bishop Latimer at the Castle, and again in 1536 a sad little procession passes up the Avenue when Queen Katharine, so recently the adored wife of her imperious sovereign, comes to spend the last few hours of her life within its walls, and to leave no record there behind her but a chest still in the Corridor (quilted in white silk and studded in silver nails with K.R.), and the fable of the Vision of Angels—in her bedroom at Kimbolton Castle—introduced by Shakespeare into his historic play:—

" Play me that sad note

I named my knell, whilst I sit meditating

On that celestial harmony I go to."

On the 2nd of July 1616 the Wingfield proprietorship finally ceased—it had only been a grant to heirs male and not in reversion—and the Manor, with the adjacent Manors, was acquired by Sir Henry Montagu, a man of supreme eminence, the then Recorder of London, a Serjeant-at-Law, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice. I have recorded in these notes in detail not only this purchase and the subsequent grant from the Crown, but also that most interesting Settlement or Agreement as to the Manorial Customs carried out by Sir Henry Montagu in the following year, particularly as this last document when considered with the recorded life of the new

Lord of the Manor shows to my mind his determination not only to understand and put above future question his own rights, but to give to all his tenants of the Manor the same certainty of their rights and privileges as he required of his. It is as fair as judicial and as well considered a document as one could wish to read, and demands respect for its author.

To me there is something exceedingly interesting in tracing out the manner in which Sir Henry Montagu dealt with the property. His original conveyance of 1616 was, no doubt, carefully considered, but the Royal Grant which followed a few weeks later bears internal evidence of his foresight as well as of his determination to make his possessory rights as absolute as possible; and when we come to the settlement with the tenants as to the manorial customs, I think each line shows the personal interest of the new owner, and may be considered almost as a document coming from his own hands, and this is again followed by the Royal Grant in 1628 of the neighbouring manors.

This Sir Henry Montagu was not the first Lord Chief Justice in the family, for he was grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, younger son of a Mr. Thomas Montagu, who is buried at Hemington, in Northamptonshire. His pedigree is traced from Simon Montagu, a younger brother to John, third Earl of Salisbury, as follows: Simon Montagu married Elizabeth Boughton, and his son Thomas Montagu married Christian Basset, leaving a son, John Montagu, who married Alice Holcot; their son William married Margaret Bouling, and left a son, Richard Montagu, who, by his marriage with Agnes Snelling, was father of Thomas Montagu, the father of Sir Edward.

To return again to Simon Montagu, his descent is traced by Collins and others to Drogo de Monte-Acuto, who came over with the Conqueror.



Sir Edward was a student at the Inner Temple and Autumn Reader of that Society. He was Speaker of the House of Commons, and Collins says it is recorded of him that when a Bill for Subsidies would not pass, His Majesty sent for him, and said, "Ho! Will they not let my Bill pass?" and, laying his hand on his head as he knelt before him, said, "Get my Bill to pass by such a time to-morrow, or else by such a time this head of yours shall be off." Sir Edward, considering the danger wherein he stood in regard of the displeasure of such an impetuous Prince wrought so effectually that before the time prescribed the Bill passed, with the approbation of the House, and to his Sovereign's satisfaction. On being created Serjeant-at-Law, he, with others then elected, kept a magnificent feast at Ely House, in London, for five days, the King and Queen and the Court honouring the festivities with their company.

He was afterwards constituted the King's Serjeant-at-Law, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and he was advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

In 1545 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was one of the 16 executors of the will of Henry VIII., a regent of the kingdom, and one of the governors to Edward VI.

Sir Henry Montagu, first Lord of the Manor of Kimbolton, was a younger son of Edward Montagu, eldest son and heir of the first Lord Chief Justice. He was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, and sent to the Middle Temple at an early age, where he soon acquired a great reputation, received knighthood at Whitehall, before the coronation of James I., and was also, in the same year, elected Recorder of the City of London.

In 1601 he was elected Member for Higham-Ferrers; Member for the City of London on March 19th, 1604; Autumn Reader in 1610; Serjeant-at-Law four years later; King's Serjeant on the following February 11th.



Sir EDWARD MONTAGU, Lord Chief Justice.

By Sir Anthony More, dated 1556.





On November 18th, 1616, he was advanced to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and in 1620 was appointed the Lord Treasurer of England, and the following year was raised to the dignity of a Baron of the Realm, by the title of Lord Montagu of Kimbolton, in the county of Hunts, and Viscount Mandevil.

These dates appear to me to be of considerable importance.

It was in the year 1616, and shortly before his appointment as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, that he acquired the manors, and during these four years, whilst he was so busily occupied in heavy affairs of the State, he found time to solidify his title to the property, and to settle and adjust, with such admirable care, his position and that of the tenants of the Manor.

The Earldom of Manchester was not conferred upon him until 1625, and in the original Agreement between himself and the tenants, I have called attention to an interlineation which shows the folly of an attempt to alter an existing document without very great care, for this interlineation purports to have taken place at the time that the document itself was drawn, and yet, on the face of it, there is obviously an error, for it refers to Sir Henry as "the said Earl and Viscount," although the Agreement was prepared and settled years before his attaining either of those titles.

In the Patent Roll of Charles I., the preamble to the Patent creating the Earldom recites of Sir Henry "that he was descended from the ancient  
 " and illustrious family of Montacute, and that, for the space of four years  
 " in the office of Chief Justice, and afterwards in the execution of the post  
 " of Lord Treasurer, he had behaved with extraordinary fidelity, gravity,  
 " and industry, likewise with no less prudence, diligence, and sweetness of  
 " disposition had served both the King and his father as President of their  
 " Council. Therefore, His Majesty thought he could do no less than

“ accumulate some honour on a person who deserved so well both of himself  
“ and the Commonwealth.”

In 1627 he was made Lord Privy Seal.

In the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Dutch deputies with regard to an alliance between His Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces.

In 1628 he obtained from Charles I. a grant of the manors of Spaldwick, St. Ives, with Sleepe and Bustlers, and Hallwell cum Needingworth, all in the county of Hunts, and which I have also printed in full.

In 1640 he was one of the regents commissioned to provide for the peace and safety of His Majesty's kingdom and people, by all good ways and means during His Majesty's absence in Scotland, and to hear and order all complaints.

Clarendon, in his history of the rebellion, says of him: “ That he was  
“ of a noble extraction, of a family at that time very fortunate, a man  
“ of great industry and sagacity in business, which he delighted in  
“ exceedingly, and preserved so great a vigour of mind, even to his death  
“ (when he was very near eighty years of age) that some who had known  
“ him in his younger years did believe him to have much quicker parts  
“ in his age than before.”\*

The life of the second Earl and second Lord of the Manor (called to the House of Lords during his father's lifetime as Baron Kimbolton) is full of action and worthy of careful study. I do not, however, in any shape attempt to deal with the history of the Manchester family, and I have only referred at length to the life of the first Earl because of his strong personal association with the manors, and in particular with Kimbolton,

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\* Collins, Vol. 2.



Sir HENRY MONTAGU, Knt., Lord Chief Justice,  
1st Earl of Manchester.

By Mytens.



where the children of His Grace the present Duke are, I know, merrily playing as I write these lines this bright early summer afternoon.

Had I followed the devolution of the settled estates, many other interesting and celebrated names would have been associated with the title to the Manors, including their Graces the Dukes of Abercorn and Buccleugh, the present trustees, but I have necessarily confined my record to the actual Lords of the Manor.

As these sheets were in the printer's hands, a manuscript book was kindly lent to me containing much interesting matter relative to the Castle of Kimbolton, and I am pleased to find that I have not trenched upon its contents, which I trust will some day be completed and printed as they deserve to be.

I have also had some talk with Mr. Day, for many years steward of the Manors, but have been compelled for lack of space to defer publication of interesting details given to me by him.

I have to thank my friend Mr. Gerald Yeo, Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, for carefully prepared notes, and the Reverend William McEndow, B.D., Vicar of Tanderagee, for the excellent photographs of the two Lords Chief Justices which he has himself taken from the portraits at Tanderagee Castle, His Grace's Irish seat.

I have to thank the officials at the Record Office for permitting the Domesday Book to be photographed for me for these facsimiles, and I am told this permission will not be again accorded; so also for allowing me to photograph the Charter from John (A.D. 1200), granting Geoffrey FitzPiers a fair at his Manor of Kenebantou; no other facsimile of this being in existence.\*

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\* These successful reproductions are by Messrs. Malby and Sons, of Parker Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.



In conclusion, I have to express my great indebtedness to Mr. William K. Boyd, the distinguished antiquarian, for most intricate searches and careful translations made by him at a time when the multiplicity of his engagements at the Record Office were pressing heavily on him.

C. G. B.







HUNTED SCIRE.

TERRE LBBATIE DE ELY. HERSTINGEST

¶ In Spaldouice. hb abb de Ely. xv. hid ad gtd. <sup>9 hous.</sup>  
Tra. xx. car. Ibi nē in dno. iij. car in v. hid ista  
tē. 7 l. uill. 7 x. bord hntes. xx v. car. Ibi. i.  
molin. ii. solidaz. 7 c lx. ac pra. 7 lx. ac silus past.  
T. R. E. uat. xvi. lib. m. xx ii. lib.

¶ In parua tateuorde BER de Spaldouice. iij. hid  
ced gtd. Tra. iij. car. Ibi m. vii. uill. hnt. ii. car.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM DOMESDAY BOOK.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The land of the abbey of Ely, Herstingstone, Hundred.

In Spaldvice the abbot of Ely has 25 hides which are liable to be taxed. A manor. The land is of 25 teams. There are there now in demesne four teams in five hides of this land, and 50 villeins and ten Bordars having 25 teams. There is a mill there worth 2s.; and there are 160 acres of meadow and 60 acres of wood where there is pasturage. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was worth 16l.; now it is worth 22l.

In Little Cateuorde, a berewick\* of Spaldvice, there are four hides A manor. liable to be taxed. The land is of four teams. There are there now seven villeins having two teams.

---

\* *i.e.*, a hamlet.





# HUNTED' SCIRE.

de Ramefy.

## **VI.** TERRA SCI BENEDICTI. HERSTINGESTAY HOND.

**an** In **STIVEELE.** hō abb de Ramefy. vii hid ad gld.  
T̄ra. xi. car. Excep̄at hū hid in dño q̄a. ii. car.  
Ibi nē in dño. ii. car. 7 xvi. uill 7 ii. bord h̄m̄es. vi. car.  
Ibi ecclā 7 p̄br. 7 xx. iij. ac̄ p̄a. Silua past. iij.  
q̄e l̄g. 7 iij. l̄c. T. R. E. uat. vi. lib. m. iij. lib. 7 x. sol.  
De hac q̄a h̄m̄. ii. mil̄es ab̄bis Ricard' 7 hugo  
iii. hid. 7 ibi h̄m̄. iii. car' in dño. 7 ual. .xxx. solid.

**an** In **STIPE.** hō abb de Ramefy. xx. hid ad gld. T̄ra  
xxeij. car. 7 in dño q̄a. iij. car. ex̄ p̄dictal hidal.  
Ibi nē in dño. iij. car. 7 xxx. ix. uill 7 xii. bord h̄m̄es  
xx. car. Ibi p̄br 7 ecclā. 7 lx. ac̄ p̄a. Silua pastal  
.i. l̄c' l̄g. 7 dim' l̄c. T. R. E. uat. .xx. lib. m. xvi. lib.

De hac q̄a h̄m̄. iij. hōes ab̄bis Eward' Ingelranel  
7 Planes. iij. hid 7 upli h̄m̄e ibi. iij. car' 7 dim'.

**K** 7 v. uill 7 vi. bord. cū. iij. car. Ecclā 7 p̄br m.

Valeo. xl. v. sol. Eustachi' calūn. ij. hid 7 dim'.

**an** In **HOETVNE.** hō abb de Ramefy. vii. hid ad gld.

T̄ra. x. car. 7 in dño q̄a. ii. car' ex̄ p̄dict' hid.

Ibi nē in dño. ii. car. 7 xxx. i. uill 7 v. bord cū. x.

car. Ibi ecclā n̄ p̄br. 7 i. molin. .xx. solid. 7 lx. ac̄

p̄a. Silua past. .i. l̄c' l̄g. 7 dim' l̄c' l̄c. T. R. E.

**K** 7 m̄ uat. viij. lib. Eustachi' calūn. .i. hidā.

**an** In **WITVNE.** hō abb de Ramefy. vii. hid ad gld.

T̄ra. x. car. 7 in dño q̄a. ii. car. ex̄ p̄dict' hid

Ibi nē in dño. ii. car. 7 xxx. iij. uill 7 v. bord

h̄m̄es. viij. car. Ibi p̄br 7 ecclā. 7 i. molin. .xii.

solid. 7 xl. ac̄ p̄a. T. R. E. 7 m̄ uat. vii. lib.



## The land of St. Benedict of Ramsey, Herstingstone, Hundred.

In Stivecley the abbot of Ramsey has seven hides which are liable to be taxed. The land is of 12 teams. Besides these hides in demesne he has land for two teams. There are there now in demesne two plough-lands and 16 villeins and two Bordars having six teams. There is a church and a priest there, and 24 acres of meadow. The wood where there is pasturage is four furlongs in length, and three in breadth. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was worth 6*l.* Now it is worth 4*l.* 10*s.* Of this land two knights, Richard and Hugh, hold three hides of the abbot. And they have there three carncates in demesne; and they are worth 30*s.* A manor.

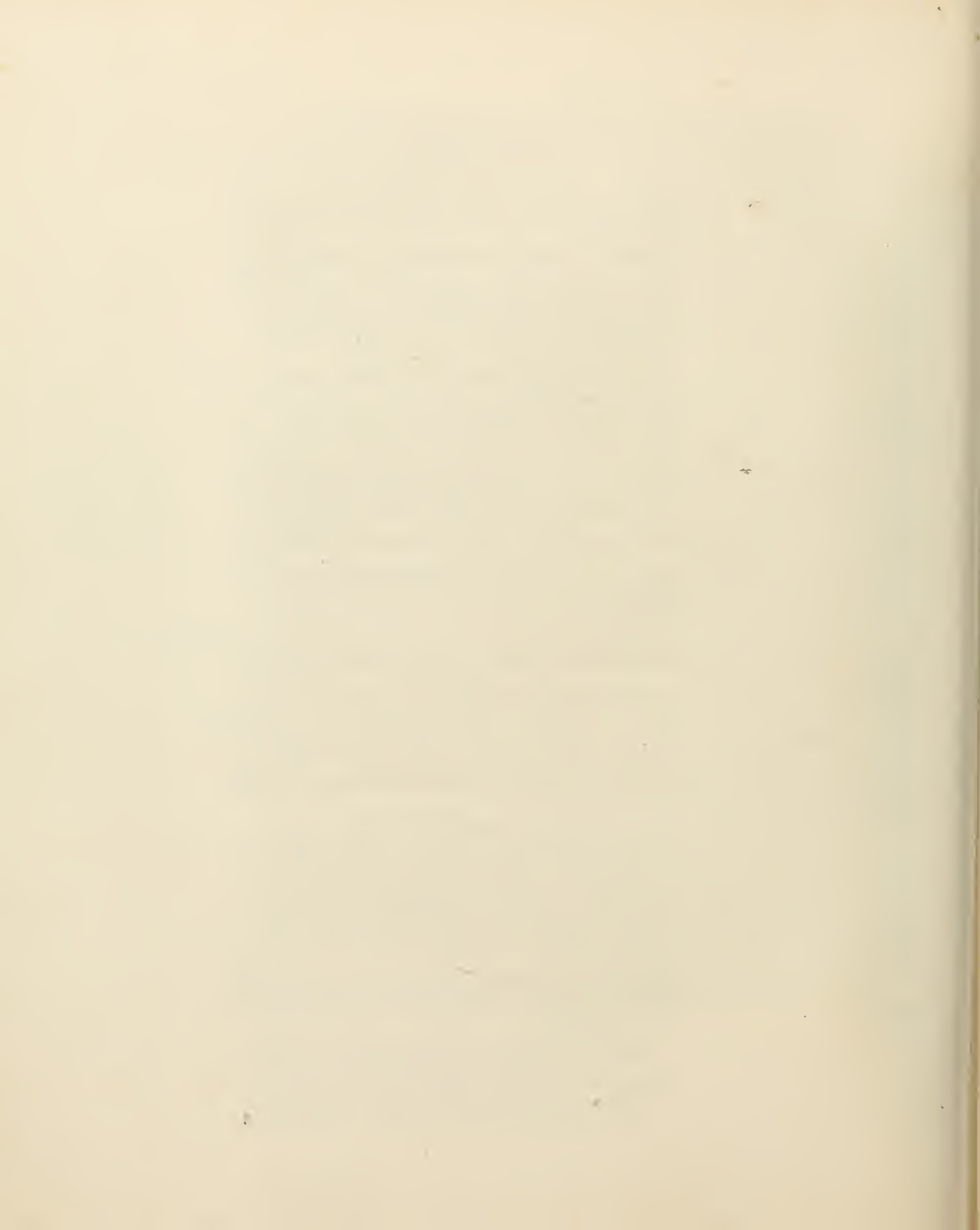
In Slepe the abbot of Ramsey has 20 hides which are liable to be taxed. The land is of 24 teams, and in demesne (he has) land for three teams besides the aforesaid hides. There are now in demesne three plough-lands and 39 villeins and 12 Bordars having 20 teams. There is a priest and a church there, and 60 acres of meadow. The wood where there is pasturage is one mile in length and half (a mile) in breadth. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was worth 20*l.* Now it is worth 16*l.* Of this land three tenants of the abbot, Everard, Ingram, and Pleines, hold four hides; and they have there three and a half teams and five villeins, and six Bordars with three teams. It has the value of 45*s.* from the church and the priest. Eustace claims two and a half hides. A manor.

In Hoctune the abbot of Ramsey has seven hides which are liable to be taxed. The land is of ten teams; and in demesne (he has) land for two teams besides the aforesaid hides. There are now in demesne two plough-lands and 31 villeins, and five Bordars with ten teams. There is a church but no priest there.\* There is a mill worth 20*s.* and 60 acres of meadow. The wood where there is pasturage is one mile in length and half a mile in breadth. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was and now is worth 8*l.* Eustace claims one hide. A manor.

In Witune the abbot of Ramsey has seven hides liable to be taxed. The land is of ten teams; and in demesne (he has) land for two teams besides the aforesaid hides. There are now in demesne two plough-lands and 24 villeins; and five Bordars having eight teams. There is a priest and a church there, and a mill worth 12*s.*; and 40 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was, and now is worth 7*l.* A manor.

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\* This is explained by the next entry relating to Witune and by the Inquisition of 1252. See p.





HUNTED' SCIRE.

**·xlii.** **TERRA WILLELMI DE WARENE.**  
**I**n CHENEBASTONE hb h<sup>com</sup>arold. x. hid<sup>s</sup> ad gld. Tra. x. car.  
Nō tenet Wills de Warema. 7 ibi hē in dno. v. car. <sup>In v. hid<sup>s</sup>.</sup> 7 q<sup>ta</sup> xx.  
7 iij. uill. 7 xxx. vi. bord' cū. xx. v. car. Ibi pbr 7 ecclā. 7 hoc.  
ac̄ p̄a. 7 silua past. i. lev' lq. 7 i. lev' lat. Ibi. i. molin. v. sol.  
T. h. l. ual. vii. lib. m. xvi. lib 7 iij. sol. Valec. xc. sol.  
De hac tra hnt. ii. milites. i. hid. 7 ibi hnt. i. car 7 v. bou.  
**I**n Caillio. Allic. iii. uirg<sup>2</sup> q<sup>ta</sup> ad gld. Tra. vi. bou. Soca  
Ibi. i. soch 7 vii. bord. 7 iiii. ac̄ p̄a. 7 l. ac̄ silue pastilis.  
**I**n Sumesheter. iii. hid 7 dim' ad gld. Tra. iij. car. Soca  
Ibi nē. i. soch 7 vii. uill 7 v. bord. 7 xvi. ac̄ p̄a. Silua.  
past. i. lev' lq. 7 iij. q<sup>ta</sup> lat. Valec. xl. sol. Eustaci ten de  
**I**n Cateuorde. i. hid ad gld. Tra. i. car. Soca. Eustaci ten de  
de Willo. 7 ibi hē dim' car. 7 i. bord' cū. i. boue. 7 i. ac̄ p̄a.  
7 vi. ac̄ silue minuce. Valec. xc. sol.  
**I**n alia Cateuorde. i. hida ad gld. Tra. i. car. Soca  
Modo ten Lorē de Willo. 7 hē ibi. i. car. 7 i. bord.  
7 xii. ac̄ p̄a. Valec. xxx. solid. Om̄s h Soca p̄a  
ad Kenebalstone.

## The land of William de Warene.

In Chenebaltone Earl Harold had ten hides which are liable to be taxed. The land is of 20 teams. William de Waren now holds it. And he has there in demesne five teams in five hides, and 84 villeins, and 36 Bordars with 25 teams. There is a priest and a church there, and 70 acres of meadow; and the wood where there is pasturage is one mile in length, and one mile in breadth. There is a mill there which is worth 5s. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was worth 7*l*. Now it is worth 16*l*. 4s. Of this land two knights have one hide; and they have there one team and five borders. It is worth 20s.

In Caissot Allic there are three virgates of land which are liable to be Soke. taxed. The land is of six oxen. There is soc. There is there one sokeman and seven Bordars, and four acres of meadow and 50 acres of wood where there is pasturage.

In Suineshefet there are three and a half hides which are liable to be Soke. taxed. The land is of four teams. There is soc. There is now there one sokeman, seven villeins, and five Bordars; and 16 acres of meadow. The wood where there is pasturage is one mile in length and four furlongs in breadth. It is worth 40s. Eustace holds it of William.

In Catuorde there is one hide which is liable to be taxed. The land is Soke. of one team. There is soc. Eustace holds it of William; and he has there half a team and one Bordar with one ox; and there is one acre of meadow, and six acres of underwood.

In the other Catuorde there is one hide which is liable to be taxed. Soke. The land is of one team. There is soc. Tored now holds it of William; and he has there one team, and one Bordar, and seven acres of meadow. It is worth 30s. All this soke pertains to Kenebalton.

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## HUNTED'S SCIRE.

### TERRA EUSTACHII VICECOM

~~KENEBALE VNE. HUND.~~

In ~~Suineshete~~. hō fursa dim' hō ad gō. Tra  
dim' car. cū saca 7 soca. Ibi m. i. uill' 7 iii. ac p̄a.  
Silua past'. i. lev' lq. 7 i. q̄e lat' T. R. E. uat. xxi. sot.  
m. vi. sot. Adulf' ten' de Eustachio.

Testant' hōes de comitatu qd' rex Edw' dedit  
Suineshete Suuuardo comiti soccā 7 sacā. 7 sic ha  
bit' harold' comes. p̄ter qd' geldabant in hund'  
7 in hostē cū esibant.

The land of Eustace the Sheriff, Kenebaltune Hundred.

In Suineshefet Fursa had half a hide which is liable to be taxed. The A manor.  
land is of half a team with sac and soc. There is one villein there now, and  
three acres of meadow. The wood where there is pasturage is a mile in  
length and a furlong in breadth. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor)  
it was worth 15s., now it is worth 6s. Ralph holds it of Eustace.

\* \* \* \* \*

The men of the county witness that King Edward gave Suineshefet to  
Earl Siward (and) soc and sac. And Earl Harold held it so. Except that  
(the tenants) were liable to be taxed in the hundred, and they went with  
them (*i.e.*, the men of the county) against the enemy.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE CARTULARY OF THE MONASTERY OF  
RAMSEY IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

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CARTULARY OF THE MONASTERY OF RAMSEY, F. 27, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

[Translation.]

Agreement  
touching  
land in  
Slepe,  
A.D. 1091-  
1102.

This is the agreement which Pleines de Slepe, with his two sons William and Richard, made with the abbot of Ramsey and the convent of the whole Chapter concerning his fee; that is, the land of one hide and the land of 28 fields which he heretofore had possessed in his demesne, and from henceforth he shall possess ten of these with the aforesaid hide by hereditary right, and the remaining fields he offered to God and St. Ivo. On account of which he and his wife Beatrice, with their sons and daughters are received in our fraternity. And after his decease the son whom he shall choose as his heir shall possess this aforesaid land in substance, with all due to him, without any relief.

These therefore described are witnesses of this agreement: Reinald the monk; Hervey the monk, &c. [A.D. 1091-1102.]

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CARTULARY OF THE MONASTERY OF RAMSEY, F. 55B, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

[Translation.]

Grant of a  
fair at St.  
Ives, A.D.  
1110.

Henry, King of the English, to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, and Gilbert the Sheriff, and all the Barons and his faithful men, French and English, and to all the merchants of the whole of England, greeting. Know ye that I have granted to St. Benedict, of Ramsey, and to St. Ives, of Slepe, a fair from Wednesday in Easter until the eighth day, as well and honourably, with sac and soc, tol and theam, and infangenethef, and with all customs, as any fair better has in the whole of England. And I will

and command that all people coming to it and being in it and returning therefrom have my firm peace.

Witnesses: Robert, Bishop of Lincoln; Robert, Earl of Mellent; Hamon Dapifer; Gilbert the Sheriff, and William de Houctone, at Brampton. In the year in which the King gave his daughter to the Emperor. [A.D. 1110.]

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CARTULARY OF THE MONASTERY OF RAMSEY, F. 55, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Henry, King of the English, to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, Simon the Earl, and Gilbert the Sheriff, and also to the French and English in the county of Huntingdon, greeting. Know ye that I have made an agreement between Aldwin, abbot of Ramsey, and William Nichol, that is to say, my Chaplain, concerning the land of Stukeley; to wit, that William may have that land only as long as he shall live, and he shall do therefor as much service as pertains to so much of the land of the abbey. And after his death all that land, with all the possession which there shall be in it on the day on which William was alive and dead, shall be restored and put again into possession to the use of the abbot and the monks, free and quit, without claim of any of his heirs.

Agreement touching Stukeley, A.D. 1107-1113.

Witnesses: Randulf the Chancellor; William de Curci, &c. This agreement was made at Wardeberg grove. [A.D. 1107-1113.]

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CARTULARY OF THE MONASTERY OF RAMSEY, F. 32. B.

This is the agreement\* which Hugh son of Ailfwold of Stanton made with the Lord Abbot Reinald and the whole congregation of brethren of Ramsey. For he the same Hugh often approached the abovesaid Abbot by the monks Sabernus and Reinald and Hervey and many others being very desirous that

Grant of a house in the market place of Slepe. A.D. 1114-1130.

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\* This is rather a mysterious story, and capable of several readings. I do not think it has been previously translated in any print from the Cartulary, and it must be remembered that this is the monks' record, and possibly Hugh of Stanton would have described the transaction differently. The twenty pence given in charity seems somewhat analogous to the God's penny mentioned in the manorial pleadings.

the same Abbot should give him the land of a tiler in Slepe and place for one house in the market place and two fields of meadow in the same vill to him and to his heir. And this at last being granted him by the Abbot, the same Hugh that it might always be free and quit of all service gave to God and St. Benedict and St. Ives and to the Abbot and all the brethren his whole fee which he had in Haleri free and quit of all his heirs for ever. And this was ended before the Abbot aforesaid and all the brethren in the chapter so that he and his wife might give this aforesaid fee to the Abbot with a rod. And the Abbot immediately gave him thirty-six shillings and he put in the hand of a poor little child whom its mother was holding in her arms twenty pence before these witnesses Alfric the priest, Ebroin the Steward of the Abbot.

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Carta .v. fit pet.

Johes de gra Rex Angl. etc. Archieps. Epis. Abbates. Comes. Barones. Justiciarii. Vicecomes. et Omnes Barones et Fideles suos salutem. Sciant nos concessisse et hac carta nostra firmasse dilecto et fidei nostro .v. fit pet. Contra Offenses  
hereditatis una tenentibus annis ad numerum suum de Kenelcotton per tres dies duratam. scilicet vigilia sancti andree et duobus diebus sequentibus. Concessimus insuper eis una congregati sub hereditariis conditionibus puniri diebus. scilicet per  
dies venis. Quare volumus et firmam precipimus. quod predicti Cantuarum et heredes sui per eum habeant et teneant predictam tenentiam et predictam congregati bene in pace. libere et quiete. Integre. plenarie. et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus et libere servitudinibus  
ad hereditatem et alia pertinentibus. T. C. anno .h. mil. c. lxx. episcopus. Rob. fit. Roan. huius Baro. Rob. de Luyneha.

## CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ "D" No. 12).

## CHARTER OF GEOFFREY FITZ PETER.

[Undated.]

John by the grace of God King of England &c. to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, and all others his Bailiffs and trusty subjects greeting Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to our beloved and trusty Geoffrey Fitz Peter Earl of Essex and his heirs a fair every year at his manor of Kenebouton [Kimbolton] to last for three days, to wit on the eve of St. Andrew and the two following days. We have moreover granted to them a market there to be held every week for one day, to wit on Friday. Wherefore we will and strictly command that the aforesaid Geoffrey and his heirs after him may have and hold the aforesaid fair and the aforesaid market well and in peace freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honourably with all liberties and free customs to the same fair and market pertaining.

Witness G. Bishop of Winchester, H. Bishop of Salisbury, Robert Fitz Roger, Hugh Bardolf, Robert de Turnham. [At Porchester 28 April in the first year &c. (A.D. 1200).]

The following NOTES are selected from INQUISITIONS which are entered in  
the CARTULARY of RAMSEY MONASTERY, ff. 66 &c.

Inquisition  
touching  
St. Ives, &c.  
6 Oct.  
A.D. 1251.

Inquisition made touching the customs and rents of the men of the lord abbot in the vill of St. Ives, Wodehyrst and Waldehyrst, on the Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael, in the 36th year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John [6 Oct. A.D. 1251] by Robert, son of Richeman, Robert Palmere, Robert son of the smith, and John at the Church. Who say upon their oath that the parish church of St. Ives was founded and dedicated in honour of All Saints; to which there pertains the two chapels of Wodehyrst and Waldehyrst; and the bodies of dead people of the vill of Wodehyrst and Waldehyrst were wont to be brought to be buried at St. Ives, which lately, to the prejudice of the mother church, are buried in the cemetery of Waldehyrst, not dedicated, as it is said. To which church, with the chapels, the abbot and convent of Ramsey present the vicar, because the prior of St. Ives takes, in the name of the parson, all titheable sheaves at St. Ives, Wodehyrst and Waldehyrst, and the tithe of hay.

\* \* \* \* \*

And if a woman shall die, her husband being alive, the best beast shall remain to him, and the vicar shall take the second.

\* \* \* \* \*

Also for every house having a hearth he [the vicar] takes a halfpenny at Easter for the lighting of the church.

\* \* \* \* \*

From a man without a wife, and from a widow, a halfpenny.

\* \* \* \* \*

The vicar also has common with the township, and not with the abbot.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the vill of St. Ives there are three hides and half a virgate of land in villeinage, in Waldhyrst two hides, and in Wodehyrst four hides and four virgates of land in villeinage.

Also five virgates make a hide, and 16 acres make a virgate.

\* \* \* \* \*

Baldwin de Stowe holds a house and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  virgates and a meadow at St. Ives, for which he does homage to the abbot and suit of the Court of Broughtone, hidage, aid of the sheriff, pontage, "wodehac," and foreign service; and he gives to the manor of St. Ives 6*d.* for the meadow.

\* \* \* \* \*

John Ballard holds his house in the vill of St. Ives, next the gate of the priory, for which he gives to the Infirmary of Ramsey 20s. by the year &c.

Inquisition made at Abbot's Stukeley by Geoffrey le Sauvage, the Reeve, Aristotle son of William, Anand the Forester, Gocelin son of Robert, and Richard son of William.

Inquisition touching Little Stukeley, A.D 1251-2.

The church is in the gift of the abbot and convent of Ramsey and is built in honour of St. Martin.

\* \* \* \* \*

There are there altogether  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hides and half a virgate, besides the demesne of the Court, which it is not known how much it contains.

Four virgates make a hide. Twenty-four acres make a virgate.

Of these Robert, son of Ralph de Stivecle, holds one hide in homage and service, besides the demesne which contains by estimation more than one hide.

Walter de Stivecle holds one hide and a half, besides his demesne, which contains by estimation more than two hides.

Jurdan Leuveyse holds one hide in demesne and service.

These three do suit at all the Courts of Broughtone. And they do foreign service to the lord abbot.

They give to the aid of the sheriff and the Hundred Court for each hide 10*d.* by the year &c.

There are there in villeinage 3 hides and half a virgate, of which Geoffrey le Sauvage holds one virgate.

\* \* \* \* \*

He gives merchet<sup>†</sup> for his daughter.

He gives to the aid of the sheriff and the Hundred Court, and "warpeny"  $6\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* by the year &c.

\* \* \* \* \*

If he have a male horse or ox of his own mare or cow he shall in no manner alienate it from himself except by the license of the lord.

\* \* \* \* \*

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† A fine payable by a villein for license to give his daughter in marriage.



If he shall die his relict shall give for a heriot 5s., and she shall be quit of all work, except ploughing, for 30 days following.

\* \* \* \* \*

Henry, son of Thomas, holds one half virgate which at one time was of the demesne, by Henry the Archdeacon, who formerly was the farmer. He conferred it on Henry le Stiward, uncle of the said Henry. Rendering for it by the year 4s. Which Henry Stiwarde being dead, Thomas, his son, succeeded him. Which Thomas afterwards married the niece of Master Adam who succeeded the aforesaid Henry the Archdeacon in the farm of Stivecle.

\* \* \* \* \*

He shall come to one day's work in the autumn with the whole of his family who can work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Also there is there a wind-mill which is worth by the year 20s. by estimation.

\* \* \* \* \*

Verdict  
touching  
Houghton,  
A.D. 1252.

The Verdict of Houghton by Thomas R'onty, Pagan at the Green &c. [A.D. 1252.]

The church of Houghtone is founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and is in the gift of the abbot of Ramsey; and it is worth in common years 30 marks and more.

There pertains to the same church 3 acres of meadow in the field of Houghtone and one "pytel" next the gate of the church, which he holds enclosed at the will of the parson, and which returns 12*d.* every year.

They say that although either the church of Wytton or the church of Houghton is the mother church, they never saw them separated, nor have they heard of them being so, but always one parson held them both.†

\* \* \* \* \*

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† *Vide also Domesday Book, "There is a church but no priest there."*

There are there 7 hides of land besides the demesne of the Court, which it is not known how much it contains.

Six virgates make a hide, 18 acres make a virgate, at the most.

Of these 7 hides one hide is free, which Simon Fitz Stephen holds of Geoffrey de Kaxtone, and the lord Geoffrey [holds] of the lord abbot of Ramsey.

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ASSIZE ROLLS, No. 346.

Mich. A.D. 1285-7.

Leightonstone. Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex was summonsd to answer the Lord the King of a plea by what warrant he claims to have view of frankpledge market and fair in his manor of Kynbarton [Kimbolton] and view of frankpledge in the moiety of the Manor of Wereslee which pertains to the King and his Crown without license &c.

And the Earl comes and says that by such warrant he claims to have the aforesaid liberties for that he and all his ancestors time out of mind hitherto have always been in seisin of the aforesaid liberties And he says that he claims to hold his view twice a year in either manor and without the King's Bailiff, and he gives nothing to the King for the view &c. And being asked if he has gallows and other judicial things he says that he has gallows, pillory and tumbrel at Kynbauton and at Wereslee [he has] gallows and tumbrel. Being asked if the four and the Reeve come to the Sheriff's turn he says no—and the Sheriff being present witnesses this same &c.

[The answer of the Crown is to the effect that the Earl cannot claim these liberties nor the royal jurisdiction. The liberty of frankpledge claimed is abused because of the absence of the King's Bailiff "as appears by the Charter of the Lord King John the King's grandfather made to the monks of Ramsey of frankpledge to be had"—and the Crown asks for judgment. There are several adjournments, but judgment is not recorded.]

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## ASSIZE ROLLS, No. 346.

Mich. A.D. 1285, m. 11.

Herstington. It was presented by the 12 [Jurors] of the Hundred of Herstington that one Henry de Hathley slew William Gentil at the Fair of St. Ives and immediately after the fact put himself into the conventual church of St. Ives and acknowledged the deed and abjured the realm before the Bailiff of the Abbot of Ramsey in the 12th year of the reign of the now King And it is witnessed by the Coroners that Walter de Stowe was Bailiff of the Abbot and performed the office of Coroner in this behalf. And the same Walter is present in court and acknowledges that the aforesaid abjuration was made before him. And the same Walter being asked which Port he gave to the said felon he said Dover. Being asked also if he has the rolls of this deed and the like as well felons as unfortunates as it is fitting for a coroner to have and if he answered before the Justices in eyre by his sworn clerk as is the custom in the Court of the Lord the King he says no, but he says that he has done nothing otherwise than the Bailiffs of Ramsey who preceded him now for forty years past were accustomed to do. Afterwards because the deed chiefly touches the Abbot of Ramsey and the same Abbot has by leave of the Justices gone to the County of Suffolk where he had to appear before the Justices in eyre there on the morrow of All Souls and in like manner the Justices here are on his going. It is commanded the Sheriff that he cause the aforesaid Abbot to come before the Treasurer and Barons &c. on the Morrow of St. Andrew to answer &c. And the same day is given to the aforesaid Walter de Stowe &c. Afterwards on the Octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary the aforesaid Abbot came by his Attorney and in like manner the aforesaid Walter. And the Abbot says that hereunto he does not claim the coronership in the vill of St. Neots and that the aforesaid Walter performed the office of Coroner without warrant in the aforesaid vill Therefore he is committed to gaol &c. Afterwards he is bailed by Brother William de Royston and William de Bereford to be at the Exchequer in one month from Easter &c.

It is presented also by the same that Richard FitzLuey of St. Edmund fell from the bridge of St. Ives and was drowned And it is witnessed that Walter de Stowe Bailiff of the Abbot of Ramsey performed the office of coroner and beyond the bridge of St. Ives in a certain meadow which is in the vill of Staunton where the body of the deceased lay And Walter is present and well acknowledges that at the time of the Fair the body of the deceased was in the land of the aforesaid Abbot, to wit in a certain holme which is towards the south of the great bridge of St. Ives between the same bridge and a certain little bridge towards the path which is at Staunton. And he says that a certain stream runs under the little bridge and girdles the said holme and a little above falls into the great river Ouse. And because that deed chiefly touches the aforesaid Abbot it is commanded the Sheriff that he cause the Abbot to come before him at the aforesaid day and place &c. And the same day is given to the said Walter &c. Note: Walter de Stowe is dead.

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## [PLACITA MANERIORUM RAMESIENSIIUM.]\*

PARVA STYUEKLE DIE JOVIS PROXIMA POST CIRCUMCISIONEM DOMINI ANNO  
SUPRADICTO.

Nomina juratorum, Wilhelmus Aristot, Simon Benereht, Alexander Faber, Thomas Wale, Rogerus Wyting, Bateman Ordwy, Thomas Hulot, Radulfus de Stouwe, Robertus filius Royse, Alexander Seberin.

De capitagio dant iiij. s. De homagio le Enveyse pro eodem xij. d.

\* \* \* \* \*

De Stephano filio Unfridi quia litigavit cum Ricardo Molendinario et levavit uthesium super ipsum in molendino de Stiuecl' vj. d., plegius Ricardus Molendinarius.

Jurati dicunt quod Symon Chacede fecit defaltam, xij. d., et Isabella de Weston' idem, xij. d.

Dicunt quod carucarius domini Radulfi Rastel verberavit et male tractavit Johannem Scot hominem *Fratri* W. Margarete ex quo uthesium fuit levatum. Et quidam Thomas serviens supradicti domini Radulfi Rastel objiciendo dixit quod dictus carucarius manebat apud Alkemundebiri et dictus J. Scot verberavit et male tractavit dictum carucarium et fecit sibi rescussum de bydentibus pastis in erbagio domini sui injuste et posuit se super inquisitionem supradictorum juratorum, qui dixit quod dictus J. Scot non verberavit set fecit rescussum sicut predictum est et juste quia non fecit super feodum domini R. Rastel set super alienum. Ideo dictus Thomas in misericordia xij. d., plegii Lewynus . . . et Hugo Poer et satisfaciat dicto J. Scot et Fratri W. de transgressione.

Dicunt quod Willelmus Salatiel receptavit unum extraneum nomine Robertum de Coldmortone *et est* ferrator, ideo in misericordia vj. d., plegius Hugo filius Thome. Et dictus Robertus invenit plegios quod se habebit fidelem eundo et redeundo in villa de Stiuecl' sine ullo detrimento alicujus videlicet Willelmum Salatael et Radulfum de Stouwe.

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\* These are taken from the "Seldon Memorial Pleadings" as also the excellent translations.



PLEAS IN THE MANORIAL COURTS OF THE ABBOTT OF  
RAMSEY, A.D. 1279.

LITTLE STUKELEY. ON THURSDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION  
IN THE SAID YEAR [A.D. 1279].

Names of the jurors: William Aristotle, Simon Benereht, Alexander Smith, Thomas Wale, Roger Whiting, Bateman Ordwy, Thomas Hulot, Ralph of Stowe, Robert Roise's son, Alexander Seberin.

For chevage they give 4s. From the L'Enveyse homage for the same, 12d.

\* \* \* \* \*

From Stephen Humphrey, 6d. for squabbling with Richard Miller and raising the hue against him in the mill at Stukeley; pledge, Richard Miller.

The jurors say that Simon Chacede has made default, 12d., likewise Isabella of Weston, 12d.

They say that the ploughman of Sir Ralph Rastel beat and ill-treated John Scot the man of Brother W. Margaret whereupon the hue was raised. And one Thomas, the servant of the said Sir Ralph Rastel, by way of objection said that the said ploughman dwells at Alconbury and that the said John Scot beat and ill-treated the said ploughman and wrongfully rescued from him sheep which had pastured on the land of his [the ploughman's] lord [i.e. Sir Ralph]; and [the said Thomas, the servant,] put himself upon the inquest of the said jurors. The jurors say that J. Scot did not beat [the ploughman] but did make rescue as aforesaid and rightfully for this happened on the fee not of Sir Ralph but of another person. Therefore the said Thomas is in mercy, 12d.; pledges, Lewin . . . and Hugh Poer, and let him make satisfaction to the said John Scot and to Brother W. for the trespass.

They say that William Salathiel received a stranger, Robert of Coldmorton by name, who is an iron-smith; therefore he is in mercy, 6d.; pledge, Hugh Thomas's son. And the said Robert found pledges, namely William Salathiel, and Ralph of Stowe, that he will behave as a faithful subject in his going and coming in the vill of Stukeley without occasioning harm to any.

De xij. jurat' quia dixerunt quod omnes braciatrices fregerunt assisam cervisie et una tenuit, et pro aliis concelamentis iiij. s.

Summa xv. s. vj. d.

\* \* \* \* \*

VISUS APUD GYDDINGG' DIE MARTIS PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM S. ANDREE APOSTOLI  
ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI XIX<sup>o</sup> ET ANNO DOMINI J. ABBATIS QUINTO CORAM  
W. DE WASSINGL'.

Nomina juratorum Willelmus filius Willelmi a Bouetun, Johannes le Neweman, Martinus filius Walteri, Johannes . . . Henricus Carpentarius, Robertus Fraunkeleyn lib'.

De capitagio dant vj. s. viij. d.

\* \* \* \* \*

Capitales plegii jur' dicunt quod Ricardus Tixtor uxoratus convictus fuit super adulterium ad capitulum cum quadam muliere . . . ubi perdidit catalla domini, ideo in misericordia. Condonatur. Plegius Martinus filius Walteri.

Et dicunt quod Johannes filius Nicholai de Gydding' receptavit quemdam extraneum Willelmum Fykeys extra decenna existentem, ideo in misericordia vj. d., plegius Simon Pekker'.

Et dicunt quod Alanus Scot superoneravit pasturam cum bestiis suis, et non habet tenementum per quod *communam debet* habere, ideo in misericordia vj. d., plegius Willelmus Bycke. De Simone Pecker' pro eodem vj. d., plegius Alanus Scot. De Willelmo Messore pro eodem, pauper, plegius Willelmus Bycke.

Et dicunt quod Sarra le Monck' tenuit unum cotagium de domino Abbate ad quod cepit virum de homagio domini Reginaldi le Gray, ideo dictum cotagium fuit captum in manum domini per prepositum de Gydding' qui super hostium domus ejusdem cotagii pendidit j. seruram, et dicta Sarra venit et fregit seruram cum j. lapide et fecit hamsok', ideo in misericordia, plegius Johannes Monck', et quia maritavit se sine licencia domini, ideo distringatur ad faciendum finem pro gersumma. (Et nichilominus capiatur dictum mesuagium in manum domini et de exitibus respondeatur, et predicta Sarra in misericordia vj. d.)

Due from the twelve jurors, 4d. for saying that all the brewsters had broken the assize of beer, whereas one had kept it, and for other concealments.

Sum total, 15s. 6d.

\* \* \* \* \*

VIEW [OF FRANK-PLEDGE] AT GIDDING ON TUESDAY NEXT BEFORE S. ANDREW'S DAY IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF KING EDWARD AND THE FIFTH OF ABBOT JOHN [A.D. 1290] BEFORE WILLIAM OF WASHINGTON.

Names of the jurors: William son of William above Town, John Newman, Martin Walter's son, John . . ., Henry Carpenter, Robert Franklain, freeman.

For chevage they give 6s. 8d.

\* \* \* \* \*

The chief pledges being sworn say that Richard Dyer a married man was convicted in the chapter of adultery with a certain woman . . . and so lost the chattels of the lord. Therefore he is in mercy. The amercement is forgiven; pledge, Martin Walter's son.

And they say that John son of Nicholas of Gidding received a stranger one William Fykeys who was not in frank-pledge. Therefore he is in mercy, 6d.; pledge, Simon Pekker.

And they say that Alan Scot has surcharged the pasture with his beasts, and he has no tenement in respect of which he ought to have pasture. Therefore he is in mercy, 6d.; pledge, William Bycke. From Simon Pekker for the same, 6d.; pledge, Alan Scot. From William Reaper for the same—he is poor; pledge, William Bycke.

And they say that Sarah Monk holds a cottage of the Abbot and took to it a husband from the homage of Reginald Grey, wherefore the said cottage was seized into the hand of the lord by the reeve of Gidding who hung a lock on the door of the said cottage; and the said Sarah came and brake the lock with a stone and committed hamsoken. Therefore she is in mercy; pledge, John Monk. And for that she married without the lord's leave, let her be distrained to make fine for her gersum. And none the less let the said messuage be seized into the lord's hands and the issues thereof be answered for, and the said Sarah be in mercy, 6d.



Et dicunt quod Alicia uxor Johannis Bert malo modo cepit j. lintheamen pendens super hayam Willelmi filii Rogeri, et inde fecit eidem unam camisiā, ideo in misericordia vj. d., plegii Willelmus Abouetun et Johannes filius Hawysie.

De tota villata quia non tenuit vigil, v. s.

[Et dicunt quod Johannes le Mononk adhuc continuat luxuriam cum Sarra le Hewen uxore Simonis le Hewen et communiter sequitur diversa capitula ubi multociens perdit catalla domini in adulterio cum predicta Sarra prout sepius temporibus retroactis presentabatur nec vult castigari. Ideo in comped'. Et postea fecit finem pro dim. marca per plegium Johannis le Lach', Johannis Bynethetun, Walteri Kyng, Simonis Bayllon, Walteri Fraunkeleyn, et Johannis de Coten'. Et omnes predicti plegii manuceperunt dictum Johannem quod si aliquo tempore decetero convictus fuit in adulterio cum prefata Sarra ipsum reducant et in comped' reponant donec aliud de domino seu ejus seneschallo habuerint in precept'.]

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[CURIA ABBATIS RAMESIENSIS IN FERIA SANCTI YVONIS.]

CURIA IN FERIA S. YVONIS DIE MERCURII PROXIMA ANTE FESTUM S. MARCI  
EWANGELISTE ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI TERCIO ET ANNO DOMINI WILLELMI  
ABBATIS RAMESIENSIS VIII<sup>o</sup> CORAM S. DE SCHETLINGD' TUNC SENESCALLO FERIE.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas de Welles queritur de Willelmo de Horningsete eo quod ubi fuit et credidit extitisse in pace domini Abbatis et ballivorum ferie die Cene ultimo preterito in nave Walteri de Ely et fecit mercandisam cum quodam mercatore de iij. ulnis de viridi, venit predictus Willelmus et insultavit predictum Thomam verbis turpissimis vocando ipsum latronem et alia enormia ad dampnum et vituperium suum dim. m. et ducit sectam.

Dictus Willelmus presens fuit, non defendit verba curie, quare dictus Thomas petit judicium de eo tanquam de indefenso. Unde per

And they say that Alice wife of John Bert in evil manner took a sheet that was hanging on the hedge of William Roger's son and thereof made herself a shirt. Therefore she is in mercy, 6d.; pledges, William above Town and John Hawise's son.

Due from the whole township for not keeping watch, 5s.

[And they say that John Monk still continues his luxury with Sarah Hewen wife of Simon Hewen and is constantly attending divers chapter courts where frequently he loses the lord's goods by reason of his adultery with Sarah, as has often been presented before now, nor will he be chastened. Therefore be he in the stocks. And afterwards he made fine with one mark on the security of John Lach, John Beneathton, Walter King, Simon Bayllon, Walter Franklain, and John of Cottenham; and all the said pledges undertake that if the said John at any time hereafter be again convicted of adultery with the said Sarah, they will bring him back and restore him to the stocks, there to remain until they have some other command from the lord or his steward.]

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[COURT OF THE ABBOT OF RAMSEY IN THE FAIR OF S. IVES.]

COURT IN THE FAIR OF S. IVES ON WEDNESDAY NEXT BEFORE THE FEAST OF S. MARK IN THE THIRD YEAR OF KING EDWARD AND THE EIGHTH OF ABBOT WILLIAM [A.D. 1275] BEFORE S. OF SHITLINGTON THEN STEWARD OF THE FAIR.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas of Wells complains of William of Horningsea for that, whereas he [Thomas] was and believed himself to be in the peace of the lord abbot and of the bailiffs of the fair on the day of [the Lord's] Supper last past in the ship of Walter of Ely and was making bargain with a certain merchant about three ells of vert, came the said William and assaulted him with vilest words calling him thief 'and other enormous things' to his damage and dishonour 6s. 8d.; and he produces suit.

The said William was present and did not defend the words of court. Wherefore the said Thomas craves judgment against him as against one who is undefended. Therefore by judgment of the court let the said



consideracionem curie dictus Willelmus satisfaciat predicte Thome de dampnis suis et pro transgressione in misericordia, plegius Petrus Redhod.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE VENERIS PROXIMA POST FESTUM S. MARCI EWANGELISTE  
ANNO DOMINI W. ABBATIS VIII<sup>o</sup>.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas de Welles queritur de Adam Garsoppe eo quod injuste ei detinet et deforciat j. cofre quem dictus Adam eidem vendidit die Mercurii proxima post mediam quadragesimam ultimo preterita pro sex d. de quibus solvit predicto Ade duos den. et beverech pre manibus et residuum venit et voluit solvisse die dominica in octabis Pasche sequenti, quod quidem residuum dictus Adam recipere non voluit nec de dicto cofre respondere set omnino retinuit ad dampnum et vituperium suum duorum sol. et ducit sectam.

Predictus Adam presens non defendit consueta verba curie. Ideo satisfaciat dicto Thome et pro injusta detencione in misericordia vj. d., plegius supertunica sua.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE MARTIS PROXIMA SEQUENTI ANNO DOMINI W. ABBATIS VIII<sup>o</sup>.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reginaldus Pykard de Stanford venit et per medium os suum recognovit quod vendidit Petro Redhod de Lonn' unum anulum de eneo pro quinque den. et ob. dicens anulum predictum esse aurum purissimum et quod ipse et quidam alius monoculus dominica proximo preterita illum anulum in ecclesia S. Yvonis coram cruce invenerunt. Iccirco consideratum est quod idem Reginaldus satisfaciat predicto Petro de quinque den. et ob. et pro transgressione in misericordia, pauper, plegius corpus suum.

\* \* \* \* \*

William make satisfaction to the said Thomas for his damages and be in mercy for his trespass ; pledge Peter Redhood.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON FRIDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF S. MARK  
IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF ABBOT WILLIAM.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas of Wells complains of Adam Garsop for that he unjustly detains and deforces from him a coffer which the said Adam sold to him on Wednesday next after Mid Lent last past for 6d. whereof he paid to the said Adam 2d. and a drink in advance, and on the Octave of Easter came and would have paid the rest, but the said Adam would not receive it nor answer for the said coffer but detained it unconditionally to his damage and dishonour 2s. ; and he produces suit.

The said Adam is present and does not defend the customary words of court. Therefore let him make satisfaction to the said Thomas and be in mercy for the unjust detainer ; fine, 6d. ; pledge, his over-coat.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE NEXT TUESDAY IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF ABBOT  
WILLIAM.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reginald Pickard of Stamford came and confessed by his own mouth that he sold to Peter Redhood of London [?] a ring of brass for 5½d. saying that the said ring was of the purest gold and that he and a one-eyed man found it on the last Sunday in the church of S. Ives near the cross. Therefore it is considered that the said Reginald do make satisfaction to the said Peter for the 5½d. and be in mercy for the trespass ; he is poor ; pledge, his body.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE MERCURII PROXIMA SEQUENTI SCIL. DIE APOSTOLORUM  
PHILIPPI ET JACOBI ANNO SUPRADICTO.

\* \* \* \* \*

Adam Waderoue queritur de Galfrido de Oxon' eo quod ei injuste detinet et deforciat tres sol. et unum den. et ideo injuste quod ubi idem G. venit die Lune ultimo preterito in feria S. Yvonis ex opposito domus Rogeri filii Alexandri et emit de eodem Adam v. vellera lane pro tribus sol. et duobus den. dictus G. non solvit eidem nisi unum den. tantum, et sic cum predictis tribus sol. et uno den. et cum predictis v. velleribus lane recessit et adhuc detinet et adhuc est in seysina ad dampnum et vituperium suum dim. mar., et ducit sectam.

Dictus Galfridus presens fuit defendit verba curie et dampnum et vituperium dicti Ade dim. mar., et recognovit quandam veritatem, dicens se non posse dedicere quin dictam lanam emit pro tribus sol. et duobus den. (et de eadem fuit in seysina) sicut dictus Adam ipsum incopavit set dixit quod dictus Adam illam lanam ei vendidit pro pondere viij. librarum et dimidie lane, de quo pondere invenit defectum de j. libra, et quod idem Galfridus promptus fuit semper et paratus ad solvendum predicto Ade pecuniam supradictam ita quod idem Adam ei allocaret de eadem pecunia valorem unius libre lane que de pondere viij. librarum et de dimidio deficiebat, optulit se sufficienter probare si curia consideraverit. Et datus est ei dies ad probandum in crastinum cum tercia manu sua.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE JOVIS PROXIMA SEQUENTI ANNO SUPRADICTO.

\* \* \* \* \*

Galfridus de Oxonia venit et sufficienter probavit cum tercia manu sua quod alio modo non detinet Ade Waderoue tres sol. et unum den. pro v. velleribus lane que Adam eidem vendidit nisi sub hac forma quod lana eadem non ponderavit viij. lib. et dim. sicut dictus Adam ei promisit in vendicione, set minus ponderavit de j. lib. Iccirco per consideracionem curie dictus G. subtrahat de predictis tribus sol. et uno den. valorem unius lib. lane, et solvat predicto Ade totum residuum scil. duos sol. et viij. den. et ob. per plegious Johannis de Depe et Radulfi de Dunton'. Et predictus



COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE NEXT WEDNESDAY, TO WIT, THE FEAST OF  
SS. PHILIP AND JAMES, IN THE SAID YEAR.

\* \* \* \* \*

Adam Waderove complains of Geoffrey of Oxford, for that he unjustly detains and deforces him of 3s. 1d., and therefore unjustly, because whereas the said Geoffrey came on Monday last in the Fair of St. Ives opposite the house of Roger Alexander's son and bought of the said Adam 5 fleeces of wool for 3s. 2d. the said Geoffrey only paid him 1d. and thus has gone off with the said 3s. 1d. and with the said 5 fleeces and still detains them and is in seisin of them to his [Adam's] damage and dishonour 6s. 8d.; and he produces suit.

The said Geoffrey was present and defended the words of court and the damage and dishonour of Adam [to the amount of] 6s. 8d., but made a certain confession, namely he said that he could not deny that he bought the said wool for 3s. 2d. and was in seisin of it as Adam alleged against him, but he said that Adam sold him the wool by weight as being 8½ lbs. of wool and he [Geoffrey] found in it a deficiency of 1 lb., and that he, Geoffrey, was always ready and willing to pay the said Adam the said money provided that Adam would allow him out of it the value of the 1 lb. of wool which was deficient from the said weight of 8½ lbs.; [and that this was so] he offered to prove sufficiently, if the court should award [him the proof]. A day is given him to make his proof to-morrow three-handed.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE NEXT THURSDAY IN THE SAID YEAR.

\* \* \* \* \*

Geoffrey of Oxford came and sufficiently proved three-handed that in no other wise does he detain from Adam de Waderove 3s. 1d. for 5 fleeces of wool which Adam sold him save in the manner following, to wit, that the said wool did not weigh 8½ lbs. as Adam promised that it should when the sale was made, but weighed 1 lb. less. Therefore by judgment of the court the said Geoffrey may deduct from the said 3s. 1d. the value of 1 lb. of wool, and shall pay to the said Adam the whole of the residue, to wit 2s. 8½d.; pledges, John of Depe and Ralph of Dunton. And let the said Adam be in

Adam pro falso clamore in misericordia vj. d., plegii Willelmus Byssop et Elyas Hundredarius.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE INVENCIONIS S. CRUCIS SCILICET DIE VENERIS ANNO  
SUPRADICTO.

\* \* \* \* \*

Simon le Chapman de Swaues' per Robertum de Thorcheney's attornatum suum queritur de Ricardo de S. Botulpho eo quod ubi fuit in regia via ex opposito domus Rogeri Lomb in villa S. Yvonis die Mercurii ultimo preterito et habuit in manum suam j. pellem lanicam ad vendendum, venit predictus Ricardus et barganavit dictam pellem et Simon predictus pellem eandem sibi concessit pro viginti den., dictus Ricardus de precio eodem non contentus set optulit eidem Simoni quatuordecim den. et sic pellem predictam omni sensu voluit habere, et quia predictus Simon in hoc ei contradixit, idem *Ricardus* ipsum insultavit et assumpsit eum per gargamat et pellem predictam secum asportavit (et injuste detinet) et adhuc est in seysina contra pacem domini Abbatis et ballivorum suorum et ad dampnum et vituperium predicti Simonis dim. m., et ducit sectam.

Predictus Richardus presens defendit verba curie et dampnum et vituperium predicti Simonis dim. m., et quod ipse (Richardus) predictum Simonem non insultavit nec per gargatam cepit sicut incopatus est, promptus est facere quod curia consideraverit. Et est ad legem. Plegii legis Hugo frater . . . Thomas de Fontibus de S. Botulpho. De pelle vero predicta de qua prefatus Simon dicit ipsum Richardum adhuc esse in possessione et seysina et quod idem Richardus pellem predictam itaque non asportavit petit quod per bonam inquisitionem mercatorum et proximorum vicinorum inquiratur.

\* \* \* \* \*

Henricus le Chapman de Ward' et Emma uxor ejus queruntur de Ricardo le Bocher de S. Botulpho eo quod ubi Henricus et Emma habuerunt j. pernam porci (die Jovis ultimo preterito) in villa S. Yvonis in regia via ex opposito domus Rogeri Lomb ad vendendum *precii* . . . d. venit predictus Ricardus et dictam pernam barganavit et contra pacem domini et ballivorum ferie illam asportavit absque solucione alicujus denarii et adhuc est in seysina ad dampnum et vituperium suum trium sol., et duc' sectam.



mercy for his false claim ; fine, 6d. ; pledges, William Bishop and Elias the Hundredor.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON FRIDAY THE DAY OF THE INVENTION OF HOLY CROSS  
IN THE SAID YEAR.

\* \* \* \* \*

Simon Chapman of Swavesey by Robert of Torcenai his attorney complains of Richard of Boston, for that whereas he [Simon] was in the king's highway opposite the house of Roger Lomb in the vill of S. Ives on Wednesday last and had in his hand a fleece of wool for sale, came the said Richard and bargained [for] the said fleece, and Simon granted it him for 20d., but the said Richard was not content to have it at this price but offered 14d. and insisted that any way he would have it at that price, and because the said Simon would not consent to this, he, Richard assaulted him and took him by the throat and carried off the said fleece and unjustly detains it and still is in seisin of it against the peace of the lord abbot and his bailiffs and to the damage and dishonour of the said Simon 6s. 8d.; and he produces suit.

The said Richard is present and defends the words of court and the damage and dishonour of the said Simon [to the amount of] 6s. 8d., and [to prove] that he did not assault the said Simon or take him by the throat as he is charged with having done he is ready to do what the court shall consider. And he is at his law. Pledges for his law, Hugh brother of . . . and Thomas Springs of Boston. And as to the said fleece of which the said Simon says that he, the said Richard, is still in possession and seisin, and [to prove] that he, the said Richard, did not thus carry off the fleece he prays that this be inquired by a good inquest of merchants and of his next neighbours.

\* \* \* \* \*

Henry Chapman of Warboys and Emma his wife complain of Richard Butcher of Boston, for that whereas the said Henry and Emma on Thursday last had a pig's ham for sale at the price of . . . d. in the vill of S. Ives in the king's highway opposite the house of Robert Lomb, came the said Richard and bargained [for] the said ham and against the peace of the lord and of the bailiffs of the fair carried it off without payment of a single penny still is in seisin thereof to their damage and dishonour 3s., and they produce suit.

Predictus Ricardus presens defendit verba curie et recognovit unam veritatem dicens se non posse deducere quin pernam predictam asportavit et de eadem est in seysina, et hac ratione quod predicta Emma occupavit locum quem idem Ricardus conduxit in feria pro suis denariis nec voluit se de loco eodem amovere, et quod idem Ricardus pernam illam aliter non asportavit, petit quod inquiratur per bonam inquisitionem mercatorum et vicinorum.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE SABBATI PROXIMA SEQUENTI ANNO SUPRADICTO.

Ricardus de S. Botulpho venit et fecit sufficientem legem Roberto le Thorcheney's attornato Simonis le Chapman de Swaves' quod ipsum non insultavit in regia via ex opposito domus Rogeri Lomb. Ideo idem Ricardus recedat quietus, et dictus Simon pro falso clamore in misericordia xvij. d., plegii Henricus de Lolleworth' et Robertus Torcheney's.

Ricardus Koket, Robertus Eureman de la Neyeland', Robertus de Subyr', Petrus Mercator, Willelmus Franceys, Hugo de Brocton', Henricus de Cressinghale, Willelmus de Dunstapl' et Ricardus Paterner jurati dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Ricardus de S. Botulpho vi et violencia abstulit a manibus Simonis Mercatoris de Swaves' j. pellem lanicam precii xx. d. et eam tradidit cuidam Romano et sic injuste fuit in seysina. Ideo satisfaciat dicto Simoni de pelle predicta et de dampno suo scil. xvij. d. per taxationem juratorum et pro transgressione in misericordia xij. d., plegii Thomas de Fontibus et Johannes de S. Botulpho.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas de London' queritur de Matilde uxore Johannis Wodeful eo quod ubi idem Thomas fuit die Jovis ultimo preterito in domo . . . donel de S. Ivone in quodam pistrino quod conduxit ad panem farinand' ad opus mercatorum et aliorum ad nundinas accedencium, venit predicta Matildis contra pacem domini Abbatis et ballivorum ferie in pistrino ejusdem Thome et violenter verbis contumeliosis uxorem dicti Thome insultavit vocando ipsam meretricem et sorceram cum *quadam* gata de geste repleta et effudit eam super albam farinam dicti Thome ad dampnum suum iij. d. et ad vituperium suum eo quod ei fecit hamsok' dim m. et duc' sectam.

The said Richard is present and defends the words of court but will confess a certain truth [in the charge] and says that he cannot deny that he carried the said ham and is in seisin of it, and this is so because Emma had occupied a place in the fair that he, Richard, had hired for money, and would not leave that place; and that he in no other way carried off the said ham, he craves may be inquired by a good inquest of merchants and neighbours.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE NEXT SATURDAY IN THE SAID YEAR.

Richard of Boston came and made a sufficient law to Robert of Torcenai the attorney of Simon Chapman of Swavesey [by way of proof] that he did not assault him in the king's highway opposite the house of Roger Lomb. Therefore let the said Richard go quit and the said Simon be in mercy for his false claim; fine, 18d.; pledges, Henry of Lolworth and Robert of Torcenai.

Richard Coket, Robert Everman of Neyland, Robert of Sudbury, Peter Merchant, William Francis, Hugh of Broughton, Henry of Cressinghall, William of Dunstable and Richard Paterner being sworn say upon their oath that Richard of Boston by force and violence took from the hands of Simon Chapman of Swavesey a fleece of wool price 20d. and delivered it to a certain Roman and thus was unlawfully in seisin of it. Therefore let him make satisfaction to the said Simon for the said fleece and for his damage to wit, 18d. taxed by the jurors and be in mercy for his trespass; fine, 12d.; pledges, Thomas Springs and John of Boston.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thomas of London complains of Maud wife of John Woodfull, for that whereas the said Thomas was on Thursday last in the house of . . . donel of St. Ives in a certain bakehouse which he had hired for the purpose of making bread for the use of the merchants and others frequenting the fair, the said Maud against the peace of the lord Abbot and of the bailiffs of the fair came into the bakehouse of the said Thomas and attacked the wife of the said Thomas with contumelious words calling her whore and sorceress and violently assaulted her with a certain 'gate' of yeast, and pcured it over the white meal of the said Thomas to his damage 3d. and to his dishonour 6s. 8d. since she was guilty of hamsoken against him; and he produces suit.



Dicta Matildis presens defendit verba curie et dampnum et vituperium dicti Thome, et prompta est facere quod curia consideraverit quod dictam Matildem verbis turpissimis non insultavit nec *gestam super* farinam dicti Thome non effusit unde valorem trium den. debuit perdidisse. Et est ad legem. Plegii de lege Robertus Durant et Willelmus de Eltesle. De hamsok' quam idem Thomas dixit dictam Matildem fecisse capiatur inquisicio per mercatores et proximos vicinos.

\* \* \* \* \*

Convictum est per vicinos et mercatores jur' quod Ricardus de S. Botulpho alio modo non cepit unam pernam porci *de* manibus Emme uxoris Henrici le Chapman de Wardeboys nisi pro transgressione sua eo quod occupavit frontem domus idem . . . conduxit de Priore de S. Yvone. Iccirco consideratum est quod solvat dicte Emme pernam predictam precii xiiij. d., et prefata Emma . . . clamore et transgressione in misericordia vj. d., plegius Thomas Bac.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CURIA FERIE DIE MARTIS PROXIMO SEQUENTI ANNO SUPRADICTO.

Alanus Sutor de S. Ivone venit et sufficienter legem fecit Radulfo Rauen. Ideo idem Alanus quietus et dictus Radulfus pro falso clamore in misericordia vj. d. Plegius Elyas Hundredarius.

\* \* \* \* \*

Matildis Wodeful venit et retraxit se de lege sua versus Thomam de London'. Iccirco idem Thomas recuperet dampna sua per taxationem curie, et dicta Matildis in misericordia xij. d., plegii Ricardus de Grafton' et Reginaldus filius Alexandri.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jurati dicunt quod Matildis Wadeful fecit hamsok' super Thomam de Lond' die Jovis ultimo preterito. Ideo satisfaciat ei et pro transgressione in misericordia, supra. Plegii Ricardus de Grafton' et Reginaldus filius Alexandri.

\* \* \* \* \*

The said Maud is present and defends the words of court and the damage and dishonour of the said Thomas, and is ready to do what the court shall award [to prove] that she did not assault [Thomas's wife] with vile words or pour yeast over the meal of the said Thomas so that he was damaged to the amount of 3d. And she is at her law. Pledges for her law, Robert Durant and William of Eltisbury. As to the hamsoken which the said Thomas alleges against the said Maud let an inquest be taken of merchants and next neighbours.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is found by neighbours and merchants who are sworn that Richard of Boston in no other way took a pig's ham from the hands of Emma wife of Henry Chapman of Warboys than that [he took it from her] because of a trespass of which she was guilty in occupying the frontage of a house which the said [Richard] had hired from the Prior of S. Ives. Therefore it is considered that he do pay to the said Emma for the ham, price 14d., and that she be in mercy for her [false] claim and her trespass; fine, 6d.; pledge, Thomas Back.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE NEXT TUESDAY IN THE SAID YEAR.

Alan Cobbler of S. Ives came and sufficiently made his law to Ralph Raven. Therefore be the said Alan quit and the said Ralph in mercy for his false claim; fine, 6d.; pledge, Elias Hundredor.

\* \* \* \* \*

Maud Woodfull came and withdrew herself from her law against Thomas of London. Therefore let Thomas recover his damages by the taxation of the court and the said Maud be in mercy; fine, 12d.; pledges, Richard of Grafton and Reginald Alexander's son.

\* \* \* \* \*

The jurors say that Maud Woodfull committed hamsoken against Thomas of London on last Thursday. Therefore let her make satisfaction to him and be in mercy for her trespass; for amercement see above; pledges, Richard of Grafton and Reginald Alexander's son.

\* \* \* \* \*



Preceptum est Elye distringere communitatem Leycestr' ad respondendum Willelmo de Fletebrigge et Amicie uxori sue. Et de eadem communitate attachiati sunt Alanus Parser, Adam cum Naso et Robertus Houel per iij. diker' de coriis bovinis ccc. de pell' multon' et per vj. saccos lane, et Willelmus de Monte Sorelli de Leycestr' attachiatus est per cc. pell' multon' que sunt in custodia Stephani Mercatoris.

\* \* \* \* \*

CURIA FERIE DIE MERCURII PROXIMA POST FESTUM S. JOHANNIS ANTE PORTAM  
LATINAM ANNO W. ABBATIS VIII<sup>o</sup>.

\* \* \* \* \*

Willelmus de Fletebrigge et Amicia uxor ejus queruntur de Thoma de Couentre de Leycestr' cui Alanus Pistor, Adam cum Naso, Robertus Houel et Willelmus de Monte Sorelli burgenses et mercatores Leycestr' attachiati pares sunt et participes et de eadem communitate Leycestr' injuste eis detinet et deforciat lv. sol. ij. den. ob. de summa decem marcarum pro uno sacco lane quem quidem Henricus Cok' pater predictae Amicie cujus heres ipsa est predicto Thome de Couentre vendidit in villa de Leycestr' in domo ejusdem Henrici vigilia Ascensionis Domini proximo futura erunt tres anni elapsi, quos quidem lv. sol. ij. d. ob. predictus Thomas debuit solvisse ad festum S. Michaelis proximo sequens et nondum solvit, unde dicti Willelmus et Amicia sequebantur ad pacand' pecuniam supradictam in curia de Leycestr' portantes secum talliam de predictis lv. s. ij. d. ob. quam quidem talliam predictus Henricus Cok' eis tradiderat in extremis suis ad exigendam pecuniam predictam, et predicti Alanus, Adam et alii socii sui superius attachiati insimul cum ceteris de communitate Leycestr' eisdem Willelmo et Amicie de justicia defecerunt, unde idem Willelmus et Amicia vocant ipsos pariter et alios de eadem communitate detentores deforciatores et debiti predicti principales debitores ad dampnum et vituperinum suum xl. s. et duc' sectam.

Dicti vero Alanus, Adam, Robertus et Willelmus presentes defendunt pacem domini Abbatis et ballivorum ferie infractam et dampnum dictorum Willelmi et Amicie xl. s., et prompti sunt ad verificandum quocumque modo curia consideraverit quod dictus Thomas de Couentre nunquam par nec particeps nec ad scot et lot cum eisdem nec de communitate Leycestr' fuit.

Order is given to Elias [the hundredor] to distrain the commonalty of Leicester to answer William of Fleetbridge and Amice his wife. And of the said commonalty Alan Parser, Adam with the Nose and Robert Howell are attached by 3 dickers of hides of oxen and 300 [dickers of] fleeces of sheep and 6 sacks of wool, and William Montsorel of Leicester is attached by 200 fleeces of sheep which are in the custody of Stephen Chapman.

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON WEDNESDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF S. JOHN BEFORE  
THE LATIN GATE IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF ABBOT WILLIAM.

\* \* \* \* \*

William of Fleetbridge and Amice his wife complain of Thomas Coventry of Leicester whose peers and parceners in the commonalty of Leicester, Alan Baker, Adam with the Nose, Robert Howell and William of Montsorel burgesses and merchants of Leicester have been attached, for that he [Thomas] unjustly detains and deforces from them [William and Amice] 55s. 2½d. part of a sum of 10 marks for a sack of wool which Henry Coke father of the said Amice, whose heir she is, sold to the said Thomas in the vill of Leicester in the house of the said Henry three years ago come the vigil of Ascension day next, which 55s. 2½d. the said Thomas ought to have paid at Michaelmas next following and has not yet paid; and the said William and Amice sued for the payment of the said money in the court of Leicester having with them a tally for the said 55s. 2½d., which tally the said Henry Coke had delivered to them on his death-bed for the purpose of exacting the said money; and the said Alan, Adam and other their fellows, who have been attached as above, together with others of the commonalty of Leicester made default of justice to the said William and Amice wherefore the said William and Amice style them and the others of the said commonalty detainers, deforceors and principal debtors of the said debt, to their damage and dishonour 40s.; and they produce suit.

The said Alan, Adam, Robert and William are present and defend any breach of the peace of the lord Abbot and of the bailiffs of the fair and the damage of the said William and Amice to the amount of 40s., and they are ready to verify in such manner as the court shall award that the said Thomas Coventry was never peer or parcener of theirs or at scot and lot with them or a member of the commonalty of Leicester.

Et predicti Willelmus et Amicia petunt iudicium de dictis Alano, Ada, Roberto et Willelmo tanquam de indefensis eo quod non defenderunt ubi incopati fuerunt tanquam detentores deforciatores et principales debitores debiti supradicti.

Et curia dicit quod dicti Alanus, Adam, Robertus et Willelmus et alii de communitate Leycestr' attachiati sufficienter non responderunt ad incopamentum, nec defenderunt verba que fuerint defendenda. Iccirco per consideracionem curie et mercatorum predicti Willelmus de Fletebrigge et Amicia uxor ejus recuperent predictos lv. s. ij. d. et ob. una cum dampnis suis et pro injusta detencione sunt in misericordia x. s. et. unusquisque eorum est plegius alterius.



And the said William and Amice pray judgment against the said Alan, Adam, Robert and William as against the undefended for that they have not made a sufficient defence since they were charged as detainers, deforceors and principal debtors of the said debt.

And the court says that the said Alan, Adam, Robert and William and other the members of the commonalty of Leicester who have been attached have not made a sufficient answer to the charge nor defended the words that were to be defended. Therefore by judgment of the court and of the merchants let the said William of Fleetbridge and Amice his wife recover the said 55s. 2½d. together with their damages, and let [these Leicester folk] be in mercy for their unjust detention; fine, 10s.; each of them is pledge for the other.

COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE NEXT THURSDAY IN THE SAME YEAR.

\* \* \* \* \*

Leticie formerly the wife of Gatte Ape of S. Ives complains of Brother Richard monk and cellarer of Kirkstead, for that he by force and unjustly detains and deforces from her against the peace of the lord Abbot and his bailiffs a half-mark of silver for the year last past and another half-mark for the present year, and unjustly because, whereas one William monk and cellarer of Kirkstead the predecessor of the said Richard the cellarer on Monday next before Hokeday in the year 1263 came to Godfrey her husband whose heir and executor she is in the house of the said Godfrey which he had by the waterside on the east side of the parish church in the vill of S. Ives and hired from the said Godfrey his said house, so that the said William the cellarer and other the cellarers his successors and other the monks of Kirkstead and Vaudey whom they [the cellarers] chose to associate with them might have and hold the said house for ever at fair time together with a kitchen and a stable for four horses in the same kitchen which the said Godfrey caused to be built for their use, for a half-mark annually to be paid thence whether they [the monks] should come or no, the said Richard the cellarer in the last year and the present has withdrawn himself from the said house, by reason of which withdrawal the said house stands empty until now and out of repair, and he unjustly detains and deforces the said half-mark for last year and another half-mark for the present year against the peace of the lord and of his bailiffs to the damage and dishonour of the said Leticie 40s.; and she produces suit.

The said Richard the cellarer is present and defends by his pleader tort and force and any breach of the peace of the lord Abbot and his bailiffs and the damage and dishonour of the said Letice [to the amount of] 40s., and craves judgment as to the count of the said Letice because, whereas the said Letice has charged him on the deed and contract of one William cellarer of Kirkstead his predecessor which, it is alleged, he made with Godfrey Ape husband of the said Letice, the said William was never his predecessor, nor could be, nor could in any wise bind or oblige the Abbot of Kirkstead or any member of that house, nor make any valid deed sealed with his own seal, for the said William was not [a] permanent [officer of the monastery] but could be removed at the will of the Abbot; and so the said Richard says that he has no predecessor capable of binding him and the house of Kirkstead save the Abbot or Prior.

And Letice comes and craves judgment of the said Richard the cellarer as of one undefended because she in her count charged the said Richard with a wrong done by him personally, namely, the unjust detention and deforcement of a half-mark for the past year and a half-mark for the present year, while the said Richard in his defence has made allegations about the legal position of his Abbot and his Prior and not about his own legal position.

Therefore let the said Richard the cellarer for his insufficient answer make satisfaction to the said Letice for the said mark and for her damages and be in mercy for his unjust detention; fine, 6s. 8d.; he has paid it to Elias [the Hundredor].

\* \* \* \* \*

Walter Baron attorney of the township of Graveley complains of Roger of S. Neots mason. Pledge for prosecution, Gerard West; defendant's pledge, his body. (Afterwards they make compromise on the terms that the said Roger shall pull down the whole of the wall between the church of Graveley and the chancel so far as the stone arch and shall begin work there on Monday next after the feast of S. Dunstan and go on working day by day until the said wall shall be built up again in a sufficient manner, and the parishioners will give him 3s. 2d. and from every house he shall have one garb of wheat after harvest.)

\* \* \* \* \*



COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE TUESDAY BEFORE THE FEAST OF S. DUNSTAN  
IN THE SAME YEAR.

\* \* \* \* \*

John of Risborough clerk of our lady the Queen by Richard of Toseland his attorney complains of Robert Russell and Robert Tord of Stamford, for that whereas he, John, came to the fair of Stamford last past on the Thursday after Mid Lent in this year and bought of the said Robert Russell and Robert Tord a horse for 24s. and had not the said monies ready to hand, a covenant was made between him and the said Robert and Robert that he should deliver to them a God's penny and hand over to them by way of gage two horses of which one was of the price of 20s. and the other of the price of 26s. 8d. until he should come and bring them the said 24s., the said Robert Russell and Robert Tord and two fellows of theirs who are not now present, namely, Henry of Corby and Michael of Canterbury, against the peace of the lord and the bailiffs sold the said two horses and eloigned them and detained and deforced the monies arising therefrom, and plundered the page of the said John of a blue surcoat price 8s. and of 7s. silver in coin to his [John's] damage and dishonour 100s.; and he produces suit.

The said Robert Russell and the other Robert are present and defend tort and force and the damage of the said John [to the amount of] 100s. and they denied expressly and word by word that they ever sold any horse to the said John in Stamford fair or made any contract with him on the day mentioned in his allegation or sold the horses of the said John; and [to prove] this, they are ready to do what the court awards. And they are at their law. Pledges for the law of each of them, Henry Anphelys and Ralph Cappe. And afterwards the said Robert Russell and the other Robert prayed that they might at once make their law in court. And Robert Russell came and began to make his law, to wit, he and only two others with him so that they were short of three men. And Robert Tord offered himself likewise to make his law and failed altogether in his law for that he had no one who would make his law with him. Therefore by judgment of the court let the said Robert and Robert make satisfaction to the said John for his damages and both are in mercy for the trespass. Fine of Robert Russell ; pledge, his body ; fine of Robert Tord ; pledge, his body.

And as to the assertion of John of Risborough that his page was plundered of a surcoat, price 8s., and of 7s. in coin.

\* \* \* \* \*

John Goldsmith of Bury complains of Odo of Thorpe and William of Thorpe, for that whereas the said John came on Ash Wednesday last and bought of the said Odo and William through one Simon Blake their attorney and chapman in the said business eleven score sheep skins at the price of 8d. per skin, in respect of which skins he had given them a God's penny by way of earnest in hand paid, and which skins he, John, was to have had on the next Monday or within eight days after at the latest, and the said John by his attorney twice demanded the said skins and sent to the said Odo and William to request them to send the skins to him, they [the said Odo and William] have hitherto refused to answer to him for the skins or the money but against the peace of the lord and of the bailiffs have unconditionally retained them to his damage and dishonour 40s.; and he produces suit.

The said Odo and William are present and defend all of it word by word. And they are at their law. Odo's pledges for the law, Stephen of Middleton and Peter of Stamford; William's pledges for the law, Ordmer of Thorpe and Thomas Ordmer.

\* \* \* \* \*

Brun de S. Michel of Bordeaux complains of Walter Troner and Reginald Wreningham of Norwich the peers, parçeners and commoners of one Robert Dunwich of Norwich and John his son, for that the said Walter and Reginald along with the said Robert and John by force and unjustly detain and deforce from him £8 of silver out of a sum of £8 10s. which thsy were bound to pay to the said Brun or any on his behalf bearing a certain obligatory writing made between them on Midsummer Day A.D. 1274 for wines which the said Brun had sold to the said Robert and John in the fair of Boston on the Friday before the feast of S. James A.D. 1273, to to obtain which money the said Brun and his representatives have often laboured at Boston and at Norwich and as yet have not been able to get any part thereof, to the damage of the said Brun 100s.; and he produces suit and [the said] writing.

The said William and Reginald were present, and have defended the words of the court which were to be defended, and have alleged a first distress.

\* \* \* \* \*

John of Lambeth complains of Richard of Graffham, for that whereas the said John was in his booth in the last fair at Stamford on the Wednesday next after the close of Easter in this yeat, came the said Richard and made a bargain with the said John to remain in his service for the next year for 10s. of silver, by reason of which bargain the said Richard came and was with the said John until the Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan next following, on which day the said Richard repudiated the said John and left his service in the will of S. Ives and against the peace of the lord and of his bailiffs detained spices to the value of 9s. which the said John had brought with him to the booth of the said Richard, to wit, ginger, zedoary, and other retail spices and still detains and deforces them to the damage of the said John, 6s. 8d. ; and he produces suit.

The said Richard is present and defends against the said John and his suit tort and force and any breach of the peace of the lord abbot and his bailiffs and the damage and dishonour of the said John [to the amount of] 6s. 8d. word by word. And he is at his law. Pledges for his law, William of Ashwell and Richard of Belvoir. And as to the contract made between them by covenant, as the said John alleges, the said Richard was neither willing nor able to deny it, but said that it did not rest with him that he [the said Richard] left the service [of the said John]. Therefore, it is considered that the said [Richard] do serve the said [John] to the end of the term [of service] if he so please and that if the said John desires to recover against the said Richard the said 9 s. for spices, let him attach Richard afresh and prosecute his right against him.

\* \* \* \* \*

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COURT ROLLS, PORTF. 178, No. 96, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.\*

Pleas of the Fair of S. Ives, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, and in the first year of the lord John, the Abbot, before W. de Stowe. [A.D. 1287.]

The Collectors of Huntingdon who took the oath in the hall of the lord abbot where at the time of the Fair the pleas are, at S. Ives, on the

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\* These are Mr. Boyd's translations from the original Rolls.—C. G. B.



Tuesday next after the close of Easter, in the year aforesaid, before H. de Swineford, Philip Pollard, R. de Hale, Thomas de Wystowe, Bailiffs of the Fair aforesaid, and many others.

## To wit.

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Henry de Gyddinge.   | Nicholas, son of Stephen. |
| Robert Bolder.       | Richard de Notigham.      |
| William de Styvecle. | John Hostiarius.          |
| Richard de Hamerton. | John le Engleys.          |
| Ralph de Stowe.      |                           |

## Jurors of the Street.

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Martin Jamot.     | John Mariot.              |
| John de Byrewe.   | Richard, son of Reginald. |
| William Wygar.    | Nicholas fitz Legge.      |
| John de Rydon.    | William Polle.            |
| Robert le Cupere. | John Poke.                |
| Adam Gut.         |                           |

## Jurors of the Green.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Simon Scot.      | Roger Wygar.    |
| Hugh Gos, prior. | Richard Bercar. |
| Robert Baldewin. |                 |

\* \* \* \* \*

COURT OF THE FAIR ON THE SATURDAY NEXT AFTER THE FEAST OF S. MARK  
THE EVANGELIST.

John de Franesham complains of Richard Burdoun that when he was on Wedesday next before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist last past in a certain lane between the rank of the abbot and the rank of the said Richard in the vill of St. Ives there came the same Richard against the peace of the abbot and his bailiffs, and insulted the said John with the foulest words, calling him a seducer, a thief, and other enormous things. And afterwards he followed the same John with his sword to the King's high way, and also following him he took the said John and kicked him into a certain pit by which the cabbages of the same John of the value of 16*l.* were deteriorated

to the extent of 6*l.*, to the loss and grave damage of the same John 40*s.* And he brings the suit. The aforesaid Richard who is present defended the words of the court which were to be defended, and the whole as above he is accused of by the aforesaid John word for word. And he is at law. Pledges for the law, William Manger and Geoffrey de Hylton. Afterwards at the instance of friends the parties are agreed. And it is so that the said John puts himself in mercy; and it is condoned by the Steward at the prayers of the forester of Sappele.

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COURT ROLLS, PORTF. 178, No. 97, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

PLEAS of the FAIRS of S. IVES on the day of the Apostles Philip and James, in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward [1 May A.D. 1291] and in the 5th year of the lord John, the abbot.

The Collectors of Huntingdon who took the oath in the hall of the lord abbot at S. Ives where the pleas are held at the time of the Fair, on Tuesday on the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James, in the year abovesaid, before John de Sutton, Robert de Hale, Simon le Waleys, Thomas de Wystowe, clerk, Edmund de Oxendon, the butler, Ralph de Castre, William son of William Engayne, bailiffs of the Fair aforesaid, and many others then and there present.

Jurors of Huntingdon—

Michael Caperun  
Richard le Teynturer  
William de Styvecley  
Richard de Hamerton etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

Court of the Fair on Monday next after the Invention of the Holy Cross.

\* \* \* \* \*

Margaret wife of Ralph the shepherd complains of Roger de Pontefrigido and Beatrice his wife. Pledge to prosecute John Jamoc. Pledge of the defendants—their bodies. And the aforesaid Margaret says that the



aforesaid Roger and Beatrice with bad faith and in evil manner on Thursday in Easter week last past removed and carried away a pair of shoes out of the house of the aforesaid Margaret, of which shoes they are yet found seized. And the aforesaid Roger and Beatrice defend etc. And they say that they never took nor carried away the shoes aforesaid out of the house of the said Margaret as is aforesaid, but they say that they faithfully bought the said shoes in the market for 2½*d*. And that this is true they put themselves on God and the Jurors for good or bad. Who [*i.e.* the Jurors] come and say upon their oath that the said Roger and Beatrice did not buy the aforesaid shoes, but carried them away out of the house of the aforesaid Margaret as above is said. And because the said shoes are of small value for which value no one shall lose life or limb, it is considered that the said Roger and Beatrice should quit the vill of S. Ives and no more from henceforth shall they return there.

\* \* \* \* \*

Court of Wednesday next following.

\* \* \* \* \*

Robert de Pykynham complains of Henry Qued for that the said Henry on Friday last past insulted him in the King's high way opposite the tavern of Nicholas Caperun with foul words in the vill of S. Ives calling him a son of a dog and other enormous things, and afterwards with his fist he badly struck him to the damage of the said Robert 40*s*. And he brings the suit. The aforesaid Henry who is present defends etc. And afterwards he acknowledged in the court that he struck the said Robert. Therefore let him make satisfaction to him by 2*s*. by the assessment of the Jurors. And he is in mercy 12*d*. Pledge—his body.

John Grym and Robert Golde raised the hue to the terror of the whole vill when it was not necessary. Therefore both are in mercy. Pledge of John, Richard Peche, 6*d*. Pledge of [Robert, his body [which is] in prison. And let him be delivered because he is poor.

\* \* \* \* \*

William de Pappeworth complains of John de Kent that the same John unjustly detains from him 23*s*. 4*d*. for a horse sold to the same John for 43*s*. 4*d*. and for a farthing given to him for a God's penny on Wednesday last past in the court of William Manger at S. Ives. Which said money the

same John ought to have paid etc. of which he has only paid 23s. 4*d.* and has retained the whole residue, 20s. and as yet detains it to the damage of the said William half a mark. And he brings the suit. And the aforesaid John who is present defended the words which were to be defended, and says expressly that he is bound in nothing to him, and that it is so he is ready to verify by his law as the court shall consider.

And the aforesaid William says that he ought not to come to the law, by reason that he accused the said John that he was seized of the farthing given to him in the name of a God's penny. Which said God's penny the same John does not defend. And moreover he craves judgment and the consideration of the merchants if the aforesaid John by his law can annul the action and demand of the said William or not. And judgment is put in respite on account of the termination of the court until Wednesday. At which day it was considered by the merchants that, for that the contract made between the said William the plaintiff and the aforesaid John the defendant was confirmed for a farthing given to the aforesaid William for God's penny, which said God's penny the said John did not defend, should remain as undefended, and the said William should recover. And John is in mercy, 2s. He pays. And the damages are taxed at 2s.

\* \* \* \* \*

As yet of the Court held on Monday.

\* \* \* \* \*

John, son of William, son of Agnes de Lynn, being of the age of 10 years was found in the vill of S. Ives cutting up a purse in the time of the fairs near the foot of the bridge of the vill aforesaid, but because the same John was not of an age to suffer the judgment which is ordained and provided for such malefactors, it is considered that he shall abjure the vill of S. Ives and the fair of the same.

To be remembered.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hamon de S. Edmund brought the Letter Patent of the Lord Roger de Insula, clerk of the Great Wardrobe, attached to a Roll, that he should be admitted by the wardens of the fairs of S. Ives to measure linen cloth made in England etc. And because the charter of the lord the King touching

the fair wills that no bailiff or minister of the lord the King can intermeddle in anything touching the fair aforesaid or its appurtenances etc. it was answered to the same Hamon that they would in no wise admit him to perform such office which would be to the disinheritance and prejudice of the church of Ramsey and against the liberty contained in the charter of the fair unless the said Hamon should come into the court and deliver up his Letter Patent into the hand of the Steward. To which court he went & of his own free will delivered the letter aforesaid. And afterwards he craved special grace, and at the instance of the merchants he is at present admitted with his Letter Patent.

\* \* \* \* \*

As yet of the court on Monday.

Matilda de Salhowe complains of Robert le Tayllur that when she was in the peace of God and of the lord abbot in the vill of S. Ives in the house of Geoffrey de Hylton where she sat drinking on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward, the aforesaid Robert came against the peace of the lord abbot and his bailiffs and insulted her with foul words, and afterwards struck her badly and kicked her and drew blood from her to her damage 100 marks. And she brings the suit. The aforesaid Robert who is present defends etc. She craves that it may be enquired into; and the defendant likewise. Pledge of Robert to come to the inquisition, Geoffrey de Hilton. And it is commanded to S. Wal' etc.

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#### LORDS OF THE MANOR OF KIMBOLTON.

EARL HAROLD. (Domesday Book.)

WILLIAM DE WARREN. (Domesday Book.)

GEOFFREY FITZ PETER, Earl of Essex. Died 1212 (Cartæ Antiq.).

GEOFFREY FITZ PETER, Earl of Essex, son and heir. He was one of the Barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Carta. Died 1219 without issue.



WILLIAM FITZ PETER, brother and heir. Died 1227 without issue.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, possessing the Honour of Essex in right of his mother Maud, sister of the last Earl, was created Earl of Essex by King Henry III. Died 1274. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 3 Edw. I., No. 1.)

JOAN, who was the wife of HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, deceased, held the Manor in dower, 12 Edward I. [A.D. 1283-4]. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 12 Edward I., No. 27.)

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, grandson and heir, was seized of the Manor of Kenebauton and held that Manor of the Lord the King in chief by Knight service. Died 1297.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, son and heir. Died 1321.

JOHN DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, son and heir, held in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died, the Manor of Kenebauton of the King in chief as of the Honour of Maundevile, by Knight service. He died 1335 without issue. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 10 Edward III., 1st Nrs., No. 62.)

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, brother of John was 27 years of age at his brother's death. He died 15 October 1361 seized of the Castle of Kenebauton. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 37 Edward III., 1st Nrs., No. 10.)

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford and Essex, son of William, brother of Humphrey the 11th Earl, was seized of the Castle of Kymbalton. He died 16 January 1372-3, leaving his two daughters, Eleanor, married to Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, and Mary, married to King Henry IV., his co-heirs. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 46 Edward III., 1st Nrs., No. 10.)

ANNE, COUNTESS OF STAFFORD, daughter of Thomas Duke of Gloucester and the said Eleanor, held the Castle and Manor in 1423. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 1 Henry VI., No. 33.)

HUMPHREY, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, and ANNE his wife. Inquisition taken at Kymbalton, 27 September, 39 Henry VI. [A.D. 1460]. The jurors say that William Wore, Clerk, and others were lately seized of the Castle, Vill, Lordship, and Manor of Kymbalton, and the Manor of Swyneshede which, by the licence of the Lord the King, they surrendered to Humphrey, late Duke of Buckingham, and Anne his wife. The same Duke died thereof seized 10 July last past [1459], and the aforesaid Anne is yet alive. Henry, son of Humphrey, son of the same late Duke, is his next heir, and on the 4th day of September last past he was of the age of four years. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 38-9 Henry VI., No. 59.)

HENRY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, mentioned in the last Inquisition. Beheaded at Salisbury, 1483. (Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I., p. 156.)

THOMAS LORD STANLEY obtained a grant of the Manor after the attainder of the aforesaid Duke in 1483. The grant to him is dated 17 Sept. 1484 and he remained in possession until 7 Nov. 1485 when the attainder of the Duke was reversed. (*Vide* Parliament Rolls, Vol. 6, page 285.)

EDWARD STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, son and heir of Henry. Beheaded 1521, and being attainted, all his honours and possessions became forfeited.

RICHARD WINGFIELD, had a grant of the Manor from the Crown to him and his heirs male, 20 November 1522. He died 22 July 1525. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 17 Henry VIII., No. 105.) He was married to Katharine Widow of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham.

CHARLES WINGFIELD, son and heir, died 24 May 1540. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 33 Henry VIII., No. 135.)

THOMAS WINGFIELD, son and heir, living 14 February 1573-4. (Inquisition Post Mortem, 2 James I., Part 2, No. 35.)

SIR EDWARD WINGFIELD, son and heir, died 20 November 1603. (*Ibid.*)

JAMES WINGFIELD, son and heir,



SIR HENRY MONTAGUE, 2nd July 1616. By purchase from Sir James Wingfield, and on the 21st July 1616 by *Royal Grant* from James 1st "as well for and in consideration of the good, true, faithful, and acceptable service to us by our very dear servant, Henry Montague, Knight, one of our Serjeants-at-Law and Recorder of our City of London, many times done and bestowed, as of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion."

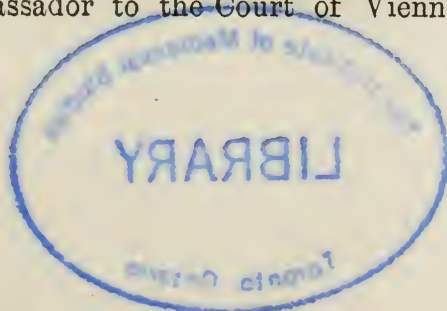
Sir James Wingfield's title was to his heirs male although he purports to convey absolutely, but Sir Henry Montague perfected his indefeasible title by the above Royal Grant of the reversion remainder and remainders. (*Vide Copy Conveyance, p. 57, and Copy Royal Grant, p. 60.*)

This Sir Henry Montagu in the following year, 1617, settled with his tenants the customs of the Manor of Kimbalton, and was in 1620 created Baron Montagu of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandevil, and by King Charles I. on February 5, 1626, first Earl of Manchester, and died 1642. (*See Introduction.*)

EDWARD MONTAGU, 2nd Earl of Manchester, son of above, sat in the House of Commons for Huntingdon in four Parliaments, then called to the House of Lords during his father's lifetime as Baron Kimbolton; created K.C.B. 1625; Speaker of the House of Peers; Commander of the Parliamentary Forces at Marston Moor, 1644; voted Restoration Charles II., 1660; Chancellor University of Cambridge; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire. Died May 5th, 1671. (*See Introduction.*)

ROBERT, 3rd EARL OF MANCHESTER, son of above, born 1634. Sat as member for Huntingdon. Held office in House of Peers under Charles II. Died at Montpelier March 14, 1682.

CHARLES, 4th EARL and 1st DUKE OF MANCHESTER, son of above. Held office at the Coronation of James II. Raised a troop of Light Horse in Huntingdonshire for the Prince of Orange. Bore St. Edward's staff at the Coronation. Present at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Captain Yeomen of the Guard, 1692. Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republic of Venice, 1696. Created P.C. 1698. Ambassador Extraordinary to Louis XVI., King of France, 1699. Principal Secretary of State, January 4, 1701. Again, under Queen Anne, Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. Created



Duke of Manchester by Letters Patent, April 30, 1719. Was Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire. Died 1721.

WILLIAM, 2nd DUKE OF MANCHESTER, son of above, born 1700. Lord of the Bedchamber under George I. and George II. Knight of the Bath. Bore the golden spurs at the Coronation of George II. Captain Yeomen of the Guard, 1737. Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdon. Died 1739.

ROBERT, 3rd DUKE OF MANCHESTER, brother of above, succeeded 1739, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Caroline. Lord of the Bedchamber to George II. and III. Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte. Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire. Died 1762.

GEORGE, 4th DUKE OF MANCHESTER, son of above, born April 16, 1737. Lord of the Bedchamber and Master of the Horse to George III. Died 1788.

WILLIAM, 5th DUKE OF MANCHESTER, son of above, born Oct. 21, 1771. 1808 appointed Governor of Jamaica. Collector of Customs for Port of London. Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdon. Died 18 Mar. 1843.

GEORGE, 6th DUKE OF MANCHESTER, son of above, born 9th July 1799. Commander Royal Navy. Died 18 Aug. 1855.

WILLIAM DROGO, 7th DUKE OF MANCHESTER, born 15 Oct. 1823. Captain Grenadier Guards. Hon. Colonel Huntingdon Militia. Colonel Huntingdon Light Horse Volunteers. Knight of St. Patrick. Died 21 March 1890.

GEORGE VICTOR DROGO MONTAGU, 8th DUKE OF MANCHESTER, Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton. M.P. for Huntingdon 1877-80. Late Captain 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers. Born 17 June 1853.



## PARLIAMENT ROLLS, Vol. 6, p. 245.

[ACT OF ATTAINDER of HENRY late DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, and others].

“ . . . Henry late Duke of Buckingham, now late daies stondyng and beinge in a great favoure, tender trust, and affection with the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde, as ever eny Subiets was with his Prynce and Liege Lorde, as was notarily and opynly knowen by all this Reame; not beyng content therewith. ne with the good and politique governaunce of his said Sovereigne Lorde, but replete with rancour and insatiable covetice; and also John Bishop of Ely [and others] beyng with the same Duke at Brecknock in Walyes; the xviiij<sup>th</sup> day of October, the first yere of the Reigne of oure said Sovereigne Lorde, than and there, falsly and traiterously, as false Traitours and Rebels, intended, conspired, ymaged, and compassed the deth, and the destruction of the most Royal persone of our said Soveraigne Lorde the Kyng” etc.

A.D. 1483-4.  
23 January.  
Ric. III.

“ For whiche causes and consideracions, it is declared, ordeyned, enacted, and adjudged by the Kyngs Highnes, by th’assent and advice of the Lords Spirituallx and Temporellx, and Comens in this his Reame of England in this present Parliament assembled, and by auctorite of the same, that the said Henry late Duke of Buckingham, John Rushe, Thomas Nandyk [and others] stande and be convicted and atteynted of high Treason, and forfait to the Kyng and his heirs, all Castles, Manours, Lordships, Towns etc. which they or eny of theym had of estate of Inheritaunce, or any other to their use had, or to the use of any of them had, the said xviiij<sup>th</sup> day of October last past, or any tyme sith ” etc.

## PATENT ROLL 2 RICHARD III. PART I., No. 113.

[GRANT TO LORD STANLEY.]

The King to all to whom etc. Greeting. Whereas etc. Know ye therefore that we, on account of the singular and faithful service which our very dear and faithful Thomas Stanley, Knight, Lord Stanley, and George Stanley, Knight, Lord le Straunge, son of the said Thomas, have before these times bestowed upon us not only by cherishing our right and

For the Lord  
de Stanley.



title by force of which right and title we have now lately come to the crown of our Kingdom of England, God granting it, but also by repressing the treasons and evil doings of our rebels and traitors who have now lately sustained a perfidious commotion within the same our Kingdom, and for the good and faithful service to be bestowed upon us and our heirs by the same Thomas and George and their heirs for our defence and [the defence] of our Kingdom aforesaid against whatever traitors, enemies and rebels as often as in times to come there shall be need, of our special grace have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the same Thomas & George [amongst other things] the castle, manor lordship, and soke of Kymbalton with the Manors of Swyneshed, Hardewyk, and Tilbroke, and all kinds of vills, townships, and members whatsoever in the County of Huntingdon to the aforesaid Manor of Kymbaltun pertaining etc. To have and to hold all and singular the Castles, Manors, Lordships etc. to the aforesaid Thomas Stanley and George Stanley and to the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas issuing for ever of us and our heirs by Knight service and a rent of 50*l.* annually to be paid etc. Witness the King at Nottingham the 17th day of September [A.D. 1484].

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PARLIAMENT ROLLS, VOL. 6, p. 285.

REVERSAL of the ATTAINDER of HENRY, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

A.D. 1485.  
7 November.  
1 Hen. VII.

Also a certain other Petition with two Schedules annexed to the same Petition was exhibited to the aforesaid Lord the King in the Parliament aforesaid by Edward Stafford, Knight, son and heir of blood of Henry late Duke of Buckingham, in these words—

To the King oure Sovereine Lord, in the most humble wise beseecheth your most noble Grace, Edward Stafford, Knight, son and heyre of blood of Henry late Duke of Bukingham. That where, for the inward love and service, which the said late Duke owed and did, and intended to have doone in his lyfe unto your most noble Grace, the same late Duke, by an Acte of Parlement of Richard late in dede and not of right King of England, holden att Westm, the xxiii<sup>d</sup> daie of Jan', the 1st yere of his said Reigne, hit was declared, ordeined, enacted and adjudged by auctoritee of the same Parlement,



that the said late Duke, by the name of Hen' late Duke of Buckingham should stand and be convicted of High Treason, and forfeit to the said King as is abovesaid King, and to his heyres, all Castelles, Mannors, Lordships, Touns, etc. That hit may please youre said Highness, in consideraçon of the premises, by the advise and assent of the Lordes Spuells and Temporells, and Comons, in youre present Parlement assembled, and by auctoritee of the same, to ordeine, establish, and enacte, that the said Acte, and all other Actes of Atteindre and Forfeiture, made or had in the time of the said Richard as is abovesaid King, agenst the said late Duke or his heires, or to the hurte or loss of hyme or his heirs, or of anie Feoffee or Feoffees to his use, be agenst the same Duke and his heires & all psons to his use, utterly void, adnulled, and of noe force ne effect etc.

Which said Petition, Schedules and Assent [of the Commons] being read, heard and fully understood before the Lord the King in the Parliament aforesaid, by the advice, assent, and authority aforesaid, it is answered to them in form following :—

Responsio.—Soit fait come il est desire.

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GRANT OF THE MANOR OF KIMBOLTON, &c. TO SIR RICHARD WINGFIELD, KNIGHT, 20 NOV. A.D. 1522.

PATENT ROLL, 14 HEN. VIII. PART 2. m. 22.

|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>For Richard Wingfield,<br/>Esquire . . . . .<br/>of the lands which<br/>were of the Duke of<br/>Buckingham.</p> | <p>The King to all to whom &amp;c. greeting. Know ye<br/>that we of our especial grace &amp;c. have given and<br/>granted and by these presents for us and our heirs as<br/>much as in us lies do give and grant to our beloved and<br/>trusty Councillor Sir Richard Wyngfeld, Knight, our castle of Kymbalton<br/>in our county of Huntingdon and the manor of Kymbalton with the<br/>appurtenances in the county aforesaid And also the advowsons of abbeys,<br/>priors, churches, chapels, chantries and other benefices whatsoever to the<br/>same castle or manor or either of them in any wise appendant or pertaining.<br/>And all lands and tenements, rents, services bond-tenants and villeins and &amp;c.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

the park of Kymbalton and warren with liberties of park and warren to the same castle and manor or either of them pertaining, belonging, appendant, or of any parcel of them which late were of Edward late Duke of Buckingham who was lately attainted of high treason and which by reason of the attainder and forfeiture of the same late Duke have come into our hands and in our hands now are. To have and hold the castle and manor aforesaid &c. to the aforesaid Richard Wingfeld and the heirs male of his body rendering therefor yearly to us and our heirs the rent of 40s. yearly to be paid at &c. To hold by the service of one knight's fee for all other service and demands whatsoever &c. And also of our grace and knowledge aforesaid we have granted and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Richard Wyngfeld that he and his heirs for ever may have at the castle or manor aforesaid or the precincts of the same a market on Friday in every week and a fair every year to last for one day, namely on St. Andrew's day to be held there yearly with tollage, stallage, piccage and all other things belonging or pertaining to such market and fair or either of them while however the said market and fair be not to the injury of the neighbouring markets and fairs. And also that the said Richard and his heirs aforesaid may for ever have leets and views of frankpledge with all and singular fines, amercements &c. to such leets &c. belonging of all and singular tenants and resiants of the castle and manor or any of them and other resiants or inhabitants whomsoever within the precincts and limits of the same castle and manor &c. without account &c. In testimony &c. Witness the King at Westminster on the 20th day of November.

By the King himself and of the date &c.

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CHANCERY INQUISITION POST MORTEM 17th HENRY VIII.  
No. 105.

Inquisition taken at Kymbalton 12th March 17 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1525-6] after the death of Sir Richard Wingfield, Knight of the Garter &c. (The Letters Patent of 25th Nov. 14 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1522] by which the King granted to the said Richard and his issue male the

Castle and Manor of Kymbalton, and also the Letters Patent dated 1 Sept. 15 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1523] by which the King granted to the said Richard and his issue male the Manor of Swyneshede otherwise called Swanneshede &c., and a certain Court called a "Swanymote" annually to be held beneath the wood called Hardwycke or in any other place within the same Manor, are recited. Extracts from his Will dated 6th April 16 Henry VIII. are also recited.) The Jurors say that the said Richard died at Tholedo in Spain on the 22nd day of July last past [A.D. 1525] and that Charles Wingfield, Esquire, aged 12 years is his son and next heir.

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INQUISITION POST MORTEM 33 HENRY VIII. No. 135.

WRIT to give DOWER to the WIDOW of CHARLES WINGFIELD and to take an EXTENT of his LANDS, dated WESTMINSTER 26th NOVEMBER, 32 HENRY VIII. [A.D. 1540].

Extent made at Kymbalton 10 March 32 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1540-1] after the death of Charles Wyngfeld, Esquire, deceased, in the presence of Thomas Wyngfeld son and next heir of said Charles under age and in the King's wardship who died seized of the Castle and Manor of Kymbalton &c. &c. [Does not give date of death of Charles which however is ascertained from an Inquisition of his lands in Bedfordshire (Chanc. Inq. p. m. 33 Hen. 8 No. 98.) and which finds that he died in London on the 24th of May 32 Henry 8 [A.D. 1540] leaving a widow and a son Thomas Wingfield his next heir aged 2 years].

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INQUISITION POST MORTEM, 4 & 5 PHILIP & MARY  
PART I. No. 81.

Inquisition taken at Huntingdon on the 7th June 4 & 5 Philip & Mary [A.D. 1558] after the death of Thomas Marie, Wyngfeld, Esquire whereby it is found that the deceased Thomas Wingfield died seized of certain lands in the said county—but not of the Manor of Kymbalton. It is found that Sir Oliver Leader Knt. and Dame Francis his wife being seized of the Site



of Priory of Stoneley and of certain lands in Agden Stoneley Stoughton and Magna Kymbalton in the County aforesaid sold the same to the aforesaid Thomas Marie Wyngfeld and Margaret his wife—fine levied in Hilary 6 Edw. VI. Recites will of said Thomas Wingfield “of Kymbalton” bequeaths to his wife Margaret “during the non-age of his son Edward “ two parts to be severed from the third part of all my lands tenements and “ hereditaments in Kymbalton Stoneley Saughton Overstone & Netherstone “ in the County of Hunts.” His wife still living at Kymbalton. Edward Wyngfeld his son and next heir 7 years old.\*

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INQUISITION POST MORTEM 2nd JAMES I. PART II.

No. 35.

Hunts

Inquisition taken at Kimbalton 21st April 2 James I. [A.D. 1604] on death of Sir Edward Wingfield Knight. Finds that some time before the death of the said Edward his father Thomas Wingfield was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the Castle and Manor of Kimbalton with the appurtenances in the County aforesaid and of other lands in Kimbalton &c.—and a swainmote Court &c. &c. That on 14 Feby. 16 Elizabeth A.D. 1573-4] he leased the aforesaid Manors &c. &c. to Sir William Cecil Lord Burleigh Lord Treasurer Thomas Earl of Sussex Lord Chamberlain and Sir Fras. Walsingham Secretary of State &c. for 1,000 years. That said lands afterwards came thereby to Charles now Earl of Devon and to Sir Edward Montague and †Henry Montague brother of said Sir Edward reversion to said Edward Wingfield as son and heir of Thomas. Said Edward Wingfield died on 20th Novr. last leaving a son James Wingfield his next heir 19 years old on the last day of May.

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\* This Edward Wingfield, who was son of Thomas the second son of Sir Richard, was a tenant of the Manor when Sir Henry Montagu bought it, and his name appears as “Edward Maria Wingfield” in the preamble to the Agreement of the Manorial Customs.

† Sir Henry thus appears to have had in his official capacity an interest in the Manor and Castle certainly 12 years previously to his purchase and probably thus became acquainted with the Estate.



CONVEYANCE OF THE CASTLE & MANOR OF KYMBALTON  
 WITH THE ADVOWSON, THE MANOR OF SWYNSHEAD  
 WITH THE ADVOWSON & THE SWAINMOTE COURT,  
 A.D. 1616.

THIS INDENTURE made the second daie of July in the yeares of the Raigne of Our Sovereigne Lord James by the Grace of God Kinge of England ffrance and Ireland Defendor of the Faith &c. the thirtenth and of Scotland the eight and ffortith Between Sr James Wingfeild of Kimbalton in the Countie of Huntingdon Knight of the one partie and Sr Henry Monntagu Knight one of His M̄ay ſjants at Lawe and Recorder of the Cyttie of London of the other partie WITNESSETH that the said Sr James Wingfeild for and in consideration of the sum therein mentioned of current English money in hande paid unto the said Sr James Wingfeild by the said Sr Henry Monntagu whereof and whertoe the said Sr James Wingfeild doth acquite exonerat and for ever discharge the said Sr Henry Monntagu his heires and assignes by theis psents HATH given grannted aliened enfeoffed bargained sold and confirmed And by theis psents Doth clerlie and absolutelie give grannt alien bargaine sell engross and confirme unto the said Sr Henry Monntagu his heires and assignes for ever All that the Castell of Kimbalton in the Countie of Huntingdon And all that the Mannor of Kimbalton als Kimbolton als Kinebauton and the Moytie and one half of the Rectorie and Parsonadge of Kimbalton and the Advowson and Patronage of the Vicaredge of Kimbalton aforesaid withe all the rights members liberties priviledges and app'tenance thereof And all that the Mannor of Swyneshead als Swainshed and the Advowson patronage of the Church of Swyneshead als Swainshed wh all the rights members and app'tenances thereof in the Counties of Huntingdon Bedford Cambridge and Northampton or anie of them And all that Parke of Kimbalton with the app'tenances in Kimbalton aforesaid And all that Court called a Swainmote yerlie to be kept and holden under the Wood called Hardwick or in anie other place within the said Mannor of Swyneshead als Swaineshead wh the app'tenances All wch pmisses were sometymes pcell of the possessions of Edward late Duke of Buckingham of high treason attaynted And the said Sr James Wingfeild for the considerations aforesaid Doth give grannt alien bargaine and sell infeoff and confirme unto the said Sr Henry Montagu his heires and assignes for ever All and singular

messuages mills houses edifices buildings barnes stables cowhouses orchards  
 gardens warrens lands tenemts meadowes feedinge pastures comons demesne  
 lands wastes firrs heaths moores marishes woode underwoode woodlande  
 proffitts comodities advowsons donations free dispositions and rights of  
 patronadge of Abbies Priories Churches Vicaredges Chappells and Chauntries  
 what so ever to the said Castell Mannor and Parke or to any of them  
 belonginge and apperteyninge or herwth used or enjoyed And all waters  
 watercourses ffishings ponds pooles rivers streames bancks rents reversions  
 and services rents charge rents seck and rents and services as well of free  
 as of customary tennants farmes fee farmss comon fynes customes wages  
 annuytes Knights fees wardes mariages escheats releifs heriotts fynes  
 unmerciamts courts leets views of franckpledge perquisits and proffitts of  
 Courts and Leets And all that to court leets and veiw of franckpledge doth  
 belonge or hereafter maie belonge, Assize and essaie of Bread wine and  
 Beare waifes estrayes goods and chattels of felons and fugitives felons  
 of themselves psons outlawed attaineded condempned or at the exigent  
 deodands bondmen bondwomen and villens with there sequell Estovers and  
 and comon of estovers faires marketts toles customes and all other rights  
 jurisdictions francgifts liberties priviledges proffitts comodities advantages  
 duties emoluments easemts and hereditamts whatsoever with all and singular  
 their and everie of their apptenances of what nature naime or kinde soever  
 or by what name or names soever they or any of them are called or knowne  
 by scytuat lyinge and being or to be received and taken within the severall  
 Townesfeilds pyhes places or gamblets of Kimbalton Swyneshead als Swains-  
 hed Newton Stonley Stowe Stoughton Magna Eston Ellington Awcum berie  
 cum Weston Loughton Catworth Magna Catworth parva or elsewhere within the  
 said Counties of Huntingdon Bedford Cambridge and Northampton or in any  
 of them to the said Castell Mannor and Parke aforesaid or to any of them  
 by any meanes belonginge appteynninge incydent or appendant or as part  
 pcell or number of them or any of them hadd knowne reputed occupied  
 accepted or taken And the reversion and reversions remayndr and remayndrs  
 of all and singulor the pmisses before in and by theis psents bargained and  
 sold or mentyoned to be bargained and sould and every part and parcell  
 thereof withall rents yerlie proffittes duties and services reserved due or  
 payable upon any demise or demises grannt or grannts of the pmisses

or of any part or parcell thereof And all other the lands tenemts and hereditamts whatsoever of him the said Sr James Wingfield or wch any other pson or psons hath in use or in trust any waie for the said Sr James seytuat lying or beinge within the several Townes Feilds paryhes places or hamblets of Kimbalton Swyneshead als Swaineshead Newton Wormeditch Stonley Stow Stoughton Magna Eston Ellington Awcumbery cum Weston Laighton Catworth Magna Catworth parva or elsewhere within the said Counties of Huntingdon Bedford Cambridge and Northampton or in any of them And the said Sr James Wingfield for the considerations aforesaid doth bargaine and sell unto the said Sr Henry Monntagu all Lres pattents deeds evidences charters writeings fynes Court roles Mapps Surveys and Books of Survey Tarrars Rentall and all other escriptes and munim<sup>ts</sup> whatsoever which he the said Sr James Wingfeild hath or maie come by whout suite in lawe touchinge and concerninge the pmisses or any part or pcell of them to be delivered safe whol uncanceled and undefaced at thensealinge of theis p'sents To have and to hold the said Castell Mannor Parke, Cort of Swanyemote Messuages advowsons lands tenements and hereditamts liberties priviledges deeds charters and all and singular other the pmisses before mentyoned to be bargained and sould with their and evy of their apptenances unto the said Sir Henry Monntagu Knight his heires and assignes for ever To the onlie sole and proper use and behoof of him the said Sir Henry Monntagu and of his heires and assignes for ever In witness whereof the said pties to theis present Indentures have interchangeablie sett their hands and seales the daie and yeare first above wrytten

JAMES

L.S.

WYNGFIELD.

Sealled and Delivered in ye presence of us

ANTHONY SMYTHE.

FRYER DINKINGTONN.

ROBT. DIXON.



GRANT OF THE REVERSION OF THE MANORS OF KIMBOLTON  
AND SWINESHEAD TO SIR HENRY MONTAGUE, 21 JULY,  
A.D. 1616.

PATENT ROLL, 13 JAMES I., PART 14, No. 3.

[Abstract Translation.]

\* The King to all to whom &c., greeting. Whereas we by our Letters Patent sealed with our Great Seal of England bearing date at Westminster on the 12th day of January in the 7th year of our reign of England &c. [A.D. 1609-10] gave, granted and confirmed to our very dear and faithful subject James Wingfeild, of Kymbalton, in our County of Huntingdon, Knight,\* and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, to the heirs males of the body of a certain Richard Wingfeild, Knight, deceased, great grandfather of the aforesaid James Wingfeild, Knight, then was, amongst other things, all that the Castle of Kymbalton, in our County of Huntingdon, and all that the manor of Kymbalton, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, in the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, and also all that Park of Kymbalton in the same county of Huntingdon, which said premises then late were parcel of the possessions of Edward late Duke of Buckingham for high treason attainted, and ail and singular the messuages, mills &c. to the said Castle, Manor and Park of Kymbalton aforesaid or any of them in any manner belonging, &c. And the reversion and reversions &c. Further we gave and by the same our Letters Patent &c., granted and confirmed to the aforesaid James Wingfeild, Knight, and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the heirs males of the body of the aforesaid Richard Wingfeild, Knight, deceased, lawfully begotten all that our manor of Swyneshed otherwise called Swanneshed with all its rights &c., in our said county of Huntingdon. Also all that our Court called "a Swanne mote"

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\* This Confirmatory Grant by James I. in 1609 of the Grant from Henry VIII. A.D. 1522 appears to have been rendered desirable in consequence of the Lease, A.D. 1573, alluded to in the Inquisition 2nd James I., No. 35.



annually to be held beneath the wood called Hardwicke or in some other place within the same manor of Swyneshed otherwise called Swanneshed, with the appurtenances. Which said manor of Swyneshed otherwise called Swanneshed aforesaid late was parcel of the possessions of the said Edward late Duke of Buckingham &c. To have, hold and enjoy all the aforesaid Castles, Manors, Park, &c., to the aforesaid James Wingfeild, Knight, and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the heirs males of the body of the aforesaid Richard &c. Know ye that we as well for and in consideration of the good, true, faithful and acceptable service to us by our very dear servant Henry Monntagu, Knight, one of our Serjeants at Law and Recorder of our city of London, many times done & bestowed &c., of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid Henry Monntague, Knight, his heirs and assigns our reversion & reversions remainder and remainders whatsoever of the aforesaid Castle of Kymbalton, and of the aforesaid manor of Kymbalton, and of the aforesaid Park of Kymbalton &c. We have also given and granted &c. to the aforesaid Henry Monntague, Knight, his heirs and assigns all that manor of Swyneshed otherwise called Swanneshed &c. To have hold & enjoy the aforesaid reversion & reversions &c. to the aforesaid Henry Monntague, Knight, his heirs & assigns &c. for ever. To hold of us our heirs & successors in chief by knight service, namely, by the service of one entire knight's fee for all other rents, services, &c.

Witness ourself at Westminster, on the 21st day of July.

KIMBALTON  
CUM MEMBERS.  
A.D. 1617.

The Coppie of the CUSTOMES and ORDERS beinge fully finished concluded and agreed uppon the xxijth day of September in the yeares of the Reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord Kinge JAMES that nowe is of England the fifteenth and of Scotland the one and fiftieth by and between HENRY MONNTAGU KNIGHT Lord Chiefe Justice of England and Lord of this Mannor EDWARD MARIA WINGFIELD\* Esquire WILLIAM HAWKINS Gent EDMOND ROBINSON and divers others Customary Tennants of the said Mannor alltogether consentinge as followeth viz<sup>t</sup>

[It is declared and agreed by ye s<sup>d</sup> Erle and Viscout<sup>†</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> consent of all y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> ten<sup>ts</sup>.]

Inprimis all ye Tennants of the said Mannor as well ffreeholders as Coppieholders by the Custome have used and ought to pay their ffree and customary rents due for their ffree and coppiehold lands and tenements at the Feasts of Th anunciacion of S<sup>t</sup> Marie the Virgin and S<sup>t</sup> Michaell Th archangell by equal porcõns to the Lord of the said Mannor his heires and assignes, the said rents to be collected by such Officer and Officers as the Lord shall appointe for that purpose.

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\* The family of Wingfield, of Kimbolton, descended from Sir Richard Wingfield, of Kimbolton, the 12th son of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, Suffolk. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lord Deputy of Calais; and was created Knight of the Garter by Henry VIII. His first wife was Katherine, daughter of Richd. Woodrite Earl Rivers, who was the widow firstly, of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham; and secondly, of Jasper, of Hatfield, Duke of Bedford; but Sir Richd. had no issue by her, and married as his second wife Bridget, daughter of Sir John Wilshire, and had all his children by her.

The Edward Maria Wingfield whose name appears here, was grandson of Sir Richard. His father, Thomas Maria Wingfield, the second son, was so christened by Queen Mary and Cardinal Pole. Sir James Wingfield, who sold the estate to the Montagu family, was great-great-grandson of Sir Richard. The Inquisition 4 & 5 Philip & Mary shews he had property at Kimbolton altho' not the manor and that he was at this date 66 years of age.

† This interlineation is obviously an afterthought, and a stupid one, for Sir H. Montagu was not Viscount until 1620, nor Earl until 1626, nearly ten years after the date of this agreement. It appears to have been written by Mr. Heron, the Steward, in 1675, *vide* note on 3rd Article.

2. Item that by the Custome of the said Mannor all the Coppieholders of the said Mannor have used to pay and ought to pay after the death of the Lord of the said Mannor unto the heires of the said Lord to whome the said Mannor shall dissend One wholle yeares rent being the ancient rent which they doe yearely pay unto the Lord of the said Mannor over and above the said yearely rent in the name of a Geirson\* and every Coppieholder uppon the payment of the said yearely rent in the name of a Geirson is thereuppon to surrender his said Coppiehold lands and tenements into the hands of the heire and to take a new Coppie and to be newly admitted to the said Coppiehold lands.

3. Item that by the Custome of the said Mannor every Coppieholder and Customary Tennant of the said Mannor ought to goe with his teame and carte foure dayes in every year proporconably he that holdeth three quarter† land three dayes and he that holdeth two quarter land two dayes and he that holdeth one quarter land one day for the carryeing of wood corn cole or other things as shall be appointed by the Lord of the said Mannor or his bayliffe or officer at convenient tymes and uppon reasonable warninge and the dayes labor to be as is used with their carts for their owne occasions viz<sup>t</sup> from six of the clock in the morninge untill one of

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\* Geirson or Gersuma. Sir Patrick Walker considers that this word is the same with the word *Grossum* used in Scots' *Practice and Law*, which also signifies a fine for a renewal of a lease. In several manors in Cumberland, Westmorland, and the North of England, a general fine is payable on the death of the lord, even where he has aliened the manor in his lifetime; though of course no fine is payable on a voluntary alienation itself, as the tenants might be subjected to perpetual fines: it can only be claimed on *death*. The Saxon form of the word is *Gaersuar*, but it varies; *Gersoms* occurs in the *Morte Arllum*, signifying "treasure" or "reward."

† *Quarter* or *Quatron*. Query, the same as *ferdell*, *fardingdeal*, or *ferundell* of land, equal to the fourth part of a yard-land? [Hazlitt]. Blount also uses the word *Ferlingus*, or *Ferlingata Terroe*, meaning the fourth part of a yard-land.

"The fourth part of an acre in some places is called a yard-land, and half an acre is a selion. 9 Edw. III., 479. In England the land was divided into hides (usually taken for six score acres) carucates, and acres, and none of them are mentioned in Domesday, nigates and seliones being uncertain, according to the custom of the county."—*Allan*.

The most common signification of yard-land was no doubt four *ferdells* of land; but the size of the *ferdell* was uncertain. For the yard-land varies from 15 acres at Wimbleton, Surrey, up to 20, 30, and even 40 acres in other counties.



the clock in the afternoone. [This Third Article was explaind at y<sup>e</sup> Court holden the 15th April 1675 that every copyholder should carry or work so many dayes in the yeare as he held quarter lands that is for every quarter land one day and so in proportion. Witness Jo. Heron—Steward then.]

4. Item that by the Custome of the said Mannor all the tennants of the said Mannor as well ffreeholders as Coppieholders and tennants by Indenture or otherwise ought to have their wheate and barley ground at the Lords Mille or Milles within the said Mannor And the Lords Miller is to take but the ordinary toles and to grind the tennants griste with convenient speede And in case when wynde and weather will not serve the Lords Milles, then for that tyme the tennants to be at liberty.\*

5. Item if any Coppieholder doe alien by Surrender any parte or parcel of his Coppieholde lands or tenements for which he did pay one entire ancient rent the said alienacōn being in ffee simple or for life or lives then by the custome of the said Mannor at the Court holden for the said Mannor there shall be an apporcionment made by the Steward and homage of the said Mannor or the most part of them after the rate of vi<sup>d</sup> the acre, the overplus is to be charged upon the house, but if there be more than one house in one and the same Coppie whereof parcell is surrendered as aforesaid and one or more be conterpied‡ in the surrender the residue remayninge with the surrender, then the overplus being laide upon the said severall houses shall be apporconed by the discrecion of the homage of the said Mannor or the most parte of them. The which apporcionment shall be entered into the Court Rolle of the said Court. And the same apporcionment to bynde the Purchasor as the sellor and also the Lord of the said Mannor his heires and assignes soe that from thenceforth they shall be in Lawe severall copyholds whereas before they were but one.

6. Item that by the Custome of the said Mannor all the Coppieholde Tennants of the said Mannor ought to appear yearely at the two severall Courts Leets or Lawe dayes holden yearely for the said Mannor And also

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\* This custom is not unreasonable, and, therefore, good, as laid down in the cases of *Neville v. Buck* and *Richardson v. Walker*. It can apply to all their corn, wherever grown, which may be spent, in a ground state, within their houses. (*Vide* Scriven on Copyholds, 6th edition.)



soe many of them at all other sett and appointed Courts as are holden and kept for the said Mannor as shall have reasonable warninge of the keepinge of the said Courts at which Courts they are to doe their service and services according to their tenures (except they be essoined\*) and for want of appurance they are to be amerced the which two Leets are kept yearely the one within one month, before or after the Feaste of S<sup>t</sup> Michaell the Archangell, the other within one month before or after Easter And further there is due yearely to be paide by the Tennants residant and inhabitant within the said Manor at the Courts Leete yearely holden before or after the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michaell the Archangell to the Lord of the said Mannor his heires or assignes the some of Fiftie one shillings for head silver or the Coimon Fine pro certo lete.†

7. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor if any Tennant Coppieholder of the said Mannor or ffreeholder shall make defaulte at any of the Courts to be houlden for the said Mannor haveinge warninge of the keepinge of the said Courte or Courts either in the Priske Church of Kimbalton upon any Saboth or Hollydaye before or imediately after Divine Service or otherwise then such Tennant or Tennants soe makeinge defaulte and not being essoyned is to be amerced by the homage of the said Courte for such defaulte and the said amerciament shall be taxed and rated by two officers‡ as is used in the like causes the said offecers to be elected and sworne by the Stewards of the said Manor for the tyme beinge or his Deputy.

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\* *Essoined, i.e.*, unless they have put in a plea of defence or justification. *Essoina* (Fr., *essoine*, Lat., *excusatio*) signifies an excuse.

† *Head silver* or *common fine pro certo lete*. The lord of a manor, who had obtained the grant of a leet franchise, usually claimed from his tenants a certain annual sum "pro certo lete," as an equivalent for such tenants' exemption from attending the *sheriff's* tower, and obtaining summary redress within the jurisdiction of the leet.—Scriven.

Cert money is defined by Jacob as "Head money paid yearly by the resiants of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred."

‡ In the court baron the homage usually adjudge the party to be amerced in general terms, "quod sit in misericordiâ," and then leave the sum to be ascertained by the afferors, two of whom are appointed from the homage, when the homage assess the amercement. When, by custom, the steward assesses, such amercement must be affered by the free tenants of the manor.

In the court leet the amercement is usually assessed, and always affered, by the jury.

8. Item by the Custome of the said Manor the homage at the Courte of the said Mannor sworne may either by themselves or by foure or five of them uppon complaint to them made by any p̄son being tennant of the said Mannor of any wronge by incrochment or other anoyance to him done within the said Mannor either before or after the charge given by the Steward or his Deputy goe and viewe the said wronge by incrochment or otherwise and after such viewe made presentment of the same at the said Courte or at some other Courte and hereuppon a paine or amerciam<sup>t</sup> hath been used to be set uppon pties offendinge accordinge to the qualities of the same offence.

9. Item by the usage and custome of the said Mannor the Homage are to present at everie Courte holden for the said Mannor the deathe and deathes of all such Coppieholde Tennants as they shall know that have dyed seised sithence the last Courte before holden for the said Mannor or at any other tyme whose deaths hath not formerly been presented and allso to present what lands or tenements they dye seised of and of what estate and when he or she died and whoe is the next heire or heires to the same pson or psons soe dying seised and of what age or ages the said heire or heires shall then be of and whoe of right ought to have the same Customary lands.

10. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor the Homage ought to present the deathes of the ffreeholders of the said Mannor and when they died and also the alienāsons of ffreeholders to the intent the Lord may knowe his Tennants also what benefitt the Lord ought to have by the death of his ffree tennants either wardshipp releife or other proffitt and whoe ought to have the farm lands after the decease of such ffreeholders and of what age the said heires are and howe the said lands was holden.

11. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor upon the death of every ffreeholder and also upon the alienācon of every Freeholders Tennant of the said Mannor there is due to the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme beeing Reliefe that is to say One years quite rent that he holdeth his lands by and it is called the Rolles Duplex Relevin\* because he payeth twice soe

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\* *Relevin* or *Relevium*.—A relief or fine paid to the lord to relieve, *i.e.*, lift up again, that which has fallen to the lord, or, as it were, to redeem the estate and obtain possession of it.

much rent that yeare as he paide before And if the purchaser alien to another before the Reliefe paide then there are two releifes due, Allso he that holdeth his land by Fealtie\* onely by the Custome to pay one penny for reliefe uppon death or alienācon when he doeth his fealtie.

12. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor if uppon the death of any Coppieholder the Homage present that they doe not knowe whoe is heire to the said Customary lands or tenements then by the Custome of the said Mannor at one of the said Courts holden within one month of the Feast of Easter or S<sup>t</sup> Michaell th Archangell the Stewards of the said Mannor or his Deputy for the tyme beinge shall cause three severall proclamācons to be made in open Courte, to the intent that such as have right to the said lands and tenements may have notice thereof and come and take upp the said lands, and if none shall come to challenge the same Lands before the end of the said Courte in which the proclamācons shall be made, then the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme beinge shall and may after the said Courte and proclamācons seise the said lands and tenements and take the yssues and proffitts thereof untill such p̄son and p̄sons as have right and tytle thereunto shall by themselves or their lawfull Attornies come and make their clayme and prove their right and tytle thereunto and be readie in Courte to pay their ffines and duties for their admittances hereunto.

13. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor no Coppieholder in the right of his wife can be tennant by the courtesie, neither is any woman to have the thoids dower or ffreebenche of any Coppieholde lands p̄cell of the said Mannor.†

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\* *Fealty*, Lat. *Fidelitas*.—When a free tenant was to do fealty to his lord, he was to hold his right hand upon a book, and say thus: “Know ye this, my lord, that I will be faithful and true unto you, and faith to you will bear for the tenements which I claim to hold of you, and that I will lawfully do to you the customs and services which I ought to do at the terms assigned. So help me God and his Saints.” But he was not to kneel nor make such humble reverence as in homage; and fealty might be done before the steward of the court, but homage could only be done to the lord himself. (Litt, sec. 91–92.)—Burn.

† “There is no general custom in copyholds for the widow of a copyholder to have a provision analogous to dower, or for the widower to have an estate by the curtesy; but by the custom of most manors the widow has a provision called her freebench or ‘widow’s estate,’ which in some points resembles dower; and in some places the widower has by custom an estate in his wife’s lands analogous to an estate by the curtesy in freeholds, which is called his customary curtesy or ‘man’s freebench.’”—Elton.



14. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor every Coppieholder may by writinge surrender his said Coppiehold lands and tenements or any parte thereof out of Courte unto the Lord of the said Mannor by the hands of any one or more Coppieholder or Coppieholders and Customary Tennants of the said Mannor to the use of any p̄son or p̄sons in ffee simple life lives or for yeares soe they doe not excede above the number of xxj<sup>th</sup> yeares, or to the use of his last Will and Testament in writinge and of such p̄sons and of such estates as he shall nom̄te and appointe thereby, soe as such p̄sons soe surrinderinge be of the age of One and twenty yeares and not covert Baron and of sound memorie and that such surrenders soe made are by the Custome as good as if they were done in open Courte soe as the said Surrenders be presented at the next Courte holden for the said Mannor or ells to be voide and that uppon every change uppon a Surrender and admittance for yeare either to executor administrator or ordinary or any other p̄son or p̄sons there be a new admittance and a new ffine maide to the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme beinge.\*

15. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor a Woman covert being a Coppieholder of the said Mannor of any estate may either in Courte or out of Courte with her husband surrender her said Coppiehold lands to the use of her husband or any other pson or p̄sons soe as she be solely and secretly exâied by the Stewards of the said Mannor and the same entered into the Rolle accordingly.

16. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor every Coppieholder which hath an estate for life† in a Coppieholde tenement in possession whereof there is a revercōn or remainder in some other p̄son, the said Coppieholder in possession is and hath beene taken tennant to the Lord to answeere doe p̄forme and pay unto the Lord of the said Mannor all manner of Rents

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\* Surrenders were formerly supposed to be conditional upon presentment by the Homage for the information of the Lord and other tenants. Presentment is now unnecessary, except in the case of special customs like this one. But the Copyhold Act of 1841, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 89, provides that every irregular surrender, &c. entered on the court-roll pursuant to the Act, shall be deemed to have been duly presented.

† Copyholds for lives occur in greatest number in the Western counties, and more particularly on estates of the church.



dutyes fines customes and services due and payable for her said Customary lands.

17. Item whereas by the usage and custome of the said Mannor the Fines which the Coppieholders of the said Mannor ought to pay uppon their admittance for the said Coppiehold lands and tenements have beene uncertaine and arbitrable at the Will and pleasure of the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme beinge Nowe at the humble suite and peticon of all the Coppieholders of the said Mannor and by the consent and agreement of the nowe Lord of the said Mannor, to the end that the said fines must be reduced to a certenty and that thereby p̄petual peace and quietude might growe unto the Coppieholders for ever hereafter, Yt is now at this Courte declared expressed and agreed by mutuall consent as aforesaid that every p̄son that hereafter shall be admitted to any Coppieholde lands tenements or hereditaments p̄cell of the said Mannor or to any parte of any Coppieholde Lands in Fee simple for life, lives or yeares surrender or otherwise shall pay unto the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme beinge for his Fine after the rate of three shillings foure pence for everie acre of land meadowe pasture and underwood whereunto he or they shall be so admitted and five shillings for every house or messuage whereunto he or they shall be soe admitted over and above the three shillings foure pence for everie acre of land meadowe pasture or underwood as aforesaid And every p̄son that shall be admitted to a Cottage or house that hath noe land meadowe pasture or wood belonginge unto it shall pay the some of Five shillings for the said Cottage or house whereunto he shall be admitted And if any p̄son or p̄sons be admitted unto any Coppieholde lands and tenements as is aforesaid for terme of life lives\* or yeares with the remainder to an other in fee simple or to one or more for life lives or yeares the remainder over to others for life lives or yeares the remainder over to an other or others in ffee everie p̄son that is to be admitted to a remainder when it shall fayle and come in possession is to pay respectively after the rate of Three shillings and foure pence for everie acre of lande meadowe and pasture and five shillings for

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\* "In manors where copyholds are granted for lives successively, it is usual to take two years' value for the first life, half that sum for the second, and so on, so that the total fine can never amount to as much as four years improved value."—Elton.

the house and cottage whereunto he shall be admitted as is aforesaid in which causes the husband and wife beinge joynte purchassers shall be taken to be as other joynte purchassers and to be severall psons and to pay severall ffines when they shall be admitted after the rate aforesaid but not soe of Copeners, and the manner of Fine to bynde both the Lord of the said Mannor his heires and assignes and all and every the Coppieholders of this Mannor their heires and assigns for ever.

18. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor Yf the Lord of the said Mannor for the tyme beinge or his Steward or Deputy Steward of the said Mannor shall at any tyme or tymes refuse to admitt any pson or psons unto any Coppiehold lands or tenements that shall have right thereunto either by dissent surrender or otherwise according to the custome of the said Mannor, the said pson or psons soe prayeing to be admitted payeing or tendring his ffine which shall then be due to the Lord of the said Mannor according to the rate and proporcon aforesaid and offeringe to doe and pforme all other dutyes and requisites which Coppieholders ought to doe by the Custome of the said Mannor, that then in every such case the pson and psons soe prayeing to be admitted as is aforesaid beinge refused shall and may lawfully enter into the said lands and tenements and quietly holde and enjoye them according to his right thereunto in like manner and forme as if he or they had been lawfully admitted thereunto Provided that this Custome shall not holde or take place when the Lord doth make challenge to the said lands and tenements as forfeited or escheated or when as there shall be controversie\* between ptie and ptie whoe hath best right to the said Coppieholde lands and tenements.

19. Item after the death of every Coppieholder which holde in ffee simple at the tyme of his deathe his next right heire accordinge to the course of the Crown Lawe ought to come at the next Courte then to be holden for the said Mannor and take upp the messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whereof the Ancestor soe dyed seised and which did dissende unto him of what age soever he be of, and if he be of the age of ffourteene

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\* As a general rule, where two persons claim by different titles, the lord must admit both as an admittance wrongfully made would confer no title.

yeares and upward then he is to be admitted in his owne p̄son within a convenient tyme after that he is presented to be heire if he doe require the same otherwise the Lord of the Mannor is to take the proffitts of the lands and tenements untill he be admitted tennant And if such heire be under the age of Fourteene yeares then he is to come and take upp the said lands and tenements by his Gardian untill he come to the age of Fourteene yeares And he is to be Gardian to the heire that is the next of his kinde to whome the said lands and tenements cannot dissend as it is of land at the Comon Lawe holden in Socage, saveinge that noe Woman other then the Mother can be Gardian in such a cause, And if such a Gardian come into the Courte and pray to have the Infants bōdy and lands, then the Lord is to admitt that heire to be his Tennant and the other to be his Gardian accordingly, and the Gardian is to pay but one Fine for the admittance of himself and the heire after the rate of three shillings foure pence the acre as is aforesaid and the Infant is to pay noe other fine when he comes to the age of One and twenty years, but if such a Gardian that shall pray to be soe admitted as is aforesaid shall be poore and not thought able and fitt by the homage to have the governement of such Infant or to render an accounte to the said Infant of the proffitts of his lands at the age of Fourteene yeares then the Lord may commit the Custodie of such Infant to some other p̄son takinge for the Infant such securitie as the homage shall think fitt for the answeringe of the proffitt of the Infants lands and makinge a true accounte thereof when he shall accomplish the age of Fourteene yeares.\*

20. Item if any Coppieholder of the said Mannor doe not pay his rent due for his Coppieholde when the same shall be due and ought to be paide beinge demanded uppon the said Coppieholde messuage or land by the Lord or his Officer appointed for that purpose then it shall and may be lawfull to and for the Lord of the said Mannor or his Officer to distrayne and avowe for the same and for want of sufficient distresse to seise the said Coppieholde lands and tenements out of which

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\* Guardianship in this manor is the same as in socage, with the exception of the special custom prohibiting a woman, other than the mother, from being guardian.

The appointment of a guardian by the lord, in the event of the one who prays to be admitted not being considered satisfactory by the homage, appears to be a special custom.



the said rent ought to be paide and to take the yssues and proffitts thereof to his owne use untill the said rent be to him paid by him or them that ought to pay the same.

21. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor noe Coppieholder of the said Mannor can demise or lett his Coppieholde lands and tenements or any p̄te of them to any p̄son or p̄sons above the number of three yeares without the licence of the Lord. And if any Coppieholder be desirous to lease and demise his said Coppieholde lands or any parte of them above the number of three yeares then he is to obtaine and procure a Licence from the Lord of the said Mannor and to pay such Fine and Composiçon to the Lord of such Mannor for such Licence as shall be agreed uppon betweene the Lord and him that will procure such a Licence, not exceeding the Lords rent for one yeare.\*

22. Item if any p̄son or p̄sons be admitted to any Coppieholde lands or tenem<sup>ts</sup> in possession remainder or reverçon and a stranger makinge clayme to the said lands or tenements and pretendeth right thereunto or to any parte thereof the homage are to enquire of such his pretended right which beinge founde the Tennant that was soe admitted as is aforesaid shall not be put out of possession by him whose right is soe founde untill he shall be evicted thereof by plainte to be brought in the said Courte in the nature of acçon at the Comon Lawe in which plainte there shall be such proceedings pleadings and tryall of his or right as is used at the Comon Lawe in the like cases and by the Custome of the said Mannor.

23. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor every Coppieholder of the said Mannor may take use and enjoye comon for their Cattell in and

\* The general custom fixes the term at one year.

“ By special custom, copyholders are to pay fines upon licences granted unto them to demise by indenture, but by general custom they are to pay fines only upon admittance.”—Coke.

“ Not exceeding the Lord's rent for one yeare.” These words appear to be in the handwriting of Sir Henry Montagu. But where the fine is arbitrary, it has been held that it was not unreasonable for the Lord to exact four, five, or even seven years' value.



uppon all the wastes balks\* and arrable feilds now lyeing open and Comon of and within the said Mannor wherein they nowe use to Comon and feede with their Cattell at tymes and seasons usuall and accustomed, except such grounds as are now inclosed† and held in sevrall by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Erle or Viscount or either of their assignes.

24. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor noe Coppieholder can cut down any tymber growinge uppon the Coppiehold lands otherwise then for their necessarie bootes to be spent in and uppon their Coppieholde tenements onely and not elsewhere soe as the same be done by the Assignment of the Lord of the said Mannor or his Officer thereunto appointed and not otherwise except in case where the Lord of the said Mannor or his bayliffe shall willfully refuse uppon request made by the Tennant to allowe necessarie bootes as aforesaid.‡

\* *Balk*.—A ridge in plough lands, or a space left between lands in a common field as a division. It generally takes the form of a bank or space of turf.

“No griping landlord hath inclos’d thy walkes,  
Nor toying plowman furrow’d them in *balkes*.”

Browne’s Brit. Post.

† Inclosures may be made by agreement, encroachment, approvement by the owner of the soil, or under a local custom, or Act of Parliament.

Approvement occurs where there is more than sufficient common, in which case the lord may “approve” or inclose for his own benefit; but the duty lies on him to show that sufficient pasture will remain, though, if there is subsequently not sufficient, it will not affect the validity of the inclosure.

In *Drury v. Moore* it was laid down that the lord of a manor, except with the consent of the homage under an established custom, cannot inclose or build upon the waste lands, *to the prejudice of rights of common*. But a custom for the lord to make grants of the waste, *with the consent of the homage*, to the prejudice of a *řt* of common in the tenants of the manor is good, the *řt* of the tenant being in such a case subservient to that of the lord, and the lord’s *řt* being in the nature of a reservation out of the original copyhold grant.—Scriven.

‡ By the custom of this manor, the copyholder, not being allowed to fell timber, will be liable for voluntary work if he fell timber trees, or any trees not intended for renewable underwood; *e.g.*, the destruction of a fir-tree would be an act of waste, and entail forfeiture, or an injunction would be granted to the lord to restrain the copyholder from committing it.

*Estorees* or *Botes* sometimes include stone, sand, and peat, as well as wood, for repairs. They are of four kinds:—

1. House-bote.—Liberty of taking timber trees for repairing houses.
2. Fire-bote.—Underboughs, lops, &c., for fuel.

[Continued on next page.]

25. Item if any p̄son being a Coppieholder of the said Mannor shall pull downe or suffer to decaye any dwelling-houses barne stable or other house standinge in or uppon any p̄te of his Coppieholde and doe not erect or reedifie one other as good or better of the same or other fashion in and uppon the said Coppiehold at or before such a day as shall in the Courte of the said Mannor be assigned and prefixed by the homage to build upp againe repaire or amend the said houses and buildings soe pulled down or decayed the said p̄tie soe pullinge downe or suffering to decay such his house or houses shall pay such a some of money as shall be sett for a paine by the said homage and shall hand at the next Courte to be holden another day given by the homage to build upp and repaire the same which day shall not be above one yeare and a halfe from the tyme of the firste presentment And if any p̄son haveinge such a second day given him for such repaire to be made shall not doe the same accordingly the same defaulte being founde and presented by the homage then the interest and estate of the said Coppiehold wherein any such house shall be pulled downe or decayed and not reedified or repaired shall be forfeited to the Lord of the said Mannor.\*

26. Item for Treason or Fellony whatsoever for which the offender shall by the lawe suffer death that it shall be comitted by any Coppieholder of the said Mannor for the which he or she shall be lawfully convicted† or attainted he or she shall forfeite such estate and interest in such Coppieholde Lands and tenements as any such offender shall have at the time of such offence comitted And for all other offences and acts whatsoever for which a Freeholder ought by the Lawe to forfeite his ffreehold lands and tenements

3. Plough-bote.—Timber or other wood for repairing waggons, &c.

4. Hedge-bote or hay-bote.—For making or repairing fences, &c.

These botes can sometimes not be taken, except after view and delivery by the lord or his bailiff, and are subject to other special customs.

\* Forfeiting for acts of waste is the more favoured in law, from the fact that no action of waste lies as between the lord of a manor and his copyhold tenants. (*Dench v. Bampton.*)

† Conviction *and* attainder caused forfeiture generally, conviction *without* attainder only by special custom.

in everie such a Coppieholder of the said Mannor if any such offence shall be founde and presented by the homage shall loose and forfeite his said Coppieholde.

27. Item if any p̄son or p̄sons haveinge any estate of Coppieholde lands or tenements holden of the Lord of this Mannor by Coppie of Court Rolle for terme of life or lives or for terme of yeares althoughe he or they shall comitt or doe any act or acts duringe the continuance of their said estates in uppon or concerninge the said Coppieholde lands and tenements or any pte thereof which shall be contrary to the custome of the said Mannor the same acte or acts soe being comitted and done shall not be prejudiciall or hurtful to the next p̄son or p̄sons to whom the said Coppieholde lands or tenements should remayne overt or come nor to the said Wife or her heires after the death of the husband of the said Wife unless that she doth joyne in a Surrender with her said husband, neither shall the Lord of the said Mannor take any longer advantage nor reserve the rents yssues and proffitts of the said Coppiehold lands and tenements then duringe the continuance of such estates as is aforesaid of the p̄tie comittinge doeing or consentinge to such act or acts soe that after his or their decease or estates determined the said lands and tenements shall remayne revert and come to the next p̄son to whome the same should have come remayned or reverted ymediately after such estate or estates ended or determined as though there had been noe such act or acts done contrary to the custome of the said Mannor by any such p̄son or p̄sons.

28. Item that the Lord of the said Mannor and his assignes interested by reason of any forfeiture or seisure in or by reason of any of the said Articles before menconed hath had and used to have reape sowe and carry away such his or their corne and graine as they or any of them did sowe during the tyme of such seisure or forfeiture althoughe the estate which he claymed by reason of the said forfeiture and seisure be ended by the death of any person or otherwise.

29. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor noe Coppieholder of the said Mannor shall without just and reasonable cause sue or impleade any Coppieholder of the said Mannor for any tytle of Coppieholde lands and



tenements lyeinge and beinge within the said Mannor out of the Lords Courte to be holden for the said Mannor other then by Replevin without speciall Licence first had and obteyned of the Lord of the said Manor or his Steward or Deputy and if any shall doe the contrary he shall forfeite and pay such a Fine to the Lord for the same offence as shall be sessed by the Steward and homage of the same Courte, and if the same be not payde within one halfe yeare then next after it is assessed then the Lord of the Mannor may seise such Coppieholde tenements as he shall have in his occupaçon and the same holde and keepe and the proffitts thereof to take to his owne use untill the said fine be paid or the offenders interest determined.

30. Item that noe Coppieholder of the said Mannor for any offence to be done by any Man's Cattell within the said Mannor shall drive the said Cattell to any forren pound but to the Lord's pounds beinge within the said Mannor and if any doe to the contrary he is to be payned or amerced at the Courte by the homage.\*

31. Item that no Coppieholder shall sett upp any stake mark or meire† betwixt Tennant and Tennant or any other p̄son that lyeth next unto him where there is none nowe neither shall any remove any such as nowe be without the p̄ties doe thereunto agree except it be appointed by the Lord the Stewards and homage or by soe many Tennants of the said Mannor as shall be thereunto in Courte appointed by the Lord Steward and homage upon payne of amercement by the homage.

32. Item if any Coppieholder of the said Mannor doe surcharge the Cōmon feedinge with more Cattell then he or they ought or may lawfully keepe upon the Comon feilds and feedings off the homage be thereof

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\* Both this and the preceding item are obviously framed for the benefit of the lord to protect either his tenants or their goods escaping his jurisdiction.

† *Meire, meere, or meare*, Saxon *mære*, a boundary.

“ And Hygate made the meare thereof by west.”—Spenser's *Faery Queen*.

Alteration of boundaries may sometimes incur a forfeiture.



informed they ought and have used to amerce the offenders and also to sett a payne upon their heade if they offende afterwards.\*

33. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor the Homage of the Courte of the said Mannor have used by the consent of the Lord of the said Mannor or his Steward to make by lawes at their general Courts when neede hath soe required which custome shall be soe continueed and the said by-lawes soe by them made shall binde all the Coppiehold Tennants of the said Mannor that were present or absent at the makeinge thereof untill they shall be by another homage abrogated annihilated and made voide soe that the said bylaws be not contrary to the true meaninge of the said Articles.†

34. Item the Custome of the said Mannor is, that at everie Court Baron to be holden for the said Mannor the Steward or his Deputy have used to give in charge to the homage, all such Articles and matters as are there inquirable by the Lawe or by the Custome of the said Mannor. And the homage have used to present all such matters and things to them given in charge which of their owne knowledge or by informacon from others they knowe and are bounde by their Oaths to make presentment of which said Custome is still to be observed and kept.

35. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor it is used that if any Coppieholder in possession shall surrender his Coppieholde into the hands of the Lord to the use‡ of any other the said Coppieholder that did surrender

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\* The copyholders' rights of common are restricted in various ways in different manors, *e.g.*, having their pasture on a different part of the waste from that of the freeholders. Sometimes the copyholder is restricted not only as to the number but as to the kind of cattle—the ordinarily commonable cattle being cows, oxen, horses, and sheep—while where the waste is part of an ancient forest, hogs, goats, geese, and (usually) sheep are excluded.

† Usually a byelaw, made in a court baron, will bind such tenants only as are assenting (except it is for the public, *e.g.*, to make a bridge), unless it be by special custom binding upon all.

“Byelaws, being just and reasonable may by custom be good in the court leet as in the court baron, although they may not be binding as of common right, but as to matters properly cognisable to the leet, *e.g.*, the neglect to repair highways, bridges, &c., the byelaw would be binding without custom and as of common right.”—Scriven.

‡ The Statute of Uses did not affect copyholds.

the same hath used and may take the proffitts of the said Coppieholde lands and tenements soe surrendered and hath been reputed and taken to be Tennant to the Lord of the said Mannor of the said Coppieholde in all respects as if use surrender had been made untill such tyme as the same be soe entered in Courte and an admittance thereupon obtayned or requested and deemed accordinge to the purport and meaninge of the eighteenth Article above specified.

36. Item by the Custome of the said Mannor noe Tennant can ffyshe in the River or Comon pooles\* or pounds or make any stoppage or damage any of them without the Licence of the Lord of the said Mannor, and if any doe then he is to be amerced for doinge the same at the Courte wherein the same shall be presented, neither can any Tennant of the said Mannor erect or sett upp any Dovecote or Pidgeon house† within the said Mannor and if he doe he is to be amerced for the same, and a greate ffine to be sett upp on his head if he doe not pull it down by a day and so toties quoties.

37. Item by the usage and custome of the said Mannor the Coppieholde Tennants of the said Mannor ought to elect and chuse an Officer called a Heyward‡ for every severall Townshippe or Prische within the said Mannor which several Heywards ought to looke to the Lords proffitts for such things as are within the said Townshippe or Prishes, and to make presentment of them at the Courte to be holden for the said Mannor.§

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\* A common of piscary is sometimes grantable by copy.

† A privilege always jealously guarded by the lord. The pigeons fed on the tenants' crops. Many of these dovecotes are still to be seen attached to old manor houses. They are usually substantial towers of masonry, round or square, with a pointed roof. They were frequently granted by the lord by way of pin money to his wife and were a source of considerable profit, the doves or pigeons finding the main part of their subsistence on the tenants crops.

‡ *Heyward. Hay* or *Hey*, Sax. *Haeg*, a hedge. The office was distinct from that of bailiff, and usually more of a private than public character. The duties were generally to look after the boundary fences, and keep the lanes clear by impounding estrays.

§ This document came to me in a sorry plight but Mr. Boyd has had it very carefully mended and mounted by William Ysmwin of the Record Office and it will I hope last many centuries.—  
C. G. B.

ROYAL GRANT OF THE MANORS OF SPALDWICK, ST. IVES  
WITH SLEEPE AND BUSTLERS AND THE STREET OF  
ST. IVES AND THE MANORS OF HALLIWELL CUM  
NEEDINGWORTH, JUNE 17 [A.D. 1628].

PATENT ROLL, 4 CHARLES I.

Part 14, No. 3.\*

ABSTRACT (Translation) of a GRANT to HENRY EARL OF MANCHESTER,  
to him and his heirs.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting Know ye that We &c., of Our special grace and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents for Us Our heirs and successors do give and grant to (Our right well beloved and right trusty cousin and counsellor) Henry Earl of Manchester (President of Our Privy Council) his heirs and assigns for ever All that Our manor of Spaldwick with all that the Soke of Spaldwick to the same manor pertaining, in Our County of Huntingdon, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments in the said County of Hnntingdon, called or known by the name of the Manor of Spaldwick, and also all those Our rents of assize of the free tenants of the manor aforesaid payable at the Feast of Saint Michael only, that is to say, all those Our rents of assize of the free tenants of Spaldwick aforesaid by particular thereof amounting to 16s. 5*d.* by the year in respect of a tenement of Ugthorpe, in the County aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Warrington or his assigns yearly issuing or payable. And all that our rent of assize or free rent of 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* by the year in respect of a tenement in Barham, in the aforesaid County of Huntingdon, yearly issuing or payable. And all that our rent of assize or free rent and all those our rents of assize of Eston in the same County, by particular thereof amounting to 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* by the year. And all those our rents of assize in Stowe, in the same County, by particular thereof amounting to 2s. 7*d.* by the year. And all those the rents of the

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\* Preserved in the Public Record Office.



customary tenants of the aforesaid manor of Spaldwick yearly payable that is to say by the customary tenants in Spaldwick aforesaid 9*l.* 11*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and by the customary tenants in Ugthorpe aforesaid 4*l.* 2*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, by the customary tenants in Eston aforesaid 12*l.* 3*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and by the customary tenants in Barham aforesaid 8*l.* 10*s.*, and by the customary tenants in Catworth Parva, in the County aforesaid, 10*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and by the customary tenants in Stowe Longe, in the county aforesaid, 6*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* And also our new yearly rent in respect of a cottage built upon our waste of the manor aforesaid. And also all that our common fine yearly payable by the tenants of the aforesaid manor of Spaldwick amounting to 22*s.* by the year. And also all those the perquisites and profits of Courts of the manor aforesaid which said manor of Spaldwick and other the premises above by these presents before granted by particular thereof are mentioned to be parcel of the lands and possessions late of the Bishop of Lincoln. And also that our street of St. Ives with Sleepe and Bustlers, in our County of Huntingdon, with all their appurtenances. And all those our manors of St. Ives, Sleepe, and Bustlers in our County of Huntingdon, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances. And also all those our rents of assize of the free tenants here by particular thereof amounting to 7*s.* 8*d.* by the year. And also all those our rents of assize of the customary tenants there by particular thereof amounting to 81*l.* 18*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* by the year. And also all those our rents of tenants at will there by particular thereof amounting to 10*l.* 2*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* by the year. And all those our tolls there, with the appurtenances, by particular thereof amounting to 4*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* by the year. And all those the perquisites and profits of courts there from time to time falling arising or happening. Which said street of St. Ives with Sleepe and Bustlers and other all and singular the premises together last mentioned by particular thereof are mentioned to be parcel of the possessions assigned to our dearest sister the Lady Elizabeth late Queen of England, and to have been before parcel of the lands and possessions of the monastery of Ramsey. And also all that our manor and all those our manors of Halliwell cum Needingworth, in our County of Huntingdon, aforesaid with all the rights, members, and appurtenances. And all those our rents of assize of free tenants there by particular thereof amounting to 27*s.* 7*d.* by the year. And all those our rents of assize of customary tenants there



by particular thereof amounting to 49*l.* 9*s.* 11¼*d.* and half a farthing by the year. And also all that capital messuage, called Le Hooe, situate and being in Needingworth aforesaid. And all lands to the same being adjacent and being in Halliwell and Needingworth aforesaid, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Prentis or his assigns by particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value with the increments of 6*s.* 8*d.* of 3*l.* 1*s.* 0¼*d.* And also all those our moveable rents there by particular thereof amounting to 4*s.* by the year. And also all that our fishery there, with the appurtenances, by particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of 50*s.* by the year. And also all those our rents of the customary tenants in Halliwell Fen by particular thereof amounting to 37*s.* 4*d.* by the year. And all that the site of the manor of Halliwell, with the appurtenances, sometime in the tenure or occupation of Robert Emmot or his assigns by particular thereof mentioned to be of the yearly rent or value of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And all that the carriage of 7 acres of hay growing upon Hendole carried from Halliwell to Ramsey by particular thereof valued at 7*s.* by the year according to the rate of 12*d.* for the carriage of every cart. And all that the price or yearly payment of 7*s.* by the year for or in respect of the carriage of the said 7 acres of hay yearly payable. And all those the woods, underwoods, and woodlands. And all those the groves containing by estimation four acres more or less within the manor of Southoe, in the said County of Huntingdon. Which said manor of Halliwell cum Needingworth and other the premises together last before granted by particular thereof are mentioned to be parcel of the lands and possessions late assigned to the aforesaid late Queen of England before her accession to the Crown of England, and parcel of the possessions assigned to Us before Our accession to the Crown of this Kingdom of England. We have given and granted and by these presents for Us Our heirs and successors for the consideration aforesaid do give and grant to the aforesaid Henry, Earl of Manchester, his heirs and assigns for ever all and singular advowsons, donations, free disposition, and right of patronage of all and singular rectories, churches, vicarages, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever to the said manor and other the premises above by these presents before granted or mentioned to be granted or to any one or any of them in any manner belonging, pertaining,

incident, appendant or incumbent, and all and singular messuages with the houses buildings &c. and with all their rights, members, and appurtenances of whatsoever kind nature or species they be, or by whatsoever names they are known, deemed, called or acknowledged lying and being, arising, growing, renewing, or issuing within the County with the fields places, parishes or hamlets aforesaid or in or within any one or any of them or elsewhere wheresoever to the said manors, street, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises above by these presents above granted or mentioned to be granted or to any one or any of them or to any part or parcel in any wise belonging, pertaining, incident, appendant or incumbent or heretofore being had, acknowledged, accepted, occupied, used or reputed as member part or parcel of the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments and other the premises above by these presents granted or mentioned to be granted, or of any or any one of them. And also our reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders whatsoever of the aforesaid manor &c. And further of our more ample and especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion We will and by these presents for Us, Our heirs, and successors, do grant to the aforesaid Henry, Earl of Manchester, his heirs and assigns that they their heirs and assigns henceforth for ever may have, hold, and enjoy, and can have, hold and enjoy within the aforesaid manors, street, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other all and singular the premises above by these presents before granted, or within any parcel thereof, so many so great, such, the same, the like, and similar courts leet, views of frankpledge &c., as, and which, and as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as any other or others heretofore having possessing or being seized of the aforesaid manors, street, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments above by these presents before granted or mentioned to be granted or any parcel thereof, have or hath ever had, held, used or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold or enjoy in the premises above by these presents before granted or mentioned to be granted or in any parcel thereof by reason or pretext of any charter, gift, grant or confirmation by Us or any of our progenitors or ancestors late Kings or Queens of England heretofore made granted &c. We give moreover and by these presents for Us, our heirs, and successors do grant to the aforesaid Henry, Earl of Manchester, his heirs and assigns all



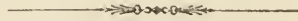
and singular the aforesaid manors &c., Except nevertheless always, and out of this our present grant altogether reserved, all that grove of wood called Le Laund containing by estimation 10 acres more or less lying and being within the aforesaid manor of Halliwell cum Needingworth and parcel of the same manor granted by the aforesaid letters patent of our dearest Father the Lord James, late King, of blessed memory, bearing date the 29th day of April, in the 12th year of his reign, to one John Wotton and one George Bingley, their heirs and assigns for ever, under the aforesaid yearly rent of 19s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and also all that yearly rent of 19s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the same premises excepted and reserved. And also all that first mowing of all that marsh and meadow called Halliwell Fen granted by the same Letters Patent of our said late Father to the same George Bingley and John Wotton, their heirs, and assigns under the yearly rent of 6l. 8s. 5d. for the said first shearing reserved. And all Knights' fees, wardships, and marriages of the premises. And also except royal mines and mines of lead and tin being or to be found within or upon the premises before granted and all prerogatives belonging to the same mines. To have, hold and enjoy the aforesaid manors, messuages &c., with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, except as before excepted, to the aforesaid Henry, Earl of Manchester, his heirs and assigns, to the only and proper behoof and use of the same Henry, Earl of Manchester, his heirs and assigns for ever. To hold of Us our heirs and successors as of our manor of Greenwich East\* in fealty only in free and common socage and not in chief or by Knight's service, and rendering yearly to Us our heirs and successors of and for the aforesaid manor of Spaldwick, with the appurtenances, 65l. 11s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. of lawful money &c., And rendering yearly to Us, our heirs, and successors of and for the aforesaid street of St. Ives with Sleepe and Bustlers, immediately after the death of the Lady Helen Marchioness of Northampton, 95l. 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and half a farthing of lawful money &c., And

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\* "As of our Manor of Greenwich East." This expression frequently occurs in Royal Grants and has given rise to considerable discussion, but it is believed by the best authorities to denote nothing more than freedom from knight service. In the State of New York, U.S.A., the Royal Grants of land by George I. commonly contain these words, and in the reign of Henry VIII. the "Manor of Eltham" was also used as a precedent for Royal grants in several parts of England, and apparently for the same purpose.

these Our Letters Patent or the enrolment of the same shall be yearly and from time to time a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf as well to the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of Our Exchequer of Us, our heirs and successors &c. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the 17th day of June.

By the King himself &c.









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