THE OAKHAM SURVEY OF 1305

A Translation with Commentaries
by
The Oakham Survey Research Group

Rutland Record Society
1988
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An Extract from the Oakham Survey, Line 154, marked by an asterisk above, reads as follows:

Johes' de Braunderston tenet j mess' & viij virg' t're
et r' p' an' ixs ad iiij t'ios Et fac' sect' cur'

Translation
John de Braundeston holds one messuage and eight
virgates of land and pays yearly 9s at the four terms
and does suit of court
The Origin and Progress of the Project

In 1984 the Oakham branch of the Worker’s Educational Association responded to the requests of a group in Rutland for a course which would enable them to study the local history of the area from original documentary sources. A course of lectures was arranged in association with the Department of Adult Education of Leicester University which was sufficiently successful for further courses to be projected. The first course had dealt with the palaeography of documents back to the seventeenth century. As some of the students who attended this were engaged in research of their own and had already come up against the problems of medieval Latin, handwriting and contractions, they felt that a further course would provide some expertise in handling medieval material. The Oakham branch of the WEA agreed to try to arrange this and, with the assistance and support of the Department of Adult Education of Leicester University a tutor was found. This course ran during the pre-Christmas session of 1985. The tutor aimed to provide a working knowledge of various types of document and the formats and phrases most usually found in the medieval period, thus enabling the students to extract the meaning of any document they were studying. Some of the students were entirely new to the subject but they persevered. The class, whose members had become more of a cohesive group, then decided that they would like to apply their new skills to work on some particular document or documents relating to the area. Again a proposal was put to the Branch and a course arranged with, as before, the assistance of the University Department.

At once a problem arose. The number of medieval documents relating to Rutland and more specifically to the Oakham area which were available locally was very limited. However, one document preserved amongst the Finch Manuscripts at present in the Leicestershire Record Office looked promising. Its official number there is DG 7/1/12. The group agreed to tackle this and did so in the sessions of 1986/7. Very early on it became clear that a straightforward transcription of transliteration of the document would be of little service to anyone without a good knowledge of Latin for it was full of abbreviations. Fortunately for the sanity of the group there was also much repetition in the description of the various payments and services by which the different people held their lands. The document contained a wealth of information about Oakham and many places nearby at an early period for which little other information was available. It was obviously some sort of a survey and it included personal names, trades, types of land tenure, feudal services, land values and other subjects covering a wide stratum of local society. However, it was clearly not the sort of manorial survey one might have expected as it contained details of knights’ fees over a wide area of Rutland and beyond. Nor did it appear to be part of an Inquisition Post Mortem. Apart from a heading ‘Okeham’ at the beginning it had no titling or introduction.

A proposal that this document should be made as widely available as possible grew up naturally and possible publication in some form became a desirable aim. Two problems had first to be overcome and needed to be tackled in order. First, permission to publish and second, the finding of a publisher. Mr. E. R. Hanbury of Burley-on-the-Hill very kindly and immediately wrote that he had no objection to the publication. The group is extremely grateful to him. The way was then clear to approach possible publishers. Again the group was fortunate. The Rutland Record Society generously took on board the onerous job of publication with all its attendant difficulties. The editor has borne a heavy burden. More help was offered by the Department of Adult Education of Leicester University. The group was only too conscious of the limits of its knowledge to comment on the document, none of its members being trained historians. It was essential that someone adequately expert should look over their work for errors within the limits the group set itself in writing about the document and the Department volunteered to arrange for this. To all these people and others the group expresses its most sincere thanks though, as always in such publications it must bear the final responsibility for errors and omissions. The suggestions have pointed the way to further research which would be beyond the resources and abilities of the group to carry out. For instance, detailed research on the placenames remains to be done by someone with continuous or easy access to all the English Place Name Society’s volumes, the nearest set to the group involving a return journey of over one and a half hours. Much more could be said about the legal background to the various tenures and the terms in which they are described. It would be meretricious to give the impression that the group had the erudition to provide this. Nor could much more of the general historical background of the political position of Edward I at that time be included without over-running the limits, already stretched, which financial constraints put on the length of the publication. These limits were set in a number of ways. First the main object was to produce a full translation of the survey. A translation, even when the terms used were obscure, would be of more use to those interested in the history of the area than a transcription, though the latter might have more meaning to the restricted circle of expert medieval scholars. The prime aim was to help the locality and the layman. This also determined the provision of a simple glossary of those words and processes familiar enough to the expert but not to the layman as the quotation heading the glossary asserts. Indeed this theme runs through the whole publication. The commentaries deal with those aspects of the survey which interested particular members of the group. It is hoped that they also
provide, as in that on knights’ fees, a succinct historical background to a subject unfamiliar to most people. There is no intention to wring the document dry of its content, indeed it is hoped that other articles, such as those adumbrated above and others based on the translation will be written. To make this more possible a physical description of the document, of the contents and the method and conventions used in presenting it to the public are needed.

In any process there has to come a point when research and development must be translated into production. The group felt that it had done what lay within its competence and resources to carry out. It was time, by a publication, to hand further research over to those better equipped with knowledge and resources to carry work forward.

G. A. Chinnery
The Survey

Description

Amongst the Finch manuscripts deposited in the Leicestershire Record Office is call number DE 7/1/12. It consists of three skins of parchment sewn together to make a roll over six feet long (1860mm), averaging ten and a half inches wide (265mm). On one side (recto) it contains 343 lines of writing, double columned at those points where the scribe could cram two entries in on one line and on the other side (verso) it has 286 lines of writing treated in the same way. Although there are variations of ink, the document seems to be in the same hand throughout and it would appear that it has been written either all together at one time or over a very short period.

There is no heading nor is the roll endorsed with any contemporary note. The assignation of recto and verso is determined by the fact that one side of the document is written to the foot, but the other has a space of about nine inches unused at the end. In general the document deals with the details of the land and tenants of the Earldom of Cornwall (the Duchy was only created in 1337 by charter) in and around Oakham though some of the properties described in it are as far apart as Yorkshire and Huntingdon. The Oakham properties described form the manor of Oakham Lordshold, as distinct from Westminster Abbey's separate manor of Oakham Deanshold.

Towards the end of the document are given details of the knights' fees in the hundreds of the county of Rutland and elsewhere, in the midst of which the report of an inquisition about knights' fees in the hundred of Martinsley is reproduced verbatim (ll. 552-64). A later hand, probably nineteenth century, has written the date 1360 on the document and on a slip of paper filed with the roll is a note in the same hand referring, with erroneous transcriptions, to the insertion of documents. This, of course makes the document more interesting even in its confusions at a local level. What it does suggest is that this is not a refined and honed final account, but a first draft from which, in the fullness of time, these irregularities would have been eliminated. This, of course makes the document more interesting even in its confusions at a local level. But was a revised account ever prepared? It may well not have been.

The physical condition of the document is in general good. There is little evidence of mycological damage nor has it been holed by worm. However there is some abrasion damage in parts and some discoloration which may be by water or by normal ageing. Some portions are therefore only legible under ultra-violet light which was kindly provided by the helpful staff of the Leicestershire Record Office.

Something must be said here about other sources which might help to illuminate problems. There are various documents at the Public Record Office which could be of use such as the Inquisitions Post Mortem of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who died in 1300 (PRO C133/95(13)); of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1347 (PRO C135/87, m, 29) or William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, who died in 1361 (PRO C135/153/2). All these contain material referring to Oakham Castle if not to the town, though considerable sections of them are hardly legible. There are also records relating to that part of Oakham known as Deanshold which, as the land
was held by the Abbey, form part of the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. These latter are at present under examination by E. Mason and J. Donnelly (See Rutland Record No. 5 pp163-171). In the expert judgement of the Westminster archivist they are too fragile to copy electrostatically and are thus available for study only at Westminster.

At the end of our document is the final obscurity. The last line of all, 629, is a single letter, a Capital H. This looks very like the H with which, nearly two centuries later, Henry VII, would initial an account once he had examined it. It has not been possible to compare this document’s ‘H’ with other, authenticated, examples, and it is only a single letter, standing isolated and alone but did this early draft come at some time under that financially acute eye? and if so, what did he make of it, and by what vicissitudes has it now come under ours?

G. A. Chinnery

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE SECTION ON KNIGHTS' FEES
The Dating and Purpose of the Survey

Although for ease of reference we have called this document 'A survey of Oakham' it has, in fact, no main heading, and includes places other than Oakham, scattered seemingly haphazardly round about. Our first task was to discover when and for what purpose the survey was compiled. Someone who had previously tackled the question of dating had written on the document '1360', but the type of calligraphy and the two dates given in the document made us think this was a mistake and the actual date much earlier. If the whole document was written at one time it could not be earlier than the latest date given in it, and that date (as translated into English) is 'the seventh day of August in the thirty third year of the reign of King Edward', the date on which an inquisition into the knights' fees in the hundred of Matinsley in Rutland was taken. Of the first three Edwards both Edward I and Edward III reigned for over thirty three years, Edward II coming immediately in between with just under twenty years. The year 1360 was during the reign of Edward III. It seemed as though the previous researcher had misread the two, long joined 'rr'-the abbreviation for 'regni regis'—for the three symbols 'iij', showing the number of the king. A more careful reading would have convinced him that there is no number given, making it likely that the reign of Edward I—the only Edward to date—was intended. The thirty-third year of this Edward's reign extended from 20 November 1304 to 19 November 1305, and on this reckoning the date of the inquisition, and therefore the earliest date on which the survey could have been written, is 7 August 1305.

The evidence of a second date mentioned in the document confirms a survey of around 1305 rather than 1360. This date is earlier in time but occurs later in the document; it is the date of a manumission seemingly rather artificially inserted near the end of the survey. It is 'the 16 day of January in the 25 year of the reign of King Edward', and the lord who granted the manumission is given as 'Edmund Earl of Cornwall'. If it is accepted that the reference is again to the reign of Edward I, the date would be 16 January 1297 and Edmund, the earl mentioned, the King's cousin who held extensive lands outside his earldom of Cornwall and who was indeed alive in 1297. He died in 1300, his lands in Rutland being thereafter held by his widow, the countess Margaret, until her death in the early years of Edward II's reign. Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, who held the manors of Oakham, Langham and Egleton by way of dower, is mentioned in the inquisition of 33 Edward, and other evidence confirms that she held land in Rutland in 1304-5 (VCH I, 173, 174).

Many of the people mentioned in the survey cannot now be identified, but there are a few national figures who held land in Oakham or thereabouts and rather more local people of consequence many of whom can be shown to be living in 1305 or just after. Their presence corroborates the evident date of the survey. Outstanding among the national names is that of the 'lord Robert de Bruys' (ll. 589ff.). It was exciting to discover that the famous Robert 'the Bruce' was at one time lord of Exton. He, of course, possessed extensive estates in south west Scotland, but he also inherited some English lands from his father (another Robert) who died in 1304. At this time he still professed allegiance to the English king, but after the Scottish rebellion of 1306 Edward I confiscated all Bruce's English lands. The manor of Exton, however, remained in the Bruys, or Brus, family through the Bernard who is mentioned in I. 591 (VCH II, 128.). Two further persons of renown were 'lord Guy of Warwick' (l. 559.) and 'Lord Robert de Clifford' (l. 577.), both of whom took part in Edward's Scottish campaigns and were said to be present at Edward's deathbed on 7 July 1307. Guy, Earl of Warwick, overlord of considerable lands in Rutland, died in 1315; Robert de Clifford, who was slain at the battle of Bannockburn on 24 June 1314, certainly held Essendine in 1305, but was probably no longer in possession by 1308 (VCH II, 252). There is also mention in the survey of Gibert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus (l. 563). He died in 1307 just a few weeks after Edward, and was succeeded by his second son, Robert, who also fought at Bannockburn. The careers of all these persons were traced succinctly in the Dictionary of National Biography.

For information concerning the important local land holders listed in the survey we needed to search the Victoria History of the County of Rutland. Theobald de Nevill, son of Peter, the infamous forester of Rutland (VCH I, 252-3), held Braunston until about 1305 when Oliver la Zouch became the tenant of the knight's fee (VCH II, 33). Both appear in the survey (l. 359-60 and 558). William la Zouch (l. 545 and 556) held Clipsham in 1300 and later (VCH II, 41). He was probably the father of the person of the same name who later became Archbishop of York. Roger de Gyney (l. 350) held one knight's fee in Pickworth according to the survey; the Victoria County History quotes him as there in 1299, summoned to join the king against the Scots in 1301 and knighted before 1309 (VCH II, 266).

All these people were living on 7 August 1305; some of them died not many years later, though none before King Edward I. We therefore put the probable date of the survey as between 7 August 1305 and 7 July 1307, the date of Edward's death. Was it possible to be even more precise? The period of dating might be narrowed still further if it could be shown that any person mentioned in the survey died after 7 August 1305 and before July 1307. An examination of the succession of the family who held Tattershall in Lincolnshire (as well as various lands round Oakham) seemed to give the answer.

The first Robert de Tateshale, who died in 1212, was followed by five more Roberts in succession, one of whom came into possession of lands in Knossington and Wardley. The fifth Robert died in 1304 and the sixth and final Robert de Tateshale died without issue on 30 January 1306. His inheritance was
divided among three of his female relations, his lands passing, therefore, to people of a different name (A. H. Thompson: Tattershall Castle. p. 5; VCH II, 54). The survey mentions Robert five times; three times straightforwardly as 'Robert de Tateshale' (ll. 353, 356 & 548), once as 'the lord Robert' (l. 549) and once (in the inquisition) as 'the heir of Robert de Tateshale' (l. 557). The inquisition uses the legal form because the last Robert was a minor and not yet formally entitled to his inheritance. He died a ward of the King, still under age and never having come into legal possession of the fifth Robert's lands.

A very narrow time-period during which the survey could have been made now emerged. It must have been drawn up after 7 August 1305, the date of the inquisition, and before 30 January 1306, the death of the last Robert de Tateshale, a period of only about six months. A further confirmation of this dating was found in the reference to Hugh de Bussey who held half a knight's fee in Thistleton (l. 600), for he, too, died in 1306 (VCH II, 155).

What could have been the purpose of the survey? Edward I was much occupied with affairs in Scotland from 1297 until his death in 1307 (he died leading a drive against the Scots), and a quickly-suggested answer was that the survey was made in order to raise money for his Scottish wars. This possibility became more of a probability when there was discovered in the Public Record Office a writ for tallage on 4 April 1305 for 'Margaret, the late wife of the late Edmund, Earl of Cornwall'. It was one of a series of writs dated between 14 March and 24 August 1305 sent to the sheriffs of a number of counties requiring various magnates to tallage their

Working Methods and Note on Conventions

So that any entry in the document may be easily and rapidly retrieved a number has been assigned to each line. There were difficulties where the document was double columned and a number of rather arbitrary decisions on numbering had to be made. Where one entry occupies more than one line the beginning of a new line in the original is indicated by a double oblique (//) assigned to the line commencing after the oblique is entered in the left hand margin. The desire to translate accurately in accordance with the text on each line has sometimes led to slightly convoluted English. An empty line is left between individual entries in the document.

As the translation was initially made in sections by various sub-groups some conventions in the translation had to be established. These are given below. In all that follows in the various lists of names and indexes, an apostrophe indicates that in the original Latin foreshortening either by the omission of some letters of their suspension has taken place.

The frequently occurring entry et fac' ij sect' is rendered as and does suit of court twice rather than and makes two suits. It may be that the restriction to making suit of court only twice implies that attendance is only needed for the twice yearly View of Frankpledge. In the translation all editorial comments or additions are enclosed in brackets ( ).

Amounts of cash are expressed in predecimal currency. Thus 'xiijs ivd' is rendered as '13s 4d' and not as '66.6 recurring p'. In predecimal currency twelve pennies (d) made one shilling (s) and twenty shillings one pound.

Similarly the acre of the document is retained in preference to the modern hectare. A hectare is 2.4711 modern acres but the acre used in the document is presumably based on the length of measuring perch used which is given, twice, as being
eighteen feet. This would give a 'document' acre nearly one and a quarter times the size of a modern acre. Interestingly this size is the same as that of the Woodland Acre used until this century in forestry management.

One major problem arose with gender. Normally *dom* standing alone could be translated by the word *lord* which in landholding terms is genderless. The problem was *cur* *dom* com'. This would normally be expanded as *curia domini comitis* and taken as the *court of the lord earl*. As the lord at the time was the Countess of Cornwall this has been taken as *curia domine comitis* and rendered as the *court of the Lady Countess*.

Treatment of personal and placenames presented difficulties. Christian names presented few problems as almost all of those in the document are in use to the present day. They have therefore been rendered in their modern form. Thus *Joh* has been given as *John* not *Johannes*, *Ric* as *Richard* not *Ricardus*. Second names or surnames presented problems. At this date the later usage of a hereditary surname was far from fully established and trade descriptions, places of (sometimes remote) origin or family relationships were often used to identify the individual. Advice was taken from various sources and it was decided that where the text gives a trade description in Latin, it should be rendered into English. If the translation of the text is unclear, then the second name is given as it stands. Thus

*Joh* le *Carter* is given as *John le Carter*. While *Joh* Caretar* (caretarius) is given as *John (the) Carter*. And *Joh* Carter is given as *John Carter*.

Where a placename is used as a second name the conjunctive word used is invariably 'de' and this has been left, thus:--

*Joh* de Langham is given as *John de Langham*. But *Joh* Langham as *John Langham*.

Placenames proved equal difficulty. After academic advice it was decided to transcribe the exact spelling used in the original into the translation even when the modern place and its name could be clearly established. This would ensure consistency of treatment throughout the work. Sometimes the change from old to new is minor but consistent:--thus the modern 'Egleton' almost invariably occurs as 'Egletom' and 'Oakham' as 'Okeham'. In other cases there are slight variations of the spelling of the same placenames:--modern 'Braunston' occurs in several forms. Most of the placenames occur as second or surnames, differentiating people of the same forename from one another. There is thus an overlap between the contents of the Index of Places and the Index of Names which it seemed impossible to overcome, duplication being preferable to confusion. Where the surname place describes a topographical feature rather than a settlement it is translated, thus:--

*Rob* ad barram is given as *Robert at the Bar* with the Latin entered in brackets.

Where there is doubt the Latin is entered in brackets after the suggested translation, with an apostrophe indicating contractions in the original.

To indicate all this a practical example is given, first as it occurs in the original and then as it is translated:

*Line 154*

Johes' de Braunderston tenet j mess' & viij virg' t're
et r' p' an' ixs ad iij t'ios Et fac' sect' cur'

Translation

*John de Braundeston holds one messuage and eight
virgates of land and pays yearly 9s at the four
terms and does suit of court*

G. A. Chinnery

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The Contents of the Survey

Recto

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Rents of shops in the market
Rents of the cottagers who do not pay tallage
Rents of the villeins
Rents of the cottagers who give the Aid with the aforesaid bondmen
Demesne lands
The Mills

Egleton
Rents for life terms
Rents for the bond (men)
Establishes the unit of measurement, probably for the entries in lines 338-343
Deal with considerable areas of land let to farm in Oakham also with the vineyard and the mills there.

The Pleas
The Tolls
Belton
Clipsham
Pickworth
Knossington
Warley
Braunston
Egleton free tenants
Bondmen
Sokemen
Langham free tenants
Bondmen (in Langham)

Description of servile dues and services, and names of four tenants holding thus

Cottagers
Southfield with others
From the view of frankpledge due at Easter
Ditto, due to Michaelmas
Lincoln (Knights' Fees)
Huntingdon Roll
(Knights' Fees)
Leicestershire
(Knights' Fees)

Inquisition into Knights' Fees
Martinsley
Wrangdyke Hundred
East Hundred
Alstoe
Manumission of Roger atte Wold
Assarts in Rutland
Letter H. (see section on 'The Document')
FREE TENANTS

From Ralph Braillesworth who now holds it, for two virgates of land in Wynglesworth on St John the Baptist's Day 13s 4d or a palfrey of the same price.

John Hotoft for nine virgates of land in Gunthorp 34s at the four terms, that is at Christmas, Easter, the Birth of St John the Baptist and at Michaelmas proportionately (⅓) And he owes suit of court to the Countess from three weeks to three weeks and the Aid to the sheriff.

William atte Hall de Braunston for five virgates of land at the four terms 30s 8d and the Aid to the sheriff Of which virgates the Prior of Brook holds part, that is one acre (⅓) of land and a fourth part And he also holds nine acres by the gift of William de Sutton And Richard de Gunthorp holds one messuage and one virgate of land from the aforesaid William And the heirs of Henry (⅔) Putet one messuage and one virgate of land from the same William And Hugh de Halyghtone holds thence one virgate of land from Beatrice de Sutton (space left in original) holds thence one messuage and three acres of land and an acre of meadow (⅔) and owes suit of court to the Countess from court to court.

John son of Gilbert holds one messuage and three virgates of land in the same place for 20s at the said terms and half an Aid to the sheriff Of which Hugh de Walfeld holds one messuage and one virgate of land And John de Hotoft holds (⅓) thence of the countess the half of one messuage and one virgate of land owes suit of court to the Countess from court to court.

William de Langham de Okeham holds one messuage and two virgates of land which were Robert de Nevil's and pays yearly 9s and the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court etc Of which Stephen (⅔) Tatyn holds two acres, Walter and Hide three acres, John de Somerdyby four acres, Ralph le Couper three acres, Geoffrey (the) Scot three acres, Avicia daughter of Thomas the Draper (original damaged) (⅔) and he holds in the town half an acre and another half acre by the gift of John de Somerdyby.

Nicholas de St Peter (Peterborough) holds one messuage and three virgates of land and pays yearly 8s at the said terms and the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court etc Of which Nicholas de St Peter holds three acres (⅔) Richard de Snettesham three acres and Matilda de St Peter in the name of Agnes her daughter three acres, Geoffrey (the) Scot two acres, Avicia daughter of Thomas the Draper three acres (⅔) and the community of the town holds half an acre.

Robert de St Peter holds two messuages and two virgates of land and pays yearly one sore sparrowhawk at the feast of St Margaret or 2s at the said terms and the Aid to the sheriff (⅔) and suit of court to the countess And thence Thomas de Cerk holds half a virgate of land and pays nothing to the countess.

Geoffrey de Ryhale and Matilda his wife hold one messuage and half a virgate of land and pay yearly 7s at the said terms and the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court etc.

Henry Gynes holds one messuage and pays yearly 6s at the said terms and the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court And Nicholas (the) Clerk of Okeham holds thence five acres and Thomas (⅔) Hide one
acre and a half, Hugh the Clerk two acres, Geoffrey (the) Scot one acre, Andrew Bate two acres,
William de Langham one acre, Thomas de Haukestone six acres and William Thorp and (//) Robert
le Fuller half an acre, William de Nubolt one acre and a half of arable land and three roods of
meadow, Geoffrey de Ryhale holds one rood of meadow.

John son of Robert holds two messuages and one bovate of land and pays yearly 20s at the said
terms and the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court etc.

Robert at the Bar (ad barram) holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 3s 6d and
the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court Of which Hugh (the) Tanner holds one acre and a half (//)
Margery Wygeyn holds one house next to his house and pays yearly 6d at Easter and Michaelmas.

Richard de Pykwell holds one messuage and one workshop, one acre of land and one rood and pays
yearly 5s for all services.

Peter le Ironmonger and Alice his wife hold one messuage and pay yearly 12d for all services.

Nicholas at the Bar (ad barram) holds one messuage and pays yearly 12d for all services.

Hugh (the) Clerk holds two messuages and pays yearly 18d for all services.

Margery Wygeyn holds one messuage and one house and pays yearly 20d for all services.

John son of John Chaplin (capellanus) holds one messuage and one house and pays yearly 20d for all
services.

William Banbeney (the) clerk and Anleas his wife hold one messuage and pay yearly 12d for all
services.

Mabel at the Gate (ad portam) holds one messuage which used to be bond and pays yearly 3s.

Andrew Bate holds at will one messuage which used to be bond and pays yearly 4s for the term of
his life which was Cecily Godfrey's.

John de Leicester (leyc') holds one messuage which used to be bond and pays yearly 4s for the term
of his life.

Robert Heldyn holds one messuage at the lord's will which used to be bond and pays yearly 3s.

Thomas (the) Flemmyng holds for the term of his life two messuages and one virgate of land and
pays yearly 20s at the said terms.

John de Somerdeby and Beatrice de Sutton for one messuage and one virgate of land pay nothing
except the Aid to the sheriff.

Richard le Sawyer (Sigur) holds one shop in the market place and pays yearly 6d for all services and
for the increment 18d.

John son of Margery one place outside the east gate for the term of his life And pays yearly 8d at the
four terms.

Sum £9 7s 10d

BURGESSES

Robert le Chapman holds one burgage and pays yearly 16d and he finds one man at hay harvest or
pays 1d.

William de Thorp holds one burgage and pays yearly 16d and he finds one man at hay harvest or
pays 1d.

Henry (the) Tanner holds three burgages and pays yearly 4s and he finds as above or pays 3d.
045 John de Burley and Hugh Fulho hold two burgages which were Peter de Henton's and pay yearly 2s 8d and find as above.

046 Thomas ad Hide holds burgage and a half and Avicia the wife of Walter de Wepstede one burgage and a half and pay yearly 4s and find three men as above.

047 William (the) Tanner and Alice the wife of Ralph (the) Cooper hold two burgages and pay yearly 4s and find three men as above.

048 Richard the Sawyer (syour) and sixteen of his companions hold sixteen burgages and pay yearly 22s 8d. That is for each burgage 16d and each of them finds one man at hay harvest (//) doing and owing Id as above.

050 John de Somerdeby holds one burgage and pays yearly 1s and finds one man as above.

051 Andrew Brese holds one burgage which was William Draper's (pann') and pays yearly 3s and finds one man as above.

052 William Wygeyn holds one burgage which was Walter de Marchfeld's and pays yearly 3s and finds one man as above.

053 Richard le Taverner holds one burgage which was Henry de Tylton's and pays yearly 3s for all services.

054 **Sum of the assize rents of the burgesses 51s 8d at the four principal terms**

055 **Sum of their works 2s 8d at the feast of St John the Baptist**

056 BONDMEN

057 Guy (Wydo) (the) Warrener holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 2s 4d at Michaelmas but he gives the lord at Christmas a hen worth 1d, twelve eggs (//) worth 1/2d, one good hook worth 4d at Michaelmas, the Aid to the sheriff worth 2d yearly He shall give three sheaves of corn and three sheaves of oats at Martinmas worth 2 1/2d He shall plough (//) one rood of land and sow and harrow it with his own iron, that is worth 5d and he shall plough for one day in each week between Michaelmas and Lammas except at Christmas (//) and Easter and the value of a day's ploughing is 2d And he shall work for one day in each week during the aforesaid time and the value of a day's work is 1/2d And during harvest time (//) except for Sunday and Saturday, and feast days, he finds one man to cut corn which time is estimated at eighteen days in one month and each day's work (//) is valued at 2d And he finds one man in the same month at what time the lord wishes for harvesting and the day's work is worth 1/2 And after the harvest is finished he finds (//) one man in each week up to Michaelmas which time is estimated at one month except for the days above and the work is worth 16d And he will plough for the same time (//) in any week for one day and the worth of a day's ploughing is 2d And he will find two men at harvest at the lord's pleasure And he shall have once two loaves and one piece of meat (//) and enough drink and the work is worth nothing because of the food And he will make a measure of malt which is called "nicte" of six bushels and more if the work was well and truly done (//) and the doing is worth 1/2d And he will give heriot as is customary 16s and less if he is poor And of all the male fowls hatched, if he sells them a year old (//) he will give the lord 4d and if he sells them less than a year old he will give 2d And he will do carrying service at the lord's will and that is worth 3d And he shall not cut down ash trees nor (//) pear trees without the lord's permission And the lord shall have pears growing in his pear orchard and this is worth 1/2d And he will mow the lord's meadow for half a day and he shall have the grass for a moderate (//) amount And the work is worth 1 1/2d And he will give pannage for all his pigs according to their age that is to say for a year old pig 1d, for a half year old pig 1/2d (//) He shall give merchet and heriot and the Aid at Michaelmas and do millsuit to the lord And when the lord wishes to brew he will find with his neighbours a brewing vat and this is worth 1/2d (//) He shall not pay scutage and he shall be reeve, beadle and warrener at the lord's pleasure Threshing and winnowing are not estimated as they are allocated (document defaced) (//) And he will carry the lord's herrings from the town and from the store (original reads 'ping') for one day and the allocation of this is one work And if he is drawn there in delay for more than one day it shall be at the lord's costs And he shall not carry (original defaced) (//) from St Botulph And if he is reeve he shall take 10s from the lord for the year and if he is beadle he shall take one mark And if he is warrener he shall take half a mark and free warren (//) that is for ten weeks taken as one quarter (document defaced).
Sum of the rents of a bondman yearly 2s 4d at two terms

Sum of his works yearly as they are estimated 16s 3d ½d And for the value of the land and
the works which he does and which cannot be assessed in total he gives further 16d ½d (/\)
And so he gives yearly
20s 2d

Emma the wife of the reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all
things as the aforesaid Guy And she holds yearly a cottage and pays yearly 8d for the works thence
owed.

William Sharp holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

Robert le Fossey holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

William (the) Carter (caretarius) holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in
all things as the aforesaid Guy.

William son of Randolph holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things
as the aforesaid Guy.

Stephen Fossey holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

Walter de Egelton holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy And he gives the lord 5d for his failure to perform suit of court.

Roger le Carter (careter) holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things
as the aforesaid Guy.

Hamo de Egelton holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

Andrew Fossyn holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy And he holds one cottage and pays 8d for the works.

Simon Syred holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

Henry de Langham holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as
the aforesaid Guy.

Martin Fitchell holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

Leticia wife of the reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things
as the aforesaid Guy.

Simon (the) Carter (caretarius) holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all
things as the aforesaid Guy.

William Belle holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

Henry de Langham holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as
the aforesaid Guy.

Roger le Wayte holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.

John Belle holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the
aforesaid Guy.
Robert le Carter holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Robert Oldercorne holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Roger le Wayte holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Robert Steward holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy. The same holds one cottage and pays 8d for the works.

Simon Belle holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Cecily at the Park (ad parcu') holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays in all things as the aforesaid Guy. And she holds one cottage and pays 8d for the works.

Hugh at the Park (ad parcu') holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Robert Fale holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Walter Syred holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

William de Egelton holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

William Fitchell holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

Sum of the assize rents of all the bondmen at Easter and at Michaelmas proportionally 73s 6d

Sum of the receipts of their works yearly £27 16s 6d at the same terms

Sum of the receipts for cottages and places 3s 1d at the same terms

William son of Robert le Carter holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 14d at the aforesaid two terms and owes a hen at Christmas worth 1d And he sows the lord's land (1/1) each sowing which is estimated to be eight days and each day's work is worth 1d He shall make distrainments within the manor if he is beadle and this is worth 6d And he shall carry letters (1/1) and money at the lord's charge to his manors and this service is worth 6d He shall stack corn in the grange when the lord is stacking without food and each day's work is worth 6d (1/1) He shall stack hay in Langham with his companions and the work is worth 3d He shall watch and ward prisoners taken within the manor and this service is worth 2s He shall lead them to (1/1) the gallows and hang them and the work is worth 2s He shall brew ale for the lord and the work is not valued He collects eggs from the fowls and for the common brewing he collects (1/1) the brewing vat and the work is worth 4d He will give the Aid to the sheriff and tallage at Michaelmas He will give merchet and heriot and do millsuit. He shall be reeve and warrener (1/1) He will give pannage and he will cleanse the wash-places.

Sum of the rents 14d

Sum of all the works plus 6s 10d plus 1d

Henry (the) Tanner (tannator) holds one bovate of land for his life which used to be bond and which Christiana Godfrey used to hold and pays and does in all things of service as Guy (1/1) (the) Warrener does And Henry pays one mark for the aforesaid land for all these things.
Andrew Bate holds one messuage which used to be bond to which one virgate of land was attached which Henry de Egelton now holds and the aforesaid Andrew pays half a mark (/) for the aforesaid messuage and owes suit of court to the lord paying an assize rent of 20d and a rent of 5s.

Sum 20s

COTTAGERS

Henry de Egelton holds one cottage and pays yearly 12d at Easter and Michaelmas proportionately. He shall give a hen at Christmas and hoe the corn (/) for one day and the work is worth ½d. He shall wash and shear the lord's sheep and the work is worth 1d. He shall ted and carry the lord's hay when the lord is making it which is estimated (/) at two days and the work is worth 1d. He reaps for one day at harvest and the work is worth 1d. He shall wash and shear the lord's sheep and the work is worth 1d. He shall come when the lord pleases and if he shall have food and drink (/) the work is worth nothing because of the food. He shall be beadle and reeve when the lord wishes it. And he shall give tallage at Michaelmas and do suit of court to the lord from court (/) to court. He shall give heriot and merchet and pannage as a bondman and do mill suit and further he will give 1d for his works and so he gives yearly 20d.

Sum 20d of which the works are 8d

William de Cottesmore holds one cottage and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Thomas Tropynell holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Thomas Cold holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Matilda de Langham holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Emma the widow of Nicholas holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Cecily the wife of Reginald holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Sum of the cottagers rents 7s. Of which at Easter 3s 6d and at Michaelmas 3s 6d.

Sum of their works 4s 7d at the same terms

Roger le Carter holds one messuage which used to be a cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Henry de Egelton. And now the aforesaid Roger pays 3s yearly at the aforesaid (/) two terms for all services save that he shall not be put in tallage. And he holds for the term of his life of which the assize rent is 12d. And the increment 16d. And customary payment 8d.

Henry Whitehende and Petronilla his wife hold one messuage for the term of their lives which used to be a cottage and pay and do as the aforesaid Henry de Langham (/) and pay 2s for all things save that they shall not be put in tallage and they do suit of court to the lord. Of which the assize rent is 12d. the increment 4d and the customary payment 8d.

Henry de Snettesham and Alice and his wife hold one messuage on the same tenure for the term of their lives and pay 2s for all things as the aforesaid Henry Whitehende. Of which the assize rent is 12d, the increment 4d and the customary payment 8d.

Richard (the) Smith son of William de London holds one messuage on the same tenure of the term of his life and pays 5s for all things as the aforesaid Henry Whitehende. Of which the assize rent is 12d, the increment 40d. And he runs in the account for himself (currit in compot’ pro se) and the customary payment 8d.

Nicholas (the) Clerk holds one messuage for the term of his life and pays yearly 4s for all things as the aforesaid Henry. Of which the assize rent is 12d, the increment 2s 4d, the customary payment 8d.

Peter son of Henry holds one messuage for the term of his life on the same tenure and pays yearly 2s for all things as the aforesaid Henry. Of which the assize rent is 12d, the increment 4d, the customary payment 8d.
Richard de Egelton holds one messuage for the term of his life on the same tenure and pays 2s for all things as the aforesaid Henry.

William de Brok holds one messuage for the term of his life and pays 3s for all things as the aforesaid Henry. Of which the rent is 12d, the increment 16d and the customary payment 8d.

THE RENTAL OF OKEHAM AND EGELETON AND ALL THE OUTLIERS

THE ASSIZE RENTS OF THE FREE TENANTS

Henry Wrynglesworth holds two carucates of land and pays yearly one mark or one palfrey of the same price at the Birth of St John the Baptist.

William Hotot holds nine virgates of land and pays yearly 34s at the four terms and does suit of court each three weeks.

William atte Hall holds five virgates of land and pays yearly 28s 8d at the four terms and does suit of court.

John de Braundeston holds one messuage and eight virgates of land and pays yearly 9s at the four terms and does suit of court.

Henry de Stapelforde holds two messuages and two virgates of land and pays yearly 2s at Michaelmas or one sore sparrowhawk and does suit of court.

William de Langham holds one messuage and two virgates of land and pays yearly 9s 2d and for one place (pro j placea) at the four terms and does suit of court.

Nicholas de St Peter holds one messuage and three virgates of land and pays yearly 8s at the four terms and does suit of court.

The tenants of the land of Gynes give yearly 6s at the four terms and do suit of court.

The wife of Geoffrey de Ryhale pays yearly for some messuage and half a virgate of land 7s at the four terms and does suit of court.

Robert at the Bar (ad barram) pays yearly for one messuage and one virgate of land and one room (camera) 4s 2d at the four terms and does suit of court.

Richard de Pykewell pays yearly for one messuage, one acre and one rood of land 4s 8d at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

Henry (the) Flemyng pays yearly for one workshop 6d at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

Richard (the) Taverner pays yearly for one messuage 3s at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

Peter de Knossyngton pays yearly 12d for one messuage at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

Nicholas at the Bar (ad barram) pays yearly 12d for one messuage at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

Nicholas (the) Taverner pays yearly for one messuage 20d at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

Of Peter le Venour for his wood 1d at Michaelmas.

Hugh (the) Clerk pays yearly for one messuage 18d at the four terms and does suit of court twice.

William Wygeyn pays yearly 3s for one messuage at the four terms and does suit of court.
The Abbot de Oselveston pays for eight virgates 1d and one arrow worth ½d at Michaelmas and does suit of court each three weeks.

Ralph de Sechevill pays yearly for four virgates of land and one curtillage 4d at Michaelmas.

Thomas ad Hide pays yearly at Michaelmas ½d.

The Prior de Chacoumbe pays yearly 6d ½d at Michaelmas and does suit of court.

William son of Robert pays yearly 6d at Michaelmas and does suit of court.

Thomas de Nevill pays yearly 6d ½d at Michaelmas and does suit of court.

John de Assheby pays yearly 1d at Michaelmas for all services.

The Master de Burton pays yearly 1d at Michaelmas for all services.

The Abbot de Vade owes suit of court for two carucates of land in Thorp and Twyford.

ASSIZE RENTS OF THE FREE TENANTS WHO HOLD FOR LIFE TERMS

Henry le Tanner pays yearly for one bovate of land 13s 4d at the four terms And he does suit of court twice.

Thomas (the) Flemmynge pays yearly for one messuage and one bovate of land 20s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

John son of Douce pays yearly for two messuages and one bovate of land 20s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

John le Leyc' pays yearly for one messuage 4s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Robert Holdyn pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

William (the) Clerk Aubeney pays yearly for one messuage 12d at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Thomas de Welham pays yearly for one messuage 6d at four terms and does suit of court twice.

John outside the gate pays (extra portam) yearly for one messuage 2s at four terms and does suit of court twice and pays a further 1d yearly.

Hugh (the) Clerk pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Matilda Benerech pays yearly for one messuage 4s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Hugh (the) Clerk pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Richard de Burle pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Matilda Ladde pays yearly of one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice And at (//) Michaelmas for one circle (circula) 8d

Matilda Tokeby pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Peter the Gatekeeper (petricour) pays yearly for one messuage 2s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Avic' Ivett pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

Ampe Kyde pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
BURGAGE RENTS

Reginald (the) Merchant (mercator) pays yearly for one burgage 17d that is at Christmas 4d, Easter 4d, at the feast of St John the Baptist 5d and at Michaelmas (\slash) 4d and he does suit of court twice.

Richard le Sawyer pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.

John son of Walter (the) Clerk pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.

William (the) Miller pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

The son of Roger le Wayte pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.

The wife of William de Neubolt pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.

John de Somerdeby pays 2s for one burgage at the four terms And for a court his door (cur’ extra portam suam) at Easter and Michaelmas 6d And he does suit of court twice.

Henry ad Syk pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

William (the) Cooper pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

Martin (the) Scot pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

William le Tanner pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

William de Pykewell pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

Henry le Tanner pays for three burgages as the aforesaid Reginald that is 17d for each.

Nicholas de Gletton pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

Peter son of Hugh pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

Robert Andrew pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

John Herlewyn pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

Walter (the) Clerk pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

Nicholas (the) Goldsmith (aurifaber) pays for two burgages 2s 10d.

Hugh (the) Clerk pays for two burgages 2s 10d.

Andrew Bresse pays for two burgages 3s at the four terms.

Thomas ad Hyde pays for three burgages 4s 3d.

John de Burghle and Hugh (the) Fuller pay for two burgages 2s 10d.

William de Thorp pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

RENTS OF THE SHOPS IN THE MARKET

Richard (the) Tailor pays yearly 8d at the four terms.

Thomas Fraunceys pays yearly 8d at the four terms.

Richard de Burghle pays yearly 12d at the four terms.

Matilda Benerech pays yearly 6d at the four terms.
Richard le Sawyer pays yearly 6d at the four terms.

Geoffrey (the) Scot pays yearly 6d at the four terms.

William Benerech pays yearly 6d at the four terms.

Thomas son of Richard pays yearly 6d at the four terms.

Robert Heldyn pays yearly 12d at the four terms.

From William de Longe for one shop yearly 12d.

From William de Brooke for one shop yearly 8d.

From Nicholas (the) Taverner for one place 2d.

From William (the) Skinner for one messuage 6d.

From John (the) Smith for one messuage 6d.

From John in le Pitte 6d.

From William Bele 6d.

From Roger (the) Barbour 6d.

From Fulk (the) Plomer 6d.

From Simon son of Reginald 12d.

From Fulk (the) Plomer for a small place (pro parva placea) within Sir Ivo de Aldeburgh's 3d.

RENTS OF THE COTTAGERS WHO DO NOT PAY TALLAGE

Andrew Bate pays yearly 6s 8d at Easter and Michaelmas.

Whitehande pays yearly 2s.

Henry de Snettesham pays yearly 2s.

Richard (the) Smith pays yearly 2s 6d.

Geoffrey de Aldwyncle pays yearly 2s 6d.

Stephen Saham pays yearly 4s.

Peter (the) Baker (pistor) pays yearly 2s.

Emma the widow of Nicholas pays yearly 2s.

William de Brook pays nearly 3s.

Roger de Carter pays yearly 3s.

William de Tilton pays yearly 3s.

William le Longe pays yearly 2d.

John son of Syred pays yearly 2d.
RENTS OF THE VILLEINS

256 Guy (the) Warrener holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly at two terms 20s.
257 John (the) Flemynge and one Bedell hold and pay as Guy And for a cottage 8d.
258 William Sharp holds and pays as Guy.
259 Robert Fosse holds and pays as Guy.
260 William (the) Carter holds and pays as Guy.
261 William son of Ranulph holds and pays as Guy.
262 Walter Peronell holds and pays as Guy And for a certain suit outstanding (pro quadam secta obstita) 5d.
263 Roger le Carter holds and pays as Guy.
264 Hamond holds and pays as Guy.
265 Andrew Fosse holds and pays as Guy.
266 Simon Syred holds and pays as Guy.
267 Henry de Egelton holds and pays as Guy And for a cottage 20d.
268 William (the) Wayte holds and pays as Guy.
269 John Belle holds and pays as Guy.
270 Robert Oldecorn holds and pays as Guy.
271 William son of Robert (the) Carter holds one messuage eight acres and a half and one rood and half and one acre and one acre of meadow And pays yearly at two terms 8(s.?).
272 William Redeknave holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 10s.
273 Hugh Syred holds and pays as Guy.
274 Martin Fitchell holds and pays as Guy.
275 William Fitchell holds and pays as Guy.
276 Simon (the) Carter holds and pays as Guy.
277 John Overton holds and pays as Guy.
278 William Belle holds and pays as Guy.
279 Henry de Langham holds and pays as Guy.
280 Simon Willemot holds and pays as Guy.
281 Cecily at the Park (ad parcum) holds and pays as Guy And for a cottage 8d.
282 Hugh at the Park (ad parcum) holds and pays as Guy.
283 Richard de Egelton holds and pays as Guy.
284 Walter Syred holds and pays as Guy.
285 Robert (the) Carter holds and pays as Guy.
Roger le Wayte holds and pays as Guy. 
Robert Ceward holds and pays as Guy and for a cottage 8d. 
Stephen Beke holds and pays as Guy. 

RENTS OF THE COTTAGERS WHO GIVE THE AID WITH THE AFORESAID BONDMEN 
William de Cottesmore holds one cottage and pays yearly 20d. 
Thomas Tropnell pays yearly 20d. 
Thomas son of Ede pays yearly 20d. 
Henry de Empyngham pays yearly 20d. 
Swette pays yearly 20d. 
And all those aforesaid villeins with the cottagers give 10 marks towards (de) the Aid at Michaelmas. 

DEMESNE LANDS 
The demense lands yield yearly £22 10 5d And Manleholme yields yearly 4s at Michaelmas and the vineyard of Suthdale yields yearly 78s And four (\!) acres of land and pasture outside Flitterys yield yearly 6s 8d. 

THE MILLS 
Two mills yield yearly at the four terms (left blank) and Thorp by Okeham pays yearly 13s at Easter and Michaelmas and a certain custom called (\!) ”sourplus” yields yearly 12s at Michaelmas A garden outside the castle is worth yearly (left blank) Flyterys is worth yearly (left blank) The little Park (\!) is worth yearly (left blank) Loundes and Cop are worth yearly (left blank) the tolls and perquisites of the fairs are worth yearly (left blank) The pleas and perquisites of the court are worth yearly (left blank) (for some of these amounts see lines 341-343). 

EGILTON 

RENTS FOR LIFE TERMS 
Walter ad Hide holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at Easter and Michaelmas And for one cottage 8d. 
Agnes Buggy pays for one messuage 3s at the four terms And she does suit of court twice. 

RENTS OF THE BONDMEN 
Henry son of Gunnild holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms And for a cottage 8d. 
Alice widow of Roger holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms. 
Ranulph son of the reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms. 
Henry de Langham holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms. 
Ralph de Lyndon holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms And for a cottage 8d. 
Matilda Lombe holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.
John son of William holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.

Robert son of Roger holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.

Robert Godwyn holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.

Matilda Roo holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.

William son of Roger the Reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms.

William (the) Carter holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms And for a cottage 8d.

Matilda de Sculthorp holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.

Matilda (the) Flemyng holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.

Richard de Langham holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.

Robert de Braunston holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.

Jordan Fale holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d.

Roger (the) Reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.

John (the) Flemyng holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.

John (the) Bedell holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.

Ralph son of Gunnild holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.

Matilda Roo holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.

William son of Ralph holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d.

And all the aforesaid villeins give at Michaelmas 10 marks which is called Scorfe.

Matilda (blank in original) holds half a house at will for the term of her life and pays yearly 2s for all services at the four principal terms.

Richard de Burle holds the other half of the said house and pays and does as the aforesaid Matilda.

Hugh (the) Clerk holds one burgage and pays yearly 3s for all services at the four terms.

Matilda la Ladde holds one burgage and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh And for one curtilage at Michaelmas 8d.

(blank space in original) holds one burgage and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh.

(blank space in original) holds one burgage and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh.

Peter de Haloughton holds one burgage for the term of his life as all the others and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh.

Peter de Venour pays for one wood 1d at Michaelmas.

Thorp by Okeham pays yearly 13s for the remission of the customary payment of Easter and Michaelmas.

All measurements are made with a perch of eighteen feet.
In Manleholme there are three acres, one rood and a half of land and these are put to farm for 4s. And for the increment 12d Paying at Michaelmas In (///) Westfeld are (blank in original) acres and one rood In the Southfeld are fifty three acres and a half In Northfeld are ninety acres and a half. And each acre is worth (///) in the aforesaid fields 20d.

In the vineyard of Suthdale are seventeen acres of meadow and they are put to farm for £4 17s And one place of meadow under Fletersys which is put (///) to farm for 6s 8d A garden outside the castle is worth yearly (blank in original)

The wind and water mills are worth yearly £8 paying at the four terms.

**Verso**

**PLEAS**

344  The pleas and profits (of the court) are worth yearly 20s.

**TOLLS**

345  The tolls of the market and its profits are worth yearly 20 marks.

346  The tolls and profits of the fairs are worth yearly 50s.

**BELTON**

347  William le Blount holds one knight's fee whereof Peter le Venour holds half and it is worth £10 yearly And the church nothing because the Prior of Land pays it.

**KLIPESHAM**

348  (original illegible) of Monte Alto holds Klipesham from the lady countess for one knight's fee and gives scutage when it occurs and owes suit of court to the earl from three weeks to (///) three weeks And the tenants there give as the Aid to the sheriff yearly 3s 6d and 20d for the view (of frankpledge) of the same And the fee is worth £20 yearly and the church is worth 40s.

**PIK Worth**

350  Roger de Gyney holds Pikworth from the lady countess for one knight's fee giving scutage and owing suit of court to the lord from three (///) weeks to three weeks And his tenants give the Aid to the sheriff of 4s Hd and 2s 5d for the view (of frankpledge) there And he owes suit as above And the said half fee is worth £25 yearly And the church is worth (£11) 20 marks.

**KNOSYNGTON**

353  Robert le Poers holds Knossyngton from Robert de Tateshale And the same holds from the countess for half a knight's fee and gives scutage and owes suit (///) of court from three weeks to three weeks And he gives for the Aid to the sheriff 20d and for the view (of frankpledge) there 18d and the said half fee is worth £10 yearly (///) And the church there is worth 100s.

**WARDELE**

356  William Murdak, Nicholas de Bringhurst and John de Boyvill hold in Wardele from Robert de Tateshale and he from the countess for half a (///) knight's fee And the tenants give 4d for the Aid to the sheriff and 7d for the view (of frankpledge) there And he owes suit as above And the said half fee is worth £10 yearly And (///) the church there nothing as the Prior of Land pays it.

**BRAUNSTON**

359  Theobald de Nevill and Thomas de Nevill hold the aforesaid town from the lady countess for one knight's fee And Theobald holds half and Thomas (///) the other half And they owe suit of court to the
lord And the tenants there give 3s 6d for the Aid to the sheriff And 21d for the view of frankpledge of the same And the said fee is worth (£) £15 yearly And the church nothing as it is in the hands of the chapter of Lincoln.

EGELTON FREE TENANTS

Alice who was the wife of Richard ad Hyde by name as custodian (nomine Custod') for her son Walter in Egelton one messuage and one virgate and a half of land from Henry de Waleys and pays nothing nor (£) does suit yearly.

The same Alice holds one messuage and the third part of virgate of land from the aforesaid Henry which were Walter Fale's and does and pays nothing to the lord yearly.

The same Alice holds one messuage and the third part of one virgate of land which were Richard Lok's in the tenure of the said Henry and does and pays nothing to the lady countess.

Hugh de Alverton holds one messuage and the third part of one virgate of and in Egelton from the aforesaid Henry and pays nothing to the lady countess.

Thomas de Tigh holds one messuage and one virgate of land and a half in Egelton from the aforesaid Henry and pays nothing to the lady countess.

Alice who was the wife of Richard ad Hyde one messuage and one bovate of land which were Henry le Fraunceys' in the name of her son Walter And pays yearly one mark at Easter and at Michaelmas And gives the Aid to the sheriff And suit of court to the lord twice a year.

BONDMEN

Henry the son of Gunnild de Egelton holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 2s 4d And does in all things as Guy Warrener of Okeham.

Matilda who was the wife of Roger holds and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Henry.

Ralph son of William holds and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Henry.

Robert son of Herbert holds half a virgate of land and pays and does all things half what the aforesaid Henry does.

Ralph de Yondon holds one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Henry.

Robert son of Roger holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

William son of Roger holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

William (the) Carter holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Matilda de Sculthorp holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Matilda (the) Flemyng holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Richard de Langham holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Robert Braunston holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Matilda Syred holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Robert son of William holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

John (the) Flemyng holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

John (the) Bedell holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

Ranulph son of Gonild holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.
Robert Lomb, the wife of William son of Hugh, Robert Godwyn, the widow of William the Roo, Jordan Fale and William son of Ralph are of the same condition and (each) holds half a virgate of land and pay and do and hold in all and singular things as the aforesaid Henry according to the quantity of their land that is to say half the services which the aforesaid Henry does.

The sum of the assize rents of each bondmen 2s 4d

The sum of his works 16s 4d

And he gives further for value 8s 1/2d And thus he gives yearly 26s 8d and each of his companions likewise

The sum of the assize rents of all the bondmen 45s 6d Of which at Easter 22s 9d And at Michaelmas 22s 9d

The sum of their work and the value as they pay it yearly £23 14s 6d at the same terms

SOKEMEN

Henry son of Gonild holds one cottage for which he is accustomed to hoe the lord’s corn for one day, to ted and carry the lord’s hay when he makes it, to wash and shear the lord’s sheep, (/) to cut the corn at harvest for one day of the lord’s choosing and to take food as the cottagers of Okeham And all these works are worth as assessed 8d And this he pays (/) at Easter and Michaelmas yearly.

The wife of William Milysent, Matilda the wife of Roger, William le Carter, the widow of Walter de Sculthorp, Roger son of William and Ralph de Lyndon hold each of them one cottage Ralph de Lyndon hold each of them one cottage and pay and do in all things as the aforesaid Henry.

Agnes Buggy holds one cottage which is accustomed to do the same services and now pays 4s yearly for all services at two terms.

The sum of the cottagers’ work 4s 8d

LANGHAM FREE TENANTS

Master Richard de Ware holds one messuage and twenty acres of land and meadow and pays yearly 4s at Easter and Michaelmas And he does suit of court to the lord from three weeks to three weeks.

Thomas de Bokeland holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays 3s yearly as above And he does suit of court to the lord as the aforesaid Master Richard.

William de Okeham holds one messuage and the third part of one virgate of land for the term of his life and pays one mark at the said terms for all services.

The same William holds one cottage for the term of his life and pays yearly 2s 4d for all services at the said terms.

Thomas de Bokeland one cottage for the term of his life and pays thence yearly for all services 16d at the said terms.

Gilbert Clere holds one cottage for the term of his life and pays yearly 13d for all services at the said terms.

Hugh son of Christiane holds one cottage for the term of his life and pays yearly 2s at the said terms of all services.

Henry Stele holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly one pound of pepper at Easter for all services.

The community of the town holds acre of land and pays yearly 12d at the said terms.
William in le Holme holds seven acres of land which were William le Bedell's and pays 9s at the said terms of all services.

**BONDMEN**

Thomas le Goude holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays 2s 4d and does all and singular things as Guy (the) Warrener of Okeham except that he shall not plough one rood of land nor (i/) sow with his own iron And he will be reeve, beadle and warrener at Easter and Michaelmas.

Richard son of Robert holds a messuage tenement and one virgate of land and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas and Guy.

Walter Beston holds a tenement and pays all things as the aforesaid Thomas le Goude at the aforesaid terms.

Walter Davy holds a tenement and pays in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Isabell who was the wife of Robert ad lap' pays does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Agnes Garbod holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Alice wife of Gilbert son of Hugh holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Simon son of Walter holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Walter son of Simon holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Roger in la Lane holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Richard son of Alice holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Agnes who was the wife of Robert son of Henry holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Walter son of Simon holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Millisent Syred holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Alice the wife of Richard son of Simon of Godwin holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Robert the son of Robert holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Henry son of Cous holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Simon son of Richild holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

William son of John holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

William son of Richild holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Hugh son of Richard holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas And for a lane to the mill 6d (pro venella versus molend').

William in le Holme holds one messuage and half a virgate of land and does in all things of tenure according to the quantity of his land as the aforesaid Thomas.

Gilbert de Hameldon holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

Robert son of Simon holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
437 Walter son of Robert holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
438 Matilda ad lap’ holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
439 William son of Robert holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
440 Robert son of Thomas ad fontem holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
441 William Byeston holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
442 William atte Lane holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
443 Henry son of William holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
444 Henry son of Robert holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
445 Robert son of (the) Chaplain holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
446 William Slote holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas. And for one place 12d.
447 Henry Benethegate holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
448 Simon le Hyde holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
449 Gunild de Okeham holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
450 Mabel the wife of the Reeve holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
451 Alwyn son of Robert holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
452 Alice who was the wife of Robert Hony holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
453 William son of Alwyn holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
454 Henry le Carter holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
455 Henry Bate holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
456 Simon le Holme holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
457 Hugh a la Grene holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
458 Simon son of Reginald holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
459 Hugh atte Lane holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
460 William atte Lane holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
461 Walter son of Cous holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
462 Gilbert atte Grene holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
463 William son of Robert holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
464 Thomas son of Cous holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
465 Henry son of Simon holds a tenement and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
466 Thomas son of William holds a tenement and pays in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.
The sum of the assize rents of a bondman 2s 4d

The sum of his works 15s 10d 1/2d And he gives further for the value of the land 21d 1/2d And thus he gives in total yearly 20s (/) And so do all his companions

Sum of the assize rents of all the bondmen yearly £6 8s 4d Of which half is at Easter

Sum of the works and value of the land as they pay them yearly £48 11s 8d

Robert Spynk holds one messuage and half a virgate of land and pays yearly 14d at the aforesaid two terms And he shall give a hen worth 1d at Christmas He shall sow the lord's land at the spring (//) sowing which is estimated may be for eight days and each day's work is worth 1d And he shall make distrains within the manor when beadle and this is worth 6d He shall carry (//) letters and money to the manor at the lord's cost And this service is worth 6d And he shall stack the grain in the lord's grange when the lord is stacking it without food and the work (//) of the work is 6d And he shall stack the hay and the worth of this is 3d And he shall watch and ward prisoners taken within the manor and this service is worth 2s And he shall lead them to (/) the gallows and hang them and the work is worth 2s And he shall brew the lord's ale and the worth is not assessed He shall collect eggs and hens And at the brewing (//) he shall collect the vat and this work is worth 4d And he shall fine thieves within the manor And he shall give the Aid to the sheriff at Michaelmas with the other neighbours (/) And he shall give merchet and heriot and do suit at the lord's mill And he shall be reeve and warrener at the lord's will And he shall give pannage.

Sum of the assize rent 14d Sum of the works 6s 10d And he will give further 2s And he gives yearly 10s

William atte Grene holds a tenement and pays and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Thomas.

William son of Robert holds one cottage which used to be bond and pays 20d for all services at two terms.

Roger Gerbode holds one cottage which used to be bond and pays at two terms 2s and 6d for all services.

COTTAGERS

Robert atte Grene holds one cottage and pays yearly 16d at Easter and at Michaelmas He shall give a hen at Christmas He shall hoe the corn for one day He shall make (/) hay when the lord is making it He shall wash and shear the lord's sheep He shall reap at harvest for one day, coming at the lord's will And he shall have food and the work (/) is worth 8d And thus he pays at the aforesaid terms (left blank in original).

Beatrice Benerech holds one cottage and pays 8d and does the same works And she shall give for her works 8d as the aforesaid Robert.

Agnes daughter of Gilbert, Hugh atte Lane, William Fynche, Agnes wife of Roger de Messer, William ad Grenam, David, Robert and the woman of Weston each (/) holds a cottage and pays 6d at two terms and does in all things as the aforesaid Robert.

Henry son of Avice holds one cottage and pays yearly 16d and does in all things as the aforesaid Robert.

Thomas Frenkyssh, Simon son of the reeve, Gilbert (the) Carpenter, the wife of William the Gode, William Hony, William son of Simon Homond, Agnes Data, William (/) Hamond, John son of Edith le Coyffester, Simon Nule, Robert a la Barre, Robert Preston, Robert Spynk, Simon son of Roger, Matilda (/) Silvernam, Emma atte Barre orientale, Mabil (the) reeve, Matilda la Gode, Gilbert son of Christiane, Peter son of Richild and William Syred each (/) of them holds one cottage and pays yearly 12d at the aforesaid terms and does in tenure in all things as the aforesaid Robert atte Grene.

William Fynch holds two cottages and pays yearly 2s and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid Robert.
Godwyne son of Nicholas holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Robert.

Henry le Macoum and Peter son of Robert le Nercer hold two cottages and each of them pays yearly 8d and does holds in all things as the aforesaid Robert.

The windmill (moledinum ventricum) at Langham is worth yearly £4 Pleas and profits are worth yearly (blank in original)

All measurements are made with a perch of eighteen feet.

**SOUTHFIELD WITH OTHERS**

In Southfield there are 106 acres and one rood and half a rood In Westfeld there are 149 acres and half a rood In Northfeld there are 132 acres and half a rood of meadow (/\) Each acre in all the fields (is worth) 12d.

The pastures in the Northfeld are 42 acres and one rood and half a rood of pasture.

**Sum of the acres 387½ and half a rood Sum of pence £19 8s 7½d**

**FROM THE VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE TO THE COUNTESS AT EASTER**

From the Soc of Preston for the Aid to the sheriff 20s From the view of Frankpledge of the same 20s.

From the Soc of Okeham for the Aid to the sheriff 20s From the view of frankpledge there 10s.

From the township of Hameldon for the same 5s.

From the township of Leye for the Aid to the sheriff 2s 4d.

From the township of Burle for the same 5s.

From the township of Horn for the sheriff 5s.

From the townships of Gretham and Cottesmore for the Aid to the sheriff 20s.

From the township of Keton for the sheriff 20s.

From the township of Weston for the same 6s 8d.

From the township of Empyngham 10s.

**Sum £7 4s Whence on the Bailiff for the north 60s (\) And on the Bailiff of the south £4 4d (this should be 4s).**

**AT MICHAELMAS**

From the Soc of Preston for the Aid to the sheriff 20s From the view of frankpledge there 20s.

From the Soc of Okeham for the Aid to the sheriff 20s From the view of frankpledge there 10s.

From the township of Leye for the view (of frankpledge) 2s 8d.

From the township of Weston half a mark.

From the Hide of Egelton 16d.

From the township of Asshewell for the Aid to the sheriff 3s.

From the town of Horn for the same 7s.

From the towns of Casterton and Tolthorp 12d.
From the town of Alsthorp 12d.

From the towns of Gretham and Cottesmore for the view 16s.

From the township of Thistleton for the same 12d.

From the towns of Bergh and Wenton for the same 2s.

From the town of Empyngham for the same 10s.

From the Queen's Dower 2s.

From the town of Keton 20s.

**Sum £7 12s 4d**

**LINCOLN**

One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Alutton in the county of Lincoln which William Burdet holds and which is extended at £10.

The Abbot de Neube holds one knight's fee in Alyngton from the honour of Eye And pays yearly to the warden of the castle of Eye 3s 4d at Easter term.

William Pessun holds one knight's fee in Oerghby from the said honour and pays to the said warden 3s 4d at the same term.

John Malebys holds one knight's fee in Ancastre and Aton in the county of York and Neube in the county of Lincoln from the said honour and pays to the said warden 3s 4d at the same term.

John Malet holds from the same honour a certain holding in Ancastre, Wynelsforth, Ingoldsby and Harleston for the service of half a knight's fee and was accustomed to pay to the said warden yearly according to his tenure 20d But now he holds it from the King in the name of the warden.

One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Berweby which Stephen Pessun holds and which is extended at £8.

One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Neube in the county of Lincoln, Ancaster and Aton in the county of York which Richard Malebys holds And which at £20 is extended.

The half of a knight's fee with its appurtenances in Ancastre and Wynelsford, Ingoldesby and Harleston in the county of Lincoln which John Malet holds And which is extended at £8.

**HUNTINGDON ROLL**

One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Conygton and Pertenhale in the county of Huntingdon which Robert de Baiotys holds and which is extended at £20.

One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Pykworth in the county of Rutland which Roger Gyney holds and which is extended at £20.

One knight's fee with its appurtenances which William la Zouche holds in Klipesham And which is extended at £20.

One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Braunston which Theobald de Nevill holds And which is extended at £16.

One knight's fee with its appurtenance in Belton which William le Blount holds and which is extended at £10.
The half of one knight's fee with its appurtenance in Wardele which Robert de Tateshale holds and which is extended at 100s.

**LEICESTERSHIRE**

Half of one knight's fee with its appurtenances in Knossyngton in the county of Leicester which the lord Robert holds which is extended at 100s.

Half of one knight's fee with its appurtenances in Thorp and Twyford in the same county which the abbots de Oselveston and Valle Dei, the Prior of Chacombe, the Master of Burton St Lazars and others hold which is extended at 40s.

**INQUISITION TAKEN BEFORE ROBERT FLIXTHORP AND OTHERS CONCERNING THE VARIOUS KNIGHTS' FEES**

**MARTINSLEY**

Inquisition taken at Oakham the seventh day of August in the thirty third year of the reign of King Edward before Robert de Flixthorp about the various knights' fees in the Hundred of Martinsley on the oaths of Thomas de Bokeland, William de Okeham, Hugh de Swayfeld, William de Hotot, William Taillard, John de Braunston, Richard Blundell, Alexander de Gren de Martynesthorp, Walter ad Hide, Henry the Tanner, John de Boyvill and Nicholas de St Peter who say on their oath that Margaret countess of Cornwall by way of dower holds the manors of Okeham, Langham and Egelton with all the soc from the lord King which used to be held by the service of one knight's fee and a half And Roger de Gyney holds in Pykworth half a fee in the same soc, William la Zouch holds in Klipesham in the same soc half a fee, William Blount in Belton in the same soc a quarter part of one knight's fee, the heir of Robert de Tateshale holds in Wardele an eighth part of a knight's fee in the same soc, Oliver la Zouche holds in Braunston of the same soc a quarter part of knight's fee And also that Alice who was the wife of John de Montfort holds in Preston and Uppyngham with the whole soc from lord Guy earl of Warwick who holds the said soc from the lord king for the service of one knight's fee and a half Whence Christiana who was the wife of William Murdak holds in Aston the fourth part of one fee, James de St Martin holds in Redlyngton from the same the fourth part of one fee, Richard de Cornewayl holds in Martynesthorp from the same the eighth part of one fee And also that Bartholomew de Baddelesmere and Margaret his wife hold in Great Hameldon and Normanton one knight's fee from Gilbert de Umfravill earl of Anegos who holds the said fee from the lord king And they say that there are no more knight's fees in the aforesaid hundred In testimony of which thing the aforesaid jurors have set their seals to this inquisition Given the day and year abovesaid.

**WRANGDYKE HUNDRED**

Oliver la Zouch holds one knight's fee in Driestoke from lord John Bishop of Lincoln in demesne.

John de Nevill and William de Middelton hold half a knight's fee in the lordship of Byssebroke from lord John de Bretaigne And the same John from the king in chief.

John de Bellafage holds a fourth part of a knight's fee in the lordship of Seyton of the fee of Maresch.

Isabell de Paunton holds one knight's fee in the lordship of Glaston with its members from the earl of Hereford And the same earl of the lord king in chief.

Item they say that William de Nevill holds a fortieth part of a knight's fee in Berghdon of the earl of Warwick.

Item they say that John Basset holds the fortieth part of a knight's fee in Northluffenhain in demesne from the same earl.

The tenants of the fee of Lovet hold in Etton a quarter part of one knight's fee from William la Zouch.
EST HUNDRED

Hugh le Spenser holds in Ryhale one knight's fee from the lord king.

Simon de Bukmynstre holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in Casterton parva from the barony of Eston.

The prior of New Place outside Stamford holds the fourth part of one knight's fee in the same town from the heirs of Walter of (original illegible).

Lord Robert de Clyfford holds half a knight's fee in Esyendon from the bishop of Lincoln.

William de Tolthorp holds the sixth part of a knight's fee in Tolethorpe from John de Somrer'.

The Abbot of the Town of St Peter holds one knight's fee from the lord king (original illegible).

Thomas de Gredele holds the half of a knight's fee in Magna Casterton of the honour of Lancaster.

Eric de Daveys holds the fourth part of a knight's fee from John de Hastyngs.

Ralph de Grenham holds the fourth part of a knight's fee from the heirs of Ehulam de Montibus.

William de Basynges holds two knight's fees in Empyngham from Roger de Mowebray.

Edmund de Nomavill holds the sixth part of a knight's fee of Peverel from William Waley.

Alan de Franketon holds the sixth part of a knight's fee in Horn from Ralph de Nevill.

Edmund de Normavill holds the sixth part of a knight's fee in the same town from Hugh Bussy.

Richard de Casterton holds the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Casterton from Thomas de Gredle from the honour of Lancaster.

ALVESTONE

Thomas Tuchet holds the third part of a knight's fee in Asshewell from lord Robert de Bruys from the honour of Chester.

Lord John de Folevill holds half a knight's fee and the fourth part of a knight's fee in Thi of the earl of Leicester.

Bernard de Bruys holds the eighth part of a knight's fee from Robert de Bruys in Exton.

Richard Basset holds half a knight's fee of the same Robert in the same town.

Walran de Mortuo Mari holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in the same town.

William Germeyn holds a twentieth part of a knight's fee from the same Robert.

Nicholas de Segrave holds half a knight's fee in Burle of the fee of Gaunt.

William de Anesey, Adam de Jernemuth and John de Burle hold half a knight's fee in Allesthorp of the fee of Wake.

The heir of John de Wake holds half a knight's fee in Whyssendin from Robert de Bruys.

Margaret de Wittelbury holds the eighth part of a knight's fee from Geoffrey de Appelby And the same Geoffrey from Robert Bruys.

Bartholomew de Baddelesmere and Margaret his wife hold half a knight's fee in Overton from John de Hastyngs.
Hugh de Bussy holds in Thistelton half a knight’s fee from John de Hastyns of the honour of Huntingdon.

Adam de Jernemuth, Agnes de Musgres and Isabella la Blound hold half a knight’s fee in Cottesmore from the Earl of Warwick.

William de Hereford holds two parts of a knight’s fee in Bergh and Wenton from the heirs of Edward Colvil of the fee of Wake.

The lord king holds the fourth part of a knight’s fee in Stretton which he has by the escheat of the Earl of Albemarle and there are no more.

Know all those to whom this present writing shall come that we Edmund Earl of Cornwall have manumitted Roger atte Wolde our villein of Glatton so that the same Roger with his chattels and household shall be free forever and may come and go freely wheresoever and whensoever he wishes with his chattels and household aforesaid without any impediment or hinderance by us or our heirs And neither we nor our heirs may have any right or claim on the aforesaid Roger his chattels or household in any way to sell or extort them And finally we have made the impression of our seal on this present writing to strengthen it With these as witnesses Geoffrey Russel then sheriff and our seneschal of Rutland, Reginald de Boterell, Ralph de Mareschall, knights, Walter de Aylesbury, Master Avery de Esshebourne, Roger de Merlawe, Henry de Uphavens and others Given at Assherigge the 16 day of January in the 25 year of the reign of king Edward.

PARTICULAR OF THE ASSARTS IN THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND

From Uppeall de Berghdon 14d ½d ¼d.
From Theobald de Nevill 6d 4d.
From Hugh de Notyngham 2d.
From Roger de Morwode 18d.
From Richard de Caldecote 9d ¾d.
From William de Thorp 2s 6d through himself 2s 2d and then 4d.
From William le Verder 7d.
From Robert Beanson 14d.
From John de Bellafage 3s 6d.
From John de Boyvill and John de Bringhurst 6s ½d through themselves, 3s 1d ¾ for J of Boyvill.
From the Prior of Brook 1d.
From William Seyntlys 3s 6d.
From William le Blount 2d.
From Richard Haister 1d.
From the Prior of Weston 11s 4d.
From John de Harynton 16d.

Sum 34s 7d

H (?)
The Property Roll, Inconsistencies and Duplications

This joint paper is based on the complementary work of the two signatories and deals with the property yields of the document. It tries first to work out the gross totals incorporated in it and then to consider the inconsistencies and duplications which occur. Taking account of these it tries to reduce the gross figure to give some idea of the real value of the earldom's holdings. It ends with some conjectures on the light the inconsistencies throw on the content and making of the document.

First, to deal with the gross figures presented. It must be remembered that the Oakham sections deal only with the earldom's holding, what came to be called Oakham Lordshold, not with the holding of Westminster Abbey, the later Deanshold, though it is true that the earldom's holdings comprised much the larger part of the town. Also, in dealing with the knights' fees, the existence of the historic county of Rutland is retained.

Oakham

The combined property roll of Oakham is recorded in a series of groups of entries covering various classes of tenant as well as the demesne lands and mills. Aggregating these the combined property roll appears to amount to:

63 burgages 2 houses
33 cottages 20 shops
2 workshops 1 room
3 'places' 3 mills
2 courtyards 1 garden
1 wood 4,621¾ acres of land
101½ messuages

These yield a revenue of:

Rents £135. 7s. 5d.
Services 28. 1s. 0d.
Aid and Frankpledge 9. 13s. 4d.
Total £173. 1s. 9d.

They are held and paid by 235 tenants (195 males, 18 females, 6 husband/wife partnerships and 16 unspecified persons), divided as:

60 Free tenants
31 Bondmen
25 Cottagers
34 Villeins
19 Shopkeepers
3 Former bondmen
55 Burgesses
8 Others

Egleton

The combined property roll for Egleton comprises:

46 messuages
16 cottages
1 curtilage
1 house
5 burgages
1,335 acres of land

These yield a revenue of:

Rents and services combined £61. 12s. 8¾d.

They are held and paid by 67 tenants (46 males, 19 females and 2 unspecified), divided as:

6 Free tenants
53 Bondmen
8 Sokemen

Langham

The combined property roll for Langham comprises:

24 messuages 1 messuage/tenement
5 tenements 1 lane [leading to the mill]
4 places 1 mill
45 cottages 203 acres of land
1 croft

These yield a revenue of:

Rents £12. 12s. 2d.
Further value and services 52. 18s. 4d.
Total £65. 10s. 6d.

They are held and paid by 102 tenants (82 males, 19 females and one township) divided as:

8 Free tenants
56 Bondmen
38 Cottagers

To all these must be added the values of the knights' fees and other resources including the assarts:

Knights' fees in Rutland £85
Knights' fees in Leics. 17
Knights' fees in Lincoln and Yorks 46. 11s. 8d.
Knights' fees in Hunts. (Now Cambs.) 91
Knights' fees not valued but assumed to be £10 each 157. 10.
Assarts 1. 16s. 7d.
Others 6. 15s.

Total £405. 13s. 3d.

The grand total therefore comes to: £705. 18s. 2¾d

Even allowing for the inevitable minor inaccuracies this figure must be gravely suspect as representing the real value of the earldom's estates. In arriving at it, it is clear that the document includes many duplications not just of individual entries but of whole blocks. If there were exact duplications they would be easy to adjust but in fact many of them are partial. Sometimes names and amounts vary. Sometimes the duplications are substantial and significantly alter the rents and holdings of the tenants in the villages and of the much more valuable knights' fees. In almost all sections of the survey these repetitions abound. Only in the case of the shop rents in Oakham and virtually the whole of Langham are duplications rare. In the cases of Oakham and Egleton overlap exists in virtually every classification of tenants.

Oakham

The entries on ll. 002-040 and 152-169 and 180-197 clearly deal with the same properties and a quarter
of them duplicate others. The burgages in ll. 042-055 and 198-222 show 15 duplications. Bondmen/villeins in ll. 056-119 and 256-288 have 24 duplications, the two lists often following exactly the same order of tenancies. Cottagers in ll. 126-137, 243-255 and 289-293 show nearly half the entries on the first list occurring on the other two.

**Egleton**

Here there is even more overlapping. In the list of bondmen in ll. 304-336, 18 occur in the list in ll. 370-392 out of a total of 23. Moreover, some of those who in the first list are stated to have, in addition to their major holdings, a cottage and are charged for it are charged again in ll. 395-400 for the cottage alone and are saddled with certain further minor services.

**The Knights’ Fees**

Here the duplications are again considerable. Belton and Clipsham are both valued at £10 on l. 347 and occur again on ll. 545, 547.

Braunston is valued at £15 on l. 359 and occurs again but worth £16 on l. 546.

Knossington is £10 on l. 353-355 but only £5 on l. 549.

Pickworth is £25 on ll. 350-352 but only £20 on l. 540.

Wardley is £10 on l. 356 but only £5 on l. 548.

In nearly all these cases the former valuation is higher but presumably only one is charged, none of them in fact paying twice. Clearly the duplication affects the total rent toll. By how much it is difficult to say depending on which value is taken as accurate, but at least £65 is duplicated. This problem is different from that of reconciling the knights’ fees themselves with the Martinsley inquisition, where values are not given. In the cases of the demesne lands, mills, profits of the court and fairs less duplication takes place. Though provision is twice made for recording some of them the amounts are only entered once, spaces are left blank in the other entry.

The Oakham overlaps suggest, in all, an over-recording by duplication of at least £30. 7s. 6d. Those for Egleton come to £1. 19s. 8d. Adding these to the knights’ fees gives a total of £97. 2s. 2d. These are minimum figures and may well be considerably below the actual variations. No attempt is made here to see how the duplications affect the total quantity of land recorded or the number of tenants. Set against the gross recorded total of about £705, the discrepancy must be of the order of 15%. Even if this is two or three points out it makes a considerable difference to the value of the earldom’s holdings, reducing it to about £600.

Explanations for these discrepancies have been considered by the group. It is only fair to the scribe to repeat that the survey document gives an impression of being a first draft – one which may never have been put into its final codified form. Whatever the reasons for the repetitions, anyone who has faced a gathering of village witnesses drawn from a local community to take evidence, knows the difficulties of keeping them to the point, the frequent back-trackings, the vague assertions and often deliberately misleading statements when it comes to taxation; and which require a sharpness of logic and cross checking to sift fact from hope.

That the duplications represent a separate set of dues and rents payable by some of the tenants and not by others is an argument which is difficult to sustain. Their widespread occurrence, the seeming capriciousness of who did and who did not have to pay the extra charges follows no pattern. If some of the tenants or holdings carried additional dues, it could be expected that their names would be listed in much the same order as in the main listing and that there would be no additional names present. Neither condition is met. In two cases, those of Henry of Langham (ll. 088, 093 and 279) and of Roger Wayte (ll. 094, 098 and 286) there are treble entries.

Of the suggestions have been made to explain the inconsistencies two carry more force than others. We may have a conflation of two rolls, perhaps an earlier one possibly originating from the inquiries to provide information for the Inquisition Post Mortem of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, on his death in 1300, and a second one which must be dated to the narrow timescale between 7 August 1305 and 30 January 1306 worked out in the section on the ‘Dating and Purpose of the Survey’. Alternatively we may have duplication of information arising from two or more sessions of information gathering taken at roughly the same time but in different places or from different informants who provided slightly different information on the same matters to the inquiring clerks. In either case all the information may have been included with the intention of ‘sorting it all out later’. The impetus may have been the need to cobble something together in time for Edward’s visit to Rutland in July 1306 to show evidence of assiduity, an assiduity overtaken by events a few months later when the news of Edward’s death allowed the whole matter to be dropped and the need for reconciling differences disappeared.

Whatever the reasons, the duplications more often add to our local knowledge than detract from it, for instance in the elucidation of trades and names, even though the inconsistencies do provide intellectual problems. Perhaps, surprisingly, we would in fact be worse off if the refining and tidying up had ever taken place.

P. N. Lane and D. A. Parkin.
Aspects of the Knight’s Fee and Holdings in Rutland

One of the terms used in the survey is that of the 'Knight's Fee'. An explanation of what this was and how it arose may be helpful to an understanding of the document.

After the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror needed to reward the men who had come over with him from Normandy. He also needed an army to maintain control over the country and to repel an invader. Therefore in exchange for land he required knights to serve in war.

All land was held from the king, the primary owner of all land, for a certain service indicated to the individual barons. Their future depended on William retaining the throne so they were loyal to him and he was able to impose conditions on them and so get the necessary services to secure the kingdom. It was a baron's duty to provide the service in his own way. He either hired or kept a number of knights in his own household or gave land in return for a knight's service. These knights were soldiers trained in the household of a great man to fight on horseback. In time of peace they served their lord as retainers. Probably in the early days they needed to be in constant attendance. The need for household knights continued longer in the unsettled north but foreign invasion and foreign war were always a possibility.

Young men entered the household of king or noble. Eldest sons, who inherited by primogeniture, needed to be trained in the knightly skills. Younger sons were a problem and those who did not enter the church had to look for a career where their skills in war might earn them gain or the hand of an heiress or widow.

By 1086 the original arrangements had settled down and William took homage and an oath of fealty from all men enfeoffed with more than a modest estate, establishing that he was the ultimate lord of all the land. It was now that the survey for Domesday book was undertaken and included in it were the names of holders of land, the quantity held and from whom it was held. There were about 200 barons with at least 4000 knights and with 780 knights from the English churches.

The lands held by a great baron or an important church were collectively known as a barony, a fee or an honor. Fee means simply those lands with which the tenant, lay or ecclesiastical, is enfeoffed by the king to hold freely by definite service. Honor was a very useful collective description of estates, which, often lying widely scattered over the map of England were yet bound together by a close held feudal tie'. (Stenton, 67)

To prevent rebellion among the great men, their land holdings were not in a block in one area but spread throughout the country. One of our local baronial families, the Ferrers, held land in Berkshire, Wiltshire, Essex, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Hampshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire with the main holding in the last three counties.

'The answer was scutage, 'shield money', a payment of money instead of performing the service. The word was in use by 1100. It was generally paid at the rate of 20/- on the knight's fee for each knight whose service was not performed in person. The king charged the lord who was authorised to collect it from his tenant. Scutage made it possible to split up a knight's fee and allow similar pieces of land to be given to younger children or the church. For example, Braunston is held in this survey (I. 359-60) by Theobald and Thomas de Nevill, who were probably cousins (VCH II, 33, 222)

At first there is no definition of the amount of service to be given but by the middle of the twelfth century it is defined in one charter as 'if there is war he shall find for me one knight for two months, and if there is peace for forty days, doing such service as the knights of barons ought reasonably to do' (Stenton, 74). This service might be as escort to the lord and his family on their journeyings from manor to manor or garrisoning his castle. The great lord needed enough knights to perform all these duties by groups in turn.

When there were heavy expenses to meet the lord was able to take an Aid from his free tenants. The king could take an Aid from his tenants-in-chief. There was controversy about who could take what and when. By the Statute of Westminster of 1275 the king set a limit to the amount a lord could ask, 20/- for the knight's fee, or 20/- for £20 worth of land held at rent. The king forbade the taking of an Aid for the knighting of the eldest son until he should be fifteen or for the marriage of the eldest daughter until she should be seven (Stenton, 75).

Before a son could enter upon his inheritance he must do homage for it to his lord and pay him a relief, a fine for permission to enter upon his father's lands' (ibid.). In the Charter of Liberties of 1215 it was laid down that the relief of a barony should be £100 and of a knight's fee 100/-. If the heir was under age when his father died the child was in the
wardship of his lord together with his lands. These were normally used to the profit of the lord and therefore when the ward came of age and entered into his lands no relief was payable. The marriage of the heir was also in the lord's hands and could be sold if not needed by the lord for a daughter or female relative. Widows were also a source of income and had to pay to remain unmarried or marry by choice. Money must also be found for the marriage of daughters. Even those desiring a religious life must be provided with a dowry for the church. Land was the only provider of wealth and marriage the simplest way of acquiring it.

From the twelfth century there was a distinction between knighthood and the tenure of land by knight's service. Scutage enabled many men unable to fight to accept land by knight's fee, so the landless knight was employed to make war. In the thirteenth century armour became more elaborate, heavier and expensive. This in turn necessitated a heavier, more expensive horse. All of which militated against forty day amateurism.

Meanwhile the courts of shire and hundred inherited from the Anglo-Saxons needed knights to sit on their juries and run the local administration. It became more difficult to induce men to be knighted, to do the unpaid work of the courts and to purchase armour for war. Henry III issued a summons in 1234 to holders of knight's fees either to be knighted or to pay for exemption, a useful source of revenue. Eventually knighthood became a pageantry tied to the royal court. In 1311 it was found that there were no knights resident in Rutland and so on that occasion the members of parliament for Rutland were chosen from 'the more discreet and able men of the shire' (VCH I, 174).

The principal holding of land, and hence of knights' fees, in Rutland at the time of the survey was indeed that of Margaret, Countess of Cornwall. The Rutland holdings of the Honour of Cornwall then consisted of the manors of Oakham Lordshold with its castle, and of Langham and Egleton, all held in demesne, with their rents and perquisites as here extended; and the knight's fees in Belton, Braunston, Clipsham, Pickworth and Wardley in Rutland, and in Knossington, Thorpe Satchville and Twyford which, though in Leicestershire, had Oakham as their manorial centre. The Countess's Rutland Knights' fees appear three times in the survey, on one occasion rather curiously under, it seems, the heading 'Huntingdon Roll' (ll. 556-8). This apparent anomaly is not explained, but it could be the result simply of the accidental omission of a heading such as 'Oakham Soke' after l. 543.

There was another major lordship with holdings in Rutland of almost equal importance, namely the Honour of Warwick. Indeed Oakham itself had once been part of that Honour (VCH I, 11). These holdings comprised manors in Preston and Uppingham, Ridlington and Ayston, and Martin Thornton - these forming a solid block of land in Martinsley Hundred (ll. 558-61), as well as lands in Barrowden, North Luffenham and Cottesmore (ll. 570-1, 601), and others not named here.

Several manors are specifically held by knights' fees of the king in chief, in Great Hambleton, and Normanton (ll. 562-5), Bisbrooke (l. 567), Glaston (l. 569), and Ryhall (l. 574). The king himself holds a quarter of a knight's fee in Stretton since Aveline, the heiress of Albemarle, who had married Edmund, earl of Lancaster, the king's second son, had died childless in 1274 (VCH II, 147).

Another important landholder was Robert le Bruys, descendant of king David I of Scotland. Through the Honour of Huntingdon, he held knights' fees in Exton (ll. 591-4) and Whissendine (ll. 597-8), and himself held at least part of a knight's fee in Ashwell of the Honour of Chester (l. 589). The sub-tenant, Thomas Tuchet, was a family which had held land in Ashwell from an early date (VCH II, 108). Also part of the Honour of Huntingdon was a holding in Thistleton (l. 600), similarly occupied by a family, the Busseys, who had been in possession of the same land for several generations (VCH II, 155). The same honour had interests elsewhere in Rutland.

Robert le Bruys was crowned king of Scotland in 1306, and his lands were confiscated by Edward I, but Exton continued to be held by successive members of the Bruys or Brus family.

The Bishop of Lincoln held four manors, namely the three adjoining ones of Lyddington (where he had a palace), Caldecott and Stoke Dry, and another at Essendine in the east of the county. Only Lyddington itself seems to find no mention in the document.

The form in which the tenants of Thomas, Lord Wake, are said to have their holdings in Allesthorpe, (Burley parish), Bergh (Barrow) and Wenton (Cottesmore parish), as simply 'of the fee of Wake' (ll. 596, 602), and the reference to 'the heir of John of Wake' (l. 597), no doubt reflect the fact that this John had died in 1300, and was succeeded by his two year old son Thomas (VCH II, 158). He was descended from both Norman and Saxon stock, by the marriage of Hereward the Wake's daughter and heiress Thurfrida to a Norman knight.

Some of the barons of Norman blood who held land in Rutland were related to the royal family, either by blood or by marriage. For example, the Earl of Hereford, who held Glaston of the king (l. 569), was married to Isabella, daughter of Edward I.

Neither the overlords nor the majority of those holding knight's fees lived in Rutland but they may have spent some time each year on their manors. By 1522 of the families listed in the survey, only the Bassets were still living in their manor of North Luffenham (Cornwall, 1980). However, the Busseys still held Thistleton, and Hastings and Zouch still held land in Rutland. The Bruys holdings at Ashwell and Exton were in the hands of their descendant John Harington (Burke 1877, 425 sv Earl of Elgin and Kincardine).

B. T. & F. G. Finch
The Feudal Services

At the time the document was written all land was held from the king. The person who lived on it and cultivated it was the tenant. He held that land of someone who was his lord, but ultimately even though there may have been many people in between, it was held from the king. Each tenant owed, in return for the land, some service to his lord, and each lord in his turn some service to his lord and so on up to the king.

In this document holdings are of the following kinds: knight's fee, free tenant, burgage tenure, bond holding, cottage holding, socage and assarts. The first category is dealt with in the separate section on knights' fees, so I shall concentrate on the remainder.

Once free men had paid their rent little but an occasional service, such as attendance at the Manor Court on special occasions was expected of them. This shows clearly in the services required from the free tenants of Oakham, Egleton and Langham. The unfree, however, were another matter; they had to render numerous rents and services and often every detail of what was to be demanded of them was set out, even in the minutest fashion. In the document rent, weekwork, ploughing services, boon work, payment for the use of the lord's mill, merchet, heriot, pannage, are all enumerated. Such tenants could also be called upon to be reeve, beadle and warrener. These obligations are detailed in the lines on Guy Warrener (ll. 056-073) and those like him.

Let us now look in more detail at the document. The free tenants normally held a messuage and between one and nine virgates, although a few held as little as a bovate. For this property they normally paid money rent, owed suit of court to the Countess and Aid to the sheriff. The rents varied widely and this presumably reflected the quality of the holders and the size of the messuages as well as the difference in the services to be rendered. In some cases instead of money, the payment could be in kind, a palfrey (l. 002) or a sparrowhawk (l. 017). Some free tenants held property which had formerly been in bond tenure but was now held freely (l. 033-036). Either this represents unrecorded manumissions or perhaps that the freeman in some way redeemed the bond services previously attached to that holding. The advantages of being free, are clear from, for example, the entries relating to Roger atte Wold (l. 604-607). The burgesses holding town properties paid rent, usually 16d, and found a man at harvest or paid 1d instead.

The bondmen are numerically the largest group. The first entry, Guy Warrener, in itself an interesting name, is extremely detailed both in the work he has to do and how much he must pay instead. The list of services he has to render occupies seventeen lines (ll. 056-073), more even than the recital of knights' fees in Martinsley (ll. 552-64). As the rent he has to pay for a messuage and a virgate is only 2s 4d while his service come to 20s 2d, most of them at a few pence each, this is not surprising.

In addition to Guy there are some 31 others who do the same or similar work. The lord can clearly call on a considerable workforce or for sums of money from his bondmen alone. William, son of Robert the Carter, also had weekwork obligations but because he was beadle had additional responsibilities (ll. 111-9). '... he shall carry letters and money at the lord's charge to his manors ... he shall watch and ward prisoners taken within the manor ... he shall lead them to the gallows and hang them'. One wonders how often he had to fulfill the later function in Egleton and how popular the job was.

Robert Spynk, a bondman of Langham, as beadle, also has policing responsibilities (ll. 472-9) as William, son of Robert the Carter has in Oakham. Moreover, 'he shall brew the lord's ale' The work of brewing goes on at Langham to this day, but on a somewhat larger scale and with wider distribution.

This bond property is comparable in amount with that held by some of the free tenants, but the free tenants did not owe all the services (ll. 017, 019). Free tenants who hold property which used to be bond do not pay these services either (ll. 033-036).

The cottager's services are listed with Henry of Egleton as the example (ll. 125-30). He paid rent of 12d for his cottage, a hen at Christmas, and hoed the corn probably for one day a week. He had to tend and wash the lord's sheep, gather and carry his hay and reap for one day at harvest time. He had also to attend on extra occasions 'when the lord pleases' but may then be given food and drink. He had to give tallage at Michaelmas and do suit of court. Of course 'he shall give heriot and merchet and pannage as a bondman'. He also had to grind his corn at the lord's mill. There are fourteen others who do the same.

The sokeman may be free or bond, but owe some works which again are usually discharged for some monetary payment. There are only eight of them (ll. 395-400). Assarts also brought in rent to the lord, but there is no mention of services.

It is clear from the document that nearly all the work and other services were commuted to money values. The sums totalled in Oakham: free tenants £9. 7s. 10d., burgesses 51s, and their works 2s 8d, the bondmen assize rents of 73s 6d and their works £27. 16s. 6d. Assarts brought in rent of 34s. 7d. In l. 327 there is reference to a service, or aid, payable by the villeins of Egleton called 'scorfe'; although this payment is recorded for the hamlet in other document of the period, it has not been satisfactorily explained.

Thirteenth century writers advised the lord that hired help was better than the extraction of customary work service and in general by the beginning of the fourteenth century nearly all of them were commutable so the position here reflects contemporary economic thinking. Similarly at a higher level, hired mercenaries or professional soldiers were of more use than old, ill or unskilled knights, and knights' fees were all commuted for money pay-
tofts and crofts lay vacant in the village because of the severe drop in the population which the manor suffered. It would be interesting to know what then happened in Oakham.

M. N. Gavins

Names, Byenames and Trades

In 1305 the practice of double naming (fore- or Christian and sur- or second names) was embryonic. As the number of male forenames was limited a second, as it were adjectival, addition was needed to identify a particular John, William or Peter. In the document these fall into four main groups. In the first the identification is by family connexion, in the second by place of origin or dwelling, in the third by trade and in the fourth by some nickname. Taking these in order:-

Familial relationship
In this group it was most common to identify a person by referring back to the previous generation. At l. 009 is John son of Gilbe rt and 73 others are similarly identified either as sons or daughters. Sometimes the description is marital, l. 077 gives Emma wife of the Reeve. Sometimes it is more precise still. In 015 Avice is described as 'daughter of Thomas the draper'. Here a trade is used as well as the genealogical connexion. Sometimes the genealogy goes back more than one generation. In l. 425 is Agnes who was the wife of Robert son of Henry and on l. 427 is Alice the wife of Richard son of Simon son of Godwyn. There can have been few doubts which Alice this was amongst the seven Alices who appear in the document. Identifications as 'son of', 'daughter of' or 'wife of' are most common in the Langham entries where there are 44 out of 97 people in the document so described. In Egleton there are only 22 out of 75. In Oakham they are scarce, being used in only 17 out of the 213 names occurring. This remarkable variation emphasises the difference between the town and its neighbouring villages.

Place of Origin or Dwelling
This is by far the commonest way used in this document to identify people. No less than 253 are described as 'de' or with a placename or by a near locality such as 'at the green', 'in the lane', 'benethgate', 'at the stone (?quarry)'. As the gazetteer shows the places range widely, even to France and Scotland, 'the Frenchman', 'the Flemming', 'the Scot', all occur as well as various towns and villages. The local places are, of course, most numerous, villages in Rutland itself, in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Huntingdonshire (now Cambridge). Some are from places no longer to be indentified with certainty. Is Henry de Gynes from Guyenne, for example?

As Oakham has fewest people defined familially, so it has most defined by place. As it was a successful market town it was attracting migrants who moved in with one name and then needed something more. Some 94 are defined by place as against 38 by trade and only 24 familially.

Trades
As might be expected these occupational surnames are almost entirely confined to Oakham. In Egleton, out of 48 separate names there are only four which assign trades; two carters, a clerk and a hunter. In the whole 98 of the Langham entries there are only three; a carter, a carpenter and a coyffester (?headdressmaker). On the other hand Oakham has 38 people defined by 27 trades which are, alphabetically, with the numbers of each in brackets, -

Baker (1) Gatekeeper (1) Skinner (1)
Barber (1) Goldsmith (1) Steward (1)
Beadle (1) Hunter (1) Smith (2)
Carter (4) Ironmonger (1) Tailor (1)
Chapman (1) Merchant (1) Tanner (2)
Clerk (3) Miller (1) Taverner (2)
Cooper (2) Plumber (1) Verderer (1)
Draper (1) Reeve (2) Wait (2)
Fuller (1) Sawyer (1) Warrener (1)

Nicknames
There are fewer of these and it may well be that some of them remain undetected or have not been interpreted correctly. Some are complimentary, some not. While William le Gode may well have lived up to his name as a good man, was Matilda Ladde in fact ugly (laide)? Was William le Long really tall? How did Robert Oldecorn get his nickname? There is scope for doubt, but enjoyment in conjecture.

So far we have looked at the second names, but they were used because of the limited number of forenames though in fact that there were more of these than might have been expected. Not many female names are available as few females held land either in their own right, or as widows or guardians for relatives who were probably still minors.
There are nearly twice as many male forenames in use in Oakham as in either of the other two villages. Six names only are common to all three lists, all of which are still in common use:

Henry
Richard
Roger

There are 67 holders of knights' fees, some of them holding very little, usually sharing perhaps half a fee with one or two others or perhaps holding quite small fractions. Some 29 hold a total of one fee or more, and 38 hold less than a whole fee. The smallest recorded is a fortieth of a fee. This would have yielded only about a sixth of a bondman's holding when his labour services are taken into account. Some 43 of the holders are identified by a placename - 'de' - 20 of the larger holders (70%) and 30 of the minor holders (80%).

Some forenames and surnames have proved less popular than others and some have fallen out of use. Even so most of the second names of tenants and freemen in Oakham, Egleton and Langham occurring in the document can be found in any telephone book today though perhaps fewer of the holders of knights' fees. Most of the forenames are in any birth announcement column of the press. There are very few of the unusual forenames which have subsequently disappeared. Allowing for the disappearance of the conjunctive 'of', 'the', 'son of' and 'daughter of' as modern practice became established, the picture is not very different from that which exists now. Perhaps Mary, which does not appear, was considered too sacred, but where is Jane?

G. A. Chinnery

The Placenames in the Survey

Place names found in the survey revealed many interesting facets of the history of Oakham, its 'outliers' and related holdings. They reveal the places of origin of the tenants, both knightly and humble. This commentary, as the word implies, is a general guide to the placenames as they appear in different parts of the document. However, it is also written with the emphasis on the home 'county' of Rutland. Place name study is an involved exercise and this is not intended as an exhaustive study but as a help to students for places of individual interest.

The Christian names of many of the lesser tenants, sokeman, free tenants, cottager and villeins (serfs) are followed by locations and placenames indicating the origins of many of the later surnames which at this time were in a transitory phase. The document also gives indications of place of origin of the holders of these surnames and records land and buildings where they might have lived or which they might have held, e.g. at the Bar (gate), at the
Green, at the Stone, at the Hall, at Hyde, at Syke, of Brooke, of Sutton, of Newbold, of Nevill, of Leye, of Thorpe.

Oakham

Analysis of the document reveals the names of the manor fields (e.g. Northfield, Southfield, Westfield and Manleholme) and particular locations within the town. Traces of some of these streets, mills, gardens, market and gates remain today while others are not indentified even on Speed’s map of 1611. Placenames appertaining to the tenants of land, messuages, cottages and shops indicate that such tenants originated from, or were resident at, villages near Oakham and also further afield. The list of shop tenants contains some twenty shops in Oakham.

Rutland Extant Villages

The names of eleven villages appear in the references to burgesses, bondmen, free tenants, cottagers and landholders on the recto of the document. The verso gives the names of a further twenty seven. Nineteen Rutland place names are given under the summary of the view of frankpledge (ll. 504-30), and many others amongst the details of knights’ fees (l. 531-603). Some sixteen current place names are missing from the latter, of which three are to be found under the view of frankpledge. Most of the other missing settlement names are those of manors which were in the hands of one or other monastic or ecclesiastical overlord.

Rutland deserted and reduced medieval villages

Reference is made to Leigh (lodge) in Leye (SK 829041), Sculthorpe (SK 925028), Horn (SK 953110), Alsthorpe (SK 895119), Martinthorpe (SK 867049), Normanton (SK 921060), Gunthorpe (SK 870056), Toletorpe (TF 023103), Wenton (SK 885166) and Newbold (exact location unknown but almost certainly near Hambleton). Reference to Brooke may include the deserted village between the priory and Hibbet’s Lodge (SK 844057) as well as the village around the church.

Abbeys, Priories and Hospitals

Religious houses and similar institutions held land in or were supported in some way by the Countess of Cornwall’s holding. There are several references to St Peter, interpreted as Peterborough. Rutland is represented by the priories of Brooke and (Edith) Weston. Other priories mentioned are Chacombe (Northants.), Launde (Leics.), and New Place in Stamford. The Master of Burton (Lazars) Hospital is listed along with the Abbots of Vaudey (Near Grimsthorpe, Lincs.), and Owston (Leics.) as holding half a knight’s fee in Thorpe and Twyford. The Abbot of Newby holds a knight’s fee in Alyngton (i.e. Allington, Lincs.) and pays to the castle of Eye. It is assumed that Newby is Newbo, a small abbey once existing north of Grantham. This area contains the present villages of Alyngton (Allington), Berwebi (Barrowby), Harleston (Harlaxton), and Wynelsford (Wilsford). Further research could no doubt reveal other similar institutions at place names quoted with individuals, (e.g. Beauvale, Buckminster, Alderburgh).

Mills, Fairs and Gardens

‘The wind and water mills are worth yearly £8’ (l. 343)

Mills are stated to be at Langham, which is specified as a windmill, and two at Oakham. It is suggested that the two mills listed in Oakham may have been the malt mill known from other sources to have been in Mill Street, and Catmose Mill, whose site may lie at Dog Kennel Spinney on the outskirts of the parish. Other items listed under the mills include ‘A garden outside the castle’, the Little Park, the Loundes and Cop, Fitteris (a meadow), tolls and perquisites of the Fairs, a certain custom called ‘sourplus’ and seventeen acres of meadow in the ‘vineyard of Southdale’. It is notable that no sum is entered for a number of these which are in fact itemised and costed elsewhere in the document.

Placenames in the Rutland Hundreds

Rutland was divided into five hundreds at this time. Four of these are specified in the section of the document dealing with the knights’ fees, the fifth – Oakham Soke – being specific subject of the greater part of the roll. It is possible that a heading for Oakham Soke was omitted before l. 544, for it is contradiction for its manors to be listed under the previous heading of ‘Huntingdon Roll’, and it seems odd that all the other hundreds should have appropriate headings.

Oakham Soke

Although there is apparently no separate entry for the hundred of Oakham Soke, nearly all the places which it contained are names. With Oakham itself, the manors of Langham and Egleton and the hamlet of Barleythorpe (Thorpe by Oakham) are extended in detail. The manors of Braunston, Belton, Clipsham and Wardley, together with Pickworth (later in East hundred) appear three times (ll. 347-61, 544-8, 556-8). On the third occasion this is in the Martinsley inquisition, but it is clear from the wording that these manors are given as part of Oakham Soke and not as part of Martinsley. The lost village of Leigh or Leye (Leigh marks the site today) is named in the view of frankpledge (ll. 507, 517). The only other settlement which is missing from the list of knights’ fees is Brooke, in the hands of Augustinian canons, but it is named elsewhere (eg ll. 005, 622).

Martinsley

The Inquisition of Knights’ Fees in Martinsley hundred was taken in 1305 before Robert of Flixtorpe. The witnesses originated from Buckland (various counties), Oakham, Braunston, Martinsthorpe, Hyde (Egleton), Boyville (?Beauvale Priory Notts.) St Peter (Peterborough) and Swayfield (Lincs.). First
the Countess of Cornwall’s holdings in Oakham Soke are given, then come seven places in Martinsley hundred. Missing from the list are Lyndon, of which the king was the overlord, Edith Weston, Manton and Wing, all with monastic overlords. However, Edith Weston does appear in the view of frankpledge (l. 512) and in the particular of the assarts (l. 626).

Wrangdyke
This entry contains the villages of Barrowden, Stoke Dry, Bisbrooke, Seaton, Glaston and North Luffenham together with a settlement called Etton whose location is not known. Some seven other hamlets or villages in this hundred are omitted from both the view of frankpledge and the list of knights’ fees. Of these, Caldecott, Thorpe by Water and Lyddington belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln, and Tixover and the Abbey of Cluny, while South Luffenham, Morcott and Pilton formed part of the Honour of Warwick through the manorial centre of Barrowden. Inhabitants of Caldecott and Thorpe by Water do, however, appear in the list of assarts (ll. 616-7).

East Hundred
The list of settlements given for the East hundred comprises those in its Northern part, namely Great and Little Casterton, Empingham, Essendine, Ryhall and the now shrunken hamlet of Tolethorpe. It also includes Horn, which should be in Alstoe, and omits Pickworth which is given under Oakham Soke and three other places all in the Welland valley. Of these Ketton was held by the king, Tickencote by the Grimwald family of Huntingdonshire and Tinwell by Peterborough Abbey. Ketton however, does appear in the view of frankpledge (ll. 511,529).

Alstoe
The settlements in Alstoe hundred are almost completely listed. In addition to ten present day villages, the lost settlements of Allesthorpe or Alsthorpe in Burley parish and Wenton in Cottesmore parish are named. Only Greetham which was manorially subsidiary to Cottesmore and appears in the view of frankpledge (ll. 511,524) and Whitwell in the hands of the Prior of St John of Jerusalem, are missing from the knights’ fees. Horn, as we have seen, is given under East hundred.

Placenames outside Rutland
Free tenants, cottagers and burgesses are shown as originating from, or resident in, Hallaton, Somerby, Pickwell, Knossington, Owston, Welham, Glatton, Tilton, Burton (Lazars) and Ashby. Most of these places adjoin the Rutland boundary or are within only a few miles of it. The name thorpe may mean Barleythorpe (Oakham), Thorpe by Water (Caldecott), or Thorpe Satchville (Leics.) according to content. In the record of knights’ fees a similar range of names appears, such as Launde (and its Prior), Buckminster and Appleby (Magna or Parva, Leics.). The Manumission of Roger atte Wolde refers to him as a villein of Glatton. This would appear to be the existing village in Cambridgeshire.

The Rolls of Lincoln, Huntingdon and Leicester contained on the dorse in addition to those referred to earlier under Abbeys and Priories lists Orby (Orby, Lincts.), Aton in Yorkshire (not traced), Conyngton (Conington, Cambvs.), Pertenhall (Pertenhall, Hunts.), Vade (Vaudey Abbey Lincts.), and Chacombe (Chacombe, N’hants).

Knights and Absentee Landlords
The title and places of origin or residence of many sub-tenants and fee-holders are spread over most of southern England and northern France. Some placenames are Anglicised from Norman origins. Identification of these would require further research and cartographical study. The names of several are familiar to students of this historic period e.g. Robert of Tattershall, the Nevilles, Mortimer, John de Montfort, the Earls of Hereford and Angus (Gilbert de Umfraville).

Gazetteer
While a section on placenames might be expected to include a selective gazetteer it has seemed better to provide a separate section giving all placenames including those used as part of a personal name. This section will be found at the end of the work together with that on personal names.

A. W. and O. R. Adams
**Glossary**

‘What words can be used which will make sense to the layman yet not upset the scholar?’ H. Davis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aid</td>
<td>The king or any tenant in chief might levy a payment called an Aid on any tenant for various feudal expenses such as the knighting of the lord's eldest son or the marriage of one of the lord's daughters. (See the commentary on 'Knights' Fees'.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assart</td>
<td>Land taken into cultivation from the waste or wildwood and thereafter held in individual ownership. For this a financial recompense might be demanded by the overlord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assize rent</td>
<td>A rent of a property let out to a tenant and fixed for good, usually overtaken by inflation. Other types of rent which could be increased might be needed to make the lord's income reasonable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beadle</td>
<td>A minor court officer, usually concerned with court routine or enforcing the court's decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailiff</td>
<td>An official of the lord responsible for various aspects of estate management such as rent collection, enforcement of regulations and the conduct of the court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond(holding)</td>
<td>A person or holding which had in addition to rent to supply various work services. By the date of this document most had a money equivalent which could, by agreement, be paid or demanded in lieu of that service. (See also the section on Feudal Services').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovate</td>
<td>A unit of land, an eighth of a carucate, probably equivalent to about fifteen modern acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgage</td>
<td>A holding of land usually found in an urban community, held in return for a money rent. It could be conveyed freely by the tenant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess</td>
<td>The holder of a burgage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carucate</td>
<td>Literally a 'ploughland', the largest land unit, probably equivalent to about one hundred and twenty modern acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court, three weeks to three weeks</td>
<td>The manor court was usually held at three-weekly intervals. Those owing 'suit of court' had a duty to attend and could be fined for default. In some cases only occasional attendance would be required. Many of the people in the document were only required to render suit of court twice a year and this may have been at the twice yearly views of frankpledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtilage</td>
<td>A courtyard or land attached to or immediately adjacent to a house or building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customary payment</td>
<td>A periodic payment attached to a holding, the amount of which was determined by custom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demesne</td>
<td>Land owned by the lord. Usually applied in a more restricted sense to those lands held 'in hand' and not granted out to tenants. It was on these lands that the labour services owed to the lord would have been performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distraint</td>
<td>Seizure of goods or chattels to satisfy a debt or court penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escheat</td>
<td>The process of land reverting to the overlord when the tenant died without heirs or the land was forfeited for some reason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>A valuation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>A sort of extended market usually held only once or twice a year, not weekly, which would attract traders from a wider area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>Not a payment. Land or tenements held as a perpetual right. Thus all lands were in theory held of the crown in fee. Fee Simple was a type of legal estate in land where there was no legal superior except, in theory, the crown. Fee came to denote a major landholding but not as large as an Honour (See the commentary on 'Knights' Fees').</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding a man  Labour services could be exercised by deputy as well as commuted for a money payment. The man 'found' is the deputy.

Frankpledge  A system of mutual surveyship by which the members of a group were made responsible for one another.

Free Tenant  A tenant who, though owing a rent, does not owe feudal dues such as Heriot and Merchet.

Heriot  A due or object payable to the overlord on the death of a tenant from the deceased's estate. It might be in money but was more usually in kind such as the deceased's best beast.

Hide  A unit of land measurement, used as an alternative to carucate depending on the locality. See Carucate.

Honour  A term used especially for a 'noble seigniory or lordship on which less holdings depended' (Jacob's Law Dictionary). The term was usually applied to an agglomeration of holdings, e.g. The Honour of Chester, The Honour of Lancaster, the Honour usually taking its name from the administrative headquarters of the group of holdings which might be scattered widely across the country. (See the commentary on 'Knights' Fees')

Hundred  A sub-division of the shire, usually embracing several townships and standing administratively between them and the shire itself.

Increment  An increase in rent or dues, often added to the rent and the customary payment, perhaps levied for improvements to the property.

Inquisition  A word used to denote any inquiry, not necessarily concerned with wrongdoing. Often a local jury would be empanelled to ascertain and report facts, e.g. on the death of a landholder to establish landed property in an Inquisition Post Mortem.

Knight's Fee  Originally the area of landholding necessary to maintain a fully armed knight for forty days a year service for the crown. This service often became commuted for a money payment. In 1307 the amount of land constituting a knight's fee was determined to be land of the value of £20 a year and above. (For a discussion of this see the commentary on 'Knights' Fees')

Manumission  The freeing of a bondman or serf from labour or servile obligations, allowing freedom of movement, the ability to buy and sell freeholds and various legal privileges and duties.

Mark  A sum of money equivalent to 2/3 of a pound, 13 shillings and 4 pence at the time (13s. 4d.), represented by 66.6 recurring pence in present day money.

Merchet  A fee due to the overlord when the daughter of a bond or unfree man was married.

Messuage  A dwelling, sometimes with the adjacent land appropriated to the household.

Millsuit  The obligation to have your corn ground at the lord's mill.

Pannage  The pasturing of pigs usually in woodland. The sum payable to the overlord for so doing.

Perch  A measure of length or area. Various lengths of perch were in use. The document twice specifies that all measurements are made with a perch of eighteen feet length, 5.486m. Later the standard perch was five and a half yards, 5.029m.

Place  The document uses several words to denote an area near or around a house-sirculo, curia, placea. Place apparently means an open space or piece of ground with no definite use.

Rood  A measurement of land area, a quarter of an acre.

Scorfe  An extra payment levied on certain tenants, the nature of which we have not discovered but suspect to be equivalent to Aid. It is known as a local term from other early documents.

Scutage  A payment in lieu of personal military service, literally 'shield money'.

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Services
Work or duties which were rendered for land held as well as, or in place of, a money rent.

Sokeman
A peasant holding land freely but usually with a money payment attached. Not liable to any feudal services such as heriot and merchet in the same way as a free tenant.

Sorre
sparrowhawk
A sparrowhawk in its first year.

Suit of court
See 'court'.

Tallage
'A general word for all taxes' (Coke, Institutes).
A taxation, usually ordered by the crown at irregular intervals to meet a particular need. Levied on demesnes and tenants. The value of all holdings would need to be ascertained so that the burden could be spread proportionately.

Ted
To toss and aerate the swath during haymaking.

Tenement
A holding of land, not a building at this period.

Terms, the four
The four times of the year at which payments would normally have been due. They were Christmas (25 December), Lady Day (25 March), The nativity of St John the Baptist, (24 June) sometimes referred to as Midsummer, and Michaelmas (29 September). 'Two terms', usually Christmas and St John the Baptist or Lady Day and Michaelmas.

Township
The territory or district population of a town. At this period the term used for township, 'villata', could designate quite a small settlement of perhaps only village size.

Viliein
A peasant holding land from the lord, not a freeholder, and so owing some services as well as rent and other payment, used in the survey as an equivalent to bondmen. Bound to the lord as a member of the manor, owing suit of court and feudal dues such as heriot and merchet and labour services.

Virage
An area of land, a quarter of a carucate. Perhaps equivalent to about 30 modern acres, though it seems to have been less in some parts of Leicestershire. At Kibworth Harcourt it was only about 15 acres.

Warrener
The official in charge of the rabbit warrens. At this period rabbits were a luxury food, the value of a rabbit being approximately equal to about two days normal pay for a labourer.

Will, holding at
Holding for an period which depended on the will of the overlord, but generally protected from arbitrary ejection by the strength of the custom of the area.

Works
Labour services by which land was held.

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This is not intended to be in any way complete, but to indicate some books which the reader may find interesting and which are fairly easily available outside specialist libraries.

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Index of Places

The difficulties of providing this have been touched on in the section on 'Working methods and Conventions'. As the spellings in the original document are preserved in the translation the layout of this Index is as follows:

First the place name as it occurs in the original is given. This is followed by the line numbers where the name occurs. If the place name is used as a personal name, then the line numbers on which this occurs are indicated by an asterisk. Then comes the modern form of the name where it has been possible to ascertain it, and finally the county. As the document itself deals with the historic counties of e.g. Rutland, Huntingdonshire and Yorkshire, these are used with their present counties in brackets using the usual abbreviations. Thus 'Rutland' is given as 'Rut. (Leics.)' and 'Huntingdonshire' as 'Hunts. (Cambs.)'. If the modern place name occurs in more than one county, this is entered as 'Var'.

Where the spelling of a name in the original varies by only a letter or so, the variants are indicated by brackets, thus 'Burle' also occurs as 'Burghle' and 'Burley', this is indicated by 'Bur(gh)le(y)', or by an oblique - 'Glatton/Gletton'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Line Numbers</th>
<th>Modern Form</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Aumale</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aldburgh</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>Aldwborough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aldwincle</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Aldwincle</td>
<td>Northants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>All(e)sthorp</td>
<td>523*, 596</td>
<td>Allesthorpe</td>
<td>Rut. dmv. (Leics.)</td>
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<td>Alutton</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>Lutton</td>
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<td>Acaster Malbis</td>
<td>Rut. (Leics.)</td>
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<td>Ancaster</td>
<td>Lincs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aneget</td>
<td>563*</td>
<td>Angus</td>
<td>Scot.</td>
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<td>Appelby</td>
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<td>Appleby</td>
<td>Var.</td>
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<td>Var.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashby</td>
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<td>Aston</td>
<td>Var.</td>
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<td>Normandy</td>
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<td>In Oakham and Langham</td>
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<td>Basin</td>
<td>Hants.</td>
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<td>347, 547, 557</td>
<td>In Langham</td>
<td>Rut. (Leics.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bergh</td>
<td>Rut. dmv. (Leics.)</td>
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<td>Berghdon</td>
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<td>Bergh</td>
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<td>Berwyte</td>
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<td>Barrowden</td>
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<td>Bokeland</td>
<td>276*, 403*, 406*</td>
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<td>Lincs.</td>
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<td>608*</td>
<td>Les Bottereaux</td>
<td>Var.</td>
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<td>356*, 554*, 621*</td>
<td>Bayeaux</td>
<td>Rut. (Leics.)</td>
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<td>Braunston</td>
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<td>005*, 154*, 319*, 359*, 381*, 546*, 553*, 558*</td>
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<td>589*, 591*, 597*, 598*</td>
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<td>Bukmynstere</td>
<td>575*</td>
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<td>Burgh(ile)y</td>
<td>045*, 191*, 221*, 225*, 329*, 508*, 595*, 596*</td>
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A. W. & O. R. Adams
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As the modern system of surnames was not yet developed the provision of a name index in a modern idiom has proved difficult. Everyone who is named in the Survey appears in the index in one form or another but reference to the text from the line number is essential. Minor variations of spelling where it may be reasonably assumed that the same person or name is meant are treated in the same way as similar variations in the Places Index.

In this index an asterisk (*) attached to someone indicates that it may not be a 'true' surname as is now understood. Space, and the financial costs involved, have prevented the inclusion of the family and other relationships which served instead of surnames. These are in the asterisk category. Thus 'Richard son of Alice' is shown as 'Alice*, Richard' with the appropriate line number. Where a place of origin or an office holder is unnamed such as abbots and priors where a personal name is not given. Finally there are those cases where a minor, local, place is used as 'in the lane', 'at the gate', 'at the bar'. These are treated as being not 'true' surnames. 'Nicholas at the Bar' is shown as 'Nicholas*', 'Nicholas' with the line number:-

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