

THE OAKHAM SURVEY 1305



GREAT SEAL OF EDWARD I

**THE
OAKHAM SURVEY
OF
1305**

**A Translation with Commentaries
by
The Oakham Survey Research Group**

1989

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Sunt 2000 libras omnes p[ro]p[ri]etate h[uius] d[omi]ni

Johes de Brauderston tenet j mess' & viij virg' t're
 et r' p' an' ixs ad iiiij 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

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

Johes' de Brauderston tenet j mess' & viij virg' t're
 et r' p' an' ixs ad iiiij 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

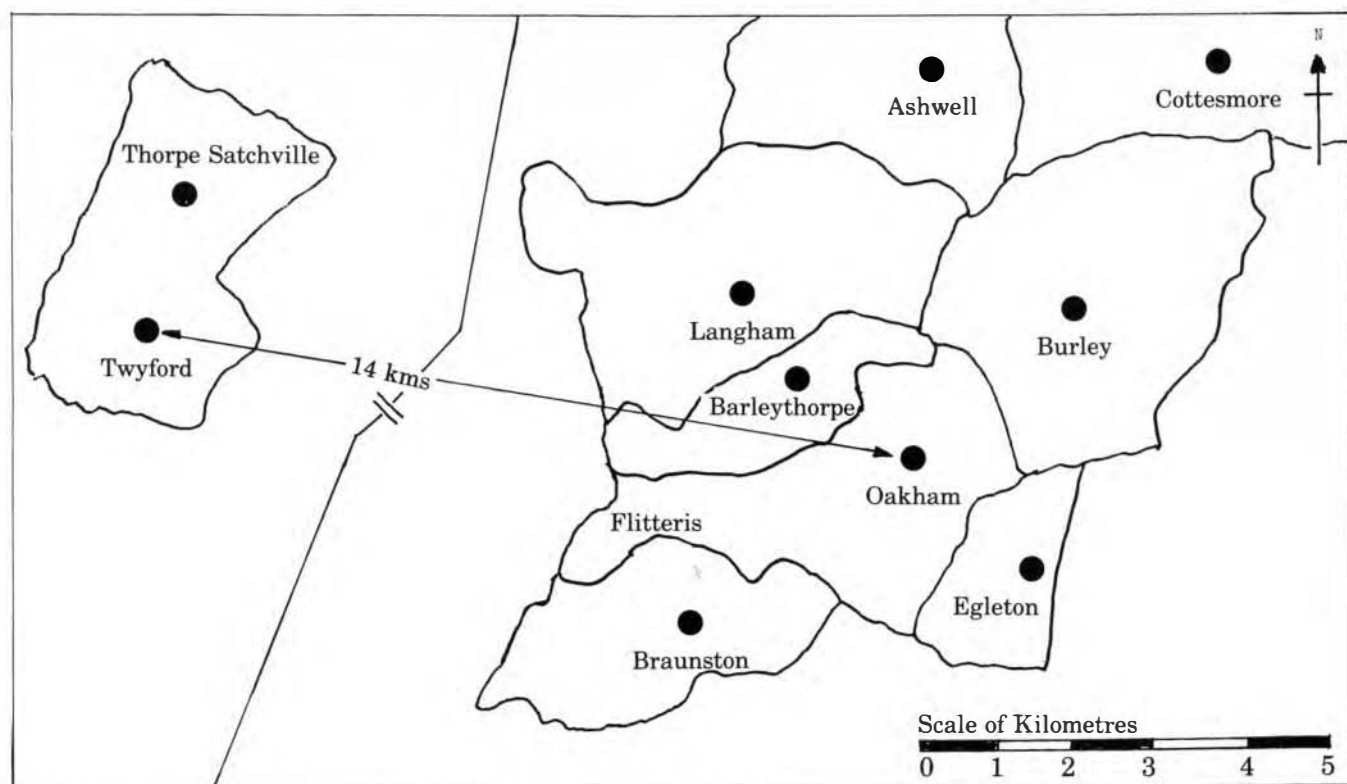
heading 'Okeham' at the beginning it had no titling or introduction.

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



OAKHAM AND OUTLIERS, SOME SPECULATIVE BOUNDARIES

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 this section of the roll. The unknown writer of the note has wrongly taken the date of the inquisition to be 1360. Details of the error, which sadly misled the group until it was unearthed, are given in the commentary on the dating and purpose of the document. Once the approximate true date had been established many anomalies vanished. For instance the letter forms used were more typical of the early than the late fourteenth century; the names of the major tenants and landholders fitted better with an earlier date; the inserted documents were also nearer the earlier date.

The language is Latin with the normal use of contractions and abbreviations and suspensions, though these have caused a gender problem noted on the section on 'Working Methods and Conventions'. However there are some indications that the scribe was used to Norman French, from the numerous occasions in which he used the French definite article *le* as a link between name and trade, e.g. l. 027, '*Petrus le Irnemonge(r)*'. There are also indications of what may be termed 'scribal fatigue' in the repetitive entries. 'And he finds one man at hay

harvest or pays 1d' is repeated in full for two lines (042-043), but then becomes 'and finds as above' thereafter. Similarly those who hold on the same terms as Guy (the) Warrener (ll. 056-073) are first given as *tenet et redit sicut Wydo*. This soon becomes *ten' et red' sicut Wydo* and then falls to *t' & r' sic' Wydo*.

Though the Latin would bring more than a frown to the face of a classicist, and certainly a red pencil to composition expecting Ciceronian prose, the meaning is rarely in doubt, the ambiguities arising more from unfamiliarity with the non-classical vocabulary than with the grammar, as in l. 071. Even with the ambiguities and obscurities the picture of the early fourteenth century world of peasant work in Oakham and the area comes alive. Detailed consideration of this appears in the section of 'Feudal services'.

There are a number of repetitions and confusions within the document which probably reflect the way in which it was drawn up. Thus there seems to be some duplication of entries in the first forty lines, dealing with the free tenants of Oakham and those in ll. 152-169 dealing with the rental of Oakham and Egleton. Read in conjunction these may have represented a confusing picture to a scribe but would be perfectly comprehensible to those giving evidence. Anyone who has attended a village meeting where evidence, well known and understood by the body of the hall, is given to an outsider to his confusion, will be familiar with the situation. 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 discolouration 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.

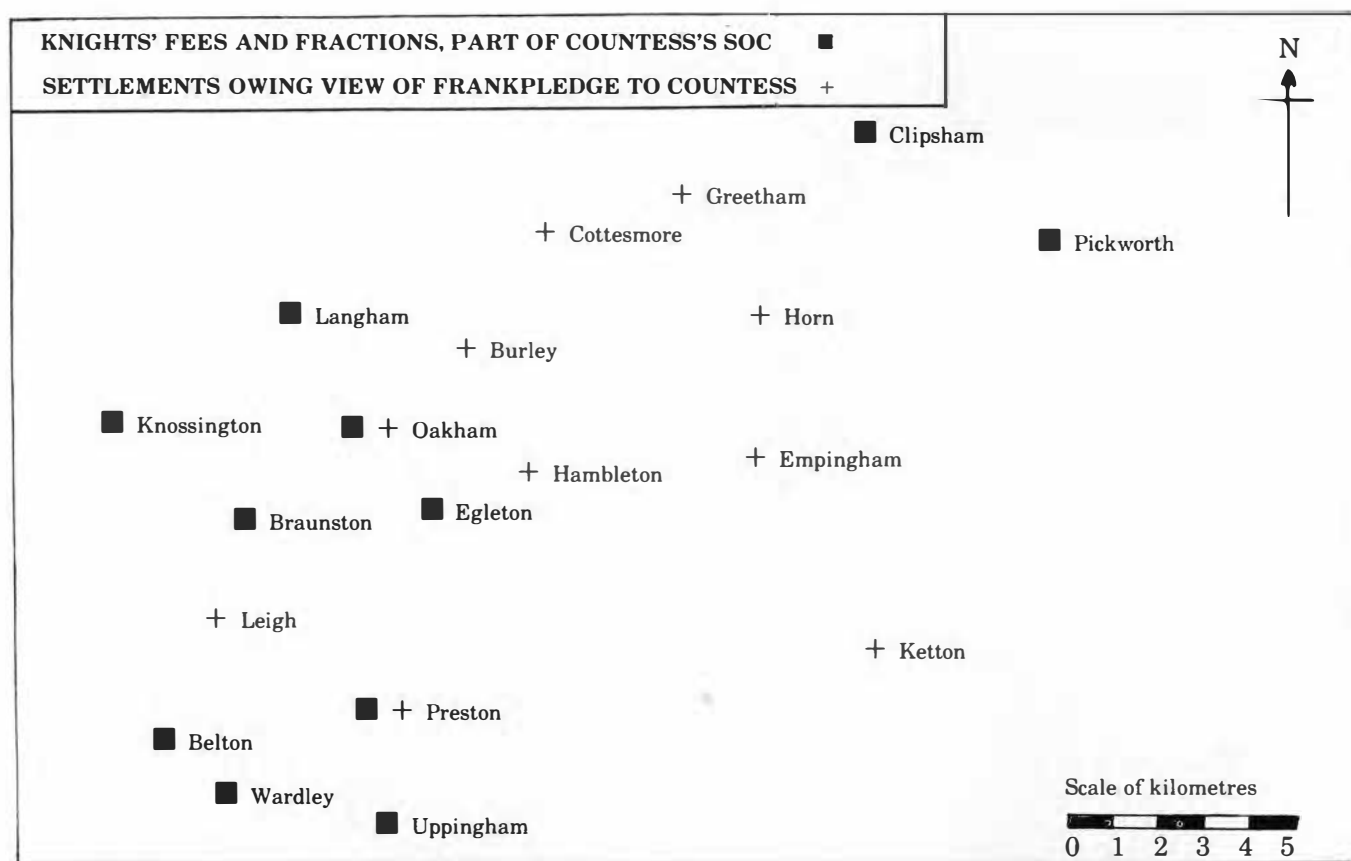
Something must be said here about other sources which might help to illuminate problems. There are various documents at the Public Record Office which could be of use such as the Inquisitions Post Mortem of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who died in 1300 (PRO C133/95(13)); of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, 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 l. 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 Tateshall 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

lands if these lands had been royal domain and previously subject to tallage (*Cal. Close Rolls* for 1302-7, p 252). Edward was already heavily in debt following his expeditions to France and his subduing of Wales, and the troubles in Scotland would have made his monetary needs especially urgent. The survey could represent the result, in services and taxation, of the assessment which he called for on Margaret's lands in Rutland and around.

If this is so, it is possible that a closer examination of that portion of the survey where the date 7 August 1305 appears could yield further information. It is an inquisition, taken before a panel of twelve jurors, into the various knights' fees in the hundred of Martinsley and gives much the same type of information as the assessments on the other hundreds, which are not set out as inquisitions. We thought it likely that on and around this date Margaret's assessors would be in the area, investigating the land holdings and services and taking their findings to the scribe who wrote them up. Very shortly afterwards all the assessments would be completed. At this time there was a slight lull in the Scottish war, which broke out with renewed intensity after the murder of Red Comyn on 10 February 1306 and the coronation of Robert Bruce at Scone on 25 March 1306. It is interesting to note that in July 1306 Edward I passed through Stretton on his last journey north (*VCH* I, 177 & II, 146). Would this survey of taxable Rutland then have been completed, just in time to help him with money and men?

E. B. Dean

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 omis-

sion 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 'Egelton' 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 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

G. A. Chinnery

The Contents of the Survey

Recto

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|---|--|
| 001 | Main Heading | Oakham | |
| 002-041 | Side Heading | | Free Tenants |
| 042-055 | " | | Burgages |
| 056-120 | " | | Bond (men) |
| 121-125 | " | | Formerly bond (land) |
| 126-150 | " | | Cottagers |
| 151 | Main Heading | The rental of Oakham and Egleton and all the Outliers | |
| 152-169 | Side Heading | | Assize rents of the Free Tenants |
| 170-178 | " | | Thorpe and Twyford |
| 179-197 | " | | Assize rents of the free tenants who hold for life terms |
| 198-222 | " | | Burgage rents |

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|--|--|
| 223-242 | " | | Rents of shops in the market |
| 243-255 | " | | Rents of the cottagers who do not pay tallage |
| 256-288 | " | | Rents of the villeins |
| 289-295 | " | | Rents of the cottagers who give the Aid with the aforesaid bondmen |
| 296-297 | " | | Demesne lands |
| 298-300 | | | The Mills |
| 301 | Main Heading | Egleton | |
| 302-303 | Side Heading | | Rents for life terms |
| 304-336 | " | | Rents for the bond (men) |
| 337 | No Heading | Establishes the unit of measurement, probably for the entries in lines 338-343 | |
| 338-343 | No Heading | Deal with considerable areas of land let to farm in Oakham also with the vineyard and the mills there. | |

Verso

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|--|--|
| 344 | Side Heading | | The Pleas |
| 345-346 | " | | The Tolls |
| 347 | " | | Belton |
| 348-9 | " | | Clipsham |
| 350-352 | " | | Pickworth |
| 353-355 | " | | Knossington |
| 356-358 | " | | Wardley |
| 359-361 | " | | Braunston |
| 362-369 | Side Heading | | Egleton free tenants |
| 370-394 | " | | Bondmen |
| 395-401 | Side Heading | | Sokemen |
| 402-411 | " | | Langham free tenants |
| 412-471 | " | | Bondmen (in Langham) |
| 472-482 | Unheaded | Description of servile dues and services, and names of four tenants holding thus | |
| 483-497 | Side Heading | | Cottagers |
| 498 | Unheaded | The windmill in Langham | |
| 499 | " | Description of measuring unit as in line 337 | |
| 500-503 | Side Heading | | Southfield with others |
| 504-514 | " | | From the view of frankpledge due at Easter |
| 515-530 | " | | Ditto, due to Michaelmas |
| 531-542 | " | | Lincoln (Knights' Fees) |
| 543-548 | " | | Huntingdon Roll (Knights' Fees) |
| 549-551 | " | | Leicestershire (Knights' Fees) |
| 552 | Main Heading | Inquisition into Knights' Fees | |
| 552 | Side Heading | | Martinsley |
| 565-572 | Main Heading | Wrangdyke Hundred | |
| 573-587 | " | East Hundred | |
| 588-603 | " | Alstoe | |
| 604-610 | Unheaded | | Manumission of Roger atte Wold |
| 611-628 | Main Heading | | Assarts in Rutland |
| 629 | Unheaded | Letter H. (see section on 'The Document') | |

THE OAKHAM SURVEY

Recto

Line

001 OKEHAM

FREE TENANTS

002 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.

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

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

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

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

014 Nicholas de St Peter (Peterborough) holds one messuage and three virgates of land and pays yearly
015 8s at the said terms and the Aid to the sheriff and suit of court etc Of which Nicholas de St Peter
016 holds three acres (//) Richard de Snettesham three acres and Matilda de St Peter in the name of
017 Agnes her daughter three acres, Geoffrey (the) Scot two acres, Avicia daughter of Thomas the
018 Draper three acres (//) and the community of the town holds half an acre.

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

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

020 Henry Gynes holds one messuage and pays yearly 6s at the said terms and the Aid to the sheriff and
021 suit of court And Nicholas (the) Clerk of Okeham holds thence five acres and Thomas (//) Hide one

- 022 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.
- 023 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.
- 024 Robert at the Bar (ad barram) holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 3s 6d and
025 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.
- 026 Richard de Pykwell holds one messuage and one workshop, one acre of land and one rood and pays yearly 5s for all services.
- 027 Peter le Ironmonger and Alice his wife hold one messuage and pay yearly 12d for all services.
- 028 Nicholas at the Bar (ad barram) holds one messuage and pays yearly 12d for all services.
- 029 Hugh (the) Clerk holds two messuages and pays yearly 18d for all services.
- 030 Margery Wygeyn holds one messuage and one house and pays yearly 20d for all services.
- 031 John son of John Chaplin (capellanus) holds one messuage and one house and pays yearly 20d for all services.
- 032 William Banbeney (the) clerk and Anleas his wife hold one messuage and pay yearly 12d for all services.
- 033 Mabel at the Gate (ad portam) holds one messuage which used to be bond and pays yearly 3s.
- 034 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.
- 035 John de Leicester (leyc') holds one messuage which used to be bond and pays yearly 4s for the term of his life.
- 036 Robert Heldyn holds one messuage at the lord's will which used to be bond and pays yearly 3s.
- 037 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.
- 038 John de Somerdeby and Beatrice de Sutton for one messuage and one virgate of land pay nothing except the Aid to the sheriff.
- 039 Richard le Sawyer (Sigur) holds one shop in the market place and pays yearly 6d for all services and for the increment 18d.
- 040 John son of Margery one place outside the east gate for the term of his life And pays yearly 8d at the four terms.
- 041 **Sum £9 7s 10d**

BURGESSES

- 042 Robert le Chapman holds one burgage and pays yearly 16d and he finds one man at hay harvest or pays 1d.
- 043 William de Thorp holds one burgage and pays yearly 16d and he finds one man at hay harvest or pays 1d.
- 044 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
049 8d. That is for each burgage 16d and each of them finds one man at hay harvest (//) doing and owing 1d 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**

BONDMEN

- 056 Guy (Wydo) (the) Warrener holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 2s 4d at
057 Michaelmas but he gives the lord at Christmas a hen worth 1d, twelve eggs (//) worth ½d, one good
058 hook worth 4d at Michaelmas, the Aid to the sheriff worth 2d yearly He shall give three sheaves of
059 corn and three sheaves of oats at Martinmas worth 2½d He shall plough (//) one rood of land and
060 sow and harrow it with his own iron, that is worth 5d and he shall plough for one day in each week
061 between Michaelmas and Lammas except at Christmas (//) and Easter and the value of a day's
062 ploughing is 2d And he shall work for one day in each week during the aforesaid time and the value
063 of a day's work is ½d And during harvest time (//) except for Sunday and Saturday, and feast days,
064 he finds one man to cut corn which time is estimated at eighteen days in one month and each day's
065 work (//) is valued at 2d And he finds one man in the same month at what time the lord wishes for
066 harvesting and the day's work is worth ½d And after the harvest is finished he finds (//) one man in
067 each week up to Michaelmas which time is estimated at one month except for the days above and
068 the work is worth 16d And he will plough for the same time (//) in any week for one day and the
069 worth of a day's ploughing is 2d And he will find two men at harvest at the lord's pleasure And he
070 shall have once two loaves and one piece of meat (//) and enough drink and the work is worth
071 nothing because of the food And he will make a measure of malt which is called "nicte" of six
072 bushels and more if the work was well and truly done (//) and the doing is worth ½d And he will give
073 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 ½d 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 1½d 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 ½d (//) 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 ½d (//) 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 Botolph 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).

- 074 **Sum of the rents of a bondman yearly 2s 4d at two terms**
- 075 **Sum of his works yearly as they are estimated 16s 3d ½d And for the value of the land and**
076 **the works which he does and which cannot be assessed in total he gives further 16d ½d (//)**
And so he gives yearly
20s 2d
- 077 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.
- 078 William Sharp holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 079 Robert le Fossey holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 080 William (the) Carter (caretarius) holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 081 William son of Randolph holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 082 Stephen Fossey holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 083 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.
- 084 Roger le Carter (careter) holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 085 Hamo de Egelton holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 086 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.
- 087 Simon Syred holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 088 Henry de Langham holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 089 Martin Fitchell holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 090 Leticia wife of the reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 091 Simon (the) Carter (caretarius) holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 092 William Belle holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 093 Henry de Langham holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 094 Roger le Wayte holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 095 John Belle holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.

- 096 Robert le Carter holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 097 Robert Oldercorne holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 098 Roger le Wayte holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 099 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.
- 100
- 101 Simon Belle holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 102 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.
- 103 Hugh at the Park (ad parcu') holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 104 Robert Fale holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 105 Walter Syred holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 106 William de Egelton holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 107 William Fitchell holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Guy.
- 108 **Sum of the assize rents of all the bondmen at Easter and at Michaelmas proportionally 73s 6d**
- 109 **Sum of the receipts of their works yearly £27 16s 6d at the same terms**
- 110 **Sum of the receipts for cottages and places 3s 1d at the same terms**
- 111 William son of Robert le Carter holds one messuage and one bovat 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 (//) each sowing which is estimated to be eight days and each day's work is worth 1d He shall make distrains within the manor if he is beadle and this is worth 6d And he shall carry letters (//) 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 (//) 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 (//) 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 (//) 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 (//) He will give pannage and he will cleanse the wash-places.
- 112
- 113
- 114
- 115
- 116
- 117
- 118 **Sum of the rents 14d**
- 119 **Sum of all the works plus 6s 10d plus 1d**
- 120 Henry (the) Tanner (tannator) holds one bovat 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 (//) (the) Warrener does And Henry pays one mark for the aforesaid land for all these things.
- 121

122 Andrew Bate holds one messuage which used to be bond to which one virgate of land was attached
123 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.

124 **Sum 20s**

COTTAGERS

125 Henry de Egelton holds one cottage and pays yearly 12d at Easter and Michaelmas proportionately
126 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
127 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 come when the lord pleases and if he shall have
128 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
129 (//) 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.

130 **Sum 20d of which the works are 8d**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

139 Roger le Carter holds one messuage which used to be a cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid
140 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.

141 Henry Whitehende and Petronilla his wife hold one messuage for the term of their lives which used
142 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.

143 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.

144 Richard (the) Smith son of William de London holds one messuage on the same tenure of the term of
145 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.

146 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.

147 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.

148 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.

149 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.

150 **THE RENTAL OF OKEHAM AND EGELTON AND ALL THE OUTLIERS**

THE ASSIZE RENTS OF THE FREE TENANTS

151 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.

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

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

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

155 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.

156 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.

157 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.

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

159 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.

160 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.

161 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

169 William Wygeyn pays yearly 3s for one messuage at the four terms and does suit of court.

THORPE AND TWYFORD

- 170 The Abbot de Oselveston pays for eight virgates 1d and one arrow worth ½d at Michaelmas and does suit of court each three weeks.
- 171 Ralph de Sechevill pays yearly for four virgates of land and one curtilage 4d at Michaelmas.
- 172 Thomas ad Hide pays yearly at Michaelmas ½d.
- 173 The Prior de Chacombe pays yearly 6d ½d at Michaelmas and does suit of court.
- 174 William son of Robert pays yearly 6d at Michaelmas and does suit of court.
- 175 Thomas de Nevill pays yearly 6d ½d at Michaelmas and does suit of court.
- 176 John de Assheby pays yearly 1d at Michaelmas for all services.
- 177 The Master de Burton pays yearly 1d at Michaelmas for all services.
- 178 The Abbot de Vade owes suit of court for two carucates of land in Thorp and Twyford.
- 179 **ASSIZE RENTS OF THE FREE TENANTS WHO HOLD FOR LIFE TERMS**
- 180 Henry le Tanner pays yearly for one bovate of land 13s 4d at the four terms And he does suit of court twice.
- 181 Thomas (the) Flemmynge pays yearly for one messuage and one bovate of land 20s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 182 John son of Douce pays yearly for two messuages and one bovate of land 20s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 183 John le Leyc' pays yearly for one messuage 4s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 184 Robert Holdyn pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 185 William (the) Clerk Aubeney pays yearly for one messuage 12d at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 186 Thomas de Welham pays yearly for one messuage 6d at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 187 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.
- 188 Hugh (the) Clerk pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 189 Matilda Benerech pays yearly for one messuage 4s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 190 Hugh (the) Clerk pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 191 Richard de Burle pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 192 Matilda Ladde pays yearly of one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice And at (//)
193 Michaelmas for one circle (sircula) 8d
- 194 Matilda Tokeby pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 195 Peter the Gatekeeper (petricour) pays yearly for one messuage 2s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 196 Avic' Ivett pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.
- 197 Ampe Kyde pays yearly for one messuage 3s at four terms and does suit of court twice.

BURGAGE RENTS

- 198 Reginald (the) Merchant (mercator) pays yearly for one burgage 17d that is at Christmas 4d, Easter
199 4d, at the feast of St John the Baptist 5d and at Michaelmas (//) 4d and he does suit of court twice.
- 200 Richard le Sawyer pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 201 John son of Walter (the) Clerk pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 202 William (the) Miller pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 203 The son of Roger le Wayte pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 204 The wife of William de Neubolt pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 205 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.
- 206 Henry ad Syk pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 207 William (the) Cooper pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 208 Martin (the) Scot pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 209 William le Tanner pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 210 William de Pykewell pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 211 Henry le Tanner pays for three burgages as the aforesaid Reginald that is 17d for each.
- 212 Nicholas de Gletton pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 213 Peter son of Hugh pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 214 Robert Andrew pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 215 John Herlewyn pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 216 Walter (the) Clerk pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.
- 217 Nicholas (the) Goldsmith (aurifaber) pays for two burgages 2s 10d.
- 218 Hugh (the) Clerk pays for two burgages 2s 10d.
- 219 Andrew Bresse pays for two burgages 3s at the four terms.
- 220 Thomas ad Hyde pays for three burgages 4s 3d.
- 221 John de Burghle and Hugh (the) Fuller pay for two burgages 2s 10d.
- 222 William de Thorp pays and does as the aforesaid Reginald.

RENTS OF THE SHOPS IN THE MARKET

- 223 Richard (the) Tailor pays yearly 8d at the four terms.
- 224 Thomas Fraunceys pays yearly 8d at the four terms.
- 225 Richard de Burghle pays yearly 12d at the four terms.
- 226 Matilda Benerech pays yearly 6d at the four terms.

- 227 Richard le Sawyer pays yearly 6d at the four terms.
228 Geoffrey (the) Scot pays yearly 6d at the four terms.
229 William Benerech pays yearly 6d at the four terms.
230 Thomas son of Richard pays yearly 6d at the four terms.
231 Robert Heldyn pays yearly 12d at the four terms.
232 From William de Longe for one shop yearly 12d.
233 From William de Brooke for one shop yearly 8d.
234 From Nicholas (the) Taverner for one place 2d.
235 From William (the) Skinner for one message 6d.
236 From John (the) Smith for one message 6d.
237 From John in le Pitte 6d.
238 From William Bele 6d.
239 From Roger (the) Barbour 6d.
240 From Fulk (the) Plomer 6d.
241 From Simon son of Reginald 12d.
242 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

- 243 Andrew Bate pays yearly 6s 8d at Easter and Michaelmas.
244 Whitehande pays yearly 2s.
245 Henry de Snettesham pays yearly 2s.
246 Richard (the) Smith pays yearly 2s 6d.
247 Geoffrey de Aldwyncle pays yearly 2s 6d.
248 Stephen Saham pays yearly 4s.
249 Peter (the) Baker (pistor) pays yearly 2s.
250 Emma the widow of Nicholas pays yearly 2s.
251 William de Brook pays nearly 3s.
252 Roger de Carter pays yearly 3s.
253 William de Tilton pays yearly 3s.
254 William le Longe pays yearly 2d.
255 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 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.

286 Roger le Wayte holds and pays as Guy.

287 Robert Ceward holds and pays as Guy and for a cottage 8d.

288 Stephen Beke holds and pays as Guy.

RENTS OF THE COTTAGERS WHO GIVE THE AID WITH THE AFORESAID BOND MEN

289 William de Cottesmore holds one cottage and pays yearly 20d.

290 Thomas Tropnell pays yearly 20d.

291 Thomas son of Ede pays yearly 20d.

292 Henry de Empyngnam pays yearly 20d.

293 Swette pays yearly 20d.

294 And all those aforesaid villeins with the cottagers give 10 marks towards (de) the Aid at
295 (//) Michaelmas.

DEMESNE LANDS

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

THE MILLS

298 Two mills yield yearly at the four terms (left blank) and Thorp by Okeham pays yearly 13s at Easter
299 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
300 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).

301 **EGILTON**

RENTS FOR LIFE TERMS

302 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.

303 Agnes Buggy pays for one messuage 3s at the four terms And she does suit of court twice.

RENTS OF THE BOND MEN

304 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.

305 Alice widow of Roger holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two
terms.

306 Ranulph son of the reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two
terms.

307 Henry de Langham holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.

308 Ralph de Lyndon holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms
And for a cottage 8d.

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

- 310 John son of William holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.
- 311 Robert son of Roger holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.
- 312 Robert Godwyn holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.
- 313 Matilda Roo holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d at two terms.
- 314 William son of Roger the Reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms
- 315 William (the) Carter holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d at two terms And for a cottage 8d.
- 316 Matilda de Sculthorp holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.
- 317 Matilda (the) Flemyng holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.
- 318 Richard de Langham holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.
- 319 Robert de Braunston holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.
- 320 Jordan Fale holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d.
- 321 Roger (the) Reeve holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d And for a cottage 8d.
- 322 John (the) Flemyng holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.
- 323 John (the) Bedell holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.
- 324 Ralph son of Gunnild holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.
- 325 Matilda Roo holds one messuage and one virgate of land and pays yearly 26s 8d.
- 326 William son of Ralph holds one messuage and one bovate of land and pays yearly 13s 4d.
- 327 And all the aforesaid villeins give at Michaelmas 10 marks which is called Scorfe.
- 328 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.
- 329 Richard de Burle holds the other half of the said house and pays and does as the aforesaid Matilda.
- 330 Hugh (the) Clerk holds one burgage and pays yearly 3s for all services at the four terms.
- 331 Matilda la Ladde holds one burgage and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh And for one curtilage at Michaelmas 8d.
- 332 (blank space in original) holds one burgage and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh.
- 333 (blank space in original) holds one burgage and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh.
- 334 Peter de Halughton holds one burgage for the term of his life as all the others and pays and does in all things as the aforesaid Hugh.
- 335 Peter de Venour pays for one wood 1d at Michaelmas.
- 336 Thorp by Okeham pays yearly 13s for the remission of the customary payment of Easter and Michaelmas.
- 337 **All measurements are made with a perch of eighteen feet**

338 In Manleholme there are three acres, one rood and a half of land and these are put to farm for 4s
339 And for the increment 12d Paying at Michaelmas In (//) Westfeld are (blank in original) acres and
340 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.

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

343 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
349 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.

PIKWORTH

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

KNOSSYNGTON

353 Robert le Poers holds Knossyngton from Robert de Tateshale And the same holds from the countess
354 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
355 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
357 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
358 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
360 knight's fee And Theobald holds half and Thomas (//) the other half And they owe suit of court to the

361 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

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

364 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.

365 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.

366 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.

367 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.

368 Alice who was the wife of Richard ad Hyde one messuage and one bovate of land which were Henry
369 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

370 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

381 Robert Braunston holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

382 Matilda Syred holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

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

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

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

386 Ranulph son of Gonild holds pays and does as the aforesaid Henry.

387 Robert Lomb, the wife of William son of Hugh, Robert Godwyn, the widow of William the Roo,
388 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.

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

390 **The sum of his works 16s 4d**

391 And he gives further for value 8s ½d And thus he gives yearly 26s 8d and each of his companions
likewise

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

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

SOKEMEN

395 Henry son of Gonild holds one cottage for which he is accustomed to hoe the lord's corn for one day,
396 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
397 these works are worth as assessed 8d And this he pays (//) at Easter and Michaelmas yearly.

398 The wife of William Milysent, Matilda the wife of Roger, William le Carter, the widow of Walter de
399 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.

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

401 **The sum of the cottagers' work 4s 8d**

LANGHAM FREE TENANTS

402 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.

403 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.

404 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.

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

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

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

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

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

410 The community of the town holds acre of land and pays yearly 12d at the said terms.

411 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

412 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
413 nor (//) sow with his own iron And he will be reeve, beadle and warrener at Easter and Michaelmas.

414 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

433 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').

434 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.

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

436 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.

- 467 **The sum of the assize rents of a bondman 2s 4d**
- 468 **The sum of his works 15s 10d ½d And he gives further for the value of the land 21d ½d And**
 469 **thus he gives in total yearly 20s (//) And so do all his companions**
- 470 **Sum of the assize rents of all the bondmen yearly £6 8s 4d Of which half is at Easter**
- 471 **Sum of the works and value of the land as they pay them yearly £48 11s 8d**
- 472 Robert Spynk holds one messuage and half a virgate of land and pays yearly 14d at the aforesaid
 473 two terms And he shall give a hen worth 1d at Christmas He shall sow the lord's land at the spring
 474 (//) sowing which is estimated may be for eight days and each day's work is worth 1d And he shall
 475 make distrains within the manor when beadle and this is worth 6d He shall carry (//) letters and
 476 money to the manor at the lord's cost And this service is worth 6d And he shall stack the grain in
 477 the lord's grange when the lord is stacking it without food and the worth (//) of the work is 6d And he
 478 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.
- 479 **Sum of the assize rent 14d Sum of the works 6s 10d And he will give further 2s And he gives
 yearly 10s**
- 480 William atte Grene holds a tenement and pays and does and holds in all things as the aforesaid
 Thomas.
- 481 William son of Robert holds one cottage which used to be bond and pays 20d for all services at two
 terms.
- 482 Roger Gerbode holds one cottage which used to be bond and pays at two terms 2s and 6d for all
 services.

COTTAGERS

- 483 Robert atte Grene holds one cottage and pays yearly 16d at Easter and at Michaelmas He shall give
 484 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
 485 will And he shall have food and the work (//) is worth 8d And thus he pays at the aforesaid terms
 (left blank in original).
- 486 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.
- 487 Agnes daughter of Gilbert, Hugh atte Lane, William Fynche, Agnes wife of Roger de Messer,
 488 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.
- 489 Henry son of Avice holds one cottage and pays yearly 16d and does in all things as the aforesaid
 Robert.
- 490 Thomas Frenkyssh, Simon son of the reeve, Gilbert (the) Carpenter, the wife of William the Gode,
 491 William Hony, William son of Simon Homond, Agnes Data, William (//) Hamond, John son of Edith
 492 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
 493 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.
- 494 William Fynch holds two cottages and pays yearly 2s and does and holds in all things as the
 aforesaid Robert.

- 495 Godwyne son of Nicholas holds one cottage and pays and does as the aforesaid Robert.
- 496 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.
- 497 The windmill (moledinum ventriticum) at Langham is worth yearly £4 Pleas and profits are worth yearly (blank in original)
- 498 **All measurements are made with a perch of eighteen feet.**

SOUTHFIELD WITH OTHERS

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

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

502 **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

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

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

506 From the township of Hameldon for the same 5s.

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

508 From the township of Burle for the same 5s.

509 From the township of Horn for the sheriff 5s.

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

511 From the township of Keton for the sheriff 20s.

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

513 From the township of Empyngam 10s.

514 **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

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

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

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

518 From the township of Weston half a mark.

519 From the Hide of Egelton 16d.

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

521 From the town of Horn for the same 7s.

522 From the towns of Casterton and Tolthorp 12d.

- 523 From the town of Alsthorp 12d.
 524 From the towns of Gretham and Cottesmore for the view 16s.
 525 From the township of Thistelton for the same 12d.
 526 From the towns of Bergh and Wenton for the same 2s.
 527 From the town of Empyngham for the same 10s.
 528 From the Queen's Dower 2s.
 529 From the town of Keton 20s.

530 **Sum £7 12s 4d**

LINCOLN

- 531 One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Alutton in the county of Lincoln which William Burdet holds and which is extended at £10.
 532 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.
 533 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.
 534 John Malebys holds one knight's fee in Ancastre and Aton in the county of York and Neube in the
 535 county of Lincoln from the said honour and pays to the said warden (//) at the same term 3s 4d.
 536 John Malet holds from the same honour a certain holding in Ancastre, Wynelsforth, Ingoldsby and
 537 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.
 538 One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Berweby which Stephen Pessun holds and which is extended at £8.
 539 One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Neube in the county of Lincoln, Ancaster and Aton in the
 540 county of York which Richard Malebys holds And which at £20 (//) is extended.
 541 The half of a knight's fee with its appurtenances in Ancastre and Wynelsford, Ingoldesby and
 542 Harleston in the county of Lincoln which John Malet holds And which (//) is extended at £8.

HUNTINGDON ROLL

- 543 One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Conyngton and Pertenhale in the county of Huntingdon which Robert de Baiotys holds and which is extended at £20.
 544 One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Pykworth in the county of Rutland which Roger Gyney holds and which is extended at £20.
 545 One knight's fee with its appurtenances which William la Zouche holds in Klipesham And which is extended at £20.
 546 One knight's fee with its appurtenances in Braunston which Theobald de Nevill holds And which is extended at £16.
 547 One knight's fee with its appurtenance in Belton which William le Blount holds and which is extended at £10.

548 The half of one knight's fee with its appurtenance in Wardele which Robert de Tateshale holds and which is extended at 100s.

LEICESTERSHIRE

549 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.

550 Half of one knight's fee with its appurtenances in Thorp and Twyford in the same county which the
551 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

552 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
553 the oaths (//) of Thomas de Bokeland, William de Okeham, Hugh de Swayfeld, William de Hotot,
554 William Taillard, John de Braunston, Richard Blundell, Alexander ad (//) Grene de Martynesthorp,
Walter ad Hide, Henry the Tanner, John de Boyvill and Nicholas de St Peter who say on their oath
555 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
556 (//) and a half And Roger de Gyney holds in Pykworth half a fee in the same soc, William la Zouch
557 holds in Klipesham in the same soc half (//) a fee, William Blount in Belton in the same soc a quarter
558 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
559 of knight's fee And also that Alice (//) who was the wife of John de Montfort holds in Preston and
560 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
561 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
562 from the same the eighth part of one fee (//) And also that Bartholomew de Baddelesmere and
563 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
564 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.

565 WRANGDYKE HUNDRED

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

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

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

569 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.

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

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

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

- 574 Hugh le Spenser holds in Ryhale one knight's fee from the lord king.
- 575 Simon de Bukmynstre holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in Casterton parva from the barony of Eston.
- 576 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).
- 577 Lord Robert de Clyfford holds half a knight's fee in Esyendon from the bishop of Lincoln.
- 578 William de Tolthorp holds the sixth part of a knight's fee in Tolethorpe from John de Somrer'.
- 579 The Abbot of the Town of St Peter holds one knight's fee from the lord king (original illegible).
- 580 Thomas de Gredele holds the half of a knight's fee in Magna Casterton of the honour of Lancaster.
- 581 Eric de Daveys holds the fourth part of a knight's fee from John de Hastyns.
- 582 Ralph de Grenham holds the fourth part of a knight's fee from the heirs of Ehulam de Montibus.
- 583 William de Basynges holds two knight's fees in Empyngnam from Roger de Mowebray.
- 584 Edmund de Nomavill holds the sixth part of a knight's fee of Peverel from William Waley.
- 585 Alan de Franketon holds the sixth part of a knight's fee in Horn from Ralph de Nevill.
- 586 Edmund de Normavill holds the sixth part of a knight's fee in the same town from Hugh Bussy.
- 587 Richard de Casterton holds the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Casterton from Thomas de Gredle from the honour of Lancaster.

588

ALVESTONE

- 589 Thomas Tuchet holds the third part of a knight's fee in Asshewell from lord Robert de Bruys from the honour of Chester.
- 590 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.
- 591 Bernard de Bruys holds the eighth part of a knight's fee from Robert de Bruys in Exton.
- 592 Richard Basset holds half a knight's fee of the same Robert in the same town.
- 593 Walran de Mortuo Mari holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in the same town.
- 594 William Germeyn holds a twentieth part of a knight's fee from the same Robert.
- 595 Nicholas de Segrave holds half a knight's fee in Burle of the fee of Gaunt.
- 596 William de Anesey, Adam de Jernemuth and John de Burle hold half a knight's fee in Allesthorp of the fee of Wake.
- 597 The heir of John de Wake holds half a knight's fee in Whyssendin from Robert de Bruys.
- 598 Margaret de Wittelbury holds the eighth part of a knight's fee from Geoffrey de Appelby And the same Geoffrey from Robert Bruys.
- 599 Bartholomew de Baddelesmere and Margaret his wife hold half a knight's fee in Overton from John de Hastyns.

600 Hugh de Bussy holds in Thistelton half a knight's fee from John de Hastyns of the honour of Huntingdon.

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

602 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.

603 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.

604 Know all those to whom this present writing shall come that we Edmund Earl of Cornwall have
605 manumitted Roger atte Wolde our (//) villein of Glatton so that the same Roger with his chattels and
606 household shall be free forever and may come and go freely wheresoever and whensoever he wishes
607 with his chattels and household (//) aforesaid without any impediment or hinderance by us or our
608 heirs And neither we nor our heirs may have any right or claim on the aforesaid (//) Roger his
609 chattels or household in any way to sell or extort them And finally we have made the impression of
610 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.

611 **PARTICULAR OF THE ASSARTS IN THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND**

612 From Uppeall de Berghdon 14d ½d ¼d.

613 From Theobald de Nevill 6d 4d.

614 From Hugh de Notyngham 2d.

615 From Roger de Morwode 18d.

616 From Richard de Caldecote 9d ¾d.

617 From William de Thorp 2s 6d through himself 2s 2d and then 4d.

618 From William le Verder 7d.

619 From Robert Beanson 14d.

620 From John de Bellafage 3s 6d.

621 From John de Boyvill and John de Bringhurst 6s ½d through themselves, 3s 1d ¾ for J of Boyvill.

622 From the Prior of Brook 1d.

623 From William Seyntlys 3s 6d.

624 From William le Blount 2d.

625 From Richard Haister 1d.

626 From the Prior of Weston 11s 4d.

627 From John de Harynton 16d.

628 **Sum 34s 7d**

629 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 | 19 Shopkeepers |
| 31 Bondmen | 3 Former bondmen |
| 25 Cottagers | 55 Burgesses |
| 34 Villeins | 8 Others |

Eggleton

The combined property roll for Eggleton 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 message/tenement |
| 5 tenements | 1 lane [leading to the mill] |
| 4 places | 1 mill |
| 45 cottages | 203 acres of land |
| 1 croft | |

They 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 Eggleton 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, Rut-

land, Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire with the main holding in the last three counties.

'It was only by insistence that the duty of attending the honor court lay on all those who held of the honor that the scattered estates of which it was composed could be kept together' (Stenton, 70). This would mean that all knights must attend at the place where the lord had his principal residence, in the case of the Ferrers at Tutbury in Staffordshire. Some men held of more than one lord and must attend several courts but they could only be the liege man of one lord, he from whom the tenant held his main residence. This led to the practice of performing the service by deputy or paying a sum of money for exemption from personal service in the king's army. Eventually, of course, knights became ill or old and could not attend personally. Later a daughter might be the heiress, unable to perform a knight's service in person.

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 (II. 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 overlordship 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 Martinsthorpe – 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, boonwork, 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 bovat. 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-

ments. The situation on the land was reversed a little later when population declined and, especially after the Black Death, in the mid-fourteenth century, lords tried to go back to weekwork and other services as the labour supply of paid workers fell and wages rose. At nearby Hambleton, it is known that

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 Gilbert 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', 'beneth-gate', '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 familiarly, 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 familiarly.

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 (?head-dressmaker). 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.

FORENAMES, female

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Oakham | |
| Alice | Leticia |
| Avis | Mabel |
| Beatrice | Margaret |
| Cecily | Margery |
| Christina | Matilda |
| Emma | |

| | |
|---------|--|
| Egleton | |
| Agnes | |
| Alice | |
| Matilda | |

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Langham | |
| Agnes | Mabel |
| Alice | Matilda |
| Beatrice | Millicent |
| Isabel | |

FORENAMES, male

| | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| Oakham | | |
| ?Ampe | Ivo | Bobert |
| Andrew | John | Roger |
| Fulco | Martin | Simon |
| Geoffrey | Nicholas | Stephen |
| Guy | Peter | Thomas |
| Hamo | Ralph | Walter |
| Henry | Reginald | William |
| Hugh | Richard | |

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Egleton | |
| Henry | Richard |
| Hugh | Robert |
| John | Roger |
| Jordan | Theobald |
| Nicholas | Thomas |
| Peter | Walter |
| Ralph | William |

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Langham | |
| Gilbert | Roger |
| Godwyn | Simon |
| Gunnild | Thomas |
| Henry | Walter |
| Hugh | William |
| Richard | |

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 | Thomas |
| Richard | Walter |
| Roger | William |

FORENAMES OF HOLDERS OF KNIGHTS' FEES (to move further up the social ladder):

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| FORENAMES, female | | |
| Alice | Christine | Isabel |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| FORENAMES, male | | |
| Adam | Guy | Roger |
| Alan | Hugh | Stephen |
| Alex(ander) | James | Theobald |
| Bartholomew | John | Thomas |
| Bernard | Nicholas | Walran |
| Edmund | Oliver | Walter |
| Ehulan | Richard | William |
| Eric | Robert | |

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 indentified 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 identified 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), Martinsthorpe (SK 867049), Normanton (SK 921060), Gunthorpe (SK 870056), Tolethorpe (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, Priors 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, Aldeburgh).

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, Flitteris (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 Flixthorpe. 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 Tinnwell 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 Oerby (Orby, Lincs.), Aton in Yorkshire (not traced), Conyngton (Conington, Cambs.), Pertenhal (Pertenhall, Hunts.), Vade (Vaudey Abbey Lincs.), and Chacoumbe (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.

| | |
|--|--|
| Aid | 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'.) |
| Assart | 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. |
| Assize rent | 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. |
| Beadle | A minor court officer, usually concerned with court routine or enforcing the court's decisions. |
| Bailiff | 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. |
| Bond(man)(holding) | 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'). |
| Bovate | A unit of land, an eighth of a carucate, probably equivalent to about fifteen modern acres. |
| Burgage | 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. |
| Burgess | The holder of a burgage. |
| Carucate | Literally a 'ploughland', the largest land unit, probably equivalent to about one hundred and twenty modern acres. |
| Court, from three weeks to three weeks | 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. |
| Curtilage | A courtyard or land attached to or immediately adjacent to a house or building. |
| Customary payment | A periodic payment attached to a holding, the amount of which was determined by custom. |
| Demesne | 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. |
| Distrain | Seizure of goods or chattels to satisfy a debt or court penalty. |
| Escheat | The process of land reverting to the overlord when the tenant died without heirs or the land was forfeited for some reason. |
| Extent | A valuation of property. |
| Fair | A sort of extended market usually held only once or twice a year, not weekly, which would attract traders from a wider area. |
| Fee | 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'). |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 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 seigniorship 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'. |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 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. |
| Sore sparrowhawk | A sparrowhawk in its first year. |
| Suit of court | See 'court'. |
| Tallage | 'A general word for all taxes' (Coke, <i>Insitutes</i>). 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. |
| Villein | 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. |
| Virgate | 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. |

Bibliography

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 placenames as it occurs in the original is given. This is followed by the line numbers where the name occurs. If the placename 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 placename 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'.

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| Aldwyncle | 247 | Aldwincle | Northants. |
| All(e)sthorp | 523*, 596 | Allesthorpe | Rut. dm. (Leics.) |
| Alutton | 531 | Lutton | Lincs |
| Alverton | 366* | Alverton | Notts. |
| Alvestowe | 588 | Alstoe | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Ancastre | 534, 539 | Acaster Malbis | Yorks. |
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| Anegos | 563* | Angus | Scot. |
| Anesey | 596* | | |
| Appelby | 598* | Appleby | Var. |
| Ass(h)ewell | 589 | Ashwell | Rut. (Leics.) |
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| Baddelesmere | 562*, 569* | | |
| Baiotys | 534* | Bayeaux | Normandy |
| Bar | 024*, 028*, 160*, 165*, 491* | In Oakham and Langham | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Basynges | 583* | Basing | Hants. |
| Bellafage | 568*, 620* | | |
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| Bergh | 526, 602 | Bergh | Rut. dm. (Leics.) |
| Berghdon | 570, 612* | Barrowden | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Berweby | 538 | Barrowby | Lincs. |
| Bokeland | 276*, 403*, 406* | Buckland | Var. |
| Boterell | 608* | Les Bottereaux | Normandy |
| Boyvill | 356*, 554*, 621* | | |
| Braillesworth | 002* | | |
| Braund(e)ston | 005*, 154*, 319*, 359*, 381*, 546*, 553*, 558* | Braunston | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Bretaigne | 567* | Brittany | France |
| Bringhurst | 356*, 621* | Bringhurst | Leics. |
| Bro(ok) | 005*, 233*, 251*, 622.* | Brooke | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Bruys | 589*, 591*, 597*, 598* | Le Brus | France |
| Bukmynstre | 575* | Buckminster | Leics. |
| Bur(gh)le(y) | 045*, 191*, 221*, 225*, 329*, 508*, 595*, 596* | Burley | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Burton | 177*, 551* | Burton Lazars | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Bussy | 600* | Bouce | France |
| Byeston | 441* | The Beasons | Cambs. |
| Byssebroke | 567 | Bisbrooke | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Caldecote | 616* | Caldecott | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Casterton | 522, 587* | Casterton | Rut. (Leics.) |
| magna | 580 | | |
| parva | 557 | | |
| Cerk | 018* | | |
| Chaco(um)be | 173*, 550* | Chacombe | Northants |
| Chester | 589 | Chester | Ches. |
| Clyfford | 577* | Clifford | Var. |
| Conyngton | 543 | Conington | Hunts. (Cambs.) |
| Cop | 300 | In Oakham | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Cornwa(y)ll | 555*, 561*, 604* | Cornwall | Corn. |
| Cottesmore | 131*, 289*, 510, 524, 601 | Cottesmore | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Crowell | 429 | Crowell | Oxon |
| Driestoke | 561 | Stoke Dry | Rut. (Leics.) |
| East Bar | 492 | In Langham | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Egelton | 083*, 085*, 106*, 122, 125, 139, 148, 150, 267*, 293*, 301, 362*, 366, 367, 370*, 519, 555 | Egleton | Rut. (Leics.) |
| Empyngham | 293*, 513, 527, 583 | Empyngham | Rut. (Leics.) |
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Index of Names

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 defines a person, the place is considered as a 'true' surname. Thus 'Geoffrey de Appelby' is shown as 'Appelby, Geoffrey' again with the line number. Similarly a trade description is considered as a 'true' surname. 'Peter the Baker' is shown as 'Baker, Peter' with the line number.

One or two people, such as Guy the Warrener, are used in the document as exemplars and numerous people are said to 'hold and pay as Guy'. In these cases a further line number for Guy is not given. The only other omissions are unnamed office holders 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 'Bar*, Nicholas' with the line number:-

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