

A CUSTOMAL OF RUISLIP

By LAURENCE E. MORRIS

INTRODUCTION

A 13c customal of the manor of Ruislip is one of a collection of customals of English manors of the Abbey of Bec bound together in a book now in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum.¹ A transcript has been made by Dr. M. Chibnall² and the present writer's translation of it is printed here by her permission.

The customals are in several groups, dating from different periods of the second quarter of the 13c. Some are duplicated (and in one case triplicated) in the book, in different versions, and for some manors further copies exist in the King's College muniments. Thus, there are no less than six different versions of the customs of Monxton. There is, however, only one known version of the customs of Ruislip. It comes first in a group of definitive versions of customs (forming the first part of the book) made, Dr. Chibnall considers, not later than 1248, during the rule of William de Guineville, first proctor-general of the English lands of the Abbey of Bec.

The Ruislip customal has unfortunately been much torn and damaged by damp (the voids are indicated by dotted lines in the translation), but sufficient remains to make it an extremely interesting document.

One of the first things the reader will notice is that the population of the parish must have been several hundred. Allowing for names that have been obliterated, there were about 112 tenants of the manor and to these must be added wives, children, servants and other dependants, and the inhabitants—probably not more than about 50—of that north-western part of Ruislip which was a member of the Manor of Harmondsworth.

The duties of many of the Ruislip tenants were potentially very heavy. There were two reasons for this. First, Ruislip was the English headquarters of the Abbey of Bec (the prior who was proctor-general took his title from Ogbourne, but there is abundant documentary evidence to show that he did not live there but at Ruislip) and the tenants had to accompany the prior and his fellow monk on their journeys to other Bec properties. Furthermore, they had to fetch and carry between Ruislip, St. Neots (the seat of one of the abbey's conventual priories), Swyncombe (where the abbey held the manor and the demesne tithes) and North Stoke (of which it had the tithes). A particularly interesting passage refers to the despatch of *bacones* (which might be ham, bacon

or salted pork) from Ruislip to Normandy via the Thames. The second reason for potentially heavy duties was that the Ruislip demesne was very large (and as the customal itself shows was still growing) and much of it was arable. The extent of 1294³ puts the arable in demesne as 907 acres and there were also 45 acres of meadow and 94 acres of pasture (exclusive of common pasture, in which the lord presumably shared). In addition, there were extensive woods in Ruislip for which the services of the bond tenants may have been required, although they are not specifically mentioned in the customal. Some of the tenants were, however, already able to commute most of their labour services for a higher rent and a few were free of all but the boonday works. By 1324⁴ commutation had proceeded still further and by 1435-37⁵ the tenants appear to have been largely free of labour services. One cannot tell with complete precision how the duties differed from tenant to tenant, partly because the document has been obliterated at vital points and partly because the wording is sometimes obscure. To take the customal at its face value is to assume that some of the small tenants had duties equally onerous as those of Gillebertus Aldred, who no doubt was in a position to employ labour and provide equipment. The writer has discussed this problem with Dr. Chibnall, and she has drawn his attention to the clear distinction between the tenants who held "as Aldiva" and those who held "as Gillebertus Aldred." Aldiva Thure's customs are said to follow those of Gillebertus Aldred, but Dr. Chibnall is of opinion that this was a slip of the pen for Gillebertus Bisuthe. It will be noted that he had to plough on ploughing boondays, reap on harvest boondays and had obligations to pay pannage, pay merchet and so forth. When the compiler wrote of Aldiva Thure he was almost certainly thinking of those particular services and not of all the others, for it would be very unusual for cottars to owe services as heavy as virgaters.

It may be noted at this point that there are great disparities between the rents payable for the same amounts of land and between the rents payable when working and not working. M. Morgan⁶ points out that the assized rents of 13c customals and account rolls often conceal complicated developments, and may include, as well as ancient money payments, commuted labour services and commuted rents in kind. "On the Bec estates it is very likely", she adds, "that several elements were included in the money rent, particularly at Ruislip and on some East Anglian manors where greatly varying rents were attached to standard tenements owing standard services."

Some of the rents seem extraordinarily high for small areas—in one case 3s. 4d. for 1½ acres. In addition to mentioning the considerations

just quoted, Dr. Chibnall in a letter to the writer, has pointed out that in her study of documents of the English lands of Bec. she found that Ruislip was the one manor where, as disclosed in the court rolls, the rents were going up. The lord may have been taking high rents from new assarts and the proximity of the London market may have made increased rents more easily obtainable on this manor.

At the end of the customal there is a list of wages and this is more revealing than appears at first sight. The existence of cookboys in three different places points to a division of the Ruislip demesne, for convenience of working, into three parts, one directed from the manor house (close to the present Manor Farm), one from a grange at Northwood and a third from a grange at "Burna". There is still at Northwood an old building known as The Grange. According to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments⁷ this is partly of 15c date and it is, therefore, the oldest domestic building in the district. The name Burna is to be identified with Bourne, the name of one of the open arable fields of the manor. The later Prior's Farm was possibly on the site of this grange. The present Prior's Farm is nearer to the West-End Road than the old building.

The names of the tenants are by no means the least fascinating part of the customal. Some of them survive to this day as place names within Ruislip and others have only recently disappeared as suburban development has swept away old farmhouses and cottages. There is still a Canon Bridge which probably took its name from the family of Rogerus Canon and a King's End (Robertus le King), an old house in Eastcote pulled down not long before the war was called Sigars (Walterus Sigar), a part of Eastcote was called Hale End (Robertus de la Hale) and a farm called Raisin Hill (Iohannes Raisun) appears on quite recent maps.

Some of the tenants of their forebears had obviously come from other Bec properties, for example Thomas De Okeburn' (Ogbourne) and Petrus de Suynecombe (Swyncombe). Ricardus and Willelmus de Pinnore had no doubt originated in the neighbouring village of Pinner.

A question that inevitably springs to mind is: are there people still living in the Ruislip district who are likely to be descended from these peasants of seven hundred years ago? One cannot with any certainty answer the question, but it is to be noted that many of the customal names recur again and again in documents of later centuries—for example, in the court rolls, the subsidy rolls, the hearth tax returns and the overseers' accounts—and that some of the same names are even now to be found, if not in Ruislip, at any rate in north-west Middlesex.

We do not always realise that the old rural families were not driven out by suburban development: they stayed and adapted themselves to the new conditions.

I have not attempted to translate the Latinized names into English (just as the compiler of the customal did not attempt to render all the English names into Latin). I think the document is more interesting with the names left just as they are. In any case, it must be a matter of conjecture what some of the tenants were called by their neighbours. Galfridus tector was no doubt Geoff Thatcher, but was Herewardus de Campo Hereward Field, or was he a member of that large Middlesex clan the Attlees?

I have had to condense the customal to save space, but I believe this has been done without injury to the text, much of which is repetitive, the same formulae being used again and again. Thus, I have omitted such phrases as "and in all other works and customs he is similar to the aforesaid Gilbert" and have replaced it by "Gilbert" (or "Aldiva" or whatever the appropriate name is). "Holds a virgate of land for 4s. at the same terms when not working and when working for 5d." becomes "a virgate, 4s., 5d."

1 MS. add. 24316.

2 M. Chibnall. *Select Documents of the English Lands of the Abbey of Bec*, Camden Third Series, vol. LXXIII. Royal Historical Society, 1951.

3 Public Record Office. Exch. K.R. 106/2/1-3.

4 Public Record Office. S.C. 6/1126/5.

5 Public Record Office. S.C. 6/917/26-27.

6 M. Morgan. *English Lands of the Abbey of Bec*. Oxford. 1946.

7 Roy. Comm. Hist. Mon. Middlesex.

CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF RUISLIP

[Gillebertus Aldred holds] half a hide of land for . . . 12 lines illegible. . . *Item from the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula to Michaelmas* he must reap three days a week, with one man, wherever required, or do whatever other work the lord wishes him to do, without maintenance. And if he carries for his work from the fields beyond the grange of Bourne he must carry a waggonload of corn or two cartloads, and if from the fields on this side of the said grange two waggonloads or four cartloads. He must also at the first boon day of harvest time find one man to reap and (he shall) have maintenance. And so at the second boon day he must reap with all his family, except his wife and his herdsman. And he himself shall be present the whole day with a rod of authority to see that his family work well, and they shall have maintenance twice in the day, namely, about the hour of nine, corn bread, cheese, ale or cider, and in the evening corn bread, pottage . . . or ale or

cider. Item, at the third boon day he must reap with one man, at his own payment, and about the hour of nine and in the evening have . . . in common in the midst of the fields in . . . two full pots of ale or cider and three tubs full of apples if the lord should have apples. Item, if it happens that the lord shall wish to send hams or other produce to Bec he has to find carriage to the Thames for that purpose. Item, if he should have pigs of his own rearing he must pay pannage for them, namely, for a pig of over a year old a penny, and less than a year old a halfpenny and in the same way he must pay pannage for all his pigs that are separated from the mother. Item, in Lent he must harrow for one day, if required, and have maintenance and carry for one day at harvest time and have maintenance. Item, in a year in which full work is worked he must work from Michaelmas to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula three days a week wherever required, at whatever kind of work the lord may require, with one man, and for feast days falling within the aforesaid term he must make good the work on succeeding working days and in the same way must plough just as he ploughs when not fully working, but on the days on which he ploughs for the accustomed service of herbage two works must be remitted to him. He must also prepare a load of malt for Christmas and have firewood or fodder ready dried, with remittance of one work; and for Easter all in the same manner. Item, he must do carrying service to the neighbouring market, namely half a quarter of corn, and in the meantime be quit of one work, and if he goes to London he must collect a waggonload and be quit of one work, and if to St. Neots quit of three days, likewise if to North Stoke of three days, (fo. l.v.) likewise if to Swyncombe of two days. Item, if the monks go to distant parts he must find a baggage wagon for them and their equipment and other necessities and then three of his works must be remitted, and he must have maintenance for the journey, and if to near places so that it is possible to return the same day he must be quit of a single work only. Item, he must harrow as often as he may be instructed to, in such wise that when the ploughs of the lord begin to plough he must harrow to the hour when they cease. He must also do sheep washing and shearing right up to the completion of the shearing, and he must scythe the meadows, make the hay, cart it and put it into cocks, until all is complete, and all alike shall receive a ram or twelvepence, and he must carry letters, drive animals, load manure and spread it on the fields, carry the folds of the lord from one place to another, prepare and mend the wattles, cut up wood for fencing and make it into fences, and he shall ditch and dig. And if he brews he shall give a penny of toll for one sester. Item, he is not to sell a horse or an ox of his own rearing without the licence of the lord,

nor give his daughter in marriage, item for all dues and aid he must pay scot and lot, and after his death the lord shall have the best beast as a heriot, and if he die intestate all his goods and chattels shall be at the disposal and will of the lord. And he must be reeve if the lord wishes it, and pay a toll on all things sold within the boundaries of the manor.

Rogerus, filius Hamundi, holds one for four shillings a year (paid) at the same times (six lines describing the remainder of Roger's duties and the duties of one other tenant are illegible, except for isolated words). Berengarius filius clerici, holds half a hide of land, all in the same manner as the aforesaid Gillebertus. Hugo de Arbore, half a hide, Gillebertus. Willelmus de Felda, half a hide, 7s. per annum (payable) at the same time, to wit, when he is not working. And when he is working 3s. 6d., and in all other works and customs he is similar to Gillebertus. Herewardus de Campo, half a hide, as Willelmus de Felda. Willelmus Beyvin, half a hide, as Willelmus de Campo. Willelmus Albus, half a hide for 3s. 11d. when fully working, 7s. 0½d. when not fully working, at the aforesaid times, otherwise as Gillebertus.

(folio 2.) The first twelve lines of the page describing the customs of one tenant are badly mutilated. Dr. Chibnall gives a few words from the end of each line. The subsequent lines read: And as regards (the sale) of horses, marriage of daughters and heriots after his (death) and chattels if he dies intestate and payment of pannage and scot and lot for usual dues and aid he is like the same Gillebertus Aldred. Ricardus Aldred, a virgate, 4s. per annum at same times when not fully working, when fully working 5d. annually at same times, Gillebertus. Ricardus de Ponfrayt, a virgate, 2s. 10d., 5d., Gilbert. Walterus Horseman, a virgate, 3s. 10d., 3d. Gillebertus. . . . a virgate, 4s. . . . d., 5d. Gillebertus. . . . red one virgate, 2s. 2d., 3d., Gillebertus. Hugo de la Strete, a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Willelmus filius Iohannis, a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Willelmus Albus, a virgate, 3s. 10d., 3d., Gillebertus. Robertus Molendinarius and Roisia his wife, a virgate, 3s. 10d., 3d., Gillebertus. Rogerus de Hulla, a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Iohannes de Hulla, a virgate, 3s. 10d., 3d., Gillebertus. Ricardus Brun, a virgate, with an increase,⁸ 4s. 2d., 7d., Gillebertus. Willelmus Slipere, a virgate, with an increase, 4s. 1d., 8d., Gillebertus. Matill' relicta Radulfi, a virgate with a croft, 4s. 10d., 1s. 3d., Gillebertus. Robertus Croys (Ricardus in margin), a virgate with an increase, 4s. 2d., 5d., Gillebertus. Ricardus Lofred (Rogerus Couset' in margin), a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Robertus de la Hale (Guillelmus in margin), a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Ricardus Balle (Adam de Broc in margin), a

virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Walterus Sigar (Hugo in margin), a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Iohannes del Brok (the lord in margin), a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Iohannes Hereward, a virgate, 4s., 5d. ("the same" in MS). He holds a certain assart for 6d. and 2 hens at Christmas. Ricardus Horseman (the lord in margin), a virgate, with a certain increase, for 6s. 2d. and two hens when not working, 3s. and two hens when working, Gillebertus. Robertus de Fonte holds s. 4d., 9d. Gillebertus. Alevona de Ponte 4d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hugo de Forda holds (. with a) croft, 5s. 6d., 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And when working every other week. Ricardus Brutewine, a virgate, s. 10d., 6d., Gillebertus. Robertus le King, a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Ricardus de Pinnore, a virgate and a certain increase, 3s., 11d., Gillebertus. Willelmus Harding, a virgate, with a croft, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Iohannes de Hulla, a virgate, with three crofts, 5s. 10d., 2s. 3d., Gillebertus. Ragenild relictia Andreu (G. ad Brok in margin), a virgate, 4s., 5d., Gillebertus. Galfridus Nothel, a virgate with an increase of two acres and a half, 5s., 1s. 5d., Gillebertus. Ricardus le Gest, a virgate and a half, 5s. 6d., 1s. 11d. And it is to be noted that for the virgate he will work as Gillebertus and for the half virgate will do half works.

(folio 3.) The corner of the page is torn away and ten or eleven lines practically obliterated. Dr. Chibnall gives a few fragments from the ends of lines. Mabilia Druet, half a virgate, 2s. 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. And in half works is the same as Gillebertus.⁹ Arthurus de Strata (the lord in margin), half a virgate with a croft, 3s. 6d. when not working, 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. when working. In other respects as Mabilia. Ricardus Brunman (the lord in margin), half a virgate with a croft, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Mabilia. Gonilda la Fugelere (lord in margin), half a virgate with a croft, 2s. 10d., 1s., Mabilia. Radulfus de la Hache, half a hide, 8s. 6d. And he must plough three turns, sow, harrow and for all boon days of the lord at harvest time he is like the aforesaid Ricardus Maleville.¹⁰ And as regards selling of horses and oxen and giving in marriage of daughters and scot and lot and heriots and chattels he is like the aforesaid Ricardus, but need not work at harvest time, except on boondays. Willelmus de Pinnore (Rogerus Froyin in margin), half a hide with crofts, 10s. And in all else as Rogerus (Radulfus?) de la Hache. Thomas de Ockeburn, half a hide, 5s. 1d. and three hens and one cock at Christmas, Rogerus (Radulfus?) de la Hache. Robertus de Assarto, a virgate, 6s. 1d., Thomas de Ockeburn. Ysabella Cok, a croft, 2s., Rogerus de la Hache. Galfridus tector, a croft, 6d.; Ricardus de Grena, a croft, 12d.; Emma relictia Radding, a croft, 2s. 4d.; Ricardus

Love, a croft, 1s. 6d.; Iohannes Ogere, a croft, 2s. And in all other respects they are all as Henricus Cok. Gillebertus Bisuthe, half a hide of land and half a virgate for 6s. 2d. (payable) at the same times and he must plough on ploughing boondays as Gillebertus Aldred, and between the feasts of St. Michael and St. Martin must plough an acre for custom of herbage and must receive the grain in his granary for sowing that acre, and must also sow it and harrow it. And if there is need he must follow the county and hundred on behalf of the whole vill when it is summoned to hear the commands of the lord king. He must also reap at the harvest boondays just in the same way as Gillebertus Aldred, and in the same way must pay pannage. And he must be reeve if his lord wishes it. He (may not) sell his ox or horse without permission, nor give his daughter in marriage. Gillebertus Agnus, a virgate and half, 6s. 6d., Gillebertus Bisuthe. Iohannes Longus and Gregorius, a croft with a very small increase, 3s. 2d., Henricus Cok. Robertus Marleward, a hide, with a certain increase which was part of the land of Cristianus, 13s., as Gillebertus Bisuthe, except that he has to give cert money, whether he has pigs or not, 12d. And for all pigs of his own rearing he must be quit of the aforesaid 12d. Aldiva Thure (lord in margin), half a virgate, 2s. 10d., and in ploughing, harrowing and all else is similar to Gillebertus Aldred. Walterus filius sacerdotis, a croft, 1s. 8d., in the same way. Robertus Molendinarius, a croft, 2s., in the same way. Alvona relicta Sumwyle, part of one croft, 7d., in the same way. Corner of page torn and customs of four tenants, two of whom are named Ricardus Coyn and Robertus King, are obliterated, except for a few words. Matill' de Hulla, a croft d., Aldiva. Iohannes Longus, two crofts $\frac{1}{4}$ d., Aldiva. Ricardus Wynes, a croft, 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 8 works in harvest time, Aldiva. Alicia soror presbiteri, a croft, 6d., Aldiva. Walterus de Molendino, a croft, 1s., Aldiva. Isabella Ioavant, a croft, 1s., Aldiva. Rogerus Koc, a croft, 1s., Aldiva. He holds also an increase of the land of Willelmus Slipere for which he pays the lord 1d. annually. Ricardus le Taillor, a house for 1s., with boondays at harvest time. Willelmus clericus, half an acre, 6d., Aldiva. Robertus de Porta, a croft, 1s., Aldiva.

(folio 4). The first names and customs of the first few tenants on the page are totally obliterated.

. a croft, 1s. 3d., Aldiva. Ricardus Cocus, a croft, 1s. 2d., Aldiva. Iohannes Bradefer, a croft, with a certain parcel of ground before his door, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Aldiva. Thomas Fige and Robertus de Porta, a croft, 1s. and two hens at Christmas, Aldiva. Ricardus Camule, a croft, 1s., Aldiva. Agnes de Burna, a croft, 1s., Aldiva. Galfridus

filius molendinarii, a croft, 1s. 3d., Aldiva. Alwinus iuxta Boscum, a croft, 2s., Aldiva. Fray, a croft, 1s., Aldiva. Alicia relicta Oseberti, a croft, 8d., Aldiva. le Hayward, a virgate, 6s. 5d. (payable) at the aforesaid times and he must plough at all ploughings, thresh, sow, harrow, reap at harvest, work boondays, pay pannage for pigs and pay scot and lot, all in the same manner as Gillebertus. As regards marriage of daughters, sale of horses and oxen and all other conditions he is the same as the aforesaid Gillebertus Aldred. Ricardus Robin, a virgate, 6s. 7d., and two capons at Christmas, Gillebertus. Gillebertus Lamb and Robertus filius Walteri, a virgate, except three acres, 5s. 7d., Gillebertus. Petrus de Suynecombe, three virgates and three acres by charter, for life, freely, for one mark for all services. Radulfus filius Petri, seven acres, 1s. 1½d., Gillebertus. The land of Leonardus which used to pay rent of 17s. 6d., and the land which was that of Arthurus capellanus which used to pay rent of 10s., and the land of Rogerus Malehere which paid rent of 3s. 9d., and the land of Ricardus Brunman which used (folio 4v) to pay rent of 3s. are in the demesne in the lord's hands. Radulfus le Truler, a house with half an acre of land at the will of the lord and his Willelmus de la Hulla, about 10 acres, by default of an heir, at the will of the lord Radulfus Cole, an acre, 1s. Willelmus Baldvyne, almost half a hide, except a croft containing about three acres, 7s. 10½d., Gillebertus Aldred. Rogerus filius Roberti Cok, a croft containing about three acres, 10d., Gillebertus. Walterus filius Ricardi Wyt., nine acres, 2s., Gillebertus. Willelmus de Hulla, half a virgate with a certain increase, 3s. 8d., Gillebertus. Willelmus Cok, 1½ acres, 4d., Gillebertus, Ricardus Huberti, an acre and a half, 3s. 4d. Gillebertus. Iohannes Salvage, an acre and a half, 2s. 11d., Gillebertus. Willelmus le Fulun, a virgate and a half, 7s. 3½d., Gillebertus. Names and customs of about five tenants at this point have been largely obliterated; the ultra violet lamp brought out the names of tenants called Robertus Vigar and Matelina. Iohannes Parker, a croft for and in other (customs) as above.¹¹ Willelmus Marleward, a croft for Willelmus Albus, a croft, 1s. 2d., and two capons at Christmas. Ysabella Harding, two crofts, 3s. 8½d., and a capon and two hens at Christmas. Estrild' filius Mabil', a croft, 1s. 5d. Iohannes Fige, a croft, 1s. Hunfridus Stikewricte, a croft, 2s. 5d. Ricardus le Honte, a croft, 1s. 4d. Robertus le Corder, a croft, 7d. Ricardus Pyewyt, a croft, 1s. Ricardus Hubert, a croft, 1s. 10d.

(folio 5.) Names and customs of three cottars are mostly obliterated.¹¹ filia Alberti Seefugel, a croft, 6d. Iohannes Raisun

a croft, 8d. Lucia relictæ Rogeri Canon, two crofts, 2s. 6d. Walterus Blakemere, a croft, 3s. 0½d. Stephanus Messor, a croft, 1s. 8d. Reginaldus Capra, a croft, 2s. Walterus le But, a croft, 1s. 2d. Robertus de Fonte, a croft, 6d. Rogerus Cok frater Henrici Caretarii, a messuage, 2d. Willelmus Berkarius, a croft, 1s. and two capons at Christmas. Alicia Savage, a croft, 1s. 4d. and two hens at Christmas and one work at harvest. Alicia, relictæ Aelani, a croft, 9d., as above, and must also perform eight works at harvest. Rogerus de Suthcote and Avicia his wife, three virgates, 16s., in such wise that in accounting for the aforesaid 16s., 2s. of it must be allocated to him for the millpond of Sitteclak. Randulfus Cocus, a virgate, for the term of his life, quit of all services, by charter of the Abbot of Bec and by consent of the chapter for 4s. 1d., payable at the two terms of the year, to wit, at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and at Martinmas. And he must be quit for as long as he lives for that return of all works, except boon-days at harvest time. The same Randulfus holds three acres of land with a messuage which are in front of the church of St. Martin for 12d., payable at the aforesaid terms, for all services.

(folio 5v.) Item from the vicar of Ruislip for the land which belonged to Robertus de Rading' 12d. annually. And the proctor of Bec must pay him rent of 4d. annually at Martinmas for an acre of alms land which lies between the lands which belonged to Petrus servant of Ruislip. Dominus Rogerus de la Done,¹² a hide for 5s. He holds also about 20 acres for 3s. for all services. The Prior of Ruislip must receive annually at Hockday from the prior of the Hospital at Clerkenwell 20 marks for the tithes of Chawreth with appurtenances. Item, he must receive annually at Easter from the Abbot of Great Missenden 6 marks from the manor which is called Broughton. Item, he must receive from the heirs of Robert Pincerne of Isenhampstead (Latimer) 20s., a year at two terms of the year, namely, half at the feast of St. John the Baptist and the other half at Martinmas. Item, he must receive from the parson of Westcliff by Dover annually 22s., arising from the tithes of the demesne of Warin of Munchensy at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. The Abbot of Cleeve owes annually for the prebend of Cleeve 44 marks (Abbot of Cleeve 44 marks added in another hand at the bottom of col. 1). Eight lines at the top of column 2 are mainly obliterated. They apparently refer to other rents. Item, he must receive the tithes of the church of Glynde which can be valued, with the common rights, at 25 marks a year. From the prior of Wilsford for Hykeham 14 marks (from the prior 14 marks added in a different hand unlike the additions to column 1). The Abbess

and Convent of Godstow must pay 12 marks annually at the feast of St. Michael and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in equal portions. Rogerus de Frowyk and Ydenia his wife must pay annually one silver mark at Martinmas and at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in equal portions (Abbess of Godstow . . . portions added at the foot of column 2 in the same hand as the addition to column 1).

(Folio 6 contains a list of the servants of the manor with their wages. Col. 1 is in the handwriting of the note of the Prior of Wilsford's farm of Wykeham on fo. 5v. Column 2 is in lighter ink and in the handwriting of the other later additions to fo. 5v. The first part of the page is torn and only partly legible. Among the legible portions is the date, the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Edward (1300-1). Then follow four almost obliterated lines, with only the wages legible; namely, 5s., 5s., 10s. and 7s. 6d. The next three lines are torn away. Then follow the following entries: dairy maid at summer and harvest, 2s., the chief carter, 6s., the second carter 5s. 6d., the carter's boy 3s. 6d., the kitchen boy at the manor 2s., the kitchen boy at Northwood who looks after the young oxen 2s. 6d., the boy at Bourne 1s., 8 ploughmen and one drover of the plough horses, 6s. per head, 7 drovers at 5s. 2d. per head, 1 cowherd, 1 swineherd and 1 shepherd at 5s. per head, one second shepherd, 3s. 6d. Wages for harvest time were as follows: two stackmakers 5s., two tithe collectors 4s., two pitchers into carts 4s., the gooseherd 8d. (this entry is crossed out), the goatherd 6d., the miller 5s. per annum (this last entry is in the handwriting of column 2).

(Folio 6 records decisions in two lawsuits, copied in a later court-hand. The first is badly torn, but the surviving fragments show that the case was heard on December 1, 1290, and related to a heriot. The second document is a record of an agreement, written in Norman French, about the Prior of Ogbourne's right to tithes of Hayes and is undated.

The portion from Hayes (in the margin).

Tithes belonging to the Prior of Ogbourne out of the payments of the parish of Hayes.

The men of the vill of Southall have acknowledged on their oath that the Prior of Ogbourne must have as of right two parts of the tithes of wheat and hay of all the land which Sir William holds in the parish of Norwood except the land which Laurence de Brok bought from John Maynard and a field which is called Millfield. And he must

have also tithes of all the field which the Templars hold in the afore-said parish and of all the land which John de Osterley holds in the Bromfield of Sir William de Brok and of a croft called the Frith which that John holds and of the land and of the meadow which John Stevens holds in the same parish and of 6 acres of land which Robert de la Gate holds and of an acre of land which Walter de la Wynwethede holds, and of an acre of land which William le Thecchere holds and of an acre of land which William Dawe holds and of an acre of land which John de Aldebury holds.

8 Probably an assart, but the word is augmentum, not assartum.

9 i.e. she owed $1\frac{1}{2}$ days' service a week against the three days of Gillebertus.

10 Presumably one of the tenants whose entry is obliterated.

11 The loss of parts of the document makes it impossible to state the name of the tenants whose customs Parker and other tenants down to Alicia relicta Aelani followed.

12 Lord of the Manor of the Down (later Down Barns).