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PEDES FINIUM.

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It seems very desirable that one portion of our annual Volume should be appropriated to the registration of such of our Public Records as evidence the alienations and descent of lands and manors, and the genealogy of our leading families, from the earliest times.

Documents of this character are of prominent interest to any County Collection; but in Kent, as will be more fully explained, when we come to the "Inquisitiones post Mortem," they are of incalculable value. By them we are able to prove, in many instances, which of our manors and lands are exempted from the operation of Gavelkind. Many an estate has been lost to the eldest male heir by want of knowledge of the information contained in these records; and we trust that, in this respect, the pages of 'Archæologia Cantiana' will be of great use to the legal profession, and to heirs of intestate proprietors. They will do more,—they will be rendering actual national service, by placing upon permanent record muniments that must remain in a perishable and precarious condition, as long as they exist only in manuscript,—and we shall be setting an example which we trust may be followed by all kindred societies, now so numerous throughout the kingdom.

The earliest evidences which we have, after Domesday, are the Pipe Rolls, which commence with the reign of

Henry II. The next, in order of time, are the Plea Rolls and Pedes Finium, which begin in the reign of Richard I. When we reach the reigns of John and of Henry III., our materials become more abundant; we then have great resources in the Close and Patent Rolls, the Fine Rolls, the Memoranda Rolls, the Inquisitiones post Mortem, etc. etc.

As to the earlier of these Records, the Pipe Rolls, it at first occurred to us that a series of them might be beneficially introduced into our "Archæologia;" but the idea was soon abandoned, for, as these Rolls are in themselves long, and occur yearly in unbroken succession, they appear better suited for separate publication, than for periodical admission into our Journal. Certainly not more than one Roll could be given at any one time, and, as each Roll belongs to a single year, it is at once evident that the progress of publication would be too slow to be of any immediate value in elucidating County History: we shall better serve our purposes by furnishing a series of the "Pedes Finium" and "Inquisitiones post Mortem," which relate to this County, from their commencement, occasionally giving extracts from the Close, Patent, Memoranda, and other Rolls.

To begin with the Pedes Finium. We cannot better introduce them than by an abstract from Cruise's history of their nature and origin:—

"When property first became the subject of alienation, it was found necessary to adopt some authentic mode of transfer which might secure the possession, and evince the title of the purchaser.

"By the ancient Common Law, a Charter of Feoffment was, in general, the only written instrument whereby lands were transferred or conveyed. But, although this assurance derived great authenticity from the number of witnesses by whom it was usually attested, and from the solemn and public manner in which livery of seisin

was formerly given, yet still it may be supposed that inconveniences would frequently arise, either from the loss of the charter itself, or from the difficulty of proving it after a lapse of years.

"These circumstances probably induced men to look out for some other species of assurance which should be more solemn, more lasting, and more easy to be proved than a charter of feoffment.

"Experience must soon have discovered that no title could be so secure and notorious as that which had been questioned by an adverse party, and ratified by the determination of a court of justice; and the ingenuity of mankind soon found out the method of drawing the same advantages from a fictitious process.

"To effect this purpose, the following plan was adopted; a suit was commenced concerning the lands intended to be conveyed, and when the writ was sued out, and the parties appeared in court, a composition of the suit was entered into, with the consent of the judges, whereby the lands in question were acknowledged to be the right of one of the contending parties.¹

"This agreement, being reduced into writing, was enrolled among the records of the Court, where it was preserved by the public officer, by which means it was not so liable to be lost or defaced as a Charter of Feoffment, and would at all times prove itself; and, being substituted in place of the sentence which would have been given in case the suit had not been compounded, it was to be held of equal force with the judgment of a court of justice."

Such is the perspicuous account which Cruise has given of the nature and origin of the legal process of "levying a fine," as cited by Mr. Hunter in his learned preface to the "Pedes Finium" edited by him under the direction of the Commissioners of the Public Records.

It will be observed that the form of acknowledgment in the different Fines is very variable. To explain this we must refer our readers to Blackstone (book ii. c. 21) for a minute description of the four different kinds of Fines, and the names by which they were respectively designated. It will be sufficient here to state that in—

1. "The deforciant, or cognizor, acknowledges a former feoffment to have been made by him to the cognizee, or plaintiff, in order to avoid the formality of an actual feoffment.

2. "The cognizor merely acknowledges the right to be in the cognizee, without naming any preceding gift.

3. "The cognizor acknowledges the right to be in the cognizee ; and grants, for himself and his heirs, that the reversion, after the particular estate determines, shall go to the cognizee. This sort of Fine was commonly used to pass a reversionary interest which was in the cognizor; because of such reversions, there could be no feoffment supposed, as the possession at the time belonged to a third person.

4. "The cognizee, after the right was acknowledged to be in him, granted back again to the cognizor, or perhaps to some stranger, some estate in the premises."

Thus much it is necessary to cite from Blackstone's treatise, in order to explain the varied forms in which the Fines appear, and to help the genealogist and topographer in deducing his information from the particular Fine that may be before him. For the rest, the reader will consult with advantage the passage from which these extracts are taken.

But it was not merely to the transfer of landed property that this process was confined.¹ It was the mode adopted for recording all contracts, and the settlement

¹ Dugdale, in his 'Origines,' cap. 33, lays it down, that this kind of "solemn memorial" was anciently adopted for "the better manifesting the tenor of any contract upon bargains and sales, or other conclusion,

of every kind of difference between two parties; as will be abundantly proved in the series of these instruments which we propose to print. Of this character appear to be the Fines Nos. 17 and 25 *infra*.

"Why a record of this description," says Mr. Hunter, "should have acquired the name of 'Finis,' or 'Fine,' is easily explained. The very nature of the document is, that it relates the END, or the FINISHING of litigation, real or feigned. The first clause in the document is, 'Hæc est FINALIS concordia,' etc., and towards the close we have the words, 'Et pro hoc FINE et concordia,' etc."

"When the Courts condescended to allow themselves to be thus called in to determine controversies that were merely feigned, is a question of legal antiquarianism, which is considered by many as still undetermined. The great current of authority undoubtedly runs in favour of the opinion that the practice arises out of the usages of our remote ancestors."¹

Our limited space will not allow us to follow Mr. Hunter through his learned and elaborate arguments on this point. Referring our inquiring readers to the work itself for all that can possibly be educed on the subject, it will be sufficient for us here to state generally that, prior to the seventh year of King Richard I. there are only five Fines extant, viz. four of the latter part of the reign of Henry II. and one of the fourth or fifth of Richard I., transcripts of which are given by Mr. Hunter.

in what case soever;" and he cites Glanvil as stating (lib. viii. cap. 1), in reference to these Fines, that "disputes moved in the King's Court are by FINAL CONCORD terminated; but it then is by consent and leave of the King, or his Justiciar, upon what occasion soever the difference be."

¹ "Fines, indeed," says Blackstone, "are of equal antiquity with the first rudiments of the law itself; are spoken of by Glanvil (lib. viii. c. 1) and Bracton (lib. v. t. v. c. 28), in the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III., as things then well known and long established; and instances have been produced of them even prior to the Norman invasion (Plowden, 369)." Book ii. c. 21. These assertions, however, are somewhat controverted by Mr. Hunter.

" From the seventh year of King Richard I. only, is there any large collection of documents of this class extant, or anything which can be called a consecutive series of them. From that time to the present day, the series may be said to be unbroken; not but that some Fines which once no doubt existed cannot now be produced, and there are, perhaps, a few years, such as the two last years of the reign of John, in which, either no Fines were levied, or the record of them has wholly perished. But so many remain of the seventh of Richard I., and of almost every year from that time downward, that we may justly speak of possessing a series of documents of this class from the seventh of Richard I. to the present time."

Of these Records we purpose to print in our successive volumes a continued series of all that remain in the Office relating to Kent. They commence in the above-named year, viz., the seventh of Richard I. That which is numbered No. 1 in the Office, has no lunar date. There being, therefore, nothing to determine the correctness, or otherwise, of the Office number, we leave it as it stands, No. 1; but in those instances which have a precise date recorded, we have departed from the Office arrangement, and placed them, as far as we have been able, in their precise order of date. With regard to this point, we are desirous of referring to Mr. Hunter's observation as to the principle which guided him in his publication. In the Office, he tells us, the Fines are all arranged in counties, and according to the years of the reigns of the different kings; there is no difficulty, therefore, as to the year; but it is not always an easy task to settle the chronological arrangement of the Fines in each particular year, according to the actual days on which they were levied. The practice of the Office seems to have been determined by no definite rules; "on the whole, it appears uncertain what was

intended, and certainly little or no use can now be made of the office numerals."

Mr. Hunter acknowledges the use he had made of Nicolas's Chronological Tables in rectifying the order of the Fines, and we can hardly be far wrong in following the same guidance.

Departing therefore from the Office numerals, we have arranged our transcripts in their exact order of date, according to Sir Harris Nicolas's authority.

As to the form of printing which we have adopted, we would observe that, although very numerous instances occur in which it is impossible to decide with certainty how a particular contraction would have been really dilated by the original scribe had he been required to write the entire words; yet the contracted form is so very repulsive to most readers, and the doubtful cases can so easily be recorded in a note, that we have determined to print our transcripts "in extenso."

We have also departed from the continued unbroken lines of the originals, for the convenience of reference, and have separated the different parts of the Fine into distinct paragraphs. So again as to capital letters, following Mr. Hunter's example, who states truly that "in the original the use of the capital letter was evidently regulated by no fixed principles, we have retained it in the names of persons, places, and festivals," and wherever "it appeared to facilitate the reading of the Record,—not to render that which was perhaps somewhat dark, still more obscure. In respect of the punctuation, the scribes, admirable masters as they appear to have been in most respects of their art, seem to have proceeded without design and without system." We have therefore introduced entirely our own punctuation, except in some few cases where the punctuation of the scribe seems to be important.

It would be superfluous here to remind the antiqua-

rian reader that the minims can only be determined by the context; and, in proper names, the correct reading must be obtained from other sources than the document immediately before us; so also with the small *t* and *c*, which “are formed in many instances by precisely the same trace of the style.”

Before we leave Mr. Hunter’s admirable preface, it may be well to quote a portion of what he says with regard to the four distinct portions into which the Fine was divided.

“I. The declaration of the Place at which the Fine was levied, of the Time, and of the Persons who composed the Court.”

1. As to Place. “The Fines which are deposited among the Public Records of the realm were, it is believed, all levied in the Curia Regis.”

This Court was “moveable; it accompanied the King, or it existed in the provinces in the form of a Court in which presided Justices Itinerant, who seem to have been in those early times, as now, commissioned to hold Courts in various places by the King.”

2. As to Time. “The dates of the Fines are always given with great exactness,” and in this respect have a great advantage over the common feoffment deeds, “which rarely have any date till we come to the reign of Edward I., a century later than the time when the Fines first occur.”

3. As to the Persons who composed the Court. “The names of the persons before whom the Fines were levied are, in every Fine, set forth at length.” “This part of the Fine shows who were the persons engaged in the public administration of justice, and it is, in fact, chiefly from these lists that Dugdale has compiled the tables of the Justices in his ‘Origines,’ from which other catalogues of Justiciars and Justices have been formed.”

“The King was often himself present. When that

was the case, the expression *coram ipso domino Rege* is used," and Mr. Hunter goes on to prove that this was a real presence, and not a fictitious presence by a deputy.

" II. The second portion of the Fine contains the names of the parties between whom the supposed suit takes place, and a specification of the lands, advowsons, rents, or other matters which are the subject of the transfer [or agreement]. The parties are called the *Petentes* and *Tenentes*, and sometimes the *Querentes* and *Deforciantes*. In the early Fines these terms rarely occur. Sometimes the parties appear by a representative, and this is generally the case with the religious communities, who appoint one of their own body as their attorney to proceed with the case, and he is, as the expression is, 'positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum.' The description of the premises is generally short, the name of the Township or Manor in which the lands are situated being held a sufficient description, as 'a rent of two marks and a half in Harty,' 'one solin of land in East Ratling,' etc., 'eight acres of meadow in Sutton,' etc.; and it is rather in the latter part of the Fine, when the reservations are spoken of, that we have any minute particulars concerning the lands. But, in many of the Fines, there are particular facts or circumstances set forth when the lands are first mentioned, and these are sometimes of an interesting character.

" III. The third portion of the Fine is the plea and the concession made by one of the parties. The form is often no more than this: 'Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata curia,' the simple assertion that a plea was raised between the parties; but "not unfrequently the supposed action proceeds upon some special plea, as 'placitum warantiæ cartæ,' etc. etc. All these pleas will be noticed specially as they occur, and we need not stop to enumerate them here, except to observe that, in a few instances, there was a special point on which the

judgment of the Court was supposed to be taken, as, whether certain lands were a lay fee, or held in pure and perpetual alms. After stating that issue had been joined, the judgment, or declaration, follows, in which the lands, or other possessions, are declared to belong to the party to whom the conveyance was intended to be made."

"IV. In the fourth and last division we have the consideration given by the other party for the matter which is conveyed, or the service by which it was to be held, with accounts of the reservations made by the party making the grant. Sometimes, in this clause of the Fine, we find [not a money payment, but] lands granted by the party who had taken the other lands specified in the body of the Fine, so as to give to the transaction the character of an exchange."

Having now deduced from Mr. Hunter's lucid observations upon these documents sufficient to make any ordinary reader master of the subject, we cannot conclude these preliminary remarks better than by citing the same learned writer's observations as to the nature and value of the information to be obtained from these Fines. "Whoever," he says, "looks herein for facts, which, singly considered, are of a striking character, will assuredly be disappointed. The subject [before us] is the exchange of property, the passing of manors, advowsons, and lands, from hand to hand; the chief changes, in short, in respect of the possession of these things [from the reign of Richard I. downwards]. This, from its very nature, does not present single points on which the mind can rest, and discern in them matter of high importance. It is in the *multitude* of these facts, in the notices which the Fines contain of innumerable persons, perhaps only to be found here, in whom possession of manors or churches inhered in the earliest times;—in the notices of partitions of estates among

coheirs, with the marriages of those coheirs;—in the mention of the wives, a species of information which is almost peculiar to the Fine;—in the innumerable local terms which occur in them;—in the notices which they not unfrequently contain of dependencies and connections between contiguous properties, important, perhaps, in the adjustment of rights, even in the present day;—in the mention which they contain of the course of the ancient roads of the kingdom;—in the notices which they contain of peculiar services, peculiar customs, and the habits of a state of society which has long passed away;—in the view which they present of the progressive accumulation of property in the hands of the religious, and the frequent mention which they make of the superiors of the communities of the religious, of whom a catalogue, almost complete, might be made from this species of document alone;—it is these things (which, singly, are perhaps of no great moment) which give the value to [this] species of document. We may add, that each Fine is also the basis, the secure and venerable foundation, on which some interest of the present day may be resting.”

The above extracts will, we trust, prove a sufficient warrant for our setting apart so large a portion of our Volume for the publication of these Fines. They shall be given in regular series, from the first, without a single omission; and, although we cannot pretend to say that they will furnish a complete registry of all the alienations of property made in the years to which they respectively belong,—for it was only those, in the effecting of which the parties chose to secure themselves by a fictitious suit, that are here made matter of record, and even of these, in the lapse of ages many must have perished,—yet we shall have the satisfaction of giving to our readers every particle of evidence of this nature, which is yet extant among the National Records. The

testimony which these Fines give to the alienations which they record is undeniable, and can never, by any possibility, be impugned ; so that, in fact, we shall have here as complete a registry as can be obtained of all the changes of property which have been made from the days which are technically called "beyond the memory of man."¹

I.

[Westminster, 1195 or 1196.]

(Warin Tirel and Mabil his wife grant to Rohais de Haia the third part of a mill in Dartford, in dower, for her life, to hold of them by service of one twentieth part of a knight's-fee. The said Rohaisia to sustain the charges of her third part. At her death, to revert to them and their heirs.)

. . . . In Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, in crastino sancti [anno]² Ricardi vij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi³ Archiepiscopo et R. Londinensi⁴ et . . . W. de Sancte Marie Ecclesia, et R. Eliensi Archidiacono et Osberto filio Herveii . . . G. de Bocland, Justiciariis domini regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter ROHAISIAM DE HAIA [et] HAIA, positum loco ejusdem ROHAISIE ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et WARINUM TIREL et MABILLAM [tenen]tes.

De j molendino in DARENTFORD.

¹ To complete our reader's acquaintance with these records, we have given a facsimile of one of the earliest, which will be found at p. 249, No. 18; and for the convenience of those who may not be familiar with the language of middle-age Latinity, we have prefixed to each Fine the substance of its extracts in plain English, and have appended the genealogies which appear deducible from the record.

² The words in brackets are applied conjecturally from other Fines or context.

³ i.e. Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Chief Justice.

⁴ Richard Nigellus, Bishop of London, Lord Treasurer.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in Curia prefata, scilicet quod predicti **WARINUS** et **MABILIA** concesserunt eidem **ROHAISIE**, terciam partem totius predicti molendini, tenendam in dotem, in totam vitam ejusdem **ROHAISIE**, per servicium vicesime partis j militis, de illis et de heredibus suis. Et eadem **ROHAISIA** sustinebit custamenta tercie partis predicti molendini. Et post decessum ipsius **ROHAISIE**, predicta tercia pars predicti molendini reveretur ad predictos **WARINUM** et **MABILIAM** et ad heredes suos.

Warin Tirel = Mabil.

II.

[Westminster, 1195 or 1196.]

(Stephen de Mortestorn and Albrea his wife for ever quitclaim to Richard de Vabadun and Aveline his wife, sister of said Albrea, and their heirs, all right in the ville of Shipborne, for thirteen marks.)

.... Facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Veneris anno regni Regis Ricardi vij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo G. Roffensi, Episcopis, et H. Bardulf, et Willelmo Briwer et et Ricardo Barre, et Osberto filio Hervi, et Ricardo de Herierd, et de Husseburn, Justiciariis domini Regis, et multis aliis fidelibus ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter **STEPHANUM DE MORTESTORN**, et **ALBREAM** uxorem et **RICARDUM DE VABADUN**, et **AVELINAM** uxorem ejus, tenentes.

De villa [de SIB] BURN cum pertinentiis suis.¹

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in Curia prefata, scilicet quod predicti **STEPHANUS** et **ALBREA** quietum clamaverunt in perpetuum, de se et de heredibus eorum, totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in predicta villa de Sibburn, et in pertinentiis suis, predictis **RICARDO** et **AVELINE** sorori predicte **ALBREE**, et heredibus eorum.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia, et fine, et concordia, predicti

¹ This Fine furnishes an earlier owner to Shipborne than is noticed by Hasted.

RICARDUS et AVELINA dederunt predictis STEPHANO et ALBREE
xiiij marcas argenti.

Stephen de Mortestorn = Albrea.
1195-6.

Richard de Vabadun = Aveline.
1195-6.

III.—(4.)¹

[1195 or 1196, 7 Ric. I.]

(Henry Fitz Ingilram quitclaims to Hugh Fitz Umfrey and Thomas brother of said Hugh, and their heirs for ever, all right in half the land of Criston, for eighteen marks.)

.... Finalis Concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Veneris proxima anno regni Regis Ricardi vij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, R. Londinensi, Eliensi Archidiacono, Osberto filio Heruic, Simone de Patissill, Ricardo de Herierd, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter HENRICUM filium INGILRAMI petentem, et HUGONEM filium UMFIDI et THOMAM, fratrem ejusdem HUGONIS, tenentes.

De medietate terre de CRISTON cum pertinentiis.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, videlicet, quod predictus HENRICUS quietum clamavit totum jus et clarium suum quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, a se et heredibus suis, predictis HUGONIS et THOME, et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac fine, et concordia, et quieta clamancia, prefati HUGO et THOMAS dederunt eidem HENRICO octodecim marcas argenti.

Humphrey	=	
Hugh.		Thomas.

¹ The number within brackets designates the Office numeral.

IV.—(3.)

[9th December, 1195, 7 Ric. I.]

(William de Mohesden, Amicia his wife, pls., Warin Tirel and Mabilia his wife, defs., concerning their purparts of land, manorial rights, etc., etc., in Parva Dartford, etc., the said Mabilia and Amicia being sisters of William de Gorun, who had sold the land to Richard de Heriat and Alice his wife.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Nicholai, anno regni Regis Ricardi vij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, R. Londinensi, G. Roffensi, H. Salisburiensi Episcopis, Willelmo de Sancta Marie Ecclesia, R. Herefordensi, et R. Eliensi, Archidiaconis, Willelmo de Richemont, Osberto filio Heruei, Ricardo de Heriat, Simone de Patishill, Justiciariis domini Regis, et multis aliis fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibidem presentibus.

Inter WILLELMUM DE MOHESDEN et AMICIAM uxorem suam, petentes, et WARINUM TIREL, et MABILIAM uxorem suam, tenentes.

De Parva DERTEFORD cum pertinenciis.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, et unde ipsa AMICIA petebat partem versus eamdem MABILIAM, sicut versus sororem suam primogenitam scilicet quod idem WILLELMUS et A et quietas clamaverunt de se, et de heredibus suis, totas duas partes predicte Derteford, in dominicis et terris lucrabilibus et redditibus et homagiis ndinis et in omnibus aliis rebus cum pertinenciis, et capitale mesuagium, et molendinum quod Rengerus molendarius tenuit. Tenenda ipsis War. . . .

Et pro hac dimissione et quieta clamancia, idem WARINUS et MABILIA dederunt et concederunt totam terciam partem predicte Derteford supradictum mesuagium et molendinum: Tenenda ipsis WILLELMO et AMICIE, et heredibus eorum, faciendo inde medietatem servicii quod totum illud feudum debet Isti vero homines, et tenementa, et homagia, et servicia eorum, sunt in tercia parte WILLELMI et AMICIE. Simon filius Heruei, et Felicia que fuit uxor [Willelmi de Porta, et Elena] que fuit uxor Hugonis clerici, et Robertus Armiger, et Agnes que fuit uxor Gaufridi Armigeri, et Elias Coleman, et

Elena que fuit uxor Willelmi fili . . . et [Alanus Vinetarius], et Eldred, et Alicia que fuit uxor HUGONIS molendinarii, et Reginaldus Fullonus, et Ricardus filius Mathei, et Simon clericus, de feudo unde ipse reddit decem et [octo denarios per annum et] in feudo Gerardi fabri decem denarios, salvo homagio quod inde facit ipse Gerardus WARINO et MABILIE, cum alio servicio, et tercia pars in molendino [ante portam]. Et pro tenementis, et homagiis, et serviceis Thome clerici, et Ricardi filii Orgar, ipse WARINUS et MABILIA dederunt WILLELMO et AMICIE in escambium, quatuor acras terre . . dominico suo, in TRUELINGE, et unam acram terre, de dominico suo, in GORSINDON, et praeter illud escambium habent idem WILLELMUS et AMICIA, de dominico, in partem suam, tredecim acras terre in predicta TRUELINGE propinquiores predicte GORSINDON, et tredecim acras terre in eadem GORSINDON versus orientem, et quinque acras et dimidiam terre in eadem TRUELINGE propinquiores KINGESLAND, et septem acras terre inter aquam et chiminum, et septem acras terre super chiminum propinquiores MAGNE DERTEFORD, et quinque acras de terra quam Robertus filius Philippi tenuit, versus orientem, et decem et octo acras terre in cultura Phoracr, versus orientem, et duas acras terre, una percha minus, in GENESTEIO, et novem acras alneti in Nordborc, versus West, et viam ad sequendum pasturam, et quatuor acras alneti in Sudborc, versus West, et septem acras [prati] in Flodmed.

Et pro ista dimissione, et quieta clamancia, fine, et concordia, ipse WARINUS et MABILIA adquietaverunt eundem WILLELMUM et AMICIAM, de quinquaginta libris sterlingorum versus RICARDUM DE HERIAT et ALICIAM uxorem suam, cui ALICIE, WILLELMUS DE GORUN, frater earundem AMICIE et MABILIE, vendidit totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis.

.... de Gorun —

William de
Gorun.

Warin Tirel = Mabilia.

William de = Amicia.
Mohesden.

Richard de Heriat = Alice.

V.—(7.)

[16th January, 1195–6, 7 Ric. I.]

(Gervas de Ofspringes delivers to Emma de Crevequer, a rent of two and a half marks in Harty, in dower, for which the said Emma quitclaims her claim of dower against him and Henry de Ofspringes, for ten librates of land, and thirty marks sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Hy-
larii, anno regni Regis Ricardi vij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Eliensi Archidiacono, magistro Thoma de Usseburn, Ricardo de Heriet, Simone de Pateshull, Ogero filio Ogeri, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter EMMAM DE CREUEQUER petentem, et GERVASIU M DE OFSPRINGES tenentem.

[De] Reditu duarum marcarum et dimidie, in HERTAIE.

Per HENRICUM DE OFSPRINGES, positum loco ipsius GERVASII, ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predictus GERVASIUS tradidit predicte EMME, predictum reddi-
tum, pro dote quoad vixerit.

Et pro hoc fine, et concordia, predicta EMMA quietas clamavit
x libratus terre,¹ et xxx marcas esterlingorum quas clamavit
versus eos in dotem.

VI.

[10th May, 1196, 7 Ric. I.]

(Thomas de Dene and Harlewin his brother (in a plea under a writ of right) quitclaim to Thomas de Godwinestone [*i.e.* Goodnestone, or Gun-
ston] one soling and a half of land in East Ratling, for which he gives
them six marks, and eighteen acres and a quarter in a field called Uik-
ham (to be held of said Thomas de Godwinestone by fourpence per
annum), and six marks sterling.)

. cordia facta, in Curia domini Regis apud West-

¹ *i.e.* Land worth £10 per annum.

monasterium, die Jovis proxima post Inventionem Sancte Crucis, anno regni Regis Ricardi vi^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, et G. Roffensi, Episcopis, H. Cantuariensi, et R. Herefordensi, et R. Elyensi Archidiaconis, Comite Rogerio Bigot, G. filio Petri, Osberto filio Hervei, Willelmo Heriet, Simone de Patishull, Thoma de Husebourne, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter THOMAM DE DENE et HARLEWINUM . . . petentes, et THOMAM DE GODWINESTONE, tenentem.

De una sollinga¹ terre et dimidia, cum pertinenciis, in ESTRETLING.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos . . . domini Regis, per breve de recto, quod predicti THOMAS et HERLEWINUS quietum clamaverunt in perpetuum, de se et heredibus suis, totum jus, et cladium suum quod clamaverunt, in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, in ESTRETLING, predicto Thome et heredibus suis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia, fine, et concordia, dedit predictus THOMAS DE GODWINESTONE predictis fratri ejus, xvij acras terre, et unam virgatam, cum pertinenciis, in campo qui appellatur UIKHAM,² tenendas in perpetuum ipsis et heredibus suis de . . . THOMA DE GODWINESTON, et heredibus suis, solvendo per annum iij^d, pro . . . servicio, in festo Sancti Michaelis. Et preterea, idem THOMAS DE GODWINESTONE . . . predictis Thome et HARLEWINO fratri ejus, vi marcas sterlingorum.

. . . de Dene =

Thomas de Dene.

Harlewin de Dene.

¹ Solinga, a Solin, a measure of land peculiar to Kent. In Doomsday we have, "In communi terra Sancti Martini sunt eccc acre et dim., quæ flunt duos solinos et dimid." Agard considers that *dim.* refers to "hundred," and not to "acre," which makes the passage tantamount to "450 acres being equal to two and a-half Solins;" thus the Solin would be 180 acres, but he considers it to be, "after English account," 216 acres, and "after Norman tale," 180 acres.

² Uikham? We have represented the three minimis with which the word commences, by *Ui*.

VII.—(5.)

[12th May, 1196, 7 Ric. I.]

(The Abbot and Convent of Boxley quitclaim to Osbert de Longehamp and Aveline his wife the land of Wenhella [*i.e.* Ovenhill], for which the said Osbert and Aveline give them six marks; also two shillings rent in Cuciddemill, so that the only claim of Osbert and Aveline therein shall be the “multura” of their house in Helinton [*i.e.* Allington]; also two shillings yearly from the land of Oxfred, from which Aveline’s ancestors only paid one shilling. They also release to the Abbot and Convent the right which they claimed in the houses of Paris, Archdeacon of Rochester, on the Thames, in London, and the right which they claimed in the tenement of the park-keepers of Boxley. They also grant to the monks the right of free fishing in the Medway opposite their land.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, dominica tercia post Pascham, anno regni Regis Ricardi vij^o.

. . . . et G. Roffensi, Episcopis, et R. Herefordensi, et R. Eliensi, Archidiaconis, Thoma de Husseburn, Osberto filio Hervic erd, tunc Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter R. ABBATEM de BOXLE, et Conventum et OSBERTUM DE LONGO CAMPO et AVELINAM uxorem ejus, tenentes, per eundem Osbertum, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De terra de [WENHELLA].

. . . . fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predictus ABBAS et CONVENTUS de BOXLE quietum clamaverunt prefatis OSBERTO et AVELINA, . . . suis totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in predicta terra de WENHELLA,¹ cum pertinenciuſ.

Et pro hac fine et concordia et quieta clamancia, et AVELINA uxor ejus, dederunt jam dicto ABBATI et CONVENTUI vj marcas sterlingorum. Et preterea, dederunt eis, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam, ij solidos de redditu in molendino de CUCIDDEMILLE, annuatim solvendos, ad ij terminos, scilicet, ad Pascham, medietatem, et aliam medietatem, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Ita quod OSBERTUS et AVELINA, vel heredes sui, nichil poterunt clamare in predicto molendino, nisi multeturam domus proprie de HELINTON.² Et si conquerantur

¹ This is the manor afterwards called Ovenhill, in Boxley.

² Allington Castle.

de non legitima multcura, Abbas predicti loci justiciabit molen-dinarios suos, super hoc, in Curia sua. Preterea dabunt annuatim, illi et heredes sui, prefatis ABBATI et CONVENTUI, ij solidos de terra de OXFORD, de qua antecessores predicte AVELINE dabant annuatim xij denarios. Quietum etiam clamaverunt prefatis ABBATI et CONVENTUI, a se et heredibus suis, totum jus quod dicebant se habere in domibus PARIDIS, Roffensis Archidiaconi, in LONDON, super Tamisiam, et etiam illud clamium et jus suum quod dicebant se habere in tenemento parcariorum de BOXELE. Preterea, concesserunt monachis libere et quiete pis-cari in Medweia contra terram suam.

Osbert de Longchamp = Aveline.¹

VIII.—(13.)

[23rd November, 1196, 8 Ric. I.]

(Galiana, widow of Ralph Fitz Gillobi, quitclaims to the Templars her right of dower in the land of La Lee, for three marks.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancte Cecilie, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Willelmo de Sancte Marie Ecclesia, Magistro Thoma de Husseburn, Ricardo de Heriet, Simone de Patishull, Ogero filio Ogeri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibidem presentibus.

Inter GALIANAM que fuit uxor RADULPHI filii GILLOBI,² peten-tem,³ et FRATRES MILITIE TEMPLI, tenentes.

De tota terra de LA LEE, quam predicta GALIANA clamat ut dotem ex dono predicti RADULPHI viri sui.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predicta GALIANA remisit et quietum clamavit totum jus et cla-

¹ Perhaps heiress of the De Alingtons.

² Gillobi? In the original there is a stroke over the terminating letters bi, indicating a contraction.

³ In the original it is "tenentem," but evidently a clerical error for "petentem."

mium suum quod habuit in predicta terra de LA LEE, de se, predictis fratribus et successoribus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predicti fratres dederunt predicte Galiane iij marcas argenti.

Ralph Fitz Gillobi = Galiana.
(dead) 1196. 1196.

IX.—(8.)

[22 April, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(Thomas de Esse quitclaims to William de Einesford twenty acres in Sardasse.)¹

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Martis secunda post octabas Pasche, anno regni Regidi octavo.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulfo Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi Archidiaconis, Magistro Thoma de Hussebourne, Heriet, Simone de Patishull, Ogero filio Ogeri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter WILLELMUM [DE EINES] FORD, petentem, per Petrum de Boteilles, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et THOMAM DE ESSE, tenentem.

De xx acris cum pertinentiis, in SARDASSE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus THOMAS DE ESSE remisit clamavit predicto WILLELMO DE EINESFORD, totum jus et clamium suum quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, in SARDAISSE, et heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus WILLELMUS DE EINESFORD dedit prenominato THOME DE ESSE xxx solidos.

¹ Perhaps the district which is now called South Ash, or in the vernacular, Soudaisse.

X.—(9.)

[22 April, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(Walter de Petraponte [Pierrepont] grants to his mother Lucy, one yoke in Shepey, called Stapendun, and one yoke in Detling, called Manesland, and three acres in Detling, and ten acres of pasture in the tenure of Boxley, and twelve acres in the same tenure, for life, for her dower. She is to hold the yoke in Shepey, of Lady Alice Picot, by the service of the ninth part of a knight's-fee; and the yoke in Detling, of William de Detlinge, by one mark per annum; and the three acres in Detling, of the said William de Detlinge, by two pence per annum; and the ten acres of pasture in the tenure of Boxley, of the Canons of [Rochester] by twelve pence per annum; and the twelve acres in the tenure of Boxley, of the monks of Boxley, by three shillings per annum; and the twenty acres in the tenure of Boxley, of Vital de Horepole and Ernulph his brother, by five shillings and two ploughs per annum. And if Walter de Pierrepont be unable to warrant these lands to his mother Lucy, he shall make an exchange with her in his land in Stansted in Kent or Elinton in Sussex. After her death the said lands to revert to Walter de Pierrepont. For this grant she is to pay the said Walter a pair of spurs per annum.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Alphegi, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o, ad scaccarium Pasche.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, R. Londonensi, G.¹ Wintonensi, Episcopis, R. Archidiacono Herefordensi, Magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Simone Pateshull, Ricardo de Heriot, Ogero filio Ogeri, tunc Justiciariis domini Regis, et coram aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter WALTERUM DE PETRAPONTE, tenentem, et LUCIAM DE PETRAPONTE, matrem suam, petentem.

De uno jugo terre in SCAPEIA, quod vocatur STAPENDUN; et de uno jugo terre in DETLINGES, quod vocatur MANESLAND; et de tribus acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in predicta villa de DETLINGES; et de decem acris pasture in tenura de BOXLE; et de xij acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem tenura de BOXLE; et de viginti acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in eadem tenura de BOXLE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in Curia domini Regis, scilicet quod predictus WALTERUS DE PETRAPONTE concessit predicte LUCIE matri sue, omnes predictas terras, cum pertinentiis, tenendas tota . . . sua, ut dotem suam, sine omni vexatione. Ita,

¹ Godfrey de Lucy.

tamen, quod ipsa LUCIA tenebit predictum jugum terre, in SCAPEIA, de Domina ALICIA PICOT, et heredibus endo inde, per manum predicti WALTERI, servicium none partis feodi unius militis; et predictum jugum terre de DETLINGES tenebit ipsa LUCIA DE [WILLELMO DE] DETLINGE, et heredibus suis, reddendo inde eidem WILLELMO, per annum, unam marcam argenti, per manum predicti WALTERI DE PETRAPONTE, pro omni servicio, eidem WILLELMO DE heredibus suis, pertinente; et predictas tres acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in villa de DETLINGES, tenebit eadem LUCIA de predicto WILLELMO DE DETLINGES, reddendo atim, duos denarios pro omni servicio; et predictas decem acras pasture, in tenura de BOXLE, tenebit predicta LUCIA de Canonicis de¹ reddendo inde eis, annuatim, xij^d pro omni servicio, per manum predicti WALTERI; et predictas xij acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in tenura de BOXLE, tenebit eadem LUCIA de monachis de BOXLE, reddendo inde eis, annuatim, tres solidos pro omni servicio, per manum predicti WALTERI; et predictas xx acras terre, cum pertinentiis, in tenura de BOXLE, tenebit eadem LUCIA de VITALE DE HOREPOLE, et ERNULFO fratre suo, et heredibus eorum, reddendo inde eis, annuatim, v solidos et duos vomeres, pro omni servicio, per manum predicti WALTERI.

Et sciendum est, quod predictus WALTERUS DE PETRAPONTE debet warantizare omnes prenominatas terras, cum pertinentiis, predicte LUCIE matri sue, ut dotem suam. Et si illas terras ei warantizare non posset, idem WALTERUS faciet excambium ei, in terra sua de STANSTED in Kent, vel in terra sua de ELINTON in Sudsex, ubi ipsa maluerit. Et post mortem predicte LUCIE, omnes predictas terras² cum pertinentiis redibunt solas et quietas in manum predicti WALTERIDE PETRAPONTE, sine aliquo retine mento.

Et pro hac concessione, et hac finali concordia, predicta LUCIA reddet annuatim predicto WALTERO unum par calcarium precii quatuor denariorum, ad Pascham nomine redditus.

.... de Petraponte = Lucy.
(dead) 1197 1197.

Walter de Petraponte.
1197.

¹ Perhaps "de Roffa."

² Sic.

XI.—(14.)

[22nd April, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(William de Plumton quitclaims to the Abbot of Boxley and his successors all his land in Sherenden, to hold of him and his heirs, in pure and perpetual alms, for one gold besant.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Martis secunda post octabas Pasche, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radolpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi, Archidiaconis, Magistro Thoma de Husseburn, Ricardo de Heriet, Simone de Patishull, Ogero¹ filio Hervei, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter ROBERTUM ABBATEM DE BUXLEE, petentem, per Johannem confratrem suum, positum loco suo, ad lucrandum vel perden-dum, et WILLELMUM DE PLUMTON, tenentem.

De tota terra quam habuit, cum pertinentiis, in SHERENDEN.²

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predictus WILLELMUS remisit et quietum clamavit predicto ABBATI, et successoribus suis, totum jus et clamum suum quod habuit in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, in SHORENDEN, de se, et heredibus suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine, et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus ABBAS dedit prenominato WILLELMO, unum bisantium aureum.

XII.—(10.)

[28th April, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(John de Tresgoz, and Henry and Thomas his brothers, quitclaim to Robert de Leiburn, three parts of one carucate in Mere, for which the said Robert de Leiburn gives them all his land of Rokelee, to them and their heirs, to hold of him and his heirs, by the free service of a quarter of a knight's-fee, except his land of Bugkinden, and the meadows and

¹ Sic in Record, for "Osberto."

² The manor of Sharnden in Elmley, in Shepey; there was however another Sharnden in Edenbridge.

wood of Bugkinden, which remain to said Robert de Leiburn and his heirs.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Lune proxima ante Inventionem Sancte Crucis, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

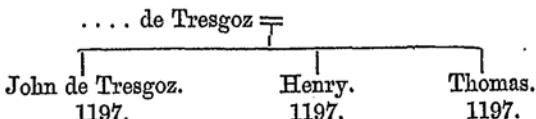
Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi, Archidiaconis, Magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Ricardo de Heriet, Simone de Patishull, Ogero filio Ogeri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter JOHANNEM DE TRESGOZ, et HENRICUM, et THOMAM, fratres suos, petentes, et ROBERTUM DE [LEI] BOURN, tenentem.

De tribus partibus j carucate tere, cum pertinentiis, in MERE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti JOHANNES DE TRESGOZ, et HENRICUS et THOMAS, fratres sui, remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt prenominato ROBERTO DE LEIBURN, totum jus et clamium suum quod habuerunt in predicta terra, cum pertinentiis, in MERE, de ipsis et heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus ROBERTUS dedit predictis JOHANNI DE TRESGOZ et HENRICO et THOME, fratribus suis, totam terram suam de ROKELEE, cum pertinentiis, tenendam ipsis et heredibus suis, de se et heredibus suis, per liberum servitium quarte partis feodi j militis, exceptis terra sua de BUGKINDEN, et pratis et bosco de BUGKINDEN, que remanent predicto ROBERTO et heredibus suis.



¹ By entries on the Pipe Roll, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 Ric. I., it would seem that Amy Tresgoz was mother to Robert de Leyborne.

XIII.—(16.)

[4th May, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(Sinoth Cgnophelaster quitclaims from himself and his heirs, to the six brothers Turstan, Ralph, Walter, Hamo, Matthew, and Adam, the half of thirty-three acres in Rodmersham. One acre under the garden of Hoppekamell, shall remain in the brothers' half, to them and their heirs for ever. The other half, and the capital messuage therein, and four acres which Humphrey Arblaster held of them and their heirs, to remain to said Sinoth and his heirs for ever. Each party to be answerable for the foreign service to which their own medietyes are liable.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die dominica proxima post Invencionem Crucis, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi, Archidiaconis, Magistro Thoma de Husburn, Ricardo de Heriet, Osberto filio Herveii, Simone de Pateshill, Ogero filio Ogeri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter TURSTANUM, et RADULPHUM, et WALTERUM, et HAMONEM, et MATHEUM, et ADAM, petentes, per Turstanum et Walterum fratres suos, positos loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et SINOTH CGNOPEHALSTER, tenentem.

De xxxij acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in RODMARESHAM.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus SINOTH remisit et quietam clamavit prenominatis fratribus, medietatem tocius predicte terre; scilicet, xvij acras terre et dimidiā; in RODMARESHAM. Et in medietate predictorum fratrum remanebit j acra sub gardino de HOPPEKAMELL,¹ de se et heredibus suis, ipsis et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum. Et alia medietae predicte terre remanebit predicto SINOTH, et capitale mesuagium quod est in medietate sua, et iij^{or} acre quas Umfridus Arblaster tenuit de ipsis et heredibus eorum, ipsi SINOTH et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Et predicti fratres defendant partem suam de forinseco servicio. Et predictus SINOTH defendet partem suam de forinseco servicio.²

¹ Perhaps for Hoppekar mill,—but P if the word be not ‘Hopthekamell.’

² i. e. The services due to the King. “Dici possunt forinseca, quia pertinent ad dominum Regem, et non ad dominum capitem. Quandoque enim nominantur forinseca, large sumpto vocabulo, quoad servitium domini

XIV.—(12.)

[4th June, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(The apportionment of half a knight's-fee in the manor of Fleet, near Richborough, between Elias de Bello Campo and Constance Bolebec his wife, plaintiffs, and Ruellinus de Abrincis, tenant. This Ruellinus probably was either the husband or son of the sister of Constance Bolebec, and the two ladies were coheiresses.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi . . . Magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Ricardo de Heriet, Osberto filio Hervei, Simone de Patishill, Ogero filio Ogeri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter ELIAM DE BELLO CAMPO, et CONSTANCIA BOLEBEC uxorem suam, petentes, et RUELLINUM DE ABRINCIS, tenentem.

De dimidio feodo unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in FLETES.¹

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod medietas tocius dimidii feodi militis predicti, in omnibus rebus, cum dominatu remanet ELY² predicto, et CUSTANCIE uxori sue, et heredibus eorum: Scilicet, capitale mesuagium, et tota terra que est infra muros de RATTEBURG,² et una acra que est extra muros versus meridiem occidentalis introitus muri, et orientalis pars campi qui vocatur CNOLLA, et septentrionalis pars campi qui est versus septentrionem a campo prenominato de CNOLLA, et septentrionalis pars campi qui vocatur CLAURE, et meridianalis pars campi qui est versus meridiem a spinis, et septen-

Regis, quandoque scutagia, quandoque servitium domini Regis, et ideo *forinsecum* dici potest, quia fit et capitur *foris*, sive extra servitium quod fit domino capitali."—Bracton, lib. ii. cap. 16. There are instances, however, in which "forinsecum servitium" seems to have belonged to others than the King; perhaps in that case it is the service for which the tenant of the mean Lord is liable to the chief or paramount Lord, or the service which the Lord could claim from his tenants to perform on some other of his manors than that within which they resided. But there seems much uncertainty about it; at all events, as in scutage, it was not a fixed, but an irregular and uncertain service.

¹ i. e. The manor of Fleet, near Richborough, in the parish of Ash.

² P Racceburg—Richborough.

trionalis pars campi qui est versus septentrionem a HOGA, et meridionalis pars campi qui vocatur NALLIS,¹ et occidentalis pars campi qui vocatur SCANTEGA, et occidentalis pars campi qui est versus septentrionem a via que se extendit ad muros de RATTEBURG, et meridionalis pars campi qui est versus meridiem a muro de RATTEBURG, et orientalis pars campi qui vocatur STALDINGBURGA, et meridionalis pars HOGE,²—et occidentalis pars et septentrionalis pars campi qui vocatur STEPATRA,³ et occidentalis pars unius acre que est versus meridiem a domibus Domine ISABELLE.

Preterea, isti homines remanent predicto ELYE et CUSTANCIE, uxori sue, et heredibus eorum; se Settlee, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio; Estrilda uxor Wlf,⁴ cum omni tenemento suo et servicio; Lucas et Philippus filii Wlf, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio; Nicholas filius Wimundi, cum x acris tenimenti sui, et cum ad x acras pertinet; Jordanus de Flete, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, excepta medietate servicii quod debet de Averagio;⁵ Erdricus le Sauner, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio. Et medietas servicii Walteri Hassard, scilicet, de orientali parte tenimenti sui, et de servicio Alicie Andegavensis, iij^d et obolus; et dimidium servicii Rogeri Bulege, et de redditu Librici f Ricardi, iiij^d et obolus et quadrans.

Et RUE[LLINO] ABRINCIS, et heredibus suis, remanet mesuagium suum in campo qui est versus meridiem a spinis, et tota terra ubi spine sunt, scilicet, de predicto dimidio feodo unius militis, pertinet RUELL[INO] de ABRINCIS proxime molendino. Et occidentalis pars campi qui vocatur CNOLLA, et meridionalis pars campi qui est versus septentrionem a campo prenominato de CNOLLE, et meridionalis pars onalis pars campi qui est versus meridiem a spinis, et meridionalis pars campi qui est versus septentrionem a HOGA, et septentrionalis pars campi qui vocatur NOLL, et orientalis pars campi alis pars campi qui est versus septentrionem a via que se extendit ad muros de RATTEBURG, et septentrionalis pars campi qui est versus meridiem a muro de RATTEBURG, et alis pars campi qui vocatur STALDINGBURGA, et septentrionalis

¹ ? Nollis, *i. q.* Cnolla.

² ? Hoge:—the word is almost obliterated.

³ ? Scapatra.

⁴ ? Wlsi.

⁵ *Averagium* was the cart-service due from tenants to their lord; *i. e.* service of carriage with their beasts (*averis*) at certain specified seasons.

pars Hoge, et orientalis pars Pasture, et meridionalis pars campi qui vocatur STEPATRA,¹ et orientalis pars unius acre que est versus meridiem a domibus

Preterea, Alanus de Berelinge remanet Ruellenno de Abrincis, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, et Albrea uxor Godwini, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, et Willelmus le Scot, cum omni tenemento Humfridus et Rogerus filii Wlwini, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, Hugo filius Elurici, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, et homagium Nicholai filii Wimundi de v sunt versus septentrionem, juxta campum qui vocatur Scantega, Matheus filius Osberti, cum omni tenemento suo et servicio, et dimidium servicii et redditus Walteri Hasard, scilicet, de occidentali et de servicio Alicie Andegavensis, ij^d et obolus, et dimidium servicium Rogeri de Bulege, et de tenemento Edrici² filii Ricardi, j^d et ij quadrantes, et ij galline, et medietas servicii . . . da scilicet, . . . debet de averagio.

Et sciendum est, quod tota medietas in mariscis et salinis, cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, que pertinent ad predictum dimidium feodum unius militis, remanet ELYE DE BELLO CAMPO et uxori sue, et heredibus eorum; et altera medietas remanet RUELLINO de ABRINCIS, et heredibus suis, cum omnibus pertinenciis; et forstallum quod est ante portam Curie est inter

ELIAS DE BELLO CAMPO cepit homagium predicti RUELLINI de omnibus prescriptis tenementis que eidem RUELLINO remanent, tenenda ipsi RUELLINO et heredibus suis, de predicto ELIA et CUSTANCIA uxore sua, et de heredibus suis, . . . per servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia dedit predictus RUELLINUS DE ABRINCIS, ELIE DE BELLO CAMPO, et CUSTANCIE uxori sue, decem marcas argenti.

Elias de Bello Campo = Constance Bolebec.

¹ P Seepatra.

² Sic, "Edrici," not "Libriki," *ut supra*.

XV.

[6th June, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(Oliver de Arden and Isabella his wife, formerly wife of Simon de Godinton, release and quitclaim to Stephen de Godinton [probably son of said Simon and Isabella] her claim for her third part in his lands at Godinton and Hudimere, for which the said Stephen grants them, for her dower, thirty shillings rent in the lands and men of Godinton and Hudimere for life, for forty shillings.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi, Archidiaconis, Magistro Thoma de Husseburn, Ricardo de Heriet, Osberto filio Hervei, Simone de Pateshill, Ogero filio Ogeri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter OLIVERUM DE ARDEN et ISABELLAM uxorem suam, petentes, et STEPHANUM DE GODINTON, tenentem.

De toto feodo SIMONIS DE GODINTON, qui fuit maritus ipsius ISABELLE, quod est in GODINTON et HUDIMERE, unde ipsa ISABELLA clamabat terciam partem suam de predicto feodo, ex dono prefati SIMONIS quondam viri sui.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus . . . et ISABELLA uxor sua, remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt prenominato STEPHANO, et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamum suum quod habuerunt in predicta tercia parte feodi prenominati, quam ipsa ISABELLA clamabat in dotem de ipsis in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus STEPHANUS dedit et concessit prenominate ISABELLE et OLIVERO viro suo, xxx solidos redditus, in terris et in hominibus, in GODINTON et HUDIMERE, sub nomine dotis, in vitam predicte ISABELLE, salvo servicio domini Regis. Scilicet, xxv solidos et vj^d redditus in GODINTON, et iij solidos et vj^d redditus in HU DIMERE.

Et hic est redditus de GODINTON qui remanet ipsi ISABELLE et OLIVERO viro suo:—Scilicet, de terra Here . . . xl^d et obolus, et de terra Radulphi fratris ejusdem, xl^d et obolus, et de terra Eilurici fratris eorundem, xl^d et obolus, et de terra Ro-

berti filii Radulphi et Henrici fratris sui, xxvij^d et obolus, et de terra Ricardi Wallensis, ij^s, et de terra Reginaldi de Tenilland xxxij^d et quadrans, et de terra Simonis filii Stephani, vij^d et quadrans, et de terra Radulphi filii Sansonis, ij^s et iij oboli, et de terra Edwardi de Ponte, xix^d, et de terra Lefseti, iiiij^s.

De HUDEMERE, de terra Sansonis del Broc, iiijs et vj^d.

Et sciendum est, quod post obitum ipsius Isabelle, predicti xxx solidi redditus, in terris et in hominibus, redibunt prenomi- nato Stephano et heredibus suis.

Et preterea, pro hoc fine et concordia, dedit predictus STEPHANUS prenominato OLIVERO et ISABELLE uxori sue xl^s esterlin-gorum.

Simon de Godinton ¹ Isabella ² Oliver de Arden.
(dead) 1197. 1197. 1197.

XVI.—(11.)

[9th June, 1197, 8 Ric. I.]

(Benedict de Dapphehese, plaintiff, quitclaims to Adam Escabi, tenant, and his heirs, all right in a rent of sixteen shillings and tenpence in Langesstrod, in a recognizance of Mortdaunccestor.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Lune proxima post octabas Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi viij^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Elyensi, Archidiaconis, Magistro Thoma de Husseburn, Ricardo de Heriet, Osberto filio Hervei, Simone de Pateshill geri, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter BENEDICTUM DE DAPPHESE, petentem, et ADAM ESCABI, tenentem.

De vj solidis, et itus in LANGESSTROD.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris¹ summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus BENEDICTUS

¹ "The writ of Mortdaunccestor lieth, where my father, or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, or nephew or niece, die seized of any lands, tene- ments, or rents, or of a corody or other rents, as hens and capons, issuing out of other lands of an estate in fee-simple; now if a stranger after their

quietum clamavit predicto ADE ESCABI et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium suum quod habuit in predictis vj solidis et x denariis redditus de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus ADAM ESCABI dedit prefato BENEDICTO xxiv. . . .

XVII.—(18.)

[19th October, 1197, 9 Ric. I.]

(Reginald de Cornhell and Matilda his wife quitclaim from themselves and their heirs to Roger, the Abbot of St. Augustine, and the Convent thereof, their claim to the Stewardship of the said Abbey, for which the said Abbot and Convent have given the said Reginald and Matilda eighty marks, and fifty acres of land lying between the Park of Littlebourne and Wotton, to be held to them and their heirs, of the said Abbot and Convent, by the free service of twelve pence per annum.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis, apud Westmonasterium, vj^o die post translationem Sancti Edwardi, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Randolphio Herefordensi, Ricardo Eliensi, Archidiaconis, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Ricardo de Heriet, Simone de Pateshull, Osberto filio Hervei, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter REGINALDUM DE CORNHELL,¹ et MATILDAM uxorem suam, per ipsum Reginaldum, positum in loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, petentes, et ROGERUM ABBATEM DE SANCTO AUGUSTINO, CANTUARIE, et ejusdem loci Conventum, tenentes.

De Senescancia ejusdem Abbattie, cum pertinenciis.

deaths abate [i.e. intrude between and hold illegal possession] in that land, rent, or profit, I, who am his heir, shall have this writ of assize of Mortdauncesto."—Fitzherbert, De Natura Brev. 195, C.

This writ directed the sheriff to summon a jury or assize, who were to view the land in question and recognize whether such ancestor had been seized thereof on the day of his death, and whether the defendant were next of kin; soon after which the Judges came down by the Royal commission to take the recognition of assize: when, if these points were found in the affirmative, the law immediately transferred the possession from the tenant to the defendant. (Blackstone, vol. iii., p. 194, ed. 1857.)

¹ It is "Cornh" in original.

Hoc est fidei Concordia factum in Cuspidi domo apud Westm. die lxxiiij. festi sancti lucas anno
domini Mccccxliii. Comitatu Cantebricano. Et id Descendens prie duci iurabat magno. Thomas de
Husseyne. prie de Verger. Simone de pateshull. Osberto filio Berney iustice. Et aliis fidelibus duci factis
ibido eae plementis; hinc salutis fili peti patrem. p. Willmo de Brochha posuit in loco suo ad huncendu ut pone
et philip de danmaston et lecua de chadefeld uxoris suarum concessit de viii. decimis pateretur pene in succure. Et de
Cuspidi aquae q. interquaque sollebit duci in pate illo. Vnde placuit ut eos in pate Cuspidi scilicet est placi
philip datur et lecua uxoris suarum recognovit pate. Et filio peti pate pate ac pene esse iustificari
fendit suu. Et concesserunt p. lecua et hedib; eoz. pate et q. hedib; suis cunctis pate pate aquae esse in
pate illo quidem ad eos pene. Et p. h. p. recognoscit concessione. pate. fili peti concessit pate. p. h.
datur et lecua et q. hedib; eoz. Tunc pate pate. cu pene tenendum de se et hedib; suis. q.
petenti p. libra regimur. v. sit p. annu p. omni servicio ad festu sancti michelis plorundos.

L
anc

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti REGINALDUS, et MATILDA uxor sua, remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt prenominato ROGERO ABBATI, et ejusdem loci Conventui, totum jus, et clamium suum quod habuerunt in predicta Senescancia prenominate Abbatie, cum pertinenciis, de eis et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predicti ROGERUS Abbas, et Conventus, dederunt prefatis REGINALDO et MATILDE uxori sue, quaterviginti marcas argenti, et quinquaginta acres terre, cum pertinenciis, que jacent inter parcum de LITTLEBURNE et WOLTUN,¹ quas CLERENBAUD² tradidit Hamoni filio Rogeri, tenendas ipsi REGINALDO DE CORNEHELL, et MATILDE uxori sue, et heredibus eorum, de prenominato ROGERO Abbatie et ejusdem loci Conventu, per liberum servicium xij^d per annum, pro omni servicio, ad festum Sancti Michaelis persolvendorum.

Reginald de Cornhell = Matilda.

XVIII.—(24.)

[20 October, 1197, 9 Ric. I.]

(Philip Danmartin and Lecia de Chelesfeld his wife, acknowledge to Geoffrey Fitz Piers eight acres of meadow in Sutton, and the watercourse therein, as his right and fee; for which the said Geoffrey Fitz Piers grants to the said Philip Danmartin and Lecia his wife, and their heirs, the said meadow, to hold of him and his heirs, by the free service of five shillings per annum.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Lune post festum Sancti Luce Evangeli, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^o.

Coram H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Eliensi, Archidiaconis, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Ricardo de Heriet, Simone de Pateshull, Osberto filio Hersei, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus dicti Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter GALFRIDUM filium PETRI, petentem, per Willelmum de Wrotham, positum in loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et

¹ Walton is a manor in Littlebourne.

² Clerenbaud was the Abbot obtruded by the King on the Convent in 1163, and deposed in 1173.

PHILIPPUM de DANMARTIN et LECIAM de CHELESFELD uxorem suam, tenentes.

De viij acris prati, cum pertinentiis, in SUTTUNE, et de cursu aque qui antiquitus solebat currere in prato illo.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti PHILIPPUS DANMARTIN et LECIA uxor sua recognoverunt predicto GALFRIDO filio PETRI, predictum pratum cum pertinentiis, esse jus suum et feodium suum. Et concesserunt, pro se et heredibus eorum, predicto GALFRIDO et heredibus suis, cursum predice aque esse in prato illo, quantum ad eos pertinet.

Et pro hac recognitione et concessione predictus GALFRIDUS filius PETRI concessit predictis PHILIPPO DANMARTIN and LECIE uxori ejus, et heredibus eorum, totum predictum pratum cum pertinentiis, tenendum de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium v solidorum per annum, pro omni ser-vicio, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, persolvendorum.¹

Philip de Danmartin = Lecia de Chelesfeld.

XIX.—(20.)

[14 November, 1197, 9 Ric. I.]

(Geoffrey Fitz Piers quitclaims to Fulco the Abbot, and the Convent of Lesnes, his right of pasture in North Ocholte, which the said Geoffrey claimed to be the common pasture of Sutton; for which the said Abbot and Convent, with consent of said Geoffrey, give to William de Wrotham and his heirs thirty acres in Ocholte, lying between Le Haec and the land of Simon le Hert, to be held of said Abbot and Convent for ever, by one pound of cummin per annum.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Sancti Bricii, anno regni Regis Ricardi nono.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Eliensi, Archidiaconis, magistro Thoma

¹ By a reference to the accompanying facsimile, it will be seen that to each Fine the name of the county to which it relates is added at the foot, and at the top of the Fine are portions of letters, the remainder of them being on the counterpart, which was cut off and delivered to the parties, the cut being made through the centre of the letters, as in the foil and counterfoil of bankers' cheques, for future verification.

de Husseburne, Ricardo de Herierd, Willelmo de Waren, Justiciariis, et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter GALFRIDUM filium PETRI, petentem, per Willelmum de Wrotham, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et FOLCONEM ABBATEM, et Conventum de LESNES, tenentes.

De pastura in NORD OCHOLTE,¹ quam ipse GALFRIDUS clamabat esse communem pasturam de SUTTUNE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus GALFRIDUS filius PETRI remisit et quietum clamavit predictis ABBATI et Conventui de LESNES, pro amore Dei, et beate Marie, et beati Thome Martiris, et omnium Sanctorum Dei, totum jus et clamium suum quod habuit in predicta pastura, de se et de heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predicti Abbas et Conventus dederunt, concensu et voluntate predicti GALFRIDI, prefato WILLELMO de WROTHAM et heredibus suis, triginta acres terre in OCHOLT, tenendas de predictis Abbatie et Conventu in perpetuum, per liberum servicium unius libre cumini per annum, pro omni servicio, ad festum Sancti Michaelis reddendum. Et ille predicte triginta acre sunt inter le HAEC et terram SIMONIS le HERT.

XX.—(22.)

[15 November, 1197, 9 Ric. I.]

(Henry de Scornes, in a recognizance of Mort'd'Ancestor, remises to James and Thomas, sons of the late Robert de Fugeleston, all claim in one and a half yoke, less three acres and one perch, in Cobham, and in two acres and a half of meadow in Shorne, and in one yoke in Hoo, and in the service of one yoke in East Herting, and in seventeen acres in Cobham, which were Robert de Heested's; for which they give to said Henry thirty-five marks, and he promises never to plead, with Emma de Duneleia, against them, for the lands whereof he has called the said Emma to warranty.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi nono.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Eliensi, Archidiaconis, magistro Thoma

¹ The manor of Ocholte was in Knockholt parish, into which the manor of Sutton extended.

de Husseburne, Willelmo de Warene, Ricardo de Herierd, Osberto filio Heruei, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter JACOBUM de FUGELESTON, et THOMAM fratrem suum, pertinentes, et HENRICUM de SCORNES, tenentem.

De j jugo¹ et dimidio, tribus acris et una perca minus, cum pertinentiis, in COBBEHAM, et de duabus acris et dimidia prati in SCORNES,² et de j jugo terre in Ho,³ cum pertinentiis, et de servicio j jugi terre in EAST HERSTING, cum pertinentiis, et de xvij acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in COBBEHAM, que fuerunt ROBERTI DE HECSTED.

Unde recognicio de morte ROBERTI de FUGELESTON, patris eorundem JACOBI et THOME, summonita fuit in prefata Curia, scilicet quod prefatus HENRICUS remisit ipsis, scilicet JACOBO et THOME et heredibus eorum, de se et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predictis terris.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognicione et quieto clamio, predicti JACOBUS et THOMAS dederunt eidem HENRICO xxxv marcas argenti. Et predictus HENRICUS fideliter eis in Curia domini Regis promisit quod nunquam contra eos, cum EMMA de DUNELEIA placitabit de terris unde predictam EMMAM vocavit ad warantum.

Robert de Fugeleston =
Dead 1197.

James de Fugeleston.
1197.

Thomas.
1197

¹ In the Domesday survey, the Jugum, or a "Yoke" of land, like "Solin," is confined to Kent. Matthew Paris and other writers would seem to consider "Jugum" as equivalent to a "Hide." In one passage in Domesday, the Jugum is made equal to half a Carucate, and in another to the fourth of a Solin. The Carucate varied according to the soil, it being as much as a plough could till in a year. Mr. Morgan (in his learned treatise, 'England under the Norman Occupation,' p. 39) says—" 'Jugum terræ,' a yoke of land, in Domesday, containeth half a ploughland (Co. Litt. 5 a). It may be the measure called a *wist* in the 'Battle Abbey Book,' containing forty-eight acres, set by the perch of sixteen feet (B. A. B. 19)." Uncertainty, however, must still rest upon our inquiries; for in these early times, when

² i.e. Shorne.

³ i.e. Hoo.

XXI.—(17.)

[18 November, 1197, 9 Ric. I.]

(Amisius de Bidinden quitclaims to William the Capellan and his heirs, one and a half yoke of land in the tenure of Aldington, in Romney Marsh ; the said William and his heirs to pay one shilling per annum to said Amisius for all service due to the Archbishop of Canterbury. For this quit-claim the said William gives the said Amisius forty-six marks.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^o.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Radulpho Herefordensi, Ricardo Eliensi, Archidiaconis, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Willelmo de Warenne, Ricardo de Herierde, Osberto, filio Heruei, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter WILLELMUM Capellatum, petentem, et AMISIUM de BIDINDEN, tenentem.

De uno jugo terre et dimidio, cum pertinentiis, in tenemento de ALDINTON, in marisco de ROMENELL.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predictus AMISIUS quietam clamavit, predicto WILLELMO et heredibus suis, totam predictam terram, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et idem WILLELMUS et heredes sui, reddent eidem AMISIO et heredibus suis, xij denarios annuatim, pro omni servicio salvo servicio domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, medietatem, scilicet, ad medium Quadragesimam, et medietatem, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, super idem tenementum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, idem WILLELMUS dedit predicto AMISIO quadraginta sex marcas argenti. Et idem AMISIUS et heredes sui, warantizabunt predictam terram, predicto WILLELMO et heredibus suis, contra omnes homines.

the denominations of many of the different measures of land were taken from the extent of work which could be done in a given period, varying necessarily with the nature of the soil, it is impossible to assign the measurement in any given case with exactness.

XXII.—(26.)

[16 April, 1198, 9 Ric. I.]

(Nicholas Fitz Baldwin quitclaims to the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, three acres between Worthgate and the Hospital of St. James, for one besant.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Jovis proxima post xv dies Pasche, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^o.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Eliensi Archidiacono, magistro Thoma de Husseburn, Ricardo de Herierd, Osberto filio Heruei, Johanne de Gestliges, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter NICHOLAUM filium BALDEWINI, petentem, et PRIOREM CANTUARIE, tenentem, per Stephanum de Berkinge, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De tribus acris terre, cum pertinentiis, inter WRTGATE et Hospitalem SANCTI JACOBI.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus NICHOLAUS remisit et quietum clamavit predicto PRIORI et Conventui, totum jus et clarium suum quod habuit in predictis tribus acris terre, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus PRIOR dedit predicto NICHOLAO unum besantium.

XXIII.—(21.)

[1 June, 1198, 9 Ric. I.]

No. 1. *Division of Simon de Chelesfeld's Estate among the three Coheiresses.*

(Philip de Damartin and Lecia his wife, grant to their nephew Thomas Escollant, son of Alice, eldest daughter of Simon de Chelesfeld (and sister of said Lecia) one hundred shillings rent in Chelesfeld, during the life of Juliana, mother of said Lecia; after the death of said Juliana, the said Thomas and his heirs shall hold as much of the land of Farnigham as is within the parish of Horton, which Juliana holds in dower, as of the gift of her late husband Simon de Chelesfeld; and then the said one hundred shillings rent in Chelesfeld shall revert to said Philip and Lecia and the heirs of said Lecia. Moreover, the said Philip and Lecia grant to the said Thomas and his heirs, one of the two knight's-fees which John de Godin-

ton holds of the fee of the said Simon de Chelesfeld, viz. half in Farnborough and half in Strood; and half a knight's-fee in Caldecote which the said Philip holds of the same fee; and the third part of a knight's-fee which Reginald Flemeng holds in Farnborough, to be received from the hands of the said Juliana during her life, being of her dower, and after her death, from the hands of the said Reginald and his heirs. For this, the said Thomas and his heirs quitclaim to said Philip and Lecia, and the heirs of said Lecia, all the surplusage of his claim, and Philip and Lecia give to said Thomas twelve marks.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Lune proxima post xv dies Pentecoste, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^o.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Eliensi Archidiacono, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Willelmo de Warenne, Ricardo de Herierd, Osberto filio Heruei, Johanne de Gestliges, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter THOMAM ESCOLLANT filium ALICIE primogenite filie SIMONIS de CHELESFELD, petentem, et PHILIPPUM de DANMARTIN et LECIAM uxorem suam et materteram predicti THOME, tenentes.

De tota tercia parte terre que fuit predicti SIMONIS, scilicet, de feodis v militum.

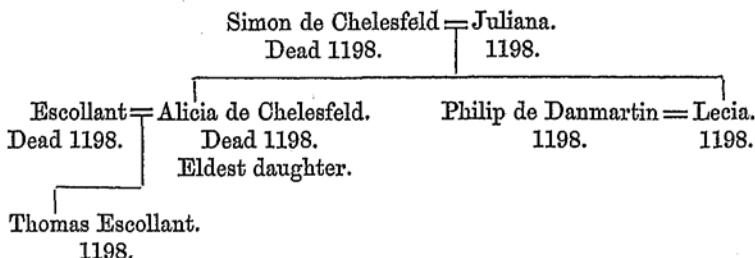
Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti PHILIPPUS et LECIA concesserunt ipsi THOME, centum solidos redditus in CHELESFELD, tenendos ad vitam JULIANE matris predice LECIE. Et post decessum ipsius JULIANE, predictus THOMAS et heredes sui tenebunt terram de FERNIGEHAM, cum pertinentiis suis, quantum est infra parochiam de HORTON, quam JULIANA tenet in dotem suam, de dono SIMONIS de CHELESFELD, quondam viri sui; et tunc revertentur ad ipsos PHILIPPUM et LECIAM, et ad heredes ipsius LECIE, predicti c solidi redditus in CHELESFELD quieti de ipso THOMA, et heredibus suis.

Et preterea, idem PHILIPPUS et LECIA concesserunt ipsi THOME, et heredibus suis, servicium unius militis, de illis duobus militibus quos JOHANNES de GODINTON tenet de feodo predicti SIMONIS de CHELESFELD, scilicet, dimidium in FERNIBERGE,¹ et dimidium in STRODES, et servicium dimidii militis in CALDECOTE, quod idem PHILIPPUS tenet de eodem feodo; et servicium tercie partis j militis quod REGINALDUS FLEMENG tenet in FRENIBERGE,¹ recipi-

¹ Ferniberge and Freniberge, i.e. Farnborough. Caldecote was in Chels-

endum per manum predicte JULIANE, in vita sua, quia est de dote sua; et, post dececessum ipsius JULIANE, per manum predicti REGINALDI, et heredum suorum.

Et pro hoc fine et donacione predictus THOMAS, et heredes sui, quietum clamaverunt predictis PHILIPPI et LECIE, et hereditibus ipsius LECIE, totum superplusagium de clamio suo. Et pro hoc fine, predictus PHILIPPUS et LECIA dederunt ipsi THOME xij marcas argenti.



XXIV.—(25.)

[1 June 1198, 9 Ric. I.]

No. 2. *Division of Simon de Chelesfeld's Estate among the three Coheiresses.*

(Philip de Danmartin and Lecia his wife grant to Philip de Dine, son of Sarah, daughter of Simon de Chelesfeld, six pounds rent in Chelesfeld, for life of Juliana, mother of said Lecia de Chelesfeld, which after death of said Juliana is to revert to said Philip de Danmartin and Lecia his wife, and the heirs of said Lecia. The said Philip de Dine and his heirs, to have all the land of Elme, which said Juliana has in dower. Moreover, the said Philip de Danmartin and Lecia his wife grant to said Philip de Dine, the service of one knight, of the fee of John de Godinton, in Godinton; and the service of one knight, of the fee of John de Berton, of the fee of said Simon. The marriage of Sarah the mother of said Philip de Dine, in Hecham and Macstone, shall remain to said Philip.¹ For this, the said Philip de Dine and his heirs quitclaim to Philip de Danmartin and Lecia his wife, and the heirs of said Lecia, all the surplusage of his claim; and the said Philip and Lecia give to Philip de Dine twenty marks.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Lune proxima post xv dies Pentecoste, anno regni Regis Ricardi nono.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Eli-field. For an extract from an early book of Knights-Fees in Kent, confirming our identification of these places, see "Addenda," p. 287. See also remarks at pp. 285, 286.

¹ The widow of one who held by Knight-service could not marry again

ensi Archidiacono, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Willelmo de Warenne, Ricardo de Herierd, Osberto filio Heruei, Johanne de Gestling, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus.

Inter PHILIPPUM DE DINE,¹ filium SARRE, filie SIMONIS DE CHELESFELD, petentem, et PHILIPPUM et LECIAM, tenentes.

De tercia parte terre que fuit SIMONIS de CHELESFELD.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus PHILIPPUS de DANMARTIN et LECIA uxor sua, concesserunt prefato PHILIPPO DE DINE et heredibus suis, vj libratas redditus in CHELESFELD, tenendas ad vitam JULIANE matris LECIE DE CHELESFELD; et post obitum ipsius JULIANE revertentur predicte vj librate redditus predictis PHILIPPO DE DANMARTIN et LECIE uxori sue, et heredibus ipsius LECIE.

Et ipse PHILIPPUS DE DINE et heredes sui habebunt totam terram de ELME,² cum pertinentiis, quam ipsa JULIANA tenet in dotem de dono predicti SIMONIS DE CHELESFELD.

Et preterea, predictus PHILIPPUS DE DANMARTIN et LECIA uxor sua, concesserunt eidem PHILIPPO DE DINA servicium j militis de feodo JOHANNIS DE GODINTON, in GODINTON, et servicium j militis de feodo JOHANNIS DE BERTON, de feodo predicti SIMONIS.

Et PHILIPPO DE DINA, et heredibus suis, remanet maritagium SARRE matris predicti PHILIPPI in HECHAM,³ et in MACSTONE..

without license of the lord of the fee. "Maritagium" signifies the liberty to marry thus given by the lord. In Magna Charta the clause relative to widows stands thus:—"A widow, after the death of her husband, shall immediately, and without difficulty, have her 'maritagium' and her inheritance. Nor shall she give anything for her dower, or for her marriage, or for her inheritance, which her husband and she held at the day of his death, and she may remain in her husband's house for forty days after his death, within which time her dower shall be assigned. No widow shall be distrained to marry while she chooses to live without a husband; in such wise, however, that she give security that she will not marry without our consent, if she hold of us, or without the consent of the lord of whom she does hold, if she hold of another." And these are only expansions of the charter of Henry I. The consent of the lord previous to any future marriage was with good reason required, in order, first, that widows of the King's *capite* tenants should not marry with his enemies; and secondly, that they should not be united to strangers, by whose means the treasure of the realm might be carried out of the country.

¹ ? Diue.

² ? Eline, Elnie, Elvie, Elive.

³ Probably Higham.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et donacione, predictus PHILIPPUS DE DINA, et heredes sui, quietum clamaverunt predictis PHILIPPO DE DAMMARTIN, et LECIA uxori sue, et heredibus ipsius LECIA, totum superplusagium de clamio suo. Et predicti PHILIPPUS et LECIA dederunt ipsi PHILIPPO DE DINE viginti marcas argentii.

Simon de Chelesfeld = Julianæ.
Dead 1198. 1198.

<i>..... de Dine</i>	<i>= Sarah de Chelesfeld.</i>	<i>Philip de Danmartin = Lecia.</i>
<i>Dead 1198.</i>	<i>1198.</i>	<i>1198.</i>

*Philip de Dine.
1198.*

XXV.—(19.)

[5 June, 1198, 9 Ric. I.]

A Mortgage.

(Maurice de Perieres quitclaims to Eudo Pateric a debt of twenty pounds for twelve pounds ten shillings, which the said Eudo has assigned to said Maurice, to be received out of his rents within five years, by the hands of tenants who have acknowledged themselves, in Court, as liable to fifty shillings of rent each to said Eudo.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Veneris proxima post octavas Sancti Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^o.

Coram domino H. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Eliensi Archidiacono, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Willelmo de Warenne, Ricardo de Herierd, Osberto filio Heruei, Johanne de Gestliges, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter MAURICIUM DE PERIERES, petentem, et EUDONEM PATERIC, debentem.

De xx libris argenti quas idem MAURICIUS clamat versus predictum EUDONEM in prefata Curia.

Scilicet quod predictus MAURICIUS remisit et quietas clamat predicto EUDONI predictas xx libras, pro xij libris argenti et dimidiam, quas idem EUDO assignavit predicto MAURICIO, recipendas de redditu suo infra v annos, scilicet, per manum Hen-

rici presbiteri, et per manum Ade Petevin, et per manum Ricardi de Idele, et per manum Emme de Sancler; scilicet, de his omnibus quinquaginta solidos annuatim. Nam predicti Henricus et Adam et Ricardus et Emma recognoverunt in Curia domini Regis, quod tantum ei debuerunt annuatim de censu.

Terminus iste primus incipiet a Natali proximo post intronizationem Eustacii Eliensis Episcopi.

XXVI.—(23.)

[7 June, 1198, 9 Ric. I.]

(John Bretel and Robert his son acknowledge forty-five acres in Street to be the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors. The Archbishop gives twenty-seven marks for this acknowledgment.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, in xv dies post festum Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Ricardi ix^{no}.

Coram Ricardo Eliensi Archidiacono, magistro Thoma de Husseburne, Willelmo de Warenn, Ricardo de Herierd, Osberto filio Heruei, Johanne de Gestliges, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus et fidelibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter dominum H. CANTUARIENSEM ARCHIEPISCOPUM, petentem, et JOHANNEM BRETEL, et ROBERTUM filium suum, tenentes.

De xlvi acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in STRATES.¹

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti JOHANNES et ROBERTUS recognoverunt totas predictas xlvi acras terre, cum pertinentiis, esse jus predicti Archiepiscopi et successorum ejus.

Et pro hac recognitione et quieto clamio, predictus H. Archiepiscopus dedit predictis JOHANNI et ROBERTO xxvij marcas argenti.

John Bretel =
1198.

Robert Bretel.
1198.

¹ ? The Borough of Street, in Minster Thanet, or the Hundred of Street.

XXVII.—(45.)

[5th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Augustine Fitz Arnulf and Robert his brother, and Roger de la Cleigate, quitclaim to Theodbalde Scipburn three acres in Shipbourne, for twenty shillings sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Beremundeseiam, die Jovis proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni Regis Ricardi x.

Coram G. filio Petri,¹ Stephano de Torneham, Simone de Pateshill, Johanne de Gestliges, Jacobo de Poterne, Justiciariis, et aliis Baronibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter ANGERUM filium ARNULFI, et ROBERTUM fratrem suum, et ROGERUM DE LA CLAIGATE, petentes, et THEODBALDUM DE SCIPBURN, tenentem.

De iij acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in SCIPBURNE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti ANGERUS et ROBERTUS et ROGERUS, remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt predicto THEODBALDO et heredibus suis, totum jus et cladium quod habuerunt in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus THEODEBALDUS dedit predictis ANGERO, et ROBERTO, et ROGERO, xx solidos esterlingorum.

XXVIII.—(28.)

[6th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, John de Scipherste quitclaims to Nicholas Fitz William and his heirs two acres and a half in Sipherste.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Beremundeseiam, die Veneris proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni Regis Ricardi x.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc.² [ut in No. 27.]

¹ Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Chief Justice. He was afterwards, by King John, created Earl of Essex.

² The Court consisted of the same Judges in all the Fines from No. 27 to No. 47; in these instances, therefore, it will not be necessary to repeat the names.

Inter JOHANNEM DE SIPHERSTE, petentem, et NICOLAUM filium WILLELMI, tenentem.

De ij acris terre et dimidia, cum pertinentiis, in SIPHERSTE.¹

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus JOHANNES remisit et quietum clamavit predicto NICOLAO et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamum quod habet in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

XXIX.—(36.)

[7th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Ralph de Hodeshole acknowledges ten acres in Southfleet to be the right and inheritance of Jordan, Simon, John, and William, sons of Roger, in Southfleet, for one mark.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Beremundeseiam, die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi x.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter JORDANUM, et SIMONEM, et JOHANNEM, et WILLELMUM filii (sic) ROGERI, petentes, et RADULPHUM DE HODESHOLE, tenentem.

De x acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in SUDFLETE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus RADULPHUS recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem predictorum JORDANI et SIMONIS et JOHANNIS et WILLELMI.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognicione, predicti JORDANUS et SIMON et JOHANNES et WILLELMUS dederunt predicto RADULPHO j marcam argenti.

XXX.—(31.)

[Sunday, 9th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Ralph de Hodeshole acknowledges three acres in Southfleet as the right and inheritance of Jordan, Simon, John, and William, sons of Roger, for half a mark.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud

¹ Probably Shiphurst, a manor in Marden.

Beremundeseiam, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Martini,
anno regni Regis Ricardi x.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter JORDANUM et SIMONEM et JOHANNEM et WILLELMUM
filii (*sic*) ROGERI, petentes, et RADULPHUM DE HODESHOLE, te-
nentem.

De tribus acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in SUDFILETE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter
eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predictus RADULPHUS recogno-
vit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et heredi-
tatem predictorum JORDANI et SIMONIS et JOHANNIS et WILLELMI.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognicione, predicti JOR-
DANUS et SIMON et JOHANNES et WILLELMUS dederunt predicto
RADULPHO dimidiā marcam argenti.

XXXI.—(32.)

[9th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Nicholas Fitz William acknow-
ledges half a virgate¹ of land in Sheldwich, to be the right and inheritance
of John de Scipherste; for which the said John gives the said Nicholas
five acres and three parts of an acre of the same land, in the field of
Stocket, to be held of him and his heirs, by the said Nicholas and his heirs,
by one shilling per annum.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud
Beremundeseiam, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Martini,
anno regni Regis Ricardi x.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter JOHANNEM DE SCIPHERSTE, petentem, et NICOLAUM filium
WILLELMI, tenentem.

De dimidia virgata terre, cum pertinentiis, in SCEDWIKE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter
eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus NICOLAUS recognovit
totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, ut jus et hereditatem
predicti JOHANNIS.

¹ The virgate, or yardland, varied too much to assign its proper measure
with any certainty; sometimes it is a quarter of a hide, sometimes fifteen,
twenty, or thirty acres. "Virgate," in its more ordinary use, is a rood, a
quarter of an acre. See note, p. 252.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognitione, predictus JOHANNES dedit predicto NICOLAO v acras terre et 3 partes j acre terre, cum pertinentiis, de eadem terra; scilicet, in campo de STOCKET, tenendas de se et de heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium xij denariorum per annum, pro omni servicio, reddendorum ad duos terminos anni; scilicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis vj denarios, et ad Pascham vj denarios.

XXXII.—(46.)

[9th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, William Fitz Bruning acknowledges half a virgate of land in Sheldwich to John de Sipherste, as his right and inheritance; for which the said John gives the said William one acre and a half in the field of Harige (Marige?) to be held of him and his heirs, by said William and his heirs, by service of eightpence per annum. The said John further gives the said William five shillings sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Beremundesciam, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter JOHANNEM DE SIPHERSTE, petentem, et WILLELMUM filium BRUNING,¹ tenentem.

De dimidia virgata terre, cum pertinentiis, in SCEDWIK.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus WILLELMUS recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem predicti JOHANNIS.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognitione, predictus JOHANNES dedit predicto WILLELMO j acram terre et dimidiā, in campo de HARIGE,² tenendam de se et de heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium viij denariorum per annum pro omni servicio, reddendorum ad ij terminos anni; scilicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis iiij denarios, et ad Pascham iiij denarios.

Et preter hoc, predictus JOHANNES dedit predicto WILLELMO v solidos esterlingorum.

¹ ? Briming.

² ? Marige.

XXXIII.—(33.)

[10th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(Matilda de Orlaneston quitclaims to Anscull de Cranford and his heirs, all her claim for dower in the fifth part of a knight's-fee in Ripple, Newemad, and Pukehale; for which the said Anscull grants her, for her life, a rent of eighteen-pence in Romney, to be received by her from the hands of Ralph de Orlaneston. He also gives her forty shillings sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bermundeseiam, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter MATILDAM DE ORLANESTON, petentem, et ANSCULLUM DE CRANFORD, tenentem.

De rationabili dote sua de v parte j militis, cum pertinentiis, in RIPLE et NEWEMAD et PUKEHALE, quam ipsa clamat versus predictum ANSCULLUM, in prefata Curia.

Scilicet quod predicta MATILDA remisit et quietum clamavit predicto ANSCULLO et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habet in tercia parte predicti feodi, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus ANSCULLUS dedit predicte MATILDE, in vita sua, xvij denarios redditus in RUMENELL, recipiendos per manum Radulphi de Orlaneston.

Et preter hoc, predictus ANSCULLUS dedit predicte MATILDE xl solidos sterlingorum.

XXXIV.—(37.)

[10th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a writ of Mortdauncester, Ralph Fitz Thomas had claimed of Hamo Fitz William thirteen shillings rent out of one virgate in Newchurch. He now grants the said land to said Hamo and his heirs, to be held of him and his heirs by the free service of seven shillings and fivepence halfpenny per annum, in lieu of all service, except "forinsecum servicium," for which the said Hamo gives him forty shillings.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta, in Curia domini Regis, apud Beremundeseiam, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter RADULPHUM filium THOME, petentem, et HAMONEM filium WILLELMI, tenentem.

De una virgata terre, cum pertinentiis, in parochia de NEWE-CHERCHE.

De qua predictus RADULPHUS exigebat xij solidos, per breve de morte antecessoris, versus predictum HAMONEM, in prefata Curia.

Scilicet quod prefatus RADULPHUS concessit predicto HAMONI et heredibus suis, totam predictam terram, tenendam de se et de heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium vij solidorum et v denariorum et oboli per annum, pro omni servicio, salvo forinseco servicio, reddendorum ad iiii terminos anni; scilicet, ad festum Sancti Thome Apostoli ij solidos, et ad Pascha Floridum xvij denarios et obolum, et ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste ij solidos, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ij solidos.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et concessione, predictus HAMONUS¹ dedit predicto RADULPHO xl solidos.

XXXV.—(38.)

[10th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(John Maleterre acknowledges one messuage in Ewell, and twenty shillings rent, and two acres outside the Cemetery of St. Leonard's, and the service of half a knight's-fee, which William de Eston held of the said John, to be the right and inheritance of Hugh de Dudinton, to be held of him the said John Maleterre, and his heirs, by said Hugh and his heirs, by free service of one pound of pepper per annum, for all service except "forinsecum servicium." For which the said Hugh gives him forty shillings sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Beremundesiam, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi xº.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter HUGONEM DE DUDINTON, petentem, et JOHANNEM MALE-TERRE,² tenentem.

De uno mesuagio, cum pertinentiis, in EWELLE,³ et de xx soli-

¹ Sic.

² It is "Malete."

³ Probably Ewell and St. Leonard's in Malling. The church of Ewell

dis redditus, et de ij acris terre extra Cimiterium Sancti LEONARDI, et de servicio feodi dimidii militis, quod WILLELMUS DE ESTON tenuit de predicto JOHANNE.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus JOHANNES recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem predicti HUGONIS, tenendam de se et de heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium unius libre piperis per annum, pro omni servicio, reddende ad Natale, salvo forinseco servizio.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognicione, predictus HUGO dedit predicto JOHANNI xl solidos esterlingorum.

XXXVI.—(42.)

[10th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Baldwin Fitz Mathew quitclaims to Richard de Seuelden and Agatha his wife, and their heirs, all claim which he had in thirty-two acres in Dene; for which the said Richard and Agatha give the said Baldwin sixteen acres of Wareland,¹ of the same land which lies in Dene, and five marks.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bermundeseie, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter BALDEWINUM filium MATHEI, petentem, et RICARDUM DE SEUELDEN, et AGATHAM uxorem ejus, tenentes.

De xxxij acris in DEN.²

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter

near Dover was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, not to St. Leonard, and the manor of Ewell seems to have been in St. Leonard's Malling.

¹ "Warect" land is fallow land,—*inde, warectare*, 'to fallow.' The term Wareland, Warland, frequently occurs in early records. It is not easy to determine its precise meaning in all instances. It generally signifies land left fallow for a certain number of years, in order to recover itself; but there are instances in which it might perhaps be inferred that the land had never been taken into cultivation.

² i. e. Dene. Which of the manors of Dene (for there were several in the county), it would be difficult to decide.

eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus BALDEWINUS remisit et quietum clamavit RICARDO et AGATHE predictis, et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus RICARDUS, et AGATHA uxor ejus, dederunt prefato BALDEWINO xvij acras terre Wareland, cum pertinentiis, de eadem terra que jacet in DENE, et v marcas argenti.

Richard de Seuelden = Agatha.
1198. 1198.

XXXVII.—(44.)

[10th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(Benedict de Wodnesberge quitclaims to Beatrice de Betlesengre, two acres in Buckland, for forty-four shillings sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bermundeseiam, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter BENEDICTUM DE WODNESBERGE, petentem, et BEATRICEM DE BETLESENGRE, tenentem.

De ij acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in BOCKLAND.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in predicta Curia, scilicet quod predictus BENEDICTUS remisit et quietum clamavit predicte BEATRICI, et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, prefata BEATRIX dedit prefato BENEDICTO xlviij solidos sterlignorum.

XXXVIII.—(47.)

[10th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Richard Fitz Edward quitclaims to Elfric de Kemesle, one acre and a half and the third part of half an acre in Detling, for half a mark.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud

Beremundeseiam, die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi xº.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No 27.]

Inter RICARDUM filium EDWARDI, petentem, et ELFICUM DE KEMESLE, tenentem.

De j acra et dimidia et tercia parte dimidie acre, cum pertinenciis in DETLINGE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus RICARDUS remisit et quietum clamavit predicto ELFRCO, et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, prefatus ELFICUS dedit prefato RICARDO dimidiā marcam argenti.

XXXIX.—(34.)

[11th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Hamo Fitz Algar quitclaims to Ralph de Dene and his heirs seven acres of land in Chilham; for which the said Ralph gives the said Hamo four of the said seven acres which lie in the field of Dene, and Hamo and Ralph shall hold the land of the chief lord.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bermundeseiam, die Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi xº.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter HAMONEM filium ALGARI, petentem, et RADULPHUM DE DENE, tenentem.

De vij acris terre, cum pertinenciis, in CHILLEHAM.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in predicta Curia, scilicet quod prefatus HAMO remisit et quietum clamavit predicto RADULPHO et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus RADULPHUS dedit prefato HAMONI iiii acras terre de predictis vij acris in CHILLEHAM, que jacent in campo de DENE. Et predicti HAMO et RADULPHUS tenebunt predictam terram de capitali domino.

XL.—(35).

[11th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Robert Polre acknowledges five acres of land in Langeporte¹ to be the right and inheritance of John Fitz Gilbert, for two marks and a half.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bermundeseiam, in die Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi xº.
Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter JOHANNEM filium GILEBERTI, petentem, et ROBERTUM POLRE, tenentem.

De v acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in LANGEPORT.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus ROBERTUS recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem predicti JOHANNIS.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognicione, predictus JOHANNES dedit predicto ROBERTO ij marcas argenti et dimidiam.

XLI.—(39.)

[11th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(Peter de Ledes acknowledges five acres in Leeds to be the right and inheritance of Robert Fitz Turkill; for which the said Robert gives the said Peter three acres of the said land nearest the croft next the capital mansion, and one acre and a half of the same in Westcroft. The said Robert and Peter shall hold the said land of the chief lord.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Bermundeseiam, die Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis Ricardi xº.
Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter ROBERTUM filium TURKILL, petentem, et PETRUM DE LEDES, tenentem.

De v acris terre in LEDES.

Unde recognicio summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia,

¹ There were two manors in Lid, called Old Langport and New Langport, giving name to the hundred of Langport.

scilicet quod predictus PETRUS recognovit totam prefatam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem predicti ROBERTI.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognitione, predictus ROBERTUS dedit predicto PETRO iij acras terre, cum pertinentiis, de predicta terra, propinquiores crofta¹ que est propinquior capitali mesuagio; et in WESTCROFTA j acram et dimidiam terre, cum pertinentiis, de predicta terra.

Et predicti ROBERTUS et PETRUS tenebunt predictam terram de capitali domino.

XLII.—(48.)

[11th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, Robert Riketal quitclaims to Hawise, widow of William le Warin, and Adam and Robert her sons, and their heirs, one virgate in Street.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Beremundesiam, in die Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis RICARDI xº.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter ROBERTUM RIKETAL, petentem, et HAWISIAM que fuit uxor WILLELMI LE WARIN, et ADAM et ROBERTUM filios ejus, tenentes.

De j virgata terre, cum pertinentiis, in STRATES.²

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus ROBERTUS remisit et quietum clamavit predictis HAWISIE et ADAM et ROBERTO, et heredibus eorum, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

William le Warin = Hawise.
dead 1198. 1198.

Adam.
1198.

Robert.
1198.

¹ Sic in original, doubtless an error for "crofte."

² The borough of Street, in Minster, Thanet, or the hundred of Street.

XLIII.—(41.)

[17th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncesto, Gilo de Badelesmare, for the souls of his father and mother, and ancestors, quitclaims to Dunstan, Prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, and his successors, a rent of two seams of oats in Ridley. The said Prior will celebrate the anniversary of Gilo's father yearly.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Sancti Clementis, anno regni Regis Riciardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter GILONEM DE BADELESMARE, petentem, et DONSTANUM, Priorem de SANCTO GREGORIO, CANTUARIE, tenentem.

De redditu duarum summarum avene in RIDDELEE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus Gilo, pro anima patris et matris suorum, et antecessorum suorum, remisit et quietum clamavit predicto PRIORI, et successoribus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicto redditu, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et predictus PRIOR concessit, intuitu caritatis, predicto GLONI, quod faciet anniversarium patris sui, singulis annis.

XLIV.—(27.)

[21st November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(Adam de Kersiges and Beatrice his wife quitclaim to Osbert de Longo Campo and Aveline his wife, and their heirs, two marks rent in Ovenhill; for which the said Osbert and Aveline give the said Adam and Beatrice, and their heirs, the service of Albricus de Stidstede, viz. sixteen shillings and eightpence, out of five acres of Ware which he holds in Stidstede, and the service of John le Bergourne, viz. twelve shillings per annum out of ten acres of Ware, which he holds in the same ville, to hold, to them and their heirs, by the free service of five shillings per annum. The said Osbert de Longo Campo takes the homage of said Adam in the said Court, and Adam takes the homage of said Albricus and John in said Court.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud

Westmonasterium, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter ADAM DE KERSIGES et BEATRICEM uxorem suam, petentes, per ipsum Adam, positum loco predicte Beatricis ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et OSBERTUM DE LONGO CAMPO et AVELINAM uxorem suam, tenentes, per ipsum Osbertum, positum loco predicte Aveline ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De redditu ij marcarum in OVENHILL.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, quod predicti ADAM et BEATRIX remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt predictis OSBERTO et AVELINE uxori sue, et heredibus eorum, totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in predicto redditu, de se et heredibus eorum, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predicti OSBERTUS et AVELINA uxor sua, dederunt predictis ADE et BEATRICI, et heredibus eorum, totum servicium Albricii de Stidstede; scilicet, xvij solidos et viij denarios per annum, de v acris de Ware, quas tenet in STIDSTEDE;¹ et servicium Johannis le Bergourne, scilicet, xij solidos per annum, de x acris de Ware, quas tenet in eadem villa; tenenda de eis et de heredibus eorum, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium v solidorum per annum, pro omni servicio, reddendorum ad duos terminos anni, scilicet, ad Natale Domini ij solidos et vj denarios, et ad Pascham duos solidos et vj denarios.

Et hec concordia facta est concessu et voluntate predictorum ALBRICII et JOHANNIS.

Et de predictis tenementis predictus OSBERTUS DE LONGO CAMPO cepit homagium predicti ADE in prefata Curia. Et predictus ADAM cepit homagium predictorum ALBRICII et JOHANNIS, in predicta Curia.

¹ Probably this is Stisted, in Essex. In the Rot. Fin. we have:—“ESSEX.—Hugo filius Ricardi de Stistede, de comitatu Essexie, et Alicia uxor ejus, dant Regi xl^o pro Recordo cujusdam loquelle que fuit coram Justiciariis itinerantibus in comitatu Kancie, in ultimo itinero suo ibidem, inter predictos Hugonem et Aliciam, et Osbertum de Longo Campo, per breve Regis de medio, et distingantur per Vicecomitem Essexie.”

XLV.—(43.)

[27th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncesto, Robert Sired acknowledges nine acres in Stodmarsh to be the right and inheritance of Michael de Pukeleston; for which the said Michael gives the said Robert four acres and a half of the same land adjoining the monastery of Stodmarsh to the north, to be held of him and his heirs, by the said Robert and his heirs, by the free service of threepence per annum.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Katerine, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter MICHAELM de PUKELESTON, petentem, et ROBERTUM SIRED, tenentem.

De ix acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in STODMARSE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predictus ROBERTUS recognovit totam predictam terram, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem predicti MICHAELIS.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognicione, predictus MICHAEL dedit predicto ROBERTO iij acras terre et dimidiam, de eadem terra que jacet juxta monasterium de STODMARSE, versus boream, tenendas de se et de heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum, per liberum servicium iij denariorum per annum, pro omni servicio, reddendorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

XLVI.—(40.)

[28th November, 1198, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncesto, Stephen and William Fitz Ordrie quitclaim to Herlewin de Poclestun nine acres in Stodmarsh; for which, the said Herlewin gives them half an acre of the same land in Poclestun, in the field next the said Herlewin's house, on the north; and half an acre of wood, next his Curtilage, on the west; and half his Curtilage in the said ville, on the north, to hold to the said Stephen and William and their heirs, of the Abbot of St. Augustine, who is lord of the fee. The said Herlewin will acquit the said land as against the said Abbot, and shall hold all the residue of the land in Poclestun of the said Stephen and

William and their heirs, to him and his heirs for ever, by sixpence per annum. For this, the said Herlewin has given the said Stephen and William ten shillings sterl^g.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancte Katerine, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter STEPHANUM et WILLELMUM filios ORDRICI, petentes, et HERLEWINUM DE POCLESTON, tenentem.

De ix acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in STODMERSE.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet, quod predicti STEPHANUS et WILLELMUS remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt totum jus et clau-
mum quod habuerunt in predicta terra de STODMARSE, de se et heredibus suis, prefato HERLEWINO et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieta clamancia, predictus HERLEWINUS dedit prefatis STEPHANO et WILLELMO, de eadem terra, dimidiam acram terre, cum pertinentiis, in PUCLESTON, in campo scilicet juxta domum ejusdem HERLEWINI, versus boream; et dimidiam acram bosci, cum pertinentiis, juxta Curtillagium suum, versus occidentem, et dimidium Curtillagii sui in eadem villa, versus boream. Tenendum eisdem STEPHANO et WILLELMO, et heredibus eorum, de Abbe^t Sancti Augustini, qui dominus est feodi, in perpetuum. Et idem HARLEWINUS aquietabit predictam terram erga prefatum abbatem. Prenominatus autem HERLEWINUS tenebit totum residuum terre, cum pertinentiis, in POCLESTON, de eisdem STEPHANO et WILLELMO, et heredibus eorum, sibi et heredibus suis, in perpetuum. Reddendo eis inde annuatim vj^d, pro omni servicio, ad festum scilicet Sancti Michaelis.

Et pro hoc predictus HERLEWINUS dedit prefatis STEPHANO et WILLELMO x solidos esterlingorum.

XLVII.—(29.)

[31st January, 1198-9, 10 Ric. I. p.]

(In a recognition of Mortdauncester, William de Enemere acknowledges fifteen acres in River, to be the right and inheritance of William

Fitz John, and quitclaims them to him and his heirs for ever; for this, the said William Fitz John gives the said William de Enemere nine shillings sterling.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, die dominica proxima post Conversionem Sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis [x^o?].

Coram G. filio Petri, etc. [ut in No. 27.]

Inter WILLELMUM filium JOHANNIS, petentem, et WILLELMUM DE ENEMERE, tenentem.

De xv acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in Riperia.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus WILLELMUS DE ENEMERE recognovit totam predictam terram de Riperia, cum pertinentiis, esse jus et hereditatem ipsius WILLELMI filii JOHANNIS, et eam reddidit et quietam clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, eidem WILLELMO filio JOHANNIS et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et recognitione et quieta clamanzia, predictus WILLELMUS filius JOHANNIS dedit prefato WILLELMO DE ENEMERE ix solidos esterlingorum.

XLVIII.—(30.)

[3rd February, 1198-9, 10 Ric. I.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncester, Simon Fitz William quitclaims to Osbert Fitz Lucy two parts of a yoke of land in Shepay for one mark.)

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, in die Sancti Blasii, anno regni Regis Ricardi x^o.

Coram G. filio Petri, S. de Tornham, S. de Pateshull, R. de Herierd, Johanne de Gestliges, Jacobo de Poterne, R. Flandrensi, Justiciariis, Baronibus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus.

Inter SIMONEM filium WILLELMI, petentem, et OSBERTUM filium LUCIE, tenentem.

De duabus partibus jugati terre, cum pertinentiis, in SCAPEIA.

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predictus SIMON remisit et quietum clamavit predicto OSBERTO et heredibus suis, totum

jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta terra, de se et heredibus suis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hoc fine et concordia et quieto clamio, predictus OSBERTUS dedit predicto SIMONI j marcam argenti.

This is the last of the Kent Fines, temp. Ric. I., the period beyond which "legal memory" reaches not.¹ We have transcribed all that are extant of that reign *verba-tim*, except in the few instances where we have avoided the unnecessary repetition of names.

It will be an appropriate conclusion to these pages, if we add a few words on some of the forms in which surnames appear in ancient records. When we meet with such names as "John de Aldington" or "William de Burham," it does not follow that "de Aldington" or "de Burham" were decided surnames; it may imply only "John of Aldington" or "William of Burham." Generally speaking, if the name be that of the lord of the manor, as "Robert de Leybourne," it had become the settled surname of the family; but in numerous instances it would only imply that the party was an inhabitant of the place named. With regard to the use of "Fitz" in proper names, it is well to observe that, although in the abstracts prefixed to each of the Fines, we have always so rendered the Latin "filius," it by no means follows that the surname of the party is thereby determined. For instance, in "fil Petri" we at once recognize the well known name of Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, but Osbertus filius Lucie is not necessarily Osbert fitz Lucy, it may merely stand for Osbert son of Lucy. Guarding ourselves with these precautionary remarks, we shall continue the practice which in this respect we have hitherto adopted.

¹ The terms which we usually meet with in pleadings, in reference to this period, are—"a tempore quo non extat memoria," and "infra tempus memorie."

Much caution, too, is required in any attempt to identify parishes, villes, and manors. There is often nothing but the name to guide us, and on this alone no secure dependence can be placed. In Kent there are instances of four and even five parishes of the same name. There are manors in one part of the county bearing the same name as parishes at its opposite extremity; and we have often nothing in the context to lead us even to a safe conjecture.

The Fine for a messuage in EWELL, No. XXXV. p. 265, is a case in point. There is a parish named EWELL, and a manor of the same name in MALLING, but, in the Fine itself, there is nothing to determine to which of the two it relates. For the reasons, however, given in the note, we may hazard a conjecture that the latter of the two places is the subject of the Fine.

So with regard to No. XXIII., p. 225, the manor of GODINTON being partly in STROOD and partly in the next adjoining parish, FRINDSBURY, first impressions might lead to the supposition that the FERNIBERGE and FRENIBERGE of our Fine are to be identified with the modern Frindsbury; its terms being, "the two knight's-fees which John de Godinton holds of the fee of Simon de Chelesfeld, half in FERNIBERGE and half in STRODES. But, besides the evidence contained in the Book of Knights'-fees, cited in the "Addenda," p. 288, the following circumstances almost necessarily lead to the conclusion that FARNBOROUGH, and not Frindsbury, is the place designated by FERNIBERGE and FRENIBERGE.

1.—In the twelfth century, the boundaries of parishes were not so strictly defined as to necessitate the actual mention of FRINDSBURY in describing the knight's-fee, even though part of it may have extended from Strood into that parish.

2.—In the Book of Fees cited in the "Addenda," p. 288, the two half-knight's-fees of GODINTON are en-

tered therein in accord with our Fine, as in STROOD, without any mention of FRINDSBURY.

In "Testa de Nevill," too, a record of Knights'-fees made about ninety years after the date of our Fine, these two half-knights'-fees are similarly entered, without any allusion to FRINDSBURY. For among the Fees of the Earl of Leicester in that record, we find "*half a fee in STRODES held of Simon de Chelesfeld, and he of Geoffrey Scoland, and he of the Earl Leycester;*" and "*Alan de Godinton half a fee in STRODES of Geoffrey de Scoland, and he of the Earl of Leycester.*"

3.—Our Fine speaks of REGINALD FLEMENG as holding of Simon de Chelesfeld "one knight's-fee in FERNIBERGE." In "Testa de Nevill," among the fees of the Earl of Leicester, JOHN DE FLEMINGE is entered as holding of SIMON DE CHELSFIELD one fee in "FARNBERGE." In the Book of Knights'-fees (see "Addenda") the heirs of JOHN FLEMYNG hold of SIMON DE CHELLESFIELD one fee in FERNBERGH and CHELLESFIELD, and this is entered under the manor of "FARNBOROUGH."

4.—In the same Book of Fees, we find a manor of GODYNGTON entered under the hundred of Ruxley, in connection with the manor of CHELSFIELD, (FARNBOROUGH and CHELFSFIELD being neighbouring parishes in that hundred,)—and this entry is totally distinct from that of the manor of Godinton, in Strodes, under the hundred of Shamel.

5.—The form of the name FERNIBERGE almost necessarily points to FARNBOROUGH; even FRENIBERGE could hardly have been the form in which FRINDSBURY would have been written. In Domesday it is FRANDESBERIE, and in ancient charters FREONDESBYRY.

In instances like these, we do not pretend to more than the best conjecture we can offer, until subsequent Fines, or other sources of information, supply the evidence which we need to complete identification.