

CALENDAR OF
INQUISITIONS
POST MORTEM

16 to 20 HENRY VI
1437-1442

BOYDELL

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONS
POST MORTEM

*And other Analogous Documents preserved in the
Public Record Office*

New Series
Academic Director and General Editor
Christine Carpenter

VOLUME XXV

1437-1442

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM

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Public Record Office*

Volume XXV

16–20 Henry VI

(1437–1442)

Edited by

CLAIRE NOBLE

THE BOYDELL PRESS
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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GENERAL EDITOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As for the previous volumes, the project owes grateful thanks to the Arts and Humanities Research Council (formerly the Arts and Humanities Research Board) for providing funding for these further volumes and to The National Archives for office space, equipment and practical and moral support. At TNA, we owe particular thanks to Dr David Crook, Dr Elizabeth Hallam-Smith, and Mr Aidan Lawes.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume is the fourth to be prepared under the combined aegis of the University of Cambridge and The National Archives. I am grateful to these institutions for their support, and to the Arts and Humanities Research Council for the funding that made the project possible. Within the project, I would like to thank Professor Christine Carpenter, project director (Cambridge), Dr Elizabeth Hallam-Smith, project director (TNA), and my colleagues Dr Matthew Holford and Dr Stephen Miles. For support from those beyond the project, I would like to acknowledge Dr David Crook, Dr Paul Dryburgh, Dr Maureen Jurkowski, Mr Aidan Lawes, Dr Jonathan Mackman, Dr Stephen O'Connor, Dr James Ross, Dr Carrie Smith, and Ms Helen Watt. I am especially grateful to Ms Watt for her unfailing assistance with the identification of Welsh place-names and to Dr Oliver Padel for, once again, shouldering the long task of identifying the place-names of the Cornish inquisitions *post mortem*. Dr Padel also provided the references footnoted at 609. Others to whom this volume is in debt are Mr George Baugh (place-names of 98), Professor Christopher Harper-Bill, Dr Duncan Harrington (Kentish place-names), Dr Jack Langton and Dr Graham Jones (the names of the forests of 98), Dr Robert Liddiard, Dr Tim Pestell, and the staff of various libraries and record offices who responded so helpfully to the various queries sent to them: Archifdy Caernarfon, Cornwall Record Office, Denbighshire Record Office, Somerset Record Office, and the West Country Studies Library (Exeter). At TNA, Security and Special Productions also deserve thanks – they are the front-line staff in the protection and production of documents at TNA. I would particularly like to thank Caroline Palmer and Mike Webb of Boydell & Brewer for their attentive diplomacy while the *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem 16–20 Henry VI* was transformed from a print-out to bound volume. The usual caveat applies to the content: any errors that remain are mine alone. As ever with work of this nature, the backdrop of personal support is vital, and words spoken in this direction are heartfelt. Thank you.

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EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION

The manuscripts

Several classes of document at The National Archives (Public Record Office) were consulted in the compilation of this calendar.¹ The core text is derived from the Chancery series of inquisitions *post mortem* (IPMs) – this is the C 139 series which covers the reign of Henry VI. These documents were generated by order of the Chancery to the escheator. They are not, however, the only ones that the escheator compiled in the course of this type of work. The escheator was also an officer of the Exchequer and, as such, copies of IPMs returned to Chancery were also returned to the Exchequer to facilitate the audit of the escheator's accounts. Moreover, the escheator might also take IPMs on his own authority as an official of the Exchequer – inquisitions taken *virtute officii* – and these were returned only to Exchequer.² These other aspects of the escheator's work allow other classes of document to aid and augment the calendaring of the C 139 series.³

Where, therefore, the Chancery material is deficient in some way – perhaps too galled or worn to be legible – it is supplemented by the various Exchequer series that contain copies of the C 139 IPMs. The E 149 series consists of the workaday Exchequer copies – many of these are annotated – while the E 152 series contains what seems to be a more formal enrolment of inquisitions at the Exchequer. These two classes of document have been consulted in a systematic fashion in order to find all IPMs relating to the regnal years 16–20 Henry VI, but it should be noted that duplication tends to be the exception rather than the rule and the Table of References should be consulted for the incidence of duplication between the Chancery and Exchequer classes.⁴ Duplicate Exchequer IPMs are not routinely cited in the manuscript references within the text of the calendar but if noted alongside a C 139 reference, this indicates that supplementary information has been taken from the Exchequer IPM.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all document references in *CIPM XXV* are to manuscripts held by The National Archives (TNA) (Public Record Office) at Kew in London.

² Chancery acquired inquisitions taken *virtute officii* by the writ calendared in this volume as 'Writ (Exchequer)' (see **187, 414**). Those acquired in this way are filed in the C 139 series.

³ For general information about the inquisitions *post mortem* and associated writs, see Christine Carpenter 'General introduction' in *CIPM XXII* (ed.) Kate Parkin (Woodbridge, 2003), pp. 1–42.

⁴ The four-volume *Index Nominum: Escheators' Inquisitions, etc., Henry III–Richard III, series I (E 149, E 152, E 153)*, which is on open access in the Map and Large Document Reading Room at The National Archives (E 501/15–18), is the first port of call for identifying duplicate inquisitions, but is not exhaustive.

The Exchequer, as well as furnishing copies of the C 139 IPMs, also provides IPMs for which no C 139 version exists. This may be because the Chancery copy is now missing, or because the inquisition was originally taken by the escheator *virtute officii* with no obligation to return the IPM to Chancery. Again, the Table of References should be consulted to locate these stand-alone IPMs.

Also used in this volume are the escheators' files (E 153): **28** is extant only in E 153, and is the inquisition to which the writ *melius inquirendo* and related inquisition of **29** refers. There are other classes of document generated by the escheator that may also be consulted: the escheators enrolled accounts (E 357) as well as the original accounts (E 136) but these classes, and E 153, have been used in an *ad hoc* fashion only in this volume.⁵ They require systematic consultation to exploit what are undoubtedly rich seams of information.

Finally, it should be noted that the C 139 series does not contain only inquisitions *post mortem*. In this volume, the 'analogous documents' of the title page include assignments of dower, proofs of age, partitions, a Chancery traverse (**240**), lists of men from whom jurors were picked (**181**, **478c**, **523**), and various writs indicating the stages in the process of setting up an inquisition *post mortem* (**180**, **478b**). The most unexpected communication is from John Spencer, escheator of Somerset and Dorset, explaining to Chancery that he hadn't yet taken the inquisition for Dorset because none of the men who should have been empanelled for the jury turned up (**201**). The writ he sent to the sheriff and the list of men who should have turned up (none are marked as sworn in as jurors) are also calendared (**202–3**).

Using the text: the tables

Table of References

Noted above, the Table of References is the definitive statement of the manuscripts used in this calendar and the counties to which they refer. It also provides the most up-to-date archival locations for these documents.⁶ The scheme of numbering is derived from that used by the Record Commissioners for their early nineteenth-century *Calendarium Inquisitionum* where the regnal year of a document is given alongside a number locating it within the documents for that regnal year.⁷ The main difference now is that the documents of each regnal year have been divided into numbered files, within which the numbered documents may be found. Instead of 16 Henry VI, no. 35, therefore, we have the up-to-date archival reference C 139/86/35. In turn, the Table of References gives the entry numbers within this volume for all of the documents calendared therein, and C 139/86/75 is thus number **48**. Documents have also been both added and taken away from the C 139 series since 1828 and these arrivals and departures too are noted in the Table, along with the additional material used in the volume from the Exchequer series.

⁵ Indeed, although consulted, E 357 and E 136 are not cited in this volume.

⁶ The recent work, *L&I Soc.* 268, is useful although not entirely reliable.

⁷ *Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem sive Escaetarum* (4 vols, London, Record Commission, 1806–28). The fourth volume, published in 1828, contains the IPMs for the reign of Henry VI.

Table of Escheators

This is a county-by-county listing of the escheators who held the inquisitions in this calendar. Names are given, with surname variants, as they appear in the writs and inquisitions. The Table is not an exhaustive list of escheators active during the period covered by the volume. They are listed only if they took an inquisition, and only upon their first appointment during the period 16–20 Henry VI, not any subsequent appointments during this period. Their names are presented in the chronological order of the escheators' appointments as given in the *List of Escheators* but the reader should be aware that escheators also took inquisitions outside these dates of appointment. Where discrepancies have been noted in this respect, they are footnoted in the text.⁸

*Using the text: the calendar**Writ and inquisition headings*

The writ and inquisition headings follow the standard layout formulated for the new series of *Calendars of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, as described in *CIPM XXIII*.

The writ heading indicates the name of the writ, whether and how it was endorsed, the place of issue, the date of issue, and the name of the issuing clerk. Further information about the writ may be included beneath the writ heading. Writs are assumed to be *diem clausit extremum* unless otherwise named or unless further information regarding the purpose of the writ is provided. The types of writ to be found in the volume are listed in the Index of Subjects. Standard names have been used with one exception: 'Writ (Exchequer)'. This signifies the writ that was issued from Chancery to Exchequer, ordering that an inquisition taken *virtute officii* be sent to Chancery. A symbol may follow the name of the writ. This relates to information on the dorse of the writ: a single dagger (†) indicates that the writ is endorsed without record of the escheator's name, while a double dagger (‡) indicates that the name of the escheator is included alongside the general endorsement. The phrasing of this general endorsement is usually to the effect that 'the execution of this writ is shown in the inquisition sewn to the same'. An absence of either symbol indicates only that the writ carries no medieval wording on its dorse. Any other (medieval) information recorded on the dorse is presented in full under the writ heading. Next comes the place of issue of the writ which is included in the calendar only if it is not Westminster. The date of issue follows, then the surname of the Chancery clerk who issued the writ, which is included in square brackets. The clerk's surname only is given in the writ. It may be found at the foot on the right, and scholars may find it useful to consult Richardson's *Chancery under Henry V* for biographical information about those clerks who also worked in the Chancery of Henry VI's father.

Various assumptions accompany the calendaring of the writs. Unless otherwise noted, they are assumed to have been witnessed by the king, and tenants are assumed to have held of Henry VI in chief also unless otherwise noted. For writs *de etate probanda*, where there is no further information under the writ heading, it is assumed that the heir was in the wardship of Henry VI.

⁸ The search for these discrepancies was not exhaustive. Interested readers are advised to conduct their own.

Some writs were directed to a single escheator in charge of two counties: Somerset and Dorset, or Norfolk and Suffolk for example. This means that two inquisitions may have been taken on the order of a single writ. Where such orders were given, it is noted beneath the writ heading that the writ is ‘Addressed to the escheator in Somerset and Dorset’ (for example). Sometimes only one inquisition survives despite the issue of a two-county writ, and information from the dorse of the writ (the general endorsement) will often reveal whether only one inquisition survives because only one was ever taken or whether there were originally two inquisitions. This information is noted in the calendar. Sometimes, however, the endorsement is abbreviated to such an extent that it is impossible to tell whether one or two inquisitions are indicated and sometimes, too, there will be no endorsement to yield any useful information. This too is noted.

The inquisition heading begins with the name of the county to which the inquisition relates. If the inquisition is indented, this is noted, and the inclusion of the date and place of the inquisition is standard. The name in square brackets is the surname of the escheator who took the inquisition, although his full name will have been included in the inquisition, as it will also have been if included on the dorse of the writ.

List of Jurors

The jurors are listed in the order in which they appear in the manuscript, although jurors listed together as being of the same place or status are grouped together with only one mention of that place or status.

Text

It should be noted that the aim of calendared text is to present in as concise a manner as possible the information provided by an inquisition *post mortem*, or other document. As such, a calendar is not an edition and the order of material within each entry will rarely be in the same order as that presented within the manuscript and will sometimes have been substantially re-organised. This is particularly the case with proofs of age where the repetitious core of each juror’s testimony within a single proof is calendared once only.

Various assumptions too are made in the calendar, with formulaic sentences and phrases excised as far as possible. Statements towards the end of inquisitions *post mortem* relating to the fact that the subject of the inquisition held no other lands or tenements in the county are omitted, as are the final statements regarding the sealing of the inquisition and the distribution of various copies to the escheator and jurors. Indeed, the latter sentence is often abbreviated to virtual non-existence in the inquisitions themselves. Values are recorded in the manuscripts as being ‘over and above reprises’ – this phrase is omitted in the calendar, as is ‘legitimate’ with regard to heirs (anything to the contrary will have been carefully noted by the jurors in any case, as in 71). Grants are assumed in the calendar to be in perpetuity, lands are assumed to include their appurtenances, and bovates are of land unless otherwise stated.

Dates are converted to modern calendar form with some exceptions: feast-days on which fairs are held, return days in courts of law, and term days for payment of rent. Reference to feast-days in the proofs of age has also been retained (where so described in the manuscript) as they hold significance for studies of memory. Where they are given, the months of the dates of regnal years are abbreviated (Aug./Sept. etc.).

Marginal notes appearing in the documents of the C 139 series have been included in this volume, and footnotes throughout the calendared text indicate the position of

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marginalia in relation to the manuscript text. Marginalia for which no direct relationship with the wording of the manuscript is discernable are footnoted at the manuscript reference. Marginalia connected with the date of delivery of a document to Chancery are noted at the end of the calendared text of the entry in question, as are any notes at the head and foot of a document. Readers should be aware that certain abbreviated marginalia may be translated in more than one way. The highly abbreviated ‘let it be examined’ may also be translated as ‘examined’, while ‘feoffees’ may be translated as ‘enfeoffment’. Documents from the Exchequer series exhibit high levels of annotation. This is noted in the calendar only if the additional information provides a fuller picture of the information already given in the Chancery copy. In 386, for example, the Exchequer copy lists lands and tenements not noted in the Chancery document.

Various conventions regarding presentation are followed. ‘U’ and ‘v’ are presented as they appear in manuscript, and thorn and yogh are standardised to ‘th’, ‘y’, ‘gh’, and ‘z’ as seems appropriate. Capitalisation has also been standardised: vernacular place-names are given capitals (‘le Conyngarth’) while occupational terms are not (William Tounlond of London, ‘merser’). Missing text is indicated by ellipses (...). One set of ellipses indicates only a few words missing or illegible, while two sets adjacent (... ..) indicate larger portions of missing text. The use of ‘etc.’ within the manuscript is indicated by editorial comment, and is otherwise used as a calendaring aid: it stands alone where lands are indicated but, where people are indicated, it is accompanied by ‘[as above]’. Doubt is indicated by a question mark: John ?Athelam indicates doubt about the entire reading of the surname, but where only one or a few letters of a word (usually a name) are in doubt, the part of the word in question is in italics: William ?*Werby*. A question mark before a set of square brackets indicates doubt about the reading/translation of all the words contained therein whereas a question mark before a single word within square brackets indicates only doubt about that word. Other conventions are listed below.

<i>Italics</i>	Indicates a word as it appears in the manuscript. See also below regarding ‘ <i>or</i> ’ in the rendering of uncertain place-names
‘garet’	Indicates a word as it appears in the manuscript. Used most often for field names, English words, and the names of lost places.
[square brackets]	Indicates missing words (through damage to the manuscript) which have been supplied. Used also for supplementary references to other sources (in print or manuscript).
[<i>square brackets</i>]	Indicates editorial comment within the text.
(round brackets)	The enclosed text, following those conventions regarding the use of italics and apostrophes, appears in the manuscript. Included as a supplement to the calendared text. Multiple uses.

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Place-names are modernised as far as possible within the text but where modernisation has proved impossible or difficult, the following conventions are observed.

<i>Lytell Parrok</i>	Place-name remains unidentified.
Great or Little Canfield (<i>Canefeld</i>)	Identification has been narrowed to two places
Sutton on Trent (<i>Sutton</i>)	Identification is tentative

A system using numbers and square brackets aids understanding of the calendared text: this is used to refer to text repeated across several entries allowing it to be calendared only once in full. It is used most often regarding grants and their terms and forestalls confusion regarding exactly which part of the text of an inquisition is repeated in other inquisitions. The first such reference, calendared (for example) in **255**, appears as follows: [1]+Information that is repeated across several inquisitions.+[1] Reference to this information within the same inquisition appears as +[1]+, and reference to it within other inquisition entries appears as follows: **255**+ [1].

Finally, the vocabulary used to translate the documents into English is standardised: beast (*fera*, unless otherwise indicated) fair, (*feria*, unless otherwise indicated), fallow (*friscus*, unless otherwise indicated), garden (*gardinum*, unless otherwise indicated), neif (*nativus*), pond (*vivarium*), sheep (*bidentes*, unless otherwise indicated⁹), stank (*stagnum*), villein (*villanus*). The alternative Latin words for fair and fallow are both used in single inquisitions (**260**: *frisca* and *warecta*; **240**, **378**: *feria* and *mundine*), and the same convention is followed as above: in the absence of further information, assume the use of *frisca* or *feria*, or variants thereof, where appropriate. Latin for ‘he/she died’ appears most often in the body of the inquisitions *post mortem* as *obiit*, with *diem clausit extremum* being reserved for the formalities associated with writs. However, *diem clausit extremum* is used once within the body of the text, as well as *viam universe carnis fuit ingressus*. These, and any other interesting or unusual expressions, are noted. The woman’s name ‘Petronilla’ is translated as ‘Parnel’ unless reference is made to the saint, in which case the name is retained as ‘Petronilla’, and in **612** Alianore is used instead of Eleanor to distinguish between two sisters who carried the same forename and who are both recorded in the Index of Personal Names.

Using the text: the indexes

The indexes refer to the entry number of the inquisition or other document in question, not the page number. Footnotes too are indexed by entry number, and indicated by the number followed by ‘n.’. The indexes do not record the number of times a person, place, or subject is recorded in a given entry, only that it appears at least once. The principles laid out in Hunnisett, *Indexing for Editors*, provided a firm basis for the compilation of the indexes in this volume.

⁹ Only *oves* is used: *multones* is not used at all.

Index of Jurors' Names

This contains the names of the jurors, listed as such at the beginning of each inquisition or other type of document where they are recorded, as well as the jurors who gave evidence at the proofs of age. The jurors have been identified as far as possible according to the counties in which they appear but it should be emphasised that positive identification from this method alone hinges mainly on likelihood rather than any other firm evidence: the index is – as the title suggests – a list of jurors' names rather than a list of individuals. It is notable, however, that of the twelve jurors who, according to this method of identification, appear in between seven and nine inquisitions (nine being the most), six are from Somerset, and eleven of the twelve are from the West Country (Somerset [6], Dorset [2], and Devon [3]).¹⁰ The twelfth is from Buckinghamshire.¹¹ Were jurors from Somerset and the West Country in general drawn from a particularly small pool of possibilities or preferences? It should also be noted that the division of the jurors' names by counties superficially obscures possible identification across the counties, although the list of jurors' names under a particular surname does not mean this shortcoming is particularly serious. Thus, the index lists William Small twice, once as a juror in Norfolk and once in Suffolk. It is more than likely that he was one and the same. A more energetic juror was William Knaplok from Dorset. He was one of the twelve jurors who appeared in seven or more inquisitions. However, a William Knaplok from Somerset is also recorded in three inquisitions. If the same person – as is likely – William Knaplok probably holds the record among the jurors for appearing on ten jury panels.¹² As a list of names, the index of jurors also separates men of the same name of the same county where additional information is provided. John Martyn of Berkshire is indexed separately from John Martyn of Berkshire, 'chapeman', for example, and John Martyn of Kent is indexed separately from John Martyn of Brenchley, Kent. There are several lists of men empanelled for jury duty in the calendar, and the names of those who were empanelled but not sworn as jurors are indicated in the index by an asterisk by the entry number. Finally, the jurors who are recorded in the proofs of age are also indexed in the Index of Personal Names.

Index of Personal Names

The Index of Personal Names is constructed along the same principles as the Index of Jurors' Names in that it is a list of names rather than a list of individuals, although, in the case of the Index of Personal Names, those identifications that are made are positive rather than inferred. The family relationships charted in the inquisitions *post mortem* and other documents of this volume, as well as the various titles given for

¹⁰ The six Somerset jurors are: Stephen Hoper, Thomas Lyte, Ralph Manston, William Martin, Richard Slade, and John Welweton. Of these, only William Martin and Thomas Lyte appear to have had family members also recorded as jurors. The three Devon jurors are William Botour, John Harry, and William May. All of these had probable relatives recorded as jurors. The two Dorset jurors are John Dene and William Knaplok. Dene also had a probable relative recorded as a juror.

¹¹ William Emberton, also seemingly from a family of jurors.

¹² His busiest time was in October 1441 when he appeared on five jury panels variously held at Sherborne (Dorset) and Yeovil (Somerset).

different individuals, offer a far more substantial foundation for positive identification than the evidence offered by the stand-alone names of jurors.

The names of those who are the subjects of inquisitions *post mortem* and other documents in this volume are capitalised and the entry number in question is given in bold type. The index is constructed to present descending relationships, so an individual may be described in the calendar as the ‘father of’, but the index describes this relationship by recording the offspring as the ‘son/daughter of’. The Caldecote descent of **360** may be consulted as an example. As with the Index of Jurors’ Names, family names are spelt as they appear in the text and, by extension, the manuscript, and the most recognisable is selected as the indexing term: Blencowe rather than Blenkhowe, for example. There are two exceptions to the use of the text/manuscript spellings as indexing terms. Those family names beginning with ‘Saint’ (abbreviated to ‘St’) are in all cases assigned a normalised version as an indexing term: this is to give coherence to the part of the index dealing with those names. Secondly, the indexing terms for the family names of those with titles – be it bishop, archbishop, earl, count, duchess, lord, lady, and so on – are normalised versions of the family names. The spellings given in the *Complete Peerage, Handbook of British Chronology*, and the online *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* were used as guides.¹³

Whether or not the indexing term is a normalised version of the family name, all variants are given in round brackets immediately after the indexing term. A family name is given in round brackets immediately after a forename indicates a cross-reference: the name will often, but not always, be a woman’s maiden name and will generally indicate further (ancestral) family relationships recorded in the calendared text.

The indexing of the sequence of family names which a woman might take is indicated as follows in the index.

<i>afterwards, then</i>	The family into which a woman subsequently married (when she is indexed under a marital surname).
<i>formerly</i>	The family into which a woman was formerly married (when she is indexed under a marital surname).
<i>see</i>	Generally indicates further lines of descent. Also indicates the family/families into which a woman subsequently married when she is indexed under her maiden name or when the order of her marriages is in doubt.

The following example gives the various index entries relating to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Peverell. She successively married Otes Trenewith and William Talbot.

Peverell (Peuerell)
 Thomas, 255–6
 ELEANOR dau. of, *see* Trenewith *then* TALBOT

¹³ George E. Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom: extant, extinct, or dormant* (London, 14 vols, 1910–59); F. M. Powick (ed.), *Handbook of British Chronology*, Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks 2 (London, 1939).

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The entries under Talbot and Trenewith are thus.

TALBOT, William, knt, 256

ELEANOR (Peverell) wife of, *formerly* Trenewith, **255–6**

Trenewith (Trenewyth),

Ralph, 255

Otes son of, 255

ELEANOR (Peverell) wife of, *afterwards* TALBOT

Index of Place-names

The point of this index is to convey to the reader not only the places that appear in the calendar and the entries where they may be found but also to locate the places in question. As such, settlements at sub-parochial level are, as far as possible, identified in conjunction with the ancient parish within which they lay. Other information may be given where ambiguities are noted. Where multiple parishes carry the same name, for example, the index is taken to hundredal level: Littleham (Devon), Buckland (Kent), Newington (Kent), and others. Information about the ancient parishes is given, where relevant, in square brackets in roman type and further information, such as the hundred within which a parish lay, is italicised and given in square brackets. The index also provides a record of the place-names as they appear in the manuscript. These are given in italics after the modernised place-name and presented in round brackets. Use of an ampersand in the index indicates use of the medieval ampersand in the manuscript. If no manuscript variant is given, it may be assumed that the modernised and medieval forms are the same. Latin place-name variants are also given in the form in which they appear in the manuscript, with or without their case endings. Those that are abbreviated are not expanded.

The identification of a medieval place-name can sometimes offer no completely satisfactory result, and there are various contingencies within the index for presenting these dilemmas.

<i>Newebold</i> , ?Leics, juror, 431	Unidentified place-name. County is that where the inquisition took place.
Mynd (<i>Myndde</i>) [in ?Bucknell], Salop, 136	Identification of ancient parish in which Mynd was situated is in doubt.
Ongar, High, (<i>Alta Angre</i> , <i>Hey Onger</i> , <i>Heyonger</i> , <i>Ongre</i>), Essex, juror, ?373, 536	Identification of place-name in doubt for the entry number prefaced by the question mark.
Sherston Magna (<i>Sherston</i>), Wilts, (?)Robert de Perlee, rector of, <i>see</i> Index of Personal Names	Identification of place-name in doubt.

Advowsons are indexed, and it should be noted that the ecclesiastical landscape of fifteenth-century England results in apparent anomalies in the index. Thus, there are various instances where the ‘manor & advowson’ of a particular place are indexed – where the advowson is that of a parish church – but the place in question lies at sub-parochial level. Those anomalies that have been resolved include the fact that the advowson was attached to a particular manor (the advowson of Odell, Beds, was attached to the manor of Great Odell that lay within the parish of Odell: **457**), and that a church was relocated to a place more associated with a township within the parish, with description of the advowson of the church subsequently being made in conjunction with that township (Long Marston/Hutton Wandesley: **158**). Overall, therefore, it should be borne in mind that the index simply presents the information as presented in manuscript and further research is often advisable. It should also be noted that although every effort has been taken to ensure the accurate identification of place-names, contentious identifications should not be taken as authoritative.

The assumption in the calendar that, unless otherwise stated, writs were issued from Westminster extends to the most obvious omission from the Index of Place-names. The writs, fines, and letters patent that were levied at, dated at or issued from Westminster are not indexed beyond a brief *passim* reference.

Index of Subjects

The following is a list of the main headings in the Index of Subjects.

Accidents & disasters; Advice & acumen; Animals & birds; Areas of local administration; Assignments of dower; Bodies, health & disease; Building materials; Business, trade & commerce; Castles; Ceremonies & ceremonial goods; Chapels & chantries; Clergy & religious; Clothing & textiles; Commissions; Courts & administration, central; Courts, local & regional; Crime & punishment; Crops, plants & trees; Dovecots; Education & learning; Entertainment, spectacle & games; Equipment, agricultural; Estates & interests in land; Explanations & descriptions; Fish, catching & keeping; Food & drink; Forests; Gardens & enclosures; Gifts; Gold & silver; Grants, farms & demises; Homage & fealty; Hospitality; Hospitals & alms-houses; Household goods; Idiots; Industry; Inquisitions *post mortem*, general; Inquisitions *post mortem*, procedure; Land & land-use; Landscape & settlement; Legal instruments & related documentation; Mediation; Monarchs; Money; Muniments; Natural world; Official procedures; Officials & servants; Parks & warrens; Parliament; Proofs of age; Religious devotion; Religious houses; Religious orders; Rents & services; Rights of lordship; Rights of tenants; Rivers, lakes & water-courses; Seals; Structures & features; Tenures; Trades & occupations; War; Weights & measures; Writs; Writs, general.

It should be noted that entries under ‘Estates & interests in land’ are, with one exception, confined as far as possible to the actuality of land-holding and, under ‘held in fee tail’ and ‘held in free tenement/for life’, further confined to the subjects of the inquisitions *post mortem*. The exception to the actuality of land-holding is a reference to land to be held in fee tail female in the event that the direct male line failed. This contingency, recorded only once across five regnal years, is included as a rarity. It should also be noted that land held in fee tail male is indexed with general references to land held in fee tail.

EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION

Information about those writs directed to escheators charged with the administration of two counties at a time is not recorded in the Index of Subjects. This should instead be sought in the Table of References where it will also be evident if one or two inquisitions were returned. Further information may be sought in the footnotes to the text.

Where one is directed to look up a place-name, this refers to the Index of Place-names, but certain place-names are also included in the Index of Subjects in their own right. Modernised place-names which incorporate the word 'Bridge' are indexed with other references to bridges under 'Landscape & settlement', and untranslated field-names which include either 'orchard' or 'park', whether or not they are so described – such as 'a close of pasture called "Westorchard"' in **300** – are indexed, as fitting, under either orchards or parks.

The manuscripts of inquisitions *post mortem* sometimes incorporate marginalia and other notes. Those notes made at the head, foot, margins, and on the dorse of the manuscripts are calendared and indexed but scholars should be aware that priority is given to those manuscripts generated by Chancery. Those interested in annotations to documents generated by the Exchequer should consult the original manuscripts.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Text and tables

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1828 | <i>Calendarium Inquisitionum sive Escaetarum</i> , vol. iv (London, 1828). |
| CChR | <i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls, 1226–1516</i> (6 vols, 1903–27) |
| CCIR | <i>Calendar of the Close Rolls, 1272–1509</i> (47 vols, 1900–63) |
| CFR | <i>Calendar of the Fine Rolls, 1272–1509</i> (22 vols, 1911–62) |
| CIM | <i>Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous, 1219–1485</i> (8 vols, 1916–2003) |
| CIPM | <i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and other analogous documents, 1216–[1442]</i> (1904–) |
| CPR | <i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls, 1216–1509</i> (55 vols, 1891–1916) |
| Glasscock, <i>Lay Subsidy</i> | <i>The Lay Subsidy of 1334</i> , (ed.) Robin E. Glasscock, <i>Records of Social and Economic History</i> , new series, vol. II (Oxford, 1975) |
| Hunnisett, <i>Indexing for Editors</i> | R. F. Hunnisett, <i>Indexing for Editors</i> , British Records Association, <i>Archives and the User</i> 2 (1972) |
| L&I Soc. 26 | <i>Chancery Miscellanea</i> , vol. III, <i>Bundles 33–57</i> , List & Index Society 26 (1967) |
| L&I Soc. 38 | <i>Chancery Miscellanea</i> , part IV [<i>Bundles 58–66</i>], List & Index Society 38 (1968) |
| L&I Soc. 145 | <i>Chancery Miscellanea (C 47): key to new references</i> , List & Index Society 145 (1977 for 1978) |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>L&I Soc.</i> 268	<i>List of Inquisitions <u>post mortem</u> Henry VI–Richard III; Inquisitions <u>ad quod damnum</u> and miscellaneous inquisitions, Henry VII–Charles I (C 138–C 142), List & Index Society 268 (1998)</i>
<i>List of Escheators</i>	A. C. Wood, <i>List of Escheators for England and Wales</i> , List & Index Society 72 (1971)
m./mm.	membrane/membranes
ms/mss	manuscript/manuscripts
<i>PROME</i>	<i>The Parliament Rolls of Medieval England, 1275–1504</i> , gen. ed. Chris Given-Wilson (16 vols, London and Woodbridge, 2005)
Richardson, <i>Chancery under Henry V</i>	Malcolm Richardson, <i>The medieval Chancery under Henry V</i> , List & Index Society, Special Series, 130 (1999)
<i>Indexes</i>	
Card	Cardiganshire
Carm	Carmarthenshire
Denb	Denbighshire
Glam	Glamorgan
Mont	Montgomeryshire
ex. par.	extra parochial

For abbreviations regarding English counties, see Hunnisett, *Indexing for Editors*, p. 24. The other abbreviations used in the indexes: bro., chev., dau., esq., jun., knt, ms., sen., are standard abbreviations for the following: brother, chevalier, daughter, esquire, junior, knight, manuscript, and senior.

TABLE OF REFERENCES

16–20 Henry VI

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV/ REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/85/1	1–2	1	E 149/164/1 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/85/2	1–2	2			Dors	
C 139/85/3	1–2	3	E 149/163/1 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/85/4	1–2	4	E 149/163/4 m.1		Midd	Writ: Kent & Midd.
C 139/85/5	1–2	5			Hants	
C 139/85/6	1–2	6	E 149/166/7 m.1		Northants	
C 139/85/7	1–2	7			Dors	
C 139/85/8	1–2	8	E 149/165/2 m.1		Glos	
C 139/85/9	1–2	9	E 149/163/3 m.1		Glos	
C 139/85/10	1–2	10			Lincs	
C 139/85/11	1–2	11	E 149/162/2 m.4		Northants	
		12		E 149/162/2 m.2	Beds	
		13		E 149/162/2 m.1	Bucks	
		14		E 149/162/2 m.3	Kent	
C 139/85/12	1–2	15			Dors	
C 139/85/13	1–2	16	E 149/164/2 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/85/14	1–2	17	E 149/163/9 m.1		Lincs	
C 139/85/15	1–2	18			Essex	
C 139/85/16	1–2	19			Som	
C 139/85/16	1, 3	20			Dors	
C 139/85/17	1–2	21	E 149/162/6 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/85/18	1–2	22	E 149/163/19 m.1		Salop	
C 139/85/19	1–2	23			Warw	
C 139/85/20	1–2	24	E 149/163/14 m.1		Notts	
C 139/85/21	1–2	25			Suff	
C 139/85/22	1–2	26			Som	
C 139/85/23	1–2	27			Salop	Only fragment of writ remains.
		28		E 153/1670 m.1	Dors	
C 139/85/24	1–2	29			Dors	
C 139/85/25	1–2	30	E 149/163/8 m.1		Kent	
C 139/86/26	1–2	31	E 149/166/12 m.1		Berks	
C 139/86/27	1–2	32	E 149/166/5 m.1		Lincs	

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXV</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/86/27	3-4	33	E 152/10/534 # 1		Glos & March	
C 139/86/28	1-2	34	E 149/163/7 m.2		Northants	
C 139/86/28	3-4	35	E 149/163/7 m.3		Beds	Writ: Beds & Bucks.
C 139/86/28	5-6	36			Essex	
C 139/86/28	7-8	37	E 149/163/7 m.1		Kent	
C 139/86/28	9-10	38	E 149/163/7 m.5		Oxon	
C 139/86/28	9, 11	39			Berks	
C 139/86/28	12-13	40	E 149/163/7 m.4		Hunts	Writ: Cambs & Hunts.
C 139/86/29	1-2	41	E 149/163/16 m.1		Staffs	
C 139/86/30	1-2	42			Heref	
C 139/86/31	1-2	43	E 149/166/2 m.1		Kent	
C 139/86/32	1-2	44	E 149/162/7 m.1		Devon	
C 139/86/33	1-2	45			Essex	
C 139/86/34	1-2	46	E 149/166/20 m.2		Notts	
C 139/86/34	3-4	47	E 149/166/20 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/86/35	1-2	48			Yorks	
C 139/86/35	3-4	49			Yorks	
C 139/86/36	1-2	50	E 149/163/13 m.1		Northants	
C 139/86/37	1-2	51	E 149/166/1 m.2		Northants	
C 139/86/37	3-4	52			Som	
C 139/86/37	5-6	53	E 149/166/1 m.1		Glos	
C 139/86/38	1-2	54	E 149/162/1 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/86/39	1-2	55	E 149/163/5 m.1		Kent	
C 139/87/40	1	56			Derb	
C 139/87/40	2-3	57			Derb	
		58		E 149/166/16 m.2	Derb	Over half of this ms is missing. Probable date: 17 Hen VI, but listed as 24 Hen VI in 1828.
C 139/87/40	4-5	59			Warw	
C 139/87/40	6-7	60	E 149/166/16 m.1		Staffs	
C 139/87/41	1-2	61			Wilts	
C 139/87/42	1-2	62	E 149/154/15 m.3		Surrey	E 149/154/15 mm.1-2: see <i>CIPM XXIV</i> nos 290, 289.
C 139/87/43	1-2	63	E 152/10/534 #2		Glos	
C 139/87/43	3-4	64	E 149/162/4 m.1		Beds	

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/87/43	5–6	65			Herts	
C 139/87/43	7–8	66	E 149/162/4 m.5		Salop & March	
C 139/87/43	9–10	67			Notts	
C 139/87/43	11–12	68	E 149/162/4 m.3		Lincs	
C 139/87/43	13–14	69	E 149/162/4 m.2		Heref & March	E 149: probable duplicate. Ms in poor condition.
C 139/87/43	15–16	70	E 149/162/4 m.4		Leics	
C 139/87/44	1–2	71	E 149/163/12 m.1		Northants	
C 139/87/45	1–2	72			Som	
C 139/87/46	1–2	73			City of London	
C 139/87/46	3–4	74			Devon	
C 139/87/46	5–6	75	E 149/163/2 m.4		Devon	
C 139/87/46	7–8	76	E 149/163/2 m.2		Kent	
C 139/87/46	9, 11	77			Dors	
C 139/87/46	9, 10	78			Som	
C 139/87/46	12–13	79	E 149/163/2 m.1		Glos & March	
C 139/87/46	14–15	80	E 149/163/2 m.5		Heref & March	E 149: probable duplicate. Left side missing.
C 139/87/46	16–17	81	E 149/163/2 m.3		Suff	Writ: Norf & Suff.
C 139/87/46	18–19	82			Suff	
C 139/87/46	20–21	83			Essex	
C 139/88/47	1, 3	84			Wilts	
C 139/88/47	1–2	85			Hants	
C 139/88/48	1–2	86			Essex	
C 139/88/49	1–2	87			Som	
C 139/88/50	1–2	88	E 149/165/3 m.1		Glos & March	
C 139/88/50	3–4	89	E 149/165/3 m.2		Kent	
C 139/88/50	5–6	90			Heref & March	
C 139/88/50	7–8	91			City of London	
C 139/88/50	9–10	92			Essex	
C 139/88/50	11–12	93			Dors	Writ: Som & Dors.

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXI'</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/88/50	13, 15	94			Suff	
C 139/88/50	13–14	95			Norf	
C 139/88/50	16–17	96			Wilts	
C 139/88/50	18–19	97	E 149/165/3 m.3		Sussex	Writ: Surrey & Sussex.
		98		E 149/165/3 m.4	Salop & March	
C 139/88/51	1–2	99	E 149/163/6 m.1		Kent	E 149: probable draft awaiting further information to fill gaps in the text.
C 139/88/51	3	x			Kent	Inquisition: duplicate of 99 .
C 139/88/52	1–2	100			Hants	
C 139/88/53	1–2	101			Devon	
C 139/88/54	1–2	102			City of London	
C 139/88/55	1–2	103	E 149/162/8 m.1		Devon	
C 139/88/56	1–2	104			Essex	
C 139/88/56	3–4	105	E 149/162/5 m.1		Cambs	
C 139/88/56	5–6	106			Norf	
C 139/88/56	5, 7	107			Suff	
C 139/88/57	1	108	E 149/163/11 m.1		Northants	
C 139/88/58		x				Philip de Columbar: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 94.
C 139/88/59		x				Henry le Scrop: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 95.
C 139/89/60	1–2	109	E 149/162/3 mm.9–10		Yorks	E 149: two membranes formerly sewn together.
C 139/89/60	3–4	110	E 149/162/3 m.3		Cambs	
C 139/89/60	3, 5	111	E 149/162/3 m.4		Hunts	
C 139/89/60	6–7	112	E 149/162/3 m.6		Northants	
C 139/89/60	6, 8	113	E 149/162/3 m.7		Rut	
C 139/89/60	9, 11	114			Leics	

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/89/60	9–10	115	E 149/162/3 m.8		Warw	
C 139/89/60	12, 14	116			Suff	
C 139/89/60	12–13	117			Norf	
C 139/89/60	15–16	118	E 149/162/3 m.1		Beds	
C 139/89/60	15, 17	119	E 149/162/3 m.2		Bucks	
C 139/89/60	18–19	120	E 149/162/3 m.5		Westm	
C 139/89/60	20–21	121			Som	
C 139/89/60	22–23	122			Herts	
C 139/89/61	1–2	123			Yorks	
C 139/89/62	1–2	124			Beds	
C 139/89/62	1, 3	125			Bucks	
C 139/89/63	1–2	126			Devon	
C 139/89/64		x				Philip Hoke: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 96. <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 lists him as William Hoke.
C 139/89/65	1–2	127			Oxon	
C 139/89/66	1–2	128			Berks	
C 139/89/67	1–2	129			Corn	
C 139/89/68	1–2	130			Dors	
C 139/89/69	1–2	131			Yorks	
C 139/89/70	1–2	132			Glos	
C 139/89/71		x				Presentations of disturbers of the peace: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 97.
C 139/89/72	1	133		E 149/161/8 m.2	Northants	E 149: writ. C 139: assignment of dower.
C 139/89/73	1, 3	134			Essex	Cited in <i>1828</i> , p. 470: in Appendix 6 Hen VI, no. 6.
	2	135			Wilts	Not listed in <i>1828</i> .
C 139/89/74	1–2	136			Salop & March	Not listed in <i>1828</i> . Written in pencil on mss: 156/1 and 156/2.

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXV</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
		137				No calendar entry.
		138		E 149/161/8 m.3	Worcs	Indented.
		139		E 149/161/8 m.3	Worcs	Indented. See also note in text.
		140		E 149/163/10 m.1	Norf	Indented.
		141		E 149/163/15 m.1	Oxon	
		142		E 149/163/18 m.1	Essex	Indented. See also <i>CIPM XXIV</i> , no. 723.
C 139/90/1	1	143		E 149/169/8 m.1	Northumb	C 139: writ. E 149: inquisition.
C 139/90/2	1–2	144	E 149/249/16 m.1		Derb	
C 139/90/2	3	145	E 149/249/15 m.1		Notts	
C 139/90/3	1–2	146			Salop	
C 139/90/4	1–2	147			Salop & March	
C 139/90/5	1–2	148			Cumb	
C 139/90/6	1–2	149			Som	
C 139/90/7	1–2	150			Som	
C 139/90/8	1	151			Oxon	
	2–3	152	E 149/166/14 m.1		Oxon	
C 139/90/9	1–2	153			Lincs	
C 139/90/9	3–4	154			Essex	
C 139/90/9	5–6	155			Essex	
		156		E 149/164/17 m.1	City of York	
C 139/90/9	7–8	157			City of York	
C 139/90/9	11	158			Yorks	
C 139/90/9	9–10	159	E 149/168/2 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/90/10	1–2	160			Heref & March	
C 139/90/11	1–2	161			Herts	
C 139/90/12	1–2	162	E 149/166/15 m.2		Surrey	
C 139/90/12	3–4	163	E 149/166/15 m.1		Oxon	
C 139/90/13	1–2	164	E 149/169/4 m.1		Kent	
C 139/90/13	3–4	165			Essex	

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/90/13	5-6	166	E 149/169/4 m.2		Surrey	C 139 & E 149: indented.
C 139/90/14	1-2	167			Suff	
C 139/90/14	3-4	168			Som	
C 139/90/14	5-6	169	E 149/167/13 m.1		Devon	
C 139/90/15	1-2	170	E 149/159/8 m.2		Northants	E 149/159/8 m.1: <i>CIPM XXIV</i> , no. 607.
C 139/90/16	1-2	171			Suff	
C 139/91/17	1-2	172	E 149/168/1 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/91/18	1-2	173			Kent	
C 139/91/18	3-4	174	E 149/169/9 m.1		Sussex	
C 139/91/19	1-2	175	E 149/164/6 m.1		Beds	
C 139/91/20	1-2	176			Essex	
C 139/91/21	1-2	177			Essex	
C 139/91/21a	1-2	178			City of York	
C 139/91/21a	3, 6	179			Yorks	
C 139/91/21a	4	180			Yorks	Sheriff's writ.
C 139/91/21a	5	181			Yorks	Men empanelled for a jury.
C 139/91/21a	7-8	182			Yorks	
C 139/91/22	1-2	183	E 149/166/17 m.1		Hants	
C 139/91/23	1-2	184			Som	
C 139/91/24	1-2	185			Suff	
C 139/91/25	1-2	186	E 152/10/535		Kent	
C 139/91/25	3-4	187	E 149/166/3 m.1		Kent	
C 139/91/26	1-2	188	E 149/166/9 m.1		Northumb	
C 139/91/27	1-2	189	E 149/166/11 m.1		Northumb	
C 139/91/28	1-2	190	E 149/166/10 m.1		Northumb	
C 139/91/29	1-2	191			Wores	
C 139/91/29	3-4	192			Hants	
C 139/91/30	1-2	193			Beds	
C 139/91/30	3-4	194			Lincs	
C 139/91/30	5-6	195	E 149/166/8 m.1		Northants	
C 139/92/31	1-2	196			Lincs	
C 139/92/31	3	197	E 149/164/4 m.2		Bucks	
C 139/92/31	4	198	E 149/164/4 m.1		Beds	
C 139/92/31	5-6	199	E 149/164/4 m.3		Northants	
C 139/92/32	1-2	200			Devon	

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/92/32	4	201			Som & Dors	Escheator: problems with taking an inquisition.
C 139/92/32	5	202			Dors	Order from escheator to sheriff.
C 139/92/32	6	203			Dors	Men empanelled for a jury.
C 139/92/32	3, 7	204			Som	
C 139/92/33	1-2	205	E 149/164/11 m.1		Cumb	E 149: probable duplicate. Ms in poor condition.
C 139/92/34	1-2	206	E 149/164/16 m.2		Berks	
C 139/92/34	3-4	207			Norf	
C 139/92/34	3, 5	208			Suff	
C 139/92/34	6-7	209	E 149/164/16 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/92/34	8, 10	210			Wilts	
C 139/92/34	8-9	211			Hants	
C 139/92/ 35a	1-2	212	E 149/164/8 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/92/ 35a	1, 3	213	E 149/164/8 m.2		Westm	
C 139/92/ 35b	1-2	214	E 149/164/10 m.1		Westm	
C 139/92/ 35b	1, 3	215			Cumb	
C 139/92/36	1-2	216			Midd	
C 139/92/36	3	217	E 149/166/13 m.1		Berks	
C 139/92/36	4-5	218	E 149/166/13 m.2		Surrey	
C 139/92/36	6-7	219			Hants	
C 139/92/37	1-2	220	E 149/164/9 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/92/38	1-2	221	E 149/167/2 m.2		Northants	
C 139/92/38	3-4	222	E 149/167/2 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/92/39	1-2	223	E 149/164/3 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/92/40	1-2	224	E 149/164/12 m.1		Devon	
C 139/92/40	3-4	225			Som	
C 139/92/40	5-6	226			Som	
C 139/93/41	1-2	227	E 149/166/6 m.1		Lincs	
C 139/93/41	3-4	228	E 149/166/6 m.2		Yorks	

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/93/41	5–6	229	E 149/166/6 m.3		Northants	For E 149/166/6 mm.4–6, see 502.
		230		E 149/166/6 m.7	Notts	Indented.
C 139/93/42	1–2	231	E 149/164/15 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/93/42	3, 5	232	E 149/249/18 m.1		Notts	
C 139/93/42	3–4	233	E 149/249/17 m.1		Derb	
C 139/93/43	1–2	234			Camb	
C 139/93/43	3–4	235			Wilts	
C 139/93/43	5, 7	236			Herts	
C 139/93/43	5–6	237			Essex	
C 139/93/44	1, 14	238	E 149/164/14 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/93/44	2	239			Lincs	
C 139/93/44	3–13	240			Yorks & Lincs	Chancery traverse.
C 139/93/45	1–2	241			Lincs	
C 139/93/46	1–2	242			Essex	
C 139/93/47	1–2	243			Essex	
C 139/93/48	1	244			Yorks	
		245		E 149/166/4 m.1	Lincs	
		246		E 152/10/533 m.1 #1	Yorks	
		247		E 152/10/533 m.1 #2	Yorks	
C 139/93/49	1–2	248	E 149/166/19 m.1		Warw	
C 139/93/50	1–2	249	E 149/167/8 m.5		Norf	
C 139/93/50	3, 5	250	E 149/167/8 mm.1–2		Cumb	E 149: two duplicates.
C 139/93/50	3–4	251	E 149/167/8 mm.3–4		Westm	E 149: two duplicates.
		252		E 149/167/8 m.6 (#1)	Cumb, Westm, & Norf	
		253		E 149/167/8 m.6 (#2)	Cumb, Westm, & Norf	
		254		E 149/167/8 m.6 (#3)	Cumb & Westm	
C 139/93/51	1, 3	255	E 149/164/13 m.2		Corn	
C 139/93/51	1–2	256	E 149/164/13 m.1		Devon	
C 139/94/52	1–2	257			Corn	
C 139/94/52	3–4	258	E 149/164/5 m.2		Berks	

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/94/52	5–6	259			Wilts	
C 139/94/52	7–8	260	E 149/164/5 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/94/53		x				For Maurice, Lord Berkeley. Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 47/59/58. Now C 260/143/13a.*
C 139/94/54	1–2	261			Midd	Writ: Kent & Midd.
C 139/94/54	3–4	262			City of London	
C 139/94/54	5–6	263			Vill of Calais	
C 139/94/54	7–8	264			Surrey	
C 139/94/54	9–10	265	E 149/165/1 m.6		Bucks	
C 139/94/54	11–12	266	E 149/165/1 m.5		Northumb	
C 139/94/54	13–14	267			Herts	
C 139/94/54	15–16	268			Som	
C 139/94/54	17–18	269			Hants	
C 139/94/54	17, 19	270			Wilts	
C 139/94/54	20–21	271	E 149/165/1 m.3		Northants	
C 139/94/54	22–23	272	E 149/165/1 m.2		Corn	
C 139/94/54	22, 24	273	E 149/165/1 m.1		Devon	
C 139/94/54	25–26	274	E 149/165/1 m.14		Staffs	
C 139/94/54	27–28	275	E 149/165/1 m.19		Norf	Writ: Norf & Suff.
C 139/94/54	29–30	276	E 149/165/1 m.12		Berks	
C 139/94/54	29, 31	277	E 149/165/1 m.11		Oxon	
C 139/94/54	32–33	278	E 149/165/1 m.7		Cambs	Writ: Cambs & Hunts.
C 139/94/54	34–35	279			Rut	
C 139/94/54	36–37	280			Essex	
C 139/94/54	38–39	281	E 149/165/1 m.10		Heref & March	
C 139/94/54	40–41	282	E 149/165/1 m.16		Leics	
C 139/94/54	40, 42–44	283	E 149/165/1 m.15		Warw	
C 139/94/54	45–46	284			Wores	
C 139/94/54	47	285			Vill of Bristol	

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXV</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/94/54	48	286		E 149/165/1 m.8	Glos & March	C 139: writ. E 149: inquisition.
C 139/94/54	49– 50	287	E 149/165/1 m.17		Glos & March	E 149/165/1 mm.20–21: 23 Hen VI.
		288		E 149/165/1 m.22	Devon & Corn	
		289		E 149/165/1 m.4	Northants	
		290		E 149/165/1 m.9	Glos	
		291		E 149/165/1 m.13	Oxon & Berks	
		292		E 149/165/1 m.18	Glos & March	
C 139/94/55		x				William de Wykeham: now C 143/448/34 mm.1–2.
C 139/94/56		x				Thomas Seyntcler: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , nos 114–17.
C 139/94/57		x				Adrian Grome of Flanders: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 118.
C 139/94/58		x				For William Soper, outlaw. Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 47/55/287. Now C 260/143/2a.*
C 139/95/59	1–2	293			Essex	
C 139/95/60		x				Henry le Scrop of Masham: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 119.

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXI</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/95/61		x				Inquisition of felony: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 120.
C 139/95/62		x				Inquisition taken at Great Yarmouth: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 121.
C 139/95/63		x				On behalf of the abbot of Abbotsbury. Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 145/308. Now C 143/448/35, mm. 1-3.
C 139/95/64		x				On behalf of the priest of Lapworth church. Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 143/308. Now C 143/448/36, mm. 1-2.
C 139/95/65	1-2	294			Derb	
C 139/95/66	1-2	295			Vill of Newcastle upon Tyne	
C 139/95/67	1-2	296			Devon	
C 139/95/68	1-2	297			Devon	
C 139/95/69	1-2	298			Devon	
C 139/95/70	1-2	299			Som	Note on guard indicates that the return (m.2) was added from unsorted Miscellanea, Nov. 1975.

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXV</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/95/71		x			Derb	Not listed in <i>1828</i> . Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 47/95/2. Now C 245/38/4.*
C 139/95/72		x			Som	Not listed in <i>1828</i> . Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 47/129/6. Now C 245/38/3.*
C 139/95/73	1-2	300			Yorks	Cited in <i>1828</i> , p. 471: Appendix 17 Hen VI, no. 3.
C 139/95/73	3	301			Cambs	Cited in <i>1828</i> , p. 471: Appendix 17 Hen VI, no. 3.
		302		E 149/156/3 m.18	Norf	
C 139/95/74	1-2	303			Midd	Not listed in <i>1828</i> .
C 139/95/75	1-2	304			City of York	Not listed in <i>1828</i> . Note on guard indicates that the lower portion of m.2 was added from unsorted Miscellanea, Nov. 1975.
C 139/96/1	1	305			Dors	
C 139/96/2	1-2	306	E 149/169/7 m.1		Lincs	
C 139/96/3	1-2	307	E 149/169/6 m.2		Berks	
C 139/96/3	3-4	308			Heref & March	
C 139/96/3	5-6	309			Hants	
C 139/96/3	7-8	310	E 149/249/26 m.1		Notts	
C 139/96/3	9-10	311	E 149/169/6 m.11		Lincs	
C 139/96/3	11-12	312	E 149/169/6 m.14		Oxon	
C 139/96/3	13-14	313			Wilts	

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXI' REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/96/3	15–16	314	E 149/169/6 m.1		Kent	
C 139/96/3	17–18	315	E 149/169/6 m.4		Warw	Writ: Warw & Leics.
C 139/96/3	19–20	316	E 149/169/6 m.8		Yorks	
C 139/96/3	21–22	317			Rut	
C 139/96/3	23–24	318	E 149/169/6 m.7		Bucks	
C 139/96/3	25	319	E 149/169/6 m.10		City of London	
C 139/96/3	26–27	320	E 149/169/6 m.12		Northants	
C 139/96/3	28–29	321			Norf	
C 139/96/3	30–31	322	E 149/169/6 m.3		Staffs	
C 139/96/3	32–33	323			Suff	
C 139/96/3	34–35	324	E 149/169/6 m.6		Worcs	
C 139/96/3	36–37	325			Som	
C 139/96/3	38–39	326			Corn	
C 139/96/3	40–41	327			Devon	
C 139/96/3	42, 44	328	E 149/169/6 m.13		Surrey	
C 139/96/3	42–43	329	E 149/169/6 m.5		Sussex	
C 139/96/3	45–46	330	E 149/169/6 m.9		Glos & March	
C 139/97/4	1, 3	331			Norf	
C 139/97/4	2	332			Norf	
C 139/97/5	1, 3	333			Notts	
C 139/97/5	1–2	334			Derb	
C 139/97/6	1–2	335			Dors	
C 139/97/7	1	336			Heref & March	
C 139/97/8	1–2	337	E 149/249/23 m.1		Derb	
C 139/97/9	1	338			Kent	
C 139/97/9	2–3	339			Kent	
C 139/97/9	4–5	340			Kent	
C 139/97/10	1–2	341	E 149/170/9 m.1		Glos	
C 139/97/11	1–2	342	E 152/10/537 #1		Yorks	
C 139/97/12	1–2	343			Hants	
C 139/97/13	1, 3	344			Notts	
C 139/97/13	1–2	345			Derb	
C 139/97/13	4, 6	346	E 149/249/22 m.1		Notts	
C 139/97/13	4–5	347	E 149/249/20 m.1		Derb	
C 139/97/14	1, 3	348			Suff	
C 139/97/14	1–2	349			Norf	
C 139/97/15	1–2	350			Devon	
C 139/97/16	1–2	351			Cambs	
C 139/97/17	1–3	352			Som	
C 139/97/18	1–2	353	E 149/167/11 m.1		Westm	

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXV</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/97/19	1–2	354	E 149/171/12 m.1		Northumb	
C 139/97/19	3–4	355	E 152/10/537 #2		Yorks	
C 139/97/20	1–2	356			Kent	
C 139/97/20a	1–2	357	E 149/169/5 m.1		Kent	
C 139/98/21	1–2	358	E 149/249/21 m.1		Derb	
C 139/98/22	5–6	359	E 149/167/4 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/98/22	1–2	360			Bucks	
C 139/98/22	3–4	361	E 152/10/536 #2		Bucks	
C 139/98/22	7–8	362	E 152/10/536 #1		Bucks	
C 139/98/23	1–2	363			Rut	
C 139/98/24	1–2	364			Essex	
C 139/98/24a	1–2	365			Essex	
C 139/98/25	1–2	366	E 149/167/3 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/98/26	1–2	367			Vill of Newcastle upon Tyne	
C 139/98/26	3–4	368	E 149/171/11 m.1		Northumb	
C 139/98/27	1–2	369	E 149/157/1 m.9		Salop & March	E 149/157/1 mm.1–8: see <i>CIPM XXIV</i> nos 362–3, 367, 375, 378–9, 727.
C 139/98/28	1–2	370			Herts	
C 139/98/28	3–4	371			Hants	
C 139/98/28	5–6	372	E 149/168/4 m.1		Glos & March	
C 139/98/28	7–8	373			Essex	
C 139/98/28	9–10	374			Wilts	
C 139/98/28	11–12	375			Wilts	
C 139/98/28	13–14	376	E 149/168/4 m.5		Norf	
C 139/98/28	15–16	377			Norf	
C 139/98/28	17, 19–21	378	E 149/168/4 m.4		Sussex	E 149: indented.
C 139/98/28	17, 18	379	E 149/168/4 m.3		Surrey	
C 139/98/28	22–23	380	E 149/168/4 m.2		Salop & March	
C 139/98/29	1, 3	381			Som	
C 139/98/29	2	382			Som	
C 139/99/30	1–2	383			Essex	
C 139/99/31	1–2	384	E 149/144/1 m.6		Oxon	E 149/144/1 mm.1–4, 7: 8 Hen VI.

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXI' REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/99/31	3-4	385			Wilts	
C 139/99/31	5-6	386	E 149/144/1 m.5		Bucks	
C 139/99/32	1-2	387			Kent	
C 139/99/33	1-2	388			Kent	
C 139/99/33	3-4	389			Kent	
C 139/99/33	5-6	390			Kent	
C 139/99/34	1-2	391	E 149/159/7 m.8		Leics	E 149/159/7 mm.1, 3-7, 9: <i>CIPM XXIV</i> , nos 664-9.
		392		E 149/159/7 m.2	Kent	Indented.
		393		E 149/167/7 m.1	Cumb	
C 139/99/35	1-2	394	E 149/167/7 m.2		Cumb	Writ: Cumb & Westm.
C 139/99/36	1-2	395			Yorks	
C 139/99/37	1-2	396	E 149/167/5 m.1		Hunts	
C 139/99/38	1-2	397			Essex	
C 139/99/38	1, 3	398			Herts	
C 139/99/38	4-5	399	E 149/167/6 m.2		Yorks	
C 139/99/38	6, 8	400	E 149/167/6 m.3		Suff	
C 139/99/38	6, 7	401			Norf	
C 139/99/38	9-10	402	E 149/167/6 m.1		Cambs	
C 139/99/39	1-2	403			Essex	
C 139/99/39	3-4	404			Essex	
C 139/99/40	1-2	405			Rut	
C 139/99/41	1-2	406	E 149/169/1 m.1		Heref & March	E 149: indented.
C 139/99/42		x				Now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 128 (C 145/308/ 12, mm.1-3).
C 139/100/43	1-2	407	E 149/170/5 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/100/44	1-2	408	E 149/167/9 m.1		Westm	
C 139/100/45	1-2	409			Cambs	
C 139/100/45	3-4	410	E 149/167/1 m.2		Bucks	
C 139/100/45	3, 5	411	E 149/167/1 m.1		Beds	
C 139/100/45	6-7	412	E 149/167/1 m.3		Northants	E 149: indented.
C 139/100/46	1-2	413			Dors	
C 139/100/47		x				Thomas Walshe, idiot: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 130.

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/100/48	1-2	414			Hants	
C 139/100/49		x				Archbishop of Canterbury: now C 143/448/ 37, mm. 1-2.
C 139/100/50		x				Robert Tauke: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 131.
C 139/100/51		x				No name given but lands listed in <i>1828</i> . Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 145/309. May now be found as <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 128, from p. 76 (C 145/308/ 12, m.4).
C 139/100/52	1	415	E 149/171/5 m.1		Heref & March	Probable duplicate: ms in poor condition.
C 139/100/53	1-2	416			Surrey	
C 139/100/54	1-2	417	E 149/171/3 m.1		Heref & March	
C 139/100/54	3-4	418	E 149/171/3 m.2		Northants	
C 139/100/54	5-6	419	E 149/171/3 m.3		Salop	
C 139/100/55	1-2	420	E 149/169/2 m.1		Heref & March	E 149: indented.
		421		E 149/169/2 m.2	Heref & March	Indented.
C 139/100/56	1-2	422			Yorks	
C 139/100/57	1-2	423	E 149/167/12 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/100/58	1-2	424			Suff	
C 139/100/59	1-2	425	E 149/167/10 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/100/60	1-2	426			Yorks	
C 139/101/61	1-2	427			Som	
C 139/101/62	1-2	428			Essex	Writ: Essex & Herts.
C 139/101/63	1-2	429	E 149/171/8 m.1		Lincs	
C 139/101/64	1-2	430	E 149/171/16 m.1		Staffs	
C 139/101/65	1-2	431			Leics	

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXI'</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/101/66	1-2	432			Essex	
C 139/101/67	1-2	433			Devon	
C 139/101/67	3, 5	434			Som	
C 139/101/67	3-4	435			Dors	
C 139/101/68	1-2	436	E 149/168/3 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/101/69		x				John Hunt: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 132.
C 139/101/70	1-2	437	E 149/169/3 m.1		Heref & March	
C 139/101/71		x				John Trussel, knt, & Margaret his wife: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 133.
C 139/101/72		x				Abbot of Cerne: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 134.
C 139/101/73	1-2	438			Leics	Writ: Warw & Leics.
C 139/101/73	3-4	439	E 149/171/1 m.1		Glos & March	
C 139/101/73	5-6	440			City of London	
C 139/101/73	7, 9	441	E 149/171/1 m.3		Midd	
C 139/101/73	7-8	442	E 149/171/1 m.2		Kent	
C 139/101/73	10-11	443			Essex	Writ: Essex & Herts.
C 139/101/73	12-13	444			Devon	
C 139/101/73	14-15	445			Som	Writ: Som & Dors.
C 139/101/74	1-2	446			Yorks	
C 139/101/74	3	447			Yorks	
C 139/101/75	1	448			Norf	Cited in <i>1828</i> , p. 472: Appendix 18 Hen VI, no. 1.

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/101/76	1	449			Yorks	Not listed in 1828. Note on guard (abbreviations expanded): 'ad quod dampnum 18 Henry VI, no. 9'.
C 139/102/1	1	450			Som & Dors	Writ only.
C 139/102/9	1-2	451	E 149/172/4 m.1		Cambs	
C 139/102/2	1	452			Midd	
C 139/102/3		x				Missing. Noted as <i>deest</i> in 1828.
C 139/102/4	1-2	453	E 149/171/2 m.1		Glos	
C 139/102/5	1-2	454	E 149/173/6 m.1		Surrey	
C 139/102/5	1, 3	455	E 149/173/6 m.2		Sussex	
C 139/102/6	1-2	456	E 149/172/1 m.2		Northants	
C 139/102/6	3-4	457	E 149/172/1 m.1		Beds	
C 139/102/7		x				Missing. Noted as <i>deest</i> in 1828.
C 139/102/8	1-2	458			Heref & March	
C 139/102/9		x			Cambs	See 451 .
C 139/102/10	1-2	459	E 149/175/10 m.1		Yorks	E 149/175/10 m.2 is 21 Hen VI.
C 139/102/11	1-2	460	E 149/171/6 m.1		Kent	Writ: Kent & Midd.
C 139/102/12	1-2	461			City of London	
C 139/102/13	1-2	462	E 149/173/2 m.1		Northumb	
C 139/102/14	1-2	463			Som	
C 139/102/15	1-2	464			Som	
C 139/102/16	1-2	465	E 149/171/14 m.1		Berks	
C 139/102/17	1-2	466			Yorks	
C 139/102/18	1	467	E 149/171/10 m.1		Northants	
C 139/102/18	2-3	468	E 149/171/10 m.2		Northumb	
C 139/102/19	1-2	469	E 149/171/15 m.1		Salop & March	
C 139/102/20	1-2	470			Suff	
C 139/102/20	3-4	471			Essex	

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXI' REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/102/21	1–2	472	E 149/171/7 m.1		Kent	Writ: Kent & Midd.
C 139/102/22	1–2	473			Glos	
C 139/102/23	1–2	474			Northants	
C 139/102/24	1–2	475			Northants	
C 139/102/25		x				John Touke: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , nos 144–6.
C 139/102/26	1–2	476			Dors	Writ: Som & Dors.
C 139/103/27	1–2	477			Essex	
C 139/103/28	1	478a			Yorks	
C 139/103/28	2	478 b			Yorks	
C 139/103/28	3–4	478c			Yorks	Men empannelled for a jury.
C 139/103/28	5	478 d			Yorks	
C 139/103/29	1–2	479	E 149/170/7 m.2		Lincs	
C 139/103/29	3–4	480	E 149/170/7 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/103/30	1–2	481	E 149/172/3 m.1		Cambs	
C 139/103/30	3–4	482			Herts	
C 139/103/30	5–6	483			Leics	
C 139/103/30	7–8	484	E 149/172/3 m.5		Notts	
C 139/103/30	7, 9	485			Derb	
C 139/103/30	10–11	486	E 149/172/3 m.6		Oxon	
C 139/103/30	12–13	487	E 149/172/3 m.7		Sussex	
C 139/103/30	14–15	488	E 149/172/3 m.2		Lincs	
C 139/103/30	16, 18	489	E 149/172/3 m.3		Norf	
C 139/103/30	16–17	490	E 149/172/3 m.4		Suff	
C 139/103/31	1–2	491			Som	
C 139/103/32	1–2	492	E 149/173/4 m.1		Berks	
C 139/103/33	1–2	493	E 149/170/4 m.1		Cambs	
C 139/103/33	3–4	494	E 149/170/4 m.2		Norf	
C 139/103/34	1–2	495			Cumb	
C 139/103/35	1–2	496	E 149/170/3 m.1		Hunts	
C 139/103/35	3–4	497	E 149/170/3 m.2		Northants	
C 139/103/36	1, 3	498			Hants	
C 139/103/36	1–2	499			Wilts	
C 139/103/37	1–2	500			Corn	
C 139/103/38	1–2	501			Devon	

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/104/39	1	502	E 149/166/6 mm.4-6		Leics	E 149/166/6 m.5 is a much- amended copy of m.4; m.6, also much amended, is a paper copy of the same. For mm.1-3, 7, see 227-30 .
C 139/104/40	1-2	503	E 149/170/2 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/104/40	3-4	504	E 149/170/2 m.4		Berks	
C 139/104/40	5-6	505			Dors	
C 139/104/40	5, 7	506			Som	
C 139/104/40	8, 10	507	E 149/170/2 m.2		Devon	E 149: most is missing. A formerly stitched-on membrane is lost.
C 139/104/40	8-9	508	E 149/170/2 m.3		Corn	
C 139/104/41	1-2	509	E 149/249/24 m.1		Notts	
C 139/104/41	3-4	510	E 149/170/1 m.2		Lincs	
C 139/104/41	5-6	511	E 149/170/1 m.1		Beds	
C 139/104/41	7-8	512			Som	
C 139/104/42	1-2	513			Suff	Writ: Norf & Suff.
C 139/104/42	3-4	514			Essex	
C 139/104/42	5-6	515			Vill of Newcastle upon Tyne	
C 139/104/42	7-8	516	E 149/170/6 m.3		Northumb	
C 139/104/42	9, 11	517	E 149/170/6 m.1		Cumb	
C 139/104/42	9-10	518	E 149/170/6 m.2		Westm	
C 139/104/42	12-13	519	E 152/10/538		Yorks	
C 139/104/43	1-2	520	E 149/171/4 m.1		Heref	
C 139/104/44	1-2	521			Cumb	
C 139/104/45	1, 4	522			Yorks	
C 139/104/45	2-3	523			Yorks	Men empanelled for a jury.
C 139/104/46	1-2	524			Devon	

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/104/47	1-2	525			Herts	
C 139/104/48	1-2	526			Lines	
C 139/104/49	1-2	527			Bucks	
C 139/104/50	1-2	528			Suff	
C 139/104/51	1	529	E 149/170/8 m.1		Glos	Cited in <i>1828</i> , p. 472: Appendix 19 Hen VI, no. 1.
C 139/105/1	1-2	530			Heref & March	
		531		E 149/249/25 m.1	Notts	Indented.
		532		E 149/157/11 m.3	Suff	Indented.
		533		E 149/157/11 m.4	Oxon	Indented.
		534		E 149/157/11 m.5	Bucks	Indented. For mm.1-2, see <i>CIPM XXIV</i> , nos, 415, 418; for mm. 6-8, see <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 115.
		535		E 149/170/10 m.1	Glos & March	
C 139/105/2	1-2	536			Essex	
C 139/105/2	1, 3	537			Herts	
C 139/105/3	1-2	538	E 149/174/5 m.1		Devon	Writ: Devon & Corn.
C 139/105/3	3-4	539			Som	
C 139/105/4	1-2	540			Wilts	
C 139/105/4	3-4	541			Yorks	
C 139/105/5	1, 3	542			Som	
C 139/105/5	1-2	543			Dors	
C 139/105/6	1-2	544	E 149/173/3 m.1		Oxon	
C 139/107/7	1-2	545	E 149/173/7 m.1		Surrey	
C 139/105/8	1-2	546			Essex	
C 139/105/9	1-2	547	E 149/172/10 m. 1		Glos	Duplicate except for date.
C 139/105/9	3-4	548	E 152/10/539 #1		Salop	
C 139/105/9	5-6	549			Hants	
C 139/105/9	7-8	550			Wilts	
C 139/105/9	9-10	551			Worcs	

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REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/105/9	11–12	552			Corn	
C 139/105/9	13–14	553	E 149/172/10 m.3		Berks	
C 139/105/9	13, 15	554	E 149/172/10 m.2		Oxon	
C 139/105/9	16–17	555	E 149/172/10 m.4		Warw	
C 139/105/9	18, 20	556			Som	
C 139/105/9	18–19	557			Dors	
C 139/105/9	21–22	558			Staffs	
C 139/105/10	1	559			Oxon	
C 139/105/10	2–3	560			Som	
C 139/105/10	4–5	561			Devon	
C 139/105/10	4, 6	562	E 149/172/5 m.1		Corn	
C 139/105/11	1–2	563	E 149/173/8 mm.1, 2		Leics	E 149: duplicate mm.
C 139/105/11	3	564			Leics	Writ to sheriff.
C 139/105/12	1–2	565	E 152/10/539 #2		Salop & March	
C 139/106/13	1–2	566	E 149/172/9 m. 1		Glos & March	
C 139/106/14	1–2	567			Devon	
C 139/106/15	1–2	568			Essex	
C 139/106/16	1–2	569	E 152/10/540 m.1 #1–2		Cumb	
C 139/106/17		x				William Bullok: now <i>CIM VIII</i> , no. 90.
C 139/106/18	1–2	570			Kent	
C 139/106/19	1–2	571	E 149/172/11 m.2		Berks	
C 139/106/19	3–4	572			City of London	
C 139/106/19	5–6	573	E 149/172/11 m.1		Northants	
C 139/106/20	1–2	574			Leics	
C 139/106/21	1–2	575			Heref & March	
C 139/106/21	3–4	576	E 149/172/2 m.1		Bucks	
C 139/106/22	1	x				See 617 .
C 139/106/22	2–3	577	E 149/173/1 m.1		Northants	
C 139/106/23	1–2	578			Midd	Writ: Kent & Midd.
C 139/106/23	5–6	579	E 149/173/10 m.5		Heref & March	
C 139/106/23	7–8	580	E 149/173/10 m.1		Beds	
C 139/106/23	9–10	581	E 149/173/10 m.8		Leics	
C 139/106/23	11–12	582	E 149/173/10 m.6		Lincs	

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REFERENCE	MM.	<i>XXI'</i> REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/106/23	13, 15	583	E 149/173/10 m.4		Hunts	
C 139/106/23	13–14	584	E 149/173/10 m.3		Cambs	
C 139/106/23	16–17	585			Derb	
C 139/106/23	18–19	586	E 149/173/10 m.7		Wilts	
C 139/106/23	20–21	587			Essex	
C 139/106/23	3–4	588			Essex	
C 139/106/23	22–23	589	E 149/173/10 m.2		Bucks	E 149/173/10 m.9 is 22 Hen VI; and m. 10 is 21 Hen VI.
C 139/106/24	1–2	590	E 149/175/9 m.2		Lincs	
C 139/106/24	3–4	591	E 149/175/9 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/107/25	1–2	592			Notts	
C 139/107/25	3–4	593			Lincs	
C 139/107/26	1	594			Som	
C 139/107/26	2	595			Dors	
C 139/107/27	1–2	596	E 149/176/21 m.1		Sussex	
C 139/107/27	3–4	597			Kent	
C 139/107/27	5–6	598	E 149/249/27 m.1		Norf	
C 139/107/28	1–2	599			Notts	
C 139/107/28	1, 3	600			Derb	
C 139/107/28	4–5	601			Lincs	
C 139/107/29	1–2	602	E 149/173/9 m.1		Warw	E 149: indented.
C 139/107/30	1–2	603			Yorks	
C 139/107/31	1–2	604	E 149/176/2 m.1		Yorks	
C 139/107/32	1, 3	605			Dors	
C 139/107/32	1–2	606			Som	
C 139/107/33		x				Henry Grymmyng: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , nos 144–6.
C 139/107/34	1–2	607	E 149/172/6 m.1		Corn	
C 139/107/35	1–2	608			Hants	
C 139/107/36	1, 3	609			Corn	
C 139/107/36	1–2	610			Devon	
C 139/107/37		x				John Haselwode, outlaw: now <i>CIM</i> <i>VIII</i> , no. 112.

TABLE OF REFERENCES

REFERENCE	MM.	XXV REF.	DUPLICATE	ADDITIONAL	COUNTY	NOTES
C 139/107/38		x				On behalf of the prior of New Place, Sherwood. Noted in <i>L&I Soc.</i> 268 as moved to C 143/448. Full reference: C 143/448/38, mm. 1-2.
C 139/107/39	1-2	611			Yorks	
C 139/107/40	1-2	612			Salop	
C 139/107/41	1-2	613			Heref	
C 139/107/42	1-2	614			Cumb	
C 139/107/43	1-2	615			Cumb	
C 139/107/44	1-2	616			Northumb	Cited in <i>I828</i> , p. 472: Appendix 20 Hen VI, no. 2.
C 139/106/22	1	617			Northants	Writ.
C 139/107/45	1	617			Northants	Cited in <i>I828</i> , p. 472: Appendix 20 Hen VI, no. 3.
C 139/107/46	1	618		E 149/172/12 m. 1	Salop & March	E 149: writ. Not listed in <i>I828</i> . Note on dorso of guard: '[s]orted out of Chancery File, Sept. 1913'.
C 139/107/46	2	619			Salop & March	Not listed in <i>I828</i> . Note as above.
		620		E 149/172/8 m.1	Glos	
		621		E 149/249/19 m.1	Notts	Indented.
		622		E 149/173/5 m.1	Salop & March	Indented.

TABLE OF REFERENCES

* Tracing the whereabouts of those files that are noted as having been moved to C 47 will take one of two paths. This is because the C 47 series has been re-sorted and its documents spread among several classes.

If the bundle number (that following C 47) is 89 or higher (going up to 146), then consultation of *L&I Soc.* 145 will give a list of references which should be consulted in order to find the document in question. It is helpful to use OBS 1/1145 (or the later typescript copy, OBS 1/1436) in conjunction with *L&I Soc.* 145 because it gives the county of the document in question. Furthermore, the regnal year of the IPM or related document will be known and so the TNA's electronic Catalogue may also be used to pinpoint documents of that year in the list given by *L&I Soc.* 145. Having found what is a likely candidate (same regnal year, same county), the guard of the document should be consulted. It will usually bear the number of the inquisition as given in *L&I Soc.* 268. C 139/95/71, for example, moved to C 47/95/2, was verified by OBS 1/1145 as a document relating to Derbyshire and a likely candidate was confirmed to be the correct document because the guard carried the note '17 Hen. VI no. 71'. A similar procedure was followed with C 139/95/72.

If the bundle number is 88 or lower, then the next port of call after *L&I Soc.* 268 will be the *L&I Soc.* volume dealing with the Chancery Miscellanea of the bundle in question. For C 47/55/287, for example, *L&I Soc.* 26 should be consulted. It reveals that C 47/55/287 is in file 8. The reference to look up in *L&I Soc.* 145, therefore, is C 47/55/8 no. 287, where the new reference is shown to be C 260/143, no. 2a. A similar procedure was followed with C 47/59/58, where *L&I Soc.* 38 was consulted (for bundles 58–66).

TABLE OF ESCHEATORS

COUNTY	ESCHEATOR
Bedfordshire & Buckinghamshire	John Hanham William Whaplode (Whappelade) John Wenlok (Wenloke), esq. Edmund Hampden (Hamdene, Hampdene), esq. William Fowler (Foughler) John Derham
Berkshire <i>see</i> Oxfordshire	
Bristol (mayor)	Hugh Withiford
Buckinghamshire <i>see</i> Bedfordshire	
Calais (mayor)	Robert Cliderowe
Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire	Richard Forster John Prisot (Prysot) Matthew Hay (Haye) John Burgh, esq. William Chamberleyn
Cornwall <i>see</i> Devon	
Cumberland & Westmorland	John Skelton, esq. Walter Strikland (Stirkland, de Strikland, Strykland, Styrkland), esq., jun. Richard Redman (Redemane, de Redemane), esq., jun. Thomas Curwen (Culwen) Roland Vaux (Waux), esq.
Derbyshire <i>see</i> Nottinghamshire	
Devon & Cornwall	Thomas Gille (Gylle) John Kelly Thomas Wyse, esq. ¹⁴ Robert Burton (Bourton) John Cokeworthy (Cokeworth, Cokworthy)

¹⁴ C 139/95/68 mm.1–2 (297): writ records his name as Thomas Wyse, but the proof of age records it as John.

TABLE OF ESCHEATORS

COUNTY	ESCHEATOR
Devon & Cornwall, <i>cont.</i>	William Cornu (Cornwe), esq.
Dorset <i>see</i> Somerset	
Essex & Hertfordshire	Peter Paule John Kirkeby (Kyrkeby) Nicholas Morley (Morle) Thomas Stokdale (Stokedale) Thomas Knyvet John Thornbury Thomas Thorp
Gloucestershire & the adjacent March of Wales	John Langle Thomas Berkeley John Moryn (Moreyn) Thomas Rokes (Rookes) Thomas Wynselowe (Wynslowe) Robert Lysle
Hampshire & Wiltshire	John Roche William Ryngeborne (Rengeborne, Ryngebourne) ¹⁵ John Thornbury (Thornbery, Thornebury), esq. John Ticheborne (Techeburne, Ticheborn, Ticheburn, Tycheburn) Richard Newport Henry Trenchard (Tranchard) John Moleyns
Herefordshire & the adjacent March of Wales	Miles Scull John Wiggemour (Wyggemore) Kenward (<i>Kynardus</i>) Delabere (de la Bere) John Aberhale (Abrahale, Aburhale) Ralph Baskerville (Baskyrvyle)
Hertfordshire <i>see</i> Essex	
Huntingdonshire <i>see</i> Cambridgeshire	
Kent & Middlesex	John Selby Richard Frogenhall (Frogenhalle)

¹⁵ The inquisition of **100** records his name as John Ryngebourne.

TABLE OF ESCHEATORS

COUNTY	ESCHEATOR
Kent & Middlesex, <i>cont.</i>	William Byle (Bile) Thomas Chapman John Burgh Henry Noon Vincent Dyve (Dyue)
Leicestershire <i>see</i> Warwickshire	
Lincolnshire	John Langholm William Stanlowe (Stanelowe) William Hauley (Haweley) William Percy (Persy), esquire Robert Wascelyn (Waslyn) Patrick Langdale
London (mayor)	William Estfeld Stephen Broune (Broun) Robert Large John Paddesley
Middlesex <i>see</i> Kent	
Newcastle upon Tyne (mayor)	Robert de Whelpyngton John Clerk John Chambre
Norfolk & Suffolk	John Roppeley Miles Stapilton (Stapulton, Stapylton), esq. Richard Chappe (Chappes) John Tymperley (Tymperle, Tymperlee) Henry Drury Henry Noon
Northamptonshire & Rutland	John Braunspath William Calcroft (Calcrofte) Robert Isham (Iseham, Ysham) John Heton Thomas Boughton (Bughton) ¹⁶ James Swetenham (Swettenham)
Northumberland	Roger Woddryngton John Fenwyk (Fenwyke) John Heron Robert Wetwang

¹⁶ Called John Boughton (Bughton): C 139/96/3 mm.21–22 (writ and inquisition for Rutland).

TABLE OF ESCHEATORS

COUNTY	ESCHEATOR
Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire	John Hiklyng Thomas Babyngton William Heton William Neville (Neuell, Neuille, Nevell, Nevill, Nevyll) John Curson Ralph Pole
Oxfordshire & Berkshire	William Somerton Richard Drayton Thomas Giffard (Gyffard, Gyfford) Peter Fetiplace (Fetplace, Fetyplase) Richard Restwold, esquire William Bekyngham
Rutland <i>see</i> Northamptonshire	
Shropshire & the adjacent March of Wales	William Horde Ralph Lee Roger Fox Bewes Hampton John Chetewynde (Chetewyn) Robert Whitcombe (Whytcombe, Wydecombe) William Lyngen
Somerset & Dorset	Robert Grey Alexander Hody John Stork John Spencer (Spenser) Thomas Seintbarbe (Seynbarbe, Seyntbarb, Seyntbarbe, Seyntebarbe) William Neuton (Neweton) John Karant, senior
Staffordshire	John Wode (Wodde) Robert Whitgreve (Whytegreve) John Harpur
Suffolk <i>see</i> Norfolk	
Surrey & Sussex	John Taylard (Taillard, Tayllard) John Bartelot (Bartelote, Bertelot) John Penycok (Penycoke, Penycook) Arnold Brocas Robert Wyntershull
Warwickshire & Leicestershire	John Rous John Holt (Holte)

TABLE OF ESCHEATORS

COUNTY	ESCHEATOR
Warwickshire & Leicestershire, <i>cont.</i>	John Danet Thomas Palmer (Palmere) John Pulteney John Cotes (Cotys)
Westmorland <i>see</i> Cumberland	
Wiltshire <i>see</i> Hampshire	
Worcestershire	William Harewell John Verney Thomas Dyneley Nicholas Gyfford
York (mayor)	Thomas Ridley (Rydeley, Rydley)
Yorkshire	John Thwaytes Christopher Conyers, esq. Nicholas Fitzwilliam (Fitz William, Fitz Willyam) Robert Ughtrede (Ughtred, Vghtred), knt Henry Vavasour John Langton

CALENDAR

ANDREW SPERLYNG

1 Writ. † 4 July 1438. [Wymbyssh].

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Wing. 22 October 1438. [Whaplode].

Jurors: William Emberton; Robert Thomas; Nicholas Baron; William Peede of Long Crendon; John Emberton; Reynold Sare; John Wodeward of Stewkley; John Wylliams; John Gery of Oving; Roger Dryver; John Adam; and Thomas Stappe of Stewkley.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. He died on 26 May last. William Sperlyng, his son and next heir, is aged 22 years and more.

C 139/85/1 mm. 1–2

E 149/164/1 m. 1

RICHARD FYTON, ESQUIRE

2 Writ. † 6 May [1437] [*CFR 1430–37*, p. 300] [*ms worn and galled*]. [Wymbyssh].

DORSET. Inquisition. Evershot. 25 October 1437. [Hody].

Jurors: William Lucombe; John Tannere; Edmund Strode; Walter Pydwyn; William Stoke; William Chekeman; Peter Fuller; Walter Andrewe; John Gomayde; Thomas Slyke; Thomas Phelpes; and John Taillour.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. He died on 9 April last. John Fyton, his son and next heir, was then aged 21 years and more.

C 139/85/2 mm. 1–2

WILLIAM THWENG OF CORNBROUGH

3 Writ. † 2 April 1437. [Kirkeby].

YORKSHIRE. Inquisition. Tadcaster. 24 October 1437. [Thwaytes].

Jurors: Walter Calverlay; John Harington; John Wyntworth; Edmund Normanville; Robert Rypas; William Clapham; Constantine Mande; John Haxworthe; Thomas Mysyn; John Ledys; Henry Chamber; and John Roos.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. He died on 30 March last. Agnes, wife of Thomas Wytham, one of his daughters, and Alice Thweng, his other daughter, are his next heirs. Agnes is aged 21 years and more, and Alice is aged 26 years and more.

C 139/85/3 mm. 1–2

THOMAS STANES, LATELY OF WITHAM

4 Writ. † 11 June 1437. [Wymbyssh].

Addressed to the escheator in Kent and Middlesex.¹⁷

¹⁷ The dorse of the writ makes it clear that only one inquisition was returned.

MIDDLESEX. Inquisition. Charterhouse. 17 September 1437. ¹⁸ [Selby].

Jurors: Richard Seler; Robert Hoo; Thomas Skelton; James Rawlyn; John Bowyer; John Chaterys; Richard Hill; Reynold Kyrton; John Kent; Maurice Ingelond; Thomas Redewyk; and Roger Whitebarowe.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne as of fee or service. Described as Thomas Stanes *alias* Thomas Bronsham, he held the following for life, by grant of Thomas Eyr, lately citizen and draper of London, with reversion to him and his heirs.

Staines, 10 marks quit-rent, taken equally at the four usual terms of the year, *viz.*, Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and Midsummer, by the hand of Thomas Eyr, his heirs or executors, from lands and tenements of Thomas Eyr.

The rent was seized into the king's hand and is still there because of a felony perpetrated by Thomas Stanes, after which he fled and withdrew himself, just as found before the coroner upon view of the body of John Wylby, who was killed by Thomas.

He died on 1 March last. John Bronsham, his brother and next heir, is aged 50 years and more.

C 139/85/4 mm. 1–2

JOHN TYRELL, KNIGHT

5 Writ. † 1 November 1437. [Bate].

HAMPSHIRE. Inquisition. Basingstoke. 6 November 1437. [Roche].

Jurors: Philip Baynard; Simon Almayn; John Sutton; Edmund Tanke; John Coke; Richard Cottesmore; Roger Kent; John Leche; William Wheler; William Langcroft; Oliver Leche; and Henry Parker.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. He died on 2 April last. Thomas Tyrell, his son and next heir, is aged 24 years and more.

C 139/85/5 mm. 1–2

OLIVER SEYNT JOHN, KNIGHT

6 Writ. † 14 April 1438. [Kirkeby].

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Northampton. 25 October 1438. [Calcroft].

Jurors: Thomas Watford, Thomas Gerveys, and Nicholas Horncastell, esquires; John Cranesley of West Haddon; Richard Lodyngton of Wold *or* Old (*Wold*); John Bacon and John Basynges of Easton Neston; William Harughdon and Robert Goldyng of Shutlanger; William Duncote of Towcester; William Wattes of Sywell; and Richard Holwell of Overstone.

He held no lands or tenements in demesne or service of the king or any other. He died on 4 March last. John Seynt John, his son and next heir, is aged 12 years and more.

C 139/85/6 mm. 1–2

¹⁸ ‘Monday the feast of St Lambert, Bishop and Martyr, 16 Henry VI’, but the 17 September was a Tuesday in 1437.

HENRY VI

THOMAS ANKETYLL

7 Writ. † 5 February 1438. [Frank].

DORSET. Inquisition. Dorchester. 27 October 1438. [Stork].

Jurors: Hugh Warberton; Simon Talbot; Thomas Riston; John Hunte; Geoffrey Peny; John Dauy; John Parker of Fordington; William Olyuer; John Sirla; William Morton of Shaftesbury; Nicholas Clavyle; and William James.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. He died on 20 January last. Oliver Anketyll is his brother and next heir, as the son of William father of Thomas, and aged 30 years and more.

C 139/85/7 mm. 1–2

THOMAS BRADSTON

8 Writ. † 4 July 1438. [Wymbyssh].

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Chipping Sodbury. 6 November 1438. [Berkeley].

Jurors: Maurice de la Reuer; Thomas Poynez; John Goderyngton; John Burnell; William Smyth; John Weston; Richard Jewell; Thomas Dodde; John Brugge; Richard Kyngton; John Stanborn; and Thomas Nicoll.

He held the following with Edith his wife, still living, and their heirs male together.

Winterbourne, the manor, annual value £10, held of Edmund Stonore, as of his manor of Ermington in Devon, by knight service.

He died on 10 January 1438. John Bradston is his son and next heir, and aged 30 years and more.

C 139/85/8 mm. 1–2

ALICE WHO WAS WIFE OF THOMAS PAYNELL

9 Writ. 8 May 1437. [Bate].

Regarding lands and tenements held in dower and for life from the inheritance of John Rous son and heir of Robert Rous.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Cirencester. 16 October 1437. [Langle].

Jurors: John Notelyn; Thomas Snell; John Hogell; John Rede; Thomas Goldewell; John Snell, junior; Humphrey Draper; William Horneby; John Pottes; John Bystryche; Thomas Copnore; and Walter Archer.

She held the following in dower by assignment of the king, from the inheritance of John Rous son and heir of Robert Rous her former husband.

Dorsington, 9 messuages, worth nothing yearly; a dovecot, worth 3s. 4d. yearly; 2 carucates of land, each worth 20s. yearly; and 6 a. meadow, each acre worth 14d. yearly, held of the king as $\frac{1}{6}$ knight's fee.

She died on 20 April last. John Rous son of Robert Rous is her son and next heir, and aged 26 years and more.

C 139/85/9 mm. 1–2

CHRISTINE WHO WAS WIFE OF JOHN PAYNELL, KNIGHT

10 Writ. † 17 February 1437. [Kirkeby].

LINCOLNSHIRE. Inquisition. The castle at Lincoln. 7 October 1437. [Langholm].

Jurors: Thomas Sayvill of Sempringham; John Eymyn and John Margery of Scott Willoughby (*Wylughby*); Richard Colby, John Wytham, and William Muston of Grantham; John Saltby of Great *or* Little Gonerby (*Gunwardby*); John Hamond of Leasingham; John Dounton of Easton; Thomas Stokes of Folkingham; Henry Bardenay of Billingborough; Robert Baret of Horbling; and John Sturdy of Sedgebrook.

She held no lands, tenements, rents, or services of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne as of fee, or free tenement. She died on 9 November 1436 and has no heir.

C 139/85/10 mm. 1–2

REYNOLD LUCY, KNIGHT

11 Writ. 10 November 1437. [Wymbyssh].

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Northampton. 16 November 1437. [Braunspath].

Jurors: Thomas Watford; Thomas Gerueys; William Geffray; Thomas Wattes; John Frankeleyn; Richard Barkere; Laurence Palmere; John Ponder; Richard Stanley; William Braunfeld; Thomas Shukburgh; and Laurence Taillour.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief in demesne or service, but held the following in demesne as of fee.

Dallington, the manor, true annual value £10, held of the abbot of Peterborough by knight service, as $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee and rendering 20s. yearly to the abbot and his successors.

He died on 9 November last. Walter Lucy, chevalier, his son and next heir, is aged 40 years and more.

C 139/85/11 mm. 1–2

12 Writ [*not extant*]. 10 November 1437.

Addressed to the escheator in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire [*CFR 1437–45*, p. 1].

BEDFORDSHIRE. Inquisition. Dunstable. 19 November 1437. [Hanham].

[*Jurors not listed.*]

He held the following in demesne as of fee.

Woodcroft, $\frac{1}{3}$ messuage, 80 a. arable, and 3 a. pasture, annual value 40s.; and £4 assize rent, payable equally at the four terms of the year, *viz.*, Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, held of the king in chief as $\frac{1}{12}$ knight's fee for all service.

Date of death and heir as **11**.

[*Foot.*] By W. Fournyvalle.

E 149/162/2 m. 2

13 [*Writ: see 12.*]

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Inquisition. Wing. 20 November 1437. [Hanham].

[*Jurors not listed.*]

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He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, but held the following in demesne as of fee.

Cublington, the manor, annual value £10, held of the earl of Stafford, as of the honour of Gloucester, by knight service, as $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee.

Date of death and heir as **11**.

[Foot:] By W. Fournyvalle

E 149/162/2 m. 1

14 Writ [*not extant*]. 10 November 1437.

[*CFR 1437–45*, p. 1.]

KENT. Inquisition. Dartford. 20 November 1437. [Selby].

Jurors: Thomas Ryvette; John Clerk; John Wanley; John Rychyngworth; Robert atte Hyde; Thomas Faraunt; John Postwell; William Yfeld; William Denby; Richard Bokelond; Richard Mepeham; and Thomas Postewell.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief in demesne or service, but held the following in demesne as of fee.

Newington, the manor, annual value £6, held of Thomas Wake by rendering one red rose yearly at Midsummer for all services.

Newington, 2 messuages with an acre of land adjacent, annual value 10s., held of Thomas Wake by rendering 6d. yearly at Christmas for all services.

Date of death and heir as **11**.

E 149/162/2 m. 3

WILLIAM BRECORE, IDIOT

15 Writ *devenerunt*. † 20 May 1438. [Kirkeby].

Inquire after those lands and tenements that came to Richard II owing to the idiocy of William, and are yet in the king's hand.

DORSET. Inquisition. Dorchester. 30 October 1438. [Stork].

Jurors: John Coker; Robert Morgan; Henry Russell; Robert Godewyn; William Vyncent; John atte Hyde; John Drewer; William Clerk; William Goldhop; William Andrewe; Thomas Clerk; and Robert Colehay.

Reynold father of William held the following manor by curtesy after the death of Elizabeth his wife from the inheritance of William. After the death of Reynold, it came to the hand of Richard II by reason of William's idiocy and is yet in the king's hand.

Milton on Stour, $\frac{1}{3}$ manor, annual value 40s., held with the rest of the manor of Richard, earl of Salisbury, by rendering 2s., or 1 oz silk, yearly to the earl at Michaelmas for all services.

William died on 20 March last. Richard Welyngton, his kin and next heir as the son of Thomas son of Lucy sister of Cecily mother of Margaret mother of Elizabeth mother of William, is aged 50 years and more.

C 139/85/12 mm. 1–2

WILLIAM LYNDE, ESQUIRE

16 Writ. † 4 July 1438. [Wymbyssh].

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Beaconsfield. 23 October 1438. [Whaplode].

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM

Jurors: Henry Axstyll; John Waker; John Grove, John Glover, and John Yremonger of Amersham; Roger Cosyn; Thomas Austyn of Penn; William Poughley; William Garston; Robert Broun; Edward Knyght; and Thomas Wexham.

He held no lands or tenements in demesne or service. Long before his death, he was seised of the following in demesne as of fee with which, by charter on 3 April 1427, he enfeoffed Reynold Kentwode, clerk, Philip Englefeld, senior, Richard Quatermaynys, esquire, Thomas Rothewell, esquire, William Fachell, esquire, William Stafferton, junior, esquire, Robert Wodecok, Thomas atte Hyde, and Roger Wyncey, and their heirs. The charter was shown to the jurors.

Chesham, the manor called The Bury, true annual value £17, held of John Cyfrewast of Clewer, as of his manor of Clewer, as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee and by yearly rent of 10s.

He died on 17 March 1438. Thomas Lynde, his son and next heir, is aged 13 years and more.

C 139/85/13 mm. 1–2

E 149/164/2 m. 1

JOHN HANLEY, ESQUIRE

17 Writ. † 4 April 1438. [Smyth].

LINCOLNSHIRE. Inquisition. The castle at Lincoln. 16 April 1438. [Stanlowe].

Jurors: William Bleseby; Robert Chamberleyn; John Hancok; John Chesterfeld; Richard Freman; Lambert Kyngge; Thomas Scarburgh; Robert Hothum; William Cristian; John Parker; John Swalowe; John Norton; John Nettelham; Laurence Othe Hill; William West; and John Neuyll.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief in demesne or service. He held the following in demesne as of fee.

Burgh on Bain, 6 bovates, each worth 6s. 8d. yearly, held of Thomas Roos, son and heir of Thomas Roos of Helmsley, knight, as of his manor of Wragby, as $\frac{1}{60}$ knight's fee. Thomas son of Thomas is a minor in the wardship of the king. The manor of Wragby is held of the king as a barony.

He died on 30 March last. Agnes, his daughter and next heir, is aged 8 years and more.

C 139/85/14 mm. 1–2

RICHARD BEYNTON

18 Writ. † 1 May 1437. [Wymbyssh].

ESSEX. Inquisition. Brentwood. 21 November 1437. [Paule].

Jurors: John Charfoull; Thomas Marchall; John Kempe; John Cowyk; Richard Brydde; Robert Adgore; William Ruddok; Richard Flynt; Thomas Scyre; John Simpeny; Richard Charfoull; and John Bryce.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. Walter, lately Lord Fitzwalter, knight, deceased, was seised of the manor of Woodham Walter in demesne as of fee. He granted parcel of the manor, a tenement called 'Bryans tenement', annual value 10s., to Richard his servant for life, for good service past and future. The grant was made by Walter's letters patent, dated at Woodham Walter on 8 July 1425, in which he is described as Walter, Lord Fitzwalter

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of Woodham Walter, and lord of Haye-du-puits and Roche-Tesson in Normandy. The manor of Woodham Walter is held of the king in chief by knight service as part of the barony of Fitzwalter.

Richard died on 5 January last. Robert Beynton, his brother and next heir, is aged 33 years and more.
C 139/85/15 mm. 1–2

THOMAS OTHE

19 Writ *mandamus*. ‡ 9 July 1437. [Wymbyssh].

Addressed to the escheator in Somerset and Dorset.

SOMERSET. Inquisition [*indented*]. Ilchester. 11 October 1437. [Hody].

Jurors: Thomas Blaneford; William Lounbard; Robert Goulde; Thomas Lyte; John ?*Oxeley* [*ms torn*]; Peter Lyte; Stephen Houper; Richard Slade; William Martyn; John Bathe, senior; John Woubrygge; and Thomas Holme.

He held no lands or tenements in demesne or service of the king in chief, or any other. He died on 12 April 1429. John Othe was then his son and next heir, and aged 8 years and more, but John died on 4 May 1430 without heir of his body. Walter Othe is brother and next heir of John, and son and next heir of Thomas. He is aged 11 years and more.

C 139/85/16 mm. 1–2

20 [*Writ: see 19.*]

DORSET. Inquisition [*indented*]. Sherborne. 11 October 1437. [Hody].

Jurors: John Bare; Peter de Peneford; John Skrevyn; John Pupelpenne; John Mulbourne; John Kayleway; Thomas Wyseman; Richard Rochell; William Ryder; William Knaplok; John Dene; and Thomas Donne.

He held no lands or tenements in demesne or service of the king in chief, but held the following in demesne as of fee.

Putton, a rood of land, annual value 2d., held of Elizabeth Louell by fealty only for all services.

Date of death and successive heirs as **19**. John Spenser occupied the land and took the issues only from Thomas' death until John's death, not afterwards. His title is unknown. After John's death, the land was not occupied and no-one took the issues.

C 139/85/16 mm. 1, 3

RICHARD HUDSON OF SKELTON

21 Writ *mandamus*. ‡ 19 July 1437. [Smyth].

CUMBERLAND. Inquisition. Carlisle. 5 April 1438. [Skelton].

Jurors: John Southayk; Robert Blencowe; Thomas Bardesey; Robert Briscowe; Thomas More; John Morlay; Robert Scott; John Frankyss; John Hetherington; William Redeman; Richard More; and William Stapilton.

He held the following in demesne as of fee of Henry IV in chief.

Skelton, 3 bovates, annual value 6s. 8d., held by homage and fealty and rendering 10¹/₂d. cornage to the king at his exchequer at Carlisle on the feast of the Assumption.

He died on 12 January 1411. Thomas Hudson, his son and heir, is aged 44 years. Richard Skelton, Henry IV's escheator in Cumberland occupied the land and took the issues from Richard's death until the following Michaelmas by virtue of his office. Since then, each and every escheator has occupied the land and taken the issues for the same reason.

C 139/85/17 mm. 1-2

WILLIAM MERSSHTON

22 Writ *devenerunt*. † 21 May 1438. [Smyth].

SHROPSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Ludlow. 16 June 1438. [Fox].

Jurors: John Parys; John Setee; Thomas Dyer of Ludlow; John Doddmore; John Coston; John Doune; William Lotewyche; William ?P...rddy [*ms torn*]; John Hatton; James Corvyser of Ludlow; Thomas Dounton; and Thomas Walter.

Owing to the death of Thomas Mersshton and the minor age of William Mersshton, his brother and heir, the following came to the hand of Henry IV and is yet in the king's hand.

Little Sutton, a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, annual value 3s. 4d., held of the king by petty serjeanty and rendering 5s. silver yearly to the king at Lady Day and Michaelmas equally.

He died on 6 February 1437. Maud, wife of William Aleyn, and Joan, wife of John Smalbache, are his sisters and next heirs. Maud is aged 55 years and more, and Joan is aged 50 years and more.

C 139/85/18 mm. 1-2

JOAN WHO WAS WIFE OF WILLIAM DE BELLO CAMPO, KNIGHT

23 Writ *melius inquirendo*. † 20 October 1437. [Wymbyssh].

Regarding *CIPM XXIV*, no. 518, an inquisition taken in 1436. It was found that Joan, who was wife of William de Bello Campo, knight, held the following of Richard, earl of Warwick: Mancetter manor, held as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, held of Joan by Guy, heir of John de Mancetre, as of the inheritance of John Hastynges, lately earl of Pembroke; Corley manor, held as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, held of Joan by the heirs [*sic*] of John de Mancetre as above; Baxterley manor, held as $\frac{1}{6}$ knight's fee, held of Joan by the heir of John de Mancetre as above; Weston-under-Wetherley manor and Barcheston manor, held as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, held of Joan by the heir as above; Upper Shuckburgh manor, lately of John Dyve and John Shuckburgh, held as 2 parts of a knight's fee, held of Joan by the heir as above; a carucate of land in Holme, lately of master Henry Bray, held as $\frac{1}{6}$ knight's fee, held of Joan by the heir as above; Bedworth manor and Willey manor, held as a knight's fee, held of Joan by the heirs of William Charnell and of Robert Turvylye as of the inheritance above; Coundon manor, held as $\frac{1}{6}$ knight's fee, held of Joan by the heir of John de Mancetre as above; certain parcels of land in Hatton and Beausale, held as $\frac{1}{16}$ knight's fee, lately held of Joan by Richard Bowbrooke as of the inheritance above; and certain parcels of land in Studley and Padonger, held as $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{42}$ of one knight's fee as of the said inheritance.

Inquire by what right she held these lands and tenements, and her estate in the same.

WARWICKSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Rugby. 22 November 1437. [Rous].

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Jurors: William Derset; John Hewet; Thomas Ardern; John Haweker; John Pywall; Thomas Scotton; Thomas Matte; William Bone; John Bronilby; Henry Smyth; Thomas Weston; John Palle; and Robert Calewe.

She did not hold the manors of Mancetter, Corley, Baxterley, Weston-under-Wetherley, Barcheston, Upper Shuckburgh, Coundon, nor the carucate and land in Studley and Padonger, and neither did she have any estate in the same except in service. Guy, heir of John de Mancetre, held the said manors in demesne as of fee of Joan by certain rents and services, and Joan held them of Richard, earl of Warwick, by certain services, not in any other way.

She did not hold the manors of Bedworth and Willey and neither did she have any estate in the same except in service. The heirs of William Charnell and Robert Turvyly held them in demesne as of fee of Joan by certain rents and services, and Joan held them of the earl of Warwick by certain services, not in any other way.

She did not hold land in Hatton and Beausale in demesne as of fee and neither did she have any estate in the same except in service. Richard Bowbrooke held the land in demesne as of fee of Joan by certain rents and services, and Joan held the land of the earl of Warwick by certain services, not in any other way.

C 139/85/19 mm. 1–2

ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF JOHN MARKHAM, WHO WAS WIFE OF RICHARD STANHOPE, ESQUIRE

24 Writ. † 12 July 1437. [Wymbyssh].

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. East Retford. 2 November 1437. [Hiklyng].

Jurors: William Coteler; Richard Hall; John Tailleur; Adam Barkar; Thomas Claworth; Richard Locok; John Depyng; John Vesce; Edward Morgan; John Clifton; John Sherpe; William Stere; and John Knyzt.

She held the following for life by grant of Richard Stanhope, knight, with reversion to Richard and his heirs, royal pardon obtained.¹⁹

Tuxford, called ‘Longvilers Manoir’, 2 parts of the manor, true annual value 100s., held of the king by homage, fealty, and as two parts of $\frac{1}{3}$ knight’s fee.

She died on 22 June last. John Stanhope, her son and next heir, was aged 24 years and more at the time of her death. John is kin and next heir of Richard Stanhope, knight, as the son of Richard Stanhope, esquire, son of Richard Stanhope, knight.

C 139/85/20 mm. 1–2

WILLIAM LEYSTON

25 Writ *mandamus*. † 22 June 1437. [Kirkeby].

SUFFOLK. Inquisition. Benhall. 16 October 1437. [Roppeley].

Jurors: Robert Deye of Saxmundham; Thomas Palgrave; Thomas Seman; John Stonham of Snape; Richard Wangford; Walter Greyve of Friston; William Man;

¹⁹ See *CPR 1429–36*, p. 589 for reference to the other $\frac{1}{3}$ manor being granted without licence.

William Barbour of Leiston; Thomas Deye of Benhall; Robert Grenemere; Robert Wangford; and Henry Baron.

He held the following to him and the heirs of his body by grant of John Leyston his father.

Wade Hall, the manor with appurtenances in Leiston, Theberton, Middleton, Fordley, Aldringham, Knodishall, Buxlow, and Friston, annual value 20 marks.

Neither the manor nor any parcel of the same is held of the king, but of whom it is held and by what service is unknown.

He died on 10 August 1365. William Jenney, Joan Puttok, Margaret Codon, and Joan Roughhed are his kin and next heirs. William is the son of Maud, lately wife of John Jenney, one of the daughters of John Bokele, and Joan Puttok is the other daughter of John Bokele son of William Bokele son of Margery, who was wife of John Bokele, senior, one of the daughters of William Leyston; and Margaret Codon and Joan Roughhed are daughters of William Bokele of Leiston son of Joan, who was wife of Richard Bokele, the other daughter of William Leyston. William Jenney is aged 22 years and more; Joan Puttok is aged 40 years and more; Margaret is aged 40 years and more; and Joan Roughhed is aged 30 years and more.

Clement, abbot of Leiston, and his predecessors occupied the manor and took the issues from William's death until now. Their title, right and manner are unknown.

C 139/85/21 mm. 1–2

JOHN WARMEWELL

26 Writ *que plura*. ‡ 4 June 1436. [Bate].

Regarding *CIPM XXIV*, no. 473, an inquisition taken in 1436.

SOMERSET. Inquisition [*indented*]. Ilchester. 28 October 1437. [Hody].

Jurors: Thomas Blanford; William Lumbard; Ralph Manston; Robert Goulde; Thomas Lyte; John Oxlegh; Stephen Houpere; Richard Slade; William Martyn; John Bache, senior; John Woubrygge; and Thomas Holme.

He was lately seised of the following tenement in demesne as of fee.

Newton Surmaville, a messuage with curtilage and garden attached, a toft, carucate of land, and 166 a. pasture, annual value 40s., lately of John Holme, held of the king in chief by rent of one cloth (*mappe*), worth 6s. 8d. yearly.

Before Michaelmas 1420, he granted the tenement, described as all his lands and tenements with their rents, services, and reversions in Newton Surmaville, to William Loketon and his heirs and assigns. William was thus seised in demesne as of fee and afterwards, but before 1 November 1420, granted the tenement by his indented charter to John Warmewell and Margery his wife for their lives, without impeachment of waste, with reversion to William Loketon and his heirs.

William afterwards granted the reversion to Richard Peny, now deceased, and Alice his wife, still living, daughter of John Warmewell and Margery, and to the heirs of the bodies of Richard and Alice, with successive remainders to Alice and the heirs of her body; to Ralph Bret, esquire, and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Warmewell and Margery, and to the heirs of their bodies; to Agnes and the heirs of her body; and to the right heirs of John Warmewell. The grant was made by indented charter, dated on 3 October 1420 and shown to the jurors; and John Warmewell and Margery attorned to Richard Peny and Alice.

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Margery died, and John Warmewell afterwards died on 18 September 1435. Alice and Agnes, his daughters and next heirs, are respectively aged 34 years and 32 years and more.

Ralph Hille took the issues of the tenement from John's death by virtue of letters patent to him and Walter Porteman, and takes them still [*CFR 1430–37*, p. 294]. John Warmewell thus held more lands and tenements than specified in the inquisition taken before Thomas Husee.

C 139/85/22 mm. 1–2

JOAN WHO WAS WIFE OF JOHN CHETEWYND

27 Writ [*fragment only: galled and worn*]. 1 February 1438.

Regarding lands and tenements held by knight service of the heir of John, earl of Arundel, a minor in the king's wardship [*CFR 1437–45*, p. 2].

SHROPSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Shrewsbury. 27 December 1438. [Fox].

Jurors: Edward Leghton of Marche; John Pyard; Richard Horton; John Menede; William Coton; William Poymour; William Fouler of Bratton; John Pygeon; Roger Blounden; John Coston; John Acton; and Richard Husee.

She held the following manor by enfeoffment of Hugh Harnage, Hugh Cresset, Richard Ouerton, and John Wyrlesby to her and John Botrell, lately her husband, now deceased, and to the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of John Botrell.

Aston Botterell, the manor, annual value £8, held by Joan of the heir of John, earl of Arundel, named in the writ, by knight service.

John Botrell and Joan had issue: John Botrell, and John, father, afterwards died. Joan then died and the manor descended to John as son and heir male of John and Joan. Humphrey, heir of the earl of Arundel, was a minor in the wardship of the king at the time of Joan's death.

She died on 29 January last. John Botrell son of John Botrell and Joan is her next heir male, and was aged 17 years and more on Candlemas last.

[*Foot:*] Memorandum that this inquisition was delivered to the king's Chancery on 22 January 1439.

C 139/85/23 mm. 1–2

EDMUND DE MORTUO MARI, CHEVALIER

28 [*Writ not extant.*]

DORSET. Inquisition. Blandford Forum (*Blaneford*). 20 March 1406. [Grey].

Jurors: Thomas Payn; Peter Heryng; Henry Bycoombe; Henry Mautravers; John Gyon; Thomas Cosyn; Roger Treylyner; John Barret; George Auntyoch; Ralph Brytt; John Loket; and Edward Fourmage.

He held the following manor on the day of his forfeiture, 22 June 1402, and, from that day until the day of this inquisition, John Depnam, Walter Colbrond, Robert Chetehull, and John Wyseman occupied it and took the issues.

Gussage St Michael, the manor, true annual value £15.

Regarding concealment of the manor, by whom it was concealed and by what title John, Walter, Robert, and John occupied it, is unknown.
E 153/1670 m. 1²⁰

29 Writ *melius inquirendo*. † 13 November 1437. [Kirkeby].

Regarding **28**, taken in 1406. It was found that Edmund de Mortuo Mari, chevalier, held the manor of Gussage St Michael on the day of his forfeiture. Inquire after his estate in the same on that day.

DORSET. Inquisition. Dorchester. 21 January 1438.²¹ [Stork].

Jurors: William Leweston; John Spencer; John Coker; Roger Peion; John Louell; John Davy; William Rodenore; John Walkelayne; John Chaldecote; Robert Horder; Richard Morton; and John Brewer.

Roger de Mortuo Mari, lately earl of March and Ulster, was seised of the manor of Gussage St Michael in demesne as of fee. Thus seised and by his indented charter dated at London on 1 August 1394, shown to the jurors, he granted the manor, described as the manor of Gussage St Michael, to Edmund de Mortuo Mari, described as Edmund de Mortuo Mari, his brother, and the heirs of his body, to hold of Roger and his heirs by scutage and as a knight's fee.

The grant was made on the following conditions: if Edmund should die without heir of his body, then Roger and his heirs may re-enter the manor in their previous estate, the enfeoffment notwithstanding; and if Edmund or his heirs should make a grant which discontinues the entail in the manor, or in any parcel of the same, or if, by deed or fine with guarantee, they make any grant from the manor, or any parcel of the same, by which it is possible to exclude Roger or his heirs should Edmund die without heir of his body, then it is permitted for Roger and his heirs to re-enter the manor immediately the guarantee or discontinuation is made, and hold it as in their first estate, the enfeoffment notwithstanding.

Edmund was thus seised in demesne as of fee tail of the manor, and continued in this estate until 22 June 1402. He died without heir of his body and the manor reverted to Edmund, lately earl of March, as son and heir of Roger, late earl. Edmund, late earl, died seised in demesne as of fee and, after his death, the manor descended to Richard, now duke of York, kin and heir of Edmund, late earl, as son of Anne his sister.
C 139/85/24 mm. 1–2

RICHARD EDYNCHAM

30 Writ. ‡ 12 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

KENT. Inquisition. Woodchurch. 25 September [1438].²² [Frogenhall].

²⁰ This was originally m. 5, but mm. 1–4 have been transferred elsewhere.

²¹ 'Monday the feast of St Agnes the Martyr 16 Henry VI', but the 21 January was a Tuesday in 1438.

²² The date as recorded in ms translates to 25 September 1437 ('Wednesday after the feast of St Matthew the Apostle 16 Henry VI'), but Richard Frogenhall was not escheator on this date: the *List of Escheators* records that his tenure ran 28 November 1437–6 November 1438. It is probable that the ms should read 'Wednesday after the feast of St Matthew the Apostle 17 Henry VI'. This date translates as 24 September 1438 and accords with the dates of Frogenhall's tenure as well as the date of the writ.

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Jurors: Stephen atte Leigh; John Wyndy; William Willys; Stephen Knolle; Richard Wodeman; Roger Heandon; William Teyler; Roger atte Frethe; William Henxhell; Robert Gardener; John Benet; and John Heandon.

He was not sole tenant of any lands or tenements held of the king. William Tounlond of London, 'merser', was lately seised of the following messuage and land in demesne as of fee. He granted them to John Edyncham of Woodchurch and Joan, who was wife of Thomas Whedot of Warehorne, and to the heirs and assigns of John. The grant was made by his charter dated at Woodchurch on 14 October 1429, and royal licence was obtained as shown by letters patent dated at Westminster on 13 October 1429, shown to the jurors [*CPR 1429–36*, p. 4].²³ The messuage and land were described in the grant as the manor of Townland in the parish of Woodchurch.

Woodchurch, a messuage and 34 a. land, held of the king, as of the honour of Perche, as $\frac{1}{3}$ knight's fee. There is the site of the manor, worth nothing yearly as completely ruinous and tumble-down; and 34 a. land, each acre worth 8d. yearly. In addition to the messuage and land held of the king, there is the following in the manor: 20 a. pasture, held of the archbishop of Canterbury in 'Gauelkynde', each acre truly worth 8d. yearly; and 6s. 8d. assize rent from various tenants, payable on the feast of St Stephen the Protomartyr.

John and Joan were thus seised of this estate and no other in the manor. By his charter dated at Woodchurch on 20 September 1431, shown to the jurors, John granted the manor, without royal licence, to Richard Edyncham, his son, then of full age, and to Alan Edyncham, John atte Hope, and William Harlakynden, and to their heirs and assigns. John Edyncham afterwards died and Joan released her entire right in the manor to Richard, Alan, John, and William, by deed. They were thus jointly seised of the manor, and Richard died seised of this estate, and no other, on 21 April 1438. Alan, John, and William are still living.

John Edyncham, his son and next heir, was aged 11 years and more on 12 March last.

C 139/85/25 mm. 1–2

E 149/163/8 m. 1

AGNES WHO WAS WIFE OF ROBERT BROUNE

31 Writ. † 20 May 1438. [Kirkeby].

Regarding lands and tenements held in dower after the death of Robert from the inheritance of Thomas Broune, son and heir of Robert.

BERKSHIRE. Inquisition. Wallingford. 29 October 1438. [Drayton].

Jurors: Thomas Blake; Robert Horelok; Thomas Bailly; John Sulham; John Andrew; Thomas Bataill; Walter Bakere; John Mercham; Thomas Taillour; Henry Lasham; Henry Algar; and John Pykyng.

She held the following in dower after the death of Robert from the inheritance of Thomas, son and heir of Robert.

South Moreton, $\frac{1}{3}$ capital messuage called 'Adresham', worth nothing yearly; 30 a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ rood of land, lying severally in various strips in the fields of South Moreton, each acre worth 4d. yearly; 2 a., one rood and 8 feet of meadow, worth

²³ *CPR* and C 66/426: '12 October'.

2s. 4d. yearly; a several pasture called 'Stonystretelese', containing 3 roods, worth 18d. yearly; and 31s. 10d. assize rent, viz., 23s. 6d. from Richard Kene for his free tenement, 8s. from Richard Taillour, 4d. from John Colyn, and 1d. from John Martyn, payable at the usual terms, of which 7s. of the 31s. 10d. are held in socage of Thomas Rothewell.

She died on 15 February last. Thomas Broune, son and next heir of Robert, is aged 16³/₄ years and more.
C 139/86/26 mm. 1–2

MARGARET WHO WAS WIFE OF JOHN CHEYNE, KNIGHT

32 Writ. ‡ 27 June 1438. [Wymbyssh].

LINCOLNSHIRE. Inquisition. Stamford. 28 October 1438. [Stanlowe].

Jurors: Richard Leke and John Ranglyon of South Witham; William Mason of Gunby; William Coke and Richard Deken of Stainby; John Matresmaker of North Witham; John Philip of Sempringham; Thomas Dauy and John Malton of Dowsby; Alan Webster and Robert Raufson of Dunsby; and John Medeley and John Othe Grene of Walcot.

She held the following for life by royal grant, with reversion to the king and his heirs.

Colsterworth, the manor, true annual value 5 marks, parcel of the manor of Beckford of the alien priory in Gloucestershire, held of the king in chief, service unknown.

She died on 23 June 1438. Anne, wife of Thomas Rous, esquire, is her next heir as the daughter of John Cheyne, knight, son of John Cheyne, knight, and Margaret. She is aged 26 years and more.

C 139/86/27 mm. 1–2

33 Writ. ‡ Dogmersfield. 12 August 1438. [Kirkeby].

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND THE ADJACENT MARCH OF WALES. Inquisition [*indented*]. Gloucester. 26 September 1438. [Berkeley].

Jurors: Richard Kemyll; John Rede of Gloucester; John Fenne; Guy Spencer; Robert Eylow; John Joc; Richard Colwall; John Phelpes; Thomas Moldson; John Hyet; Thomas Purlewent; and John Andrewe.

She held no lands or tenements in demesne as of fee of the king, or any other. She held the manor, house, or priory of Beckford for life, except certain lands and tenements in Lincolnshire commonly called the manor of Colsterworth, parcel of the priory, with reversion to the king and heirs in right of the crown of England.

Beckford, the manor, house, or priory. It is an alien priory or possession, and parcel of the monastery of St Barbara in Normandy. It is held of the king in chief by knight service. There is a site, called the manorial site, with various buildings, worth nothing yearly; 20 carucates of arable, each worth 40s. sterling yearly; 50 a. meadow, each acre worth 4s. yearly; 200 a. pasture, each acre worth 4d. yearly; and 40 a. wood, each acre worth 2d. yearly in the sale of underwood.

During the time of Richard II, the prior and convent of Beckford demised the manor, house, or priory to John Cheyne of Beckford, knight, and to Margaret then his wife, for their lives. John died seised of this estate, and Margaret afterwards too died

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so seised on 19 June last. The manor should revert to the king in right of the crown of England by virtue of the Statute of Leicester 1414.

Anne, wife of Thomas Rous, esquire, is kin and next heir of Margaret as the daughter of John Cheyne, knight, son of Margaret. She is aged 24 years and more.
C 139/86/27 mm. 3–4

JOHN HARPEDEN, KNIGHT

34 Writ. † 12 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Inquisition. Rockingham. 12 June 1438. [Calcroft].

Jurors: Richard Pykeryng, Richard Drewe, William Bate, and Simon Stumbull of Ashley; Robert Holcote and William Pye of East Carlton; and William Prestgrau, Richard Walker, Guy Wyntur, Thomas Parker, Robert Ryder, and Charles Carter of Rockingham.

He held no lands, tenements, rents, or services of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service. He died on 8 May last. Isabel, wife of Robert Olyver, esquire, is his kin and next heir, as the daughter of Elizabeth daughter of Gilbert brother of John father of John Harpeden. She is aged 40 years and more.

C 139/86/28 mm. 1–2

E 149/163/7 m. 2

35 Writ. † 4 July 1438. [Wymbyssh].

Addressed to the escheator in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.²⁴

BEDFORDSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Shefford. 28 October 1438. [Whaplode].

Jurors: William Felypp; John Clerk of Stotfold;²⁵ John Bromeham;²⁶ John Attewode of Clifton; William Barbour and William Roper of Shefford; Thomas Aylemer; John Wylbon of Arlesey; Bartholomew Holygost; John Grenefeld; Thomas Rolff; and John Larke.

Findings as **34**.

C 139/86/28 mm. 3–4

36 Writ. † 12 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

ESSEX. Inquisition. Saffron Walden. 23 June 1438. [Kirkeby].

Jurors: John Davy; John Trygge; William Cok; John Chaunbyr; William Sawyer; William Totenham; William Norton; John Westlee; John Jude; John Hogge; John Morell; and Thomas Bultell.

Findings as **34**.

C 139/86/28 mm. 5–6

37 Writ. † 12 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

[*Dorse*.] 28 May 1438.

KENT. Inquisition. Dartford. 24 June 1438. [Frogenhall].

²⁴ The dorse of the writ makes it clear that only one inquisition was returned.

²⁵ E 149: this juror is not listed.

²⁶ E 149: this juror is specified as ‘of Clifton’.

Jurors: Robert Cotys; William Bokelond; Robert Baker; William Wrenne; John Balderton; John Ifeld atte Nend; John Ifeld atte Nessh; John Rowsthawe; John Chapman; John Styvour; Richard Taillour; and Richard Maykyn.

He held no lands or tenements in demesne as of fee or in service of the king in chief, or any other. He died on 8 May last. Identity of his next heir, unknown.
C 139/86/28 mm. 7–8

38 Writ. 12 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

Addressed to the escheator in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

OXFORDSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Oxford. 3 June 1438. [Drayton].

Jurors: Roger Radele; Richard Newby; Thomas Chebenhurst; John Holte; Thomas atte Welle; Thomas Radele; John Kyng; John ?Athelam [*ms faded*] of Clifton Hampden *or* Clifton (*Clyfton*); Richard Haseley; John Buldry; William Dyer; and Ralph Bocher.

Robert Aleyn, parson of Rotherfield Greys, and Henry Bynfeld of Shiplake were seised in demesne as of fee of the manor of Harpsden. On 1 April 1415, they granted it to John Harpeden, knight, and his assigns, to hold at the will of Robert and Henry. John thus entered the manor and occupied it at the will of Robert and Henry for his entire life, and died seised of this estate and no other. After his death, Robert and Henry entered the manor and by their charter, dated at Harpsden on 20 May 1438, granted it to the most excellent prince, lord Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and his heirs and assigns. The charter was shown to the jurors. Humphrey, still living, was thus seised of the manor in demesne as of fee.

Harpsden, the manor, annual value £20, held of James, earl of Ormond, service unknown.

John Harpeden did not die seised of the manor of Swinbrook, nor any parcel of the same. John Golafre, esquire, was then seised of the manor in demesne as of free tenement by demise of Thomas Broke, knight.

Date of death and heir as **34**.

C 139/86/28 mm. 9–10

E 149/163/7 m. 5

39 [*Writ: see 38.*]

BERKSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Grandpont. 3 June 1438. [Drayton].

Jurors: Roger Radele; Thomas Hammes; William Newman; John Norys; Thomas Radele; Richard Quylter; Thomas Couper; Thomas Grenehode; John Cokkys; William Swyft; John Fysher; and George [S]kydmore [*hole in ms*].

He was seised of the following in demesne as of fee.

Wargrave, a messuage, 80 a. land, 20 a. meadow, 100 a. pasture, and 30 a. wood; and a tenement called ‘le Bere’, held of Henry, bishop of Winchester in right of his church, service unknown. Annual value, 10 marks.

Cookham, 2 mills called ‘le Reymylles’ within the lordship of Cookham, held of the duke of Gloucester, as of his manor of Cookham, service unknown. Annual value, 20 marks.

He granted the messuage, tenement, land, meadow, pasture, wood, and mills by charter to the most excellent prince, lord Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and his heirs and assigns. The charter was dated on 29 April 1438 and shown to the jurors. The duke was thus seised in demesne as of fee and, so seised, he granted the messuage, tenement etc. to John Harpeden, to hold at the will of the duke. The grant was made on

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1 May 1438. John thus entered the lands and tenements, and occupied them for his entire life at the will of the duke. He died seised of this estate and no other and, after his death, the duke entered the lands and tenements and is seised in demesne as of fee.

Date of death and heir as **34**.

C 139/86/28 mm. 9, 11

40 Writ. 20 October 1438. [Wymbyssh].

Addressed to the escheator in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.²⁷

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Inquisition. Huntingdon. 24 November 1438. [Forster].

Jurors: Thomas Bowelast; William Hare; Thomas Robyn; John Stowe; John Slow; John Snell; William Kydman; Robert Talbot; Richard Andrew; Walter Godegame; John Clerk; and Thomas Grauntoft.

He held the following for life by demise of Thomas Brook, knight, and Joan his wife, with reversion to Thomas and Joan, and their heirs and assigns.

Offord, the manor in Offord Darcy, with advowson of the church, held of the honour of Huntingdon by knight service. There is the site, worth 6s. 8d. yearly; 800 a. arable, each acre worth 2d. yearly; an acre of meadow, worth 2s. yearly; view of frankpledge held at Easter and Michaelmas, worth nothing yearly above expenses of the steward; a court baron held every three weeks, worth nothing yearly above expenses of the steward; and 30s. assize rent from various lands and tenements in the hand of various tenants, payable at Easter and Michaelmas equally.

Everton, the manor in Everton, held of John, duke of Norfolk, by knight service.²⁸ There is the site, worth 26s. 8d. yearly; 200 a. arable, each acre worth 2d. yearly; 100 a. wood, each acre worth 18d. yearly; 20 a. pasture, each acre worth 4d. yearly; 20 a. meadow, each acre worth 12d. yearly; 100s. assize rent from various lands and tenements in the hand of various tenants, payable at Easter and Michaelmas equally; and a court baron held every three weeks, worth 12d. yearly.

He died on 7 May 1438. Joan, wife of Thomas Brook, is his next heir, and aged 24 years and more.

[*Head:*] Memorandum that this inquisition was delivered to court on 20 December 1438.

C 139/86/28 mm. 12–13

E 149/163/7 m. 4

RICHARD LONE

41 Writ. † 19 February 1438. [Bate].

STAFFORDSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Wolverhampton. 10 April 1438. [Wodde].

Jurors: Richard Scharesmyth of Penn; Thomas Walle of Wednesfield; Thomas Putte of Bushbury; William Creswall; John Baker of Tettenhall; Thomas Wodde of

²⁷ The writ is not endorsed, so it is impossible to tell whether one or two inquisitions were returned: only that of Huntingdonshire is extant.

²⁸ The ms reads that he held 'in his demesne as of fee the manor of Everton for the term of his life'.

Compton; Thomas Stoke and Thomas Grene of Willenhall; John Cokkys of Penn; William Clarke of Codsall; John Spiser; and Clement Jurdans.

He held the following manor and bailiwick jointly with John Lone, his son, still living, by grant of Thomas Gryffyth, esquire, to Richard and John and the heirs and assigns of Richard. The grant was made by charter dated at Bentley on 27 April 1430, shown to the jurors, in which and manor and bailiwick were described as the manor of Bentley with the bailiwick of keeping the 'hay' of Bentley, with all reversions in Bentley and all easements and appurtenances in Staffordshire.

Bentley, the manor, with bailiwick of keeping the 'hay' of Bentley, held of the king in chief as $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee and by service of keeping the king's 'hay' of Bentley. In the manor, there is a messuage and a watermill, worth nothing yearly; 240 a. land, each acre worth 2d. yearly; 20 a. meadow, each acre worth 6d. yearly; 22 a. wood, worth nothing yearly; 6 a. moor, each acre worth 1d. yearly; and 7s. rent, payable at Easter and Michaelmas equally.²⁹

The king pardoned Richard Lone and John his son by letters patent dated at Westminster on 18 May 1433 [*CPR 1429–36*, p. 268], in which they are described as Richard Lone of Hyde and John Lone, his son, for their offence in acquiring the manor and bailiwick from Thomas Gryffyth, and entering without royal licence.

He held the following in demesne as of fee.

Hatton, 100 a. land, each acre worth 2d. yearly, held of the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, service unknown.

He died on 12 January last. John Lone, his son and next heir, is aged 30 years and more.

C 139/86/29 mm. 1–2

E 149/163/16 m. 1

WILLIAM THOMAS, ESQUIRE³⁰

42 Writ. 13 October 1437. [Kirkeby].

HEREFORDSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Ledbury. 22 November 1437. [Scull].

Jurors: Thomas Cachefrenssh; John Carles of Tarrington; Roger Taillour of *Stoke*; William Pyevynch; Thomas Scholt; James Wattes; John Pryr; Richard Norton; Walter Webley; William Heth; Richard Bladesmyth; and William Morton.

A fine was levied at Westminster on the octave of Michaelmas 1434 [CP 25/1/292/68, no. 151], before William Babyngton, John Martyn, John Juyn, James Strangways, John Cottesmore, and William Paston, justices, and others present, between William Delabere, Kenward Delabere, and Richard Sturmy, querents, and William Thomas and Agnes his wife, deforcians, regarding, among other things, the manors of Stoke Bliss and Whyle. William Thomas recognised the manor to be the right of William Delabere, as that which William, Kenward, and Richard had by grant of William Thomas. For that recognition and fine, William Delabere, Kenward, and Richard granted the manors to William Thomas and Agnes, and the heirs of their bodies together. Failing such issue, the manors should wholly remain to the right heirs

²⁹ The information about the rent is inserted, and there is also a short insert to the rent insert that is illegible.

³⁰ Styled as esquire in the writ only.

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of William Thomas, as more fully contained in the fine shown to the jurors. William and Agnes were thus seised of the manors, and William died jointly seised of this estate with Agnes, who is still living.

Stoke Bliss, the manor, annual value 30s., held of Richard, duke of York, service unknown.

Whyle, the manor, annual value 40s., held of Richard Cornewall, esquire, as of his manor of Burford, service unknown.

He died on 25 August last. John Thomas, his son and next heir, is aged 2 years and more.

C 139/86/30 mm. 1–2

WILLIAM CLYFFORD

43 Writ. † 12 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

KENT. Inquisition. Sutton Valence. 20 October 1438. [Frogenhalle].

Jurors: William Roger; Michael Merden; William atte Park; Thomas Meller; Richard Ladde; Stephen Amyot; William Alcherch; Thomas Gyles; Edmund Hadlow; John Rotyng; Stephen Douby; and Roger Row.

He was lately seised of the manor and lordship of Sutton Valence with Elizabeth his wife, formerly the wife of Reynold Cobham, knight, in demesne as of fee. By a fine levied in the court of the Common Bench on the octave of Hilary 1433 [CP 25/1/115/307, no. 335], William and Elizabeth recognised the manor, except an acre of land called ‘Chartcherchescroft’, to be the right of the venerable John, archbishop of York, Thomas Chaucer, Lewis John, John Hampden of Great Hampden, Thomas Rokes, Thomas Ramsey, and John Pyrye, as that held by grant of William and Elizabeth, and they quitclaimed the manor for them and the heirs of Elizabeth to the archbishop etc. [*as above*], and to their heirs and assigns. The archbishop etc. [*as above*] were thus seised in demesne as of fee. The fine was levied by virtue of royal letters patent [CPR 1429–36, p. 247], shown to the jurors; and William thus died jointly seised with Elizabeth of the acre of land. Elizabeth yet survives.

Sutton Valence, an acre of land called ‘Chartcherchescroft’ in the manor, true annual value 20d., held of the king in chief, quantity of service unknown.

He died on 6 March last. Alexander Clyfford, his kin and next heir as the son of Lewis son of William, was aged 8 years and more on 30 November last.

C 139/86/31 mm. 1–2

ALICE WHO WAS WIFE OF WILLIAM FRAUNCEYS

44 Writ. ‡ 10 February 1438. [Wymbyssh].

DEVON. Inquisition. Exeter. 4 March 1438. [Kelly].

Jurors: William Sumayster; John Prous of Chagford; Henry Beare; John Ayssh of *Clyst*; John atte Ford; Robert Tylle; John atte Heys; Thomas Moleys; John Clyfton; John Churchehyll; John Meryfeld; and Thomas Bustard.

She held no lands or tenements of the king in chief in demesne or service. She held the following in demesne as of fee.

Hele, the manor. Two ferlings of land, parcel of the manor, are held of the king as of his manor of Bradninch, part of the duchy of Cornwall, by rendering 6d.

yearly to him at Michaelmas and suit at his court of Bradninch twice yearly, at Easter and Michaelmas, for all services. The rest of the manor is held of Elizabeth Chuselden as of her manor of Holcombe Rogus, service unknown. In the manor, there is a capital messuage with curtilages, worth nothing yearly; 2 mills, one for grain and the other for fulling, each truly worth 20d. yearly; an orchard, worth 6d. yearly; 6 ferlings of land, each worth 10s. yearly; 13 a. meadow, each acre worth 10d. yearly; 10 a. wood, worth nothing yearly; 10s. 1d. assize rent from certain tenements, held freely in fee by certain tenants, payable at Michaelmas; 43s. assize rent from certain customary tenants, payable at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas equally.

She died seised of reversion of the following as of fee and by right.

Membury, 2 parts of the manor, held of the king as of his manor of Bradninch as $\frac{1}{3}$ knight's fee. Richard Crymplok and Florence his wife, in right of Florence, hold the two parts in dower from the inheritance of Alice, by endowment of Nicholas Hele, former husband of Florence, father of Alice. Alice was heir of Nicholas. The reversion is worth nothing yearly.

She died on 31 January last. Henry Fraunceys, her kin and next heir as the son of John son of Alice, is aged 33 years and more.

C 139/86/32 mm. 1–2

PETER DE BOXSTEDE

45 Writ *mandamus*. ‡ 24 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

Regarding lands and tenements held of Henry V.

ESSEX. Inquisition. Witham. 9 June 1438. [Kirkeby].

Jurors: Thomas Pulter; John Culpak; John Ive; Adam Aspelon; Peter ?...lle [*ms torn*]; John Feryng; Thomas Herde; John Haukyn; Roger Mustarder; Robert Lane; Robert Frost; and Peter Peny.

He held the following in demesne as of fee tail by a fine levied at Westminster on the morrow of St John the Baptist 1366 [CP 25/1/67/221, no. 1474], between Peter de Boxstede, father of Peter, and Isabel his wife, querents, and Richard de Twynstede, chaplain, and Thomas Fonnell of Langham, deforciant. Richard and Thomas granted the manor to Peter and Isabel, and the heirs male of their bodies together. Royal licence was obtained. The licence and the fine were shown to the jurors.

Boxted, the manor, held of the king in chief by knight service. There is a hall with 2 chambers, 2 granges, and a stable, worth nothing yearly as ruinous; 160 a. arable, each acre worth 2d. yearly; 44 a. pasture, each acre worth 6d. yearly; 24 a. meadow, each acre worth 16d. yearly; 80 a. coppice-wood, of which 8 acres can be cut seasonably each year after this year, each acre worth 3s. 4d. yearly when cut; and 10 marks assize rent, taken yearly from various tenants at Easter and Michaelmas equally.

Alphamstone, Lamarsh, Pebmarsh, and Twinstead, a messuage and a watermill, worth nothing yearly, and 120 a. land, each acre worth 4d. yearly. The are not held of the king, but of whom is unknown.

Peter [*son of Peter and Isabel*] died on 23 April 1415. Richard de Boxstede, his kin and next heir as son of Thomas his son, is aged 21 years and more.

Thomas son of Peter de Boxstede, as son of Peter son and heir male of Peter and Isabel, entered and occupied the manor, messuage, mill, and land by virtue of the fine,

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and took the issues from Peter's death until 10 March 1426 when he died seised of this estate. Henry Aleyn and Margaret his wife, lately wife of Thomas de Boxstede, occupied the manor from 10 March until the day of the inquisition, and took the issues, right and title unknown. John Clare of Colchester and Margaret his wife occupied the messuage, mill, and land from 10 March until the day of the inquisition, and took the issues, right and title unknown.

C 139/86/33 mm. 1-2

EDWARD HASTYNGES, KNIGHT

46 Writ. † 1 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Edwinstowe. 6 November 1438. [Babyngton].

Jurors: Edmund Busshyby of Warsop; Thomas Taillour of Ollerton; Richard Caxton of Tuxford; Simon Cladwell of ... [*ms torn*]; John Parkethorp of the same place; John Portor of East Markham; Robert Claypham of Ollerton; William Rounceman and John Talbot of Eakring; William Parker of Kneesall; William Symson of Boughton; and Robert Eton of West Markham.

Robert Clifton, knight, and Robert Edyman, clerk, were formerly seised of the following in demesne as of fee.

Grimston and Wellow, the manor, held of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, as of his manor of Ollerton, by service of 1d. yearly. There is the manorial site, worth nothing yearly; 80 a. land, each acre worth 2d. yearly; 10 a. meadow, each acre worth 8d. yearly; a great waste where the tenants of the villis of Grimston and Wellow have year-round common pasture for their animals, worth 40d. yearly; a park, worth nothing yearly above enclosure and the keeper's fee; 60s. assize rent, payable at Pentecost and Martinmas equally; a market held weekly on Fridays; a fair held yearly on the feast of St Swithun the Bishop; and view of frankpledge held twice yearly, once after Easter and once after Michaelmas. The market, fair, and view of frankpledge are worth nothing yearly after the fees of the steward and bailiff.

They demised the manor, described as their manor of Grimston and the vill of Wellow, among other things, to Edward Hastynges, knight, described as Edward, Lord Hastings and Stuteville, knight, for life without impeachment of waste, with remainder to John, son of Edward, and the heirs of his body. The grant was made by indented charter, shown to the jurors. Edward was thus seised of the manor in demesne as of free tenement, and died seised of this estate. The manor should remain to John Hastynges and the heirs of his body.

He died on 6 January last. John Hastynges, esquire, his son and next heir, is aged 26 years and more.

C 139/86/34 mm. 1-2

47 Writ. † 1 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

YORKSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Selby. 8 November 1438. [Conyers].

Jurors: Brian Saympoull; John Cowyk; John Shirwod; Richard Shirwod; William Shirwod; Thomas Rycard; John Methelay; Richard Mangolf; William Preston; William Clerkson; Richard Belton; William Byrnd; and John Smyth.

Findings as **46**, regarding the following.

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM

Moss, the manor, annual value £10, held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster as of his honour of Pontefract, by knight service.³¹

Fenwick, the manor, annual value £10, held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaster as of his honour of Pontefract, by knight service.³²

Date of death and heir as 46.

C 139/86/34 mm. 3–4

THOMAS DUFFELD

48 Writ *amotus*. 8 November 1437. [Wymbyssh].

Regarding a writ *diem clausit extremum* sent to Robert Mauleverer.

YORKSHIRE. Inquisition. Bedale. 17 June 1438. [Conyers].

Jurors: Edmund Waddesley; Thomas Vale; Richard Wath; John Browne; John Topcliff; William Forster; Robert Bullyng; Robert Jakson; Thomas Grysethwaytt; John Tope; Thomas Fermory; and Thomas Pokethorp.

He held the following in demesne as of fee.

Skelton, a close called 'Portburn', containing 14 a. land, annual value 2s., held of the king in chief by rendering 10s. yearly at Easter and Michaelmas for all services; a wood called 'Hordhirn' and 200 a. pasture, annual value 2s. above common pasture of the king's tenants of the forest of Galtres, held of the king in chief by knight service of $\frac{1}{6}$ knight's fee, and no rent to pay; a field called 'Halefeld', containing 3 bovates, annual value 4s., held of the abbot of St Mary's, York, by rendering 5s. yearly for all services; a capital messuage with 3 small buildings and 4 bovates, a close called 'Stokeynge' containing one bovat, a close called 'Langintake', containing one bovat, and a close called 'Wydopyn', containing one bovat, annual value 14s., held of Joan, countess of Westmorland, as of her manor of Raskelf, service unknown.

He died on 10 March 1429. Margaret Duffeld and Elizabeth Duffeld were his daughters and next heirs. Elizabeth was aged only 2 days on the day of his death, and she died a minor on 21 March 1429. A moiety of the above lands and tenements came to the king's hand by her death; and, owing to her death and that of Thomas, and the minor age of Margaret, is yet in the king's hand. Margaret is next heir of Thomas and Elizabeth her sister, and aged 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years and more.

C 139/86/35 mm. 1–2

ELIZABETH WHO WAS WIFE OF THOMAS DUFFELD

49 Writ *amotus*. 8 November 1437. [Wymbyssh].

Regarding a writ *diem clausit extremum* sent to Robert Mauleverer.

YORKSHIRE. Inquisition. Bedale. 17 June 1438. [Conyers].

Jurors: Edmund Waddesley; Thomas Vale; Richard Wath; John Browne; John Topclyff; William Forster; Robert Bullyng; Robert Jacson; Thomas Grisethwayt; John Tope; Thomas Fermory; and Thomas Pokethorp.

³¹ The valuation is omitted in E 149.

³² The valuation is omitted in E 149.

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She held no lands or tenements of the king, or any other, in demesne or service. She died on 23 May 1429. Margaret Duffeld, her daughter and next heir, is aged 15¹/₂ years and more.

C 139/86/35 mm. 3–4

THOMAS, LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM

50 Writ. † 9 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

The first writ *diem clausit extremum* did not reach the escheator. He is ordered, once again, to proceed as *diem clausit extremum*.

[*Dorse*.] I took all the lands and tenements mentioned in the inquisition into the king's hand, as required by the writ.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Inquisition. Bulwick. 14 May 1438. [Calcrofte].

Jurors: John Seyton and William Potton of Nassington; Nicholas Durant and Robert Orwyne of King's Cliffe; Thomas Baxter and John Toly of Bulwick; William Tayllour and Peter Pelle of Deene; John Baxter of Kirby; Richard Wright and John Mabely of Great or Little Weldon (*Weldon*); and Richard Drew of Ashley.

John Henege, Richard Lumbard, and Richard Fryth demised the manor of Wakerley, and advowson of the church there, to Thomas, bishop of Durham, for life, without impeachment of waste, with remainder to Reynold West, knight, Lord La Warre, William de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, William Wenard, John Westbury, Richard Wentworth, and Thomas Fychet, and their heirs, to hold of the king and his heirs by due service. The grant was made by indented deed dated at Wakerley on 9 June 1429, shown to the jurors. Royal licence was obtained [*CPR 1422–29*, pp. 485–6].

Wakerley, the manor and advowson of the church there, annual value £10, held of the king in chief as ¹/₄ knight's fee.

He died on 20 November last. Henry Langley is his next heir, as the son of Henry Langley brother of the bishop, and aged 40 years and more.

C 139/86/36 mm. 1–2

JOHN KENNE

51 Writ. † 14 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Daventry. 17 October 1438. [Calcrofte].

Jurors: William Sutton and Peter Bredenhull of Aynho; Thomas Harres and John Wyght of Middleton Cheney; William Knyght and John Gelemot of Thenford; John Web and Richard Knyght of Thorpe Mandeville; Thomas Wryght of Stuchbury; Robert Collens of Wappenham; Richard Creton of Falcutt; and John Barry of Chalcombe.

He held the following in demesne as of fee.

Grimsbury, a toft and carucate of land, worth 20s. yearly, and £4 rent, held of the king in chief.

He died on 24 January last. Robert Kenne, his kin and next heir as the son of John son of John Kenne, was then aged 10¹/₄ years and more. John Kenne was known as John Kenne and John Kenne of Somerset.

C 139/86/37 mm. 1–2

52 Writ. † 14 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

SOMERSET. Inquisition [*indented*]. Bridgwater. 17 April 1439. [Spencer].

Jurors: William Mychelle; William Stapilton; John Pytte; Walter Mychelle; Gilbert Clauelsey; David Baker; John Mey; William at Welle; John Cosyn; John Sely; Robert Lofe; and Robert Grene.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in chief, or any other, in demesne or service but, long before his death, he was seised of the following in demesne as of fee.

Hewish, Rolstone, Wrington, Burnham, Berrow, Brean, and Brent Knoll, 6 messuages, 14 cottages, a windmill, 200 a. ?arable [*hole in ms*], 60 a. meadow, and 50 a. pasture, annual value £8, held of others than the king.

He granted them to Hugh Cary, William Clyue, William Dodysham, Walter Hascheford, John Taberer, and John Boryette, and to their heirs and assigns. The grant was made by charter dated at Blackmoor on 26 June 1420 in which he was described as John Kenne of Blackmoor, and the lands and tenements were described as all his lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, common rents, reversions, and services in Hewish in the parish of Yatton in the hundred of Kingsbury, in Rolstone in the parish and hundred of Banwell, in Wrington, in Burnham, Berrow, Brean, and Brent Knoll in the vill and in the lordship of Glastonbury. The charter was shown to the jurors. Hugh, William etc. [*as above*] were thus seised in demesne as of fee.

Hugh Cary afterwards died, and William, William, Walter, John Taberer, and John Boryette continued in their estate by right of survivorship. They demised the lands and tenements to Richard Gosse and William Bodenham, rector of Kingston Seymour, both still living, and to their heirs and assigns. The grant was made by charter dated at Bridgwater on 27 January 1438, in which the lands and tenements were described as all their lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, common rents, reversions, and services in Burnham, Berrow, Brean, and Brent Knoll, in Rolstone in the parish and hundred of Banwell, in Wrington, Hewish, and in the vill and lordship of Glastonbury. Richard and William were thus seised in demesne as of fee and are yet so seised.

Date of death as **51**. Robert Kenne, his kin and next heir as the son of John son of John Kenne, was then aged 10 years and more.

[*Head:*] Delivered to court on ?8 May 1439 [*ms faded*].

C 139/86/37 mm. 3–4

53 Writ. † 14 May 1438. [Wymbyssh].

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Inquisition. Gloucester. 30 March 1439. [Moryn].

Jurors: Thomas Staunton; Richard Venables; Ralph Ive; John Burnell; William Wyke Wyke [*repeated*]; John Byford; William Bruton; John Eton; Thomas Hunt of Henbury; Walter Grove; William Rycheman; and Henry Nicols.

He held no lands or tenements of the king in demesne or service, but held the following in demesne as of fee

Murcott within the parish of Minsterworth, a messuage and carucate of land, annual value 46s. 8d., held of Thomas Hatheway, service unknown.

Harsefield and Hardwicke, 50 a. arable, each acre worth 5d. yearly, and 6 a. meadow, each acre worth 2s. yearly, annual value 32s. 10d., held of the abbot of St Peter's, Gloucester, and Giles Brugge, service unknown.

Hardwicke, 24 a. pasture, annual value 12s., held of Thomas Derehurst, service unknown.

He took 6s. 8d. silver in service from a croft, called 'Pesecroft', that John Trye holds in fee by the said service.

He died on 25 January 1438. Robert Kenne, his next heir as the son of John son of John Kenne, is aged 12 years and more.

[*Head:*] Memorandum that this inquisition was delivered to the king's Chancery on 25 April 1439.

C 139/86/37 mm. 5–6

MAUD WHO WAS WIFE OF ROBERT JAMES

54 Writ. † Dogmersfield. 13 August 1437. [Kirkeby].

Regarding lands and tenements held in dower and others for life from the inheritance of Edmund Rede, son and heir of Edmund Rede and Christine his wife, daughter and heir of Robert James.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Inquisition. Brill. 20 September 1437. [Hanham].

Jurors: John Arches; John Verney; William Berewell; William Adyngraue; Richard Pydyngton; William Brightwell; Thomas Wodegrene; John Lamborne; John Hertwell; Henry James; John Aleyn; William Yonge; and John Shakell.

She held lands and tenements in dower after the death of Robert her husband, from the inheritance of Edmund son and heir of Edmund Rede and Christine his wife. Her dower was allowed from $\frac{1}{2}$ manor of Boarstall, a moiety of 20 messuages, 2 bovates, 8 carucates and 40 a. land, 50 a. meadow, 681 a. pasture, 60 a. wood, and £12 5s. 5d. rent in Oakley, Brill, Boarstall, East Claydon, Botolph Claydon, Middle Claydon, Thomley, and Ickford, and a moiety of the bailiwick of the forester of Bernwood.

Boarstall, a third of $\frac{1}{2}$ site of the manor with the buildings there, worth nothing yearly; 4 messuages and one cottage, worth nothing yearly; 2 tofts, worth 3s. yearly; 57 a. arable, each acre worth 2d. yearly; and a close called 'Lacchemede', containing 65 a. pasture, each acre worth 2d. yearly; and

Boarstall, East Claydon, and Ickford, 5s. 9d. service rent, payable by various tenants there at Michaelmas and Easter equally. The close called 'Lacchemede' is held of the king by rendering 16s. 3d. yearly on the morrow of Michaelmas for all services. Nothing else is held of the king, but of whom and by what service is unknown

Bernwood, a third of $\frac{1}{2}$ bailiwick of the forester, worth nothing yearly, held of the king by keeping that part of the forest and rendering 6s. 8d. yearly to the king.

She held the following for life from the inheritance of Edmund son of Edmund by grant of Reynold Kentwode, clerk, and John Lynfeld, clerk, to Robert James for life, with successive remainders to Maud for life; and to Edmund Rede and Christine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies together. The grant was made by a fine levied at Westminster on the octave of Martinmas 1427 [CP 25/1/292/66, no. 71], shown to the jurors.

Addingrove, $\frac{1}{2}$ manor. There are 30 a. arable, each acre worth 1d. yearly; and 80 a. pasture, each acre worth 2d. yearly. It is not held of the king, but of whom and by what service, unknown.

Oakley, $\frac{1}{2}$ manor, held of the king as of his honour of Wallingford by suit at the honorial court once yearly, *viz.*, at the court next after Michaelmas, for all services. There are 2 messuages, worth nothing yearly; 100 a. arable, each acre worth 1d. yearly; 10 a. meadow, each acre worth 6d. yearly; and 10 a. pasture, each acre worth 2d. yearly.

She died on 5 August last. Edmund son of Edmund is aged 23 years and more.
 [Dorse:] Before the king in Chancery.
 C 139/86/38 mm. 1–2

KATHERINE WHO WAS WIFE OF ARNOLD SAUAGE, KNIGHT

55 Writ. ‡ 20 November 1436. [Cammell].

KENT. Inquisition. Sittingbourne. 9 November 1437. [Selby].

Jurors: Reynold atte Pitte; John Bedmanton; Geoffrey Brokenoke; William Kenot; William Smyth; John Cowherd; William Turk; Thomas Dane; Edmund Roger; William Dounyng; Thomas Quynte; and Robert Wybarn.

She held no lands or tenements in demesne as of fee of the king in chief, or any other, in fee simple, fee tail, or in service. Arnold Sauage, knight, senior, was lately seised of the following manors in demesne as of fee.

Tracy, the manor, annual value £6 9s. 2d., held of the king in chief, as of his crown of England, as $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.

Shorne, the manor, held of the king in chief, as of his crown of England, by grand serjeanty, viz., bearing the king's white standard whenever the king wages war against parts of Scotland with his army at the cost of the king. There is the site of the manor, worth nothing yearly as ruinous; 86 a. arable, each acre worth 6d. yearly; 100 a. heath, each acre worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. yearly; 7 a. underwood, profitable only when cut every 14 years and then each acre worth 6s. 8d. yearly; £8 assize rent net (*de claro*), taken yearly from various lands and tenements of the manorial tenants at Christmas, Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas equally; 7 a. one rood of marsh, each acre worth 4d. yearly; and a windmill, worth nothing yearly as greatly ruinous.

He granted the manors to Arnold Sauage, knight, named in the writ, and to Katherine. The manors were wholly to revert to the right heirs of Arnold Sauage, senior, but the manor of Tracy was granted to Arnold and Katherine, and to the heirs of Katherine by Arnold son of Arnold; and the manor of Shorne was granted to them for their lives. Royal licence was obtained by letters patent dated at Windsor on 23 April 1399 [*CPR 1396–99*, p. 571], shown to the jurors, in which Arnold, named in the writ, is described as Arnold Sauage, esquire, his son, and Katherine is described as Katherine Scalys, as she was then single. Arnold and Katherine were thus seised of the manor of Tracy in demesne as of fee tail, and the manor of Shorne in demesne as of free tenement.

Arnold and Katherine afterwards married. Arnold Sauage, senior, died and reversion of the manors descended to Arnold son of Arnold, as his son and heir. Arnold son of Arnold then granted the manors to William Bardolf, knight, Simon Felbrig, knight, Thomas Erpyngham, knight, Edmund Thorp, knight, Thomas Brounfflete, knight, Edmund Oldehalle, William Cheyne of Sussex, Thomas Appuldrefeld, John and Thomas Seyntleger sons of the lord Arnold Seyntleger, knight, Alexander Cheyne, John son of Richard Cheyne of Sheppey, Henry Burton, William atte Court, and William Sprot, clerk, and their heirs and assigns. The grant was made by his charter dated on 14 September 1413, shown to the jurors. William, Simon etc. [*as above*] were thus seised of the manors in demesne as of fee.

Arnold son of Arnold afterwards died without heir of his body by Katherine. Katherine survived him and, after his death, she brought the king's writ of entry *cui in*

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vita against William, Simon etc. [*as above*], regarding the manors of Shorne and Tracy. The writ was addressed to the sheriff of Kent, and returnable on the octave of St John the Baptist 1421 before Robert Hulle and his associates, justices of the King's Bench. The case was adjourned until the following octave of Martinmas when judgement was given by the court that, by virtue of the writ, Katherine should recover her seisin from William, Simon etc. [*as above*], by default of the same. Katherine then proceeded against William, Simon etc. [*as above*] by authority of the recovery and obtained it. She was thus seised of the manors in form as above, and died seised of this estate.

She died on 6 November 1436. Thomas, Lord Scales, is her brother and next heir as son of Richard [*recte* Robert], lately Lord Scales, father of Thomas and Katherine, and aged 40 years and more. William Bardolf, Thomas Erpyngham, Edmund Thorp, Thomas Brounflete, Edmund Oldehale, John and Thomas Seyntleger, John son of Richard Cheyne, Henry Burton, William atte Court, and William Sprot were dead by the time this inquisition was taken.

C 139/86/39 mm. 1–2

JOHN COKAYN, KNIGHT

56 Writ. † 19 June 1438. [Wymbyssh].

Addressed to the escheator in Derbyshire. Endorsed by Thomas Babyngton, escheator. [*Inquisition not extant, although summarised in the writ of 57.*]

C 139/87/40 m. 1

57 Writ *melius inquirendo*. 10 July 1439. [Bate].

Regarding an inquisition taken by Thomas Babyngton, lately escheator, by royal command and returned to Chancery. It was found that John Cokayn, knight, died seised in demesne as of fee of 60 messuages, 20 bovates, 20 a. meadow, 200 a. pasture, and 40s. rent, payable at Easter and Michaelmas equally in Ashbourne, Compton, Parwich, Offcote, Underwood, Bradley, Sturston, Kniveton, Kirk Ireton, and King Sterndale, and that they are not held in chief. Inquire of whom and by what service they are held.

DERBYSHIRE. Inquisition. Ashbourne. 30 October 1439. [Heton].

Jurors: Richard Welbek; William Punte; William ?Werby; John Parfey; Robert Smyth; John Werley; James Coteler; Robert Roulond; John Elton; Roger Wilkynson; John Smyth; and Thomas Peyntour.

The 60 messuages, 20 bovates, 20 a. meadow, 200 a. pasture, and 40s. rent mentioned in the writ are held as follows.³³

Ashbourne, 6 messuages, 10 bovates, 60 a. pasture, and 20s. rent, held of Thomas Pole, as of his manor of Brailsford, by fealty only.

Compton, 20 messuages, 6 bovates, 40 a. pasture, and 6s. rent, held of Robert Dethek, as of his manor of Oker (*Okore*), by service of 11b pepper for all services.

³³ The pasture as itemised in the inquisition comes to 240 a., not the 200 a. specified in the writ and the inclusive phrasing at the beginning of the inquisition.

Parwich and Offcote, 20 messuages, 2 bovates, 10 a. meadow, and 20 a. pasture, held of William Shirle, as of his manor of Parwich, by service of one pair of gloves yearly.

Underwood, Bradley, and Sturston, 4 messuages, one bovat, 8 a. meadow, 60 a. pasture,³⁴ and 6s. rent, held of John Leche, as of his manor of Rowsley, by fealty only.

Kniveton, Kirk Ireton, and King Sterndale, 10 messuages, one bovat, 2 a. meadow, 60 a. pasture, and 8 s. rent, held of William Meverell, as of his manor of Draycott, by fealty only.

[*Head:*] Delivered to the king's Chancery on 14 November 1439.

C 139/87/40 mm. 2–3

58 [*Writ: information about issue, or otherwise, not available.*]

DERBYSHIRE. Inquisition. ... 17 Henry VI [1 Sept. 1438 to 31 Aug. 1439].

[*Inquisition: ms is torn and over half of it is lost.*]

Jurors: ... John ?Marreye;angwode; John... ..?Roger ?Marrey... and ?John ...e.

A fine was levied at Westminster on the morrow of Martinmas 1432 [CP 25/1/39/45, no. 26], before William Babyngton, John Martyn, John Juyn, James Strangways, John Cottesmore, and William Paston, between Richard Byngham and John Manchastre, querents, and John Cokayn, knight, and Isabel his wife, deforciant, regarding the following manors and mill. John Cokayn recognised them to be the right of John Manchastre, as those held by John and Richard, and the heirs of John, by grant of John Cokayn. John and Richard then granted them to John Cokayn and Isabel, and to the heirs of their bodies together, with successive remainders to Richard Vernon, knight, and the heirs male of his body; and to the right heirs of John Cokayn. John and Isabel were thus seised of the manors and mill in demesne as of fee tail, and John died jointly seised of this estate with Isabel.

Harthill and Middleton, the manors, and a mill in Alport. The manors and mill are not held of the king in chief, but of whom, and by what service, is unknown.

The annual value of the manor of Middleton is 12 marks. ... land, meadow, pasture...., service unknown.

He died on [7 June last]. John Cokayn, his son and next heir, is aged 16 years and more.

E 149/166/16 m. 2

59 Writ. ‡ 19 June 1438. [Wymbyssh].

WARWICKSHIRE. Inquisition. Tamworth. 30 October 1438. [Holte].

Jurors: Henry Gebon; John Baker; John Smyth; Henry Berell; John Wattes; William Moldeson; John Hodnet; John Stalker; John Bayton; Edmund Tailour; John Wryght; and Nicholas Cheyne.

A fine was levied at Westminster on the morrow of the Ascension 1435 [CP 25/1/248/71, no. 12], before William Babyngton and his associates, justices, between John Cokayn, knight, querent, and Richard Byngham and John Manchastre, deforciant, regarding the following manor, lands, and tenements. John Cokayn recognised them to be the right of Richard as those held by Richard and John

³⁴ The phrase '60 a. pasture' is written over an erasure.

Manchastre by grant of John Cokayn, and Richard and John then granted the manor etc. to John Cokayn for life, with remainder wholly to Isabel, then wife of John Cokayn, and to the heirs male of their bodies together. John was thus seised in demesne as of free tenement, and died seised of this estate. The manor etc. should remain to Isabel, still living.

Pooley, the manor, annual value £10. It is not held of the king in chief, but of whom and by what service is unknown.

Baddesley Ensor and Hall (*Hale*), 8 messuages, worth nothing yearly; 8 virgates of land, each worth 6s. 8d. yearly; and 12 a. meadow, each acre worth 12d. yearly. They are not held of the king in chief, but of whom and by what service is unknown.

William Chilcotes, parson of Newton Regis, John Hychekynes, vicar of Bakewell, lately vicar of Polesworth, Richard Baddesley, John Bukstones, and Thomas Scharp, chaplains, were recently seised in demesne as of fee of a moiety of the following manor and advowson. They demised them, among other things, to John Cokayn and Isabel then his wife, and to the heirs male of their bodies together. John and Isabel were thus seised in demesne as of fee tail. The grant was made by indented deed, shown to the jurors. John died jointly seised of this estate with Isabel, still living.³⁵

Newton Regis, $\frac{1}{2}$ manor, and advowson of a moiety of the church there, annual value 10 marks, held of the king as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee.³⁶

Date of death and heir as 58.

C 139/87/40 mm. 4–5

60 Writ. ‡ 19 June 1438. [Wymbyssh].

STAFFORDSHIRE. Inquisition [*indented*]. Tamworth. 22 September 1438. [Wode].

Jurors: John Russell; John Rote; Hugh Colman; William Tove; John Bayly; John Hilton; Walter Chamberlayn; William Taillour; Thomas Chalner; William Romeshede; John Birchener; and John Barker.

A fine was levied at Westminster a month from Easter 1438 [CP 25/1/292/69, no. 211], before John Juyn and his associates, then justices, between John Cokayn, knight, and Isabel then his wife, querents, and Richard Byngham and Richard Brumley, deforciant, regarding the manor of Calton, among other things. John Cokayn recognised the manor to be the right of Richard Byngham, as that held by Richard and Richard by grant of John Cokayn, and Richard and Richard then granted the manor to John and Isabel, and to the heirs of their bodies together. John and Isabel were thus seised in demesne as of fee tail, and John died jointly seised of this estate with Isabel, still living.³⁷

Calton, the manor. It is not held of the king, but of whom, and by what service, is unknown. There is the manorial site with a garden, worth nothing yearly; 100 a. land, worth 30s. yearly; 30 a. meadow, worth 20s. yearly; 10 a. wood, worth nothing yearly; and 50s. rent from the tenements of various tenants, payable at Easter and Michaelmas equally.

He died seised of the following in demesne as of fee.³⁸

³⁵ Margin: 'jointly seised'.

³⁶ Margin: 'by knight service'.

³⁷ Margin: 'jointly', 'and not of the king'.

³⁸ Margin: 'demesne', 'and not of the king'.