

SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

ABBAY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,

Dorchester,

OXFORDSHIRE.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY before the Annual General Meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society in the year 1844, the Author of the following pages was requested, by the Committee of the Society, to furnish a paper to be then read, and the illustration of the Church and Abbey of **DORCHESTER** was proposed to him as a suitable subject.

From the short notice given, this was, as may be supposed, hastily and imperfectly compiled ; and, in the recital, many valuable particulars were omitted, which further enquiries and examination of a large mass of documentary evidence have since supplied : consequently it became necessary to remodel and almost re-compose the whole of what was delivered last year, and hence delay has unavoidably occurred.

It is hoped, that on perusing the paper now presented, the reader will bear in mind, that it does not

pretend to give a complete history of Dorchester, but simply to exhibit a few notices which appear to throw light both on persons and things connected with the Church described.

The extracts from the Patent Rolls, and records of the Augmentation Office, etc. printed in the Appendix, having never been before published, may justly claim attention:—documents of this kind being, as has been truly said, the “genuine sources of history*.”

The Author begs to render his grateful acknowledgments to the many kind friends who have aided him in preparing the present account. His thanks are especially due to Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., for several important additions; to the Rev. J. Baron, M.A., Fellow of Queen’s College, for many valuable notices tending to explain the history of the monuments and heraldic remains that are to be found in various parts of the building: and to the Rev. Henry Wellesley, M.A., of Christ Church, for the use of the beautiful drawings by Mackenzie, originally prepared for Skelton’s *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*.

In submitting the following remarks to the

* *Archæological Journal*, No. 4, p. 369, art. *Rockingham Castle*, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

Society with which he has the honour to be connected, the Author cannot but congratulate them on having so nobly commenced the restoration of this most interesting specimen of medieval ecclesiastical architecture ; and he trusts that the present short history, by calling attention to a subject with which few persons are, at present, adequately acquainted, may be one means, under the auspices of the Society, of assisting and promoting so worthy an undertaking.

HENRY ADDINGTON, B.A.

*Castle Ashby, near Northampton,
May 27th, 1845.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE CHURCH	1 to 40
Introductory Remarks	1
Remains of the Norman Church	2
The Nave	
The Chancel	6
The Monuments	13
The North Aisle	16
The Addition at the east end of the Chancel	23
The South Aisle of the Chancel	25
The South Aisle of the Nave	34
PAINTED GLASS AND HERALDIC REMAINS	41 to 48
HISTORICAL NOTICES	49 to 104
APPENDIX	
A. Account of Arms formerly existing in the Church.	
P. Extracts from Patent Rolls	
C. Extracts from the Records of the Augmentation Office.	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
General View of the Church, from the south-east, <i>to face the title.</i>	
Ground Plan, - - - - - <i>to face page</i>	1
Transition-Norman Capital of Shaft to Chancel Arch, and String-course on Norman walls - - - - -	3
Norman Doorway, west end of North Aisle, with Sections of Abacus and Dripstone - - - - -	4
Square-headed Decorated Window, and Parapet on north side of Nave - - - - -	5
Bases and Sections of Pillars in Nave and Chancel, <i>to face page</i>	5
South-east Arch of the Chancel, - - - <i>to face page</i>	7
Sections of Arch and Capital in Chancel - - - - -	7
Original Piscina in the Chancel - - - - -	8
Sedilia and Piscina in Chancel, - - - <i>to face page</i>	9
The Jesse Window, - - - - - <i>to face page</i>	11
Section of Arch Mouldings of Jesse Window - - - - -	12
Effigies of a Cross-legged Knight, c. 1270, and of Judge Stonore, temp. Edw. III. - - - - -	13
Monumental Slab of John de Sutton - - - - -	14
Brass of Richard Beauforest - - - - -	15

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

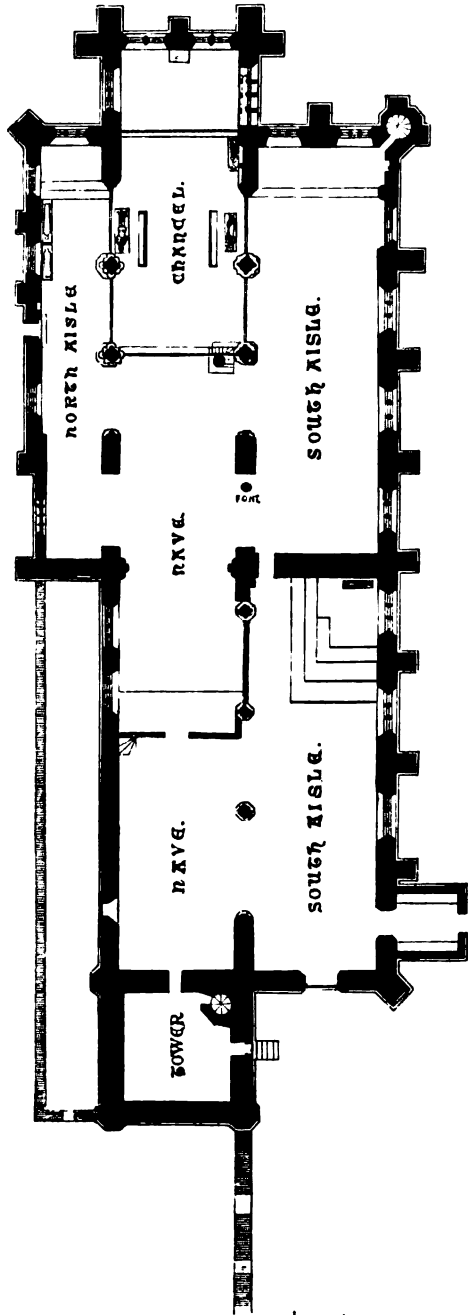
xi
PAGE

Stall Desk inscribed with Crozier and name of Richard Beauforest - - - - -	16
East Window of North Aisle, with Sections of the Arch Mouldings and of the String under it - - -	17
Mouldings of Second Window of North Aisle - - -	18
North Door, and Window over it, with Sections of Arch Mouldings of Window and Door - - -	18, 19
Mouldings of Fourth Window, North Aisle - - -	20
Windows ; East end of North Aisle, first and fourth of North Aisle, exterior and interior, - - <i>to face page</i>	21
Arch across North Aisle, and Section of the Mouldings -	21
Capitals of Arch, Buttress, and part of Roof, North Aisle -	22
East end of North Aisle, and Mouldings of East Window -	23
Niche on Buttress, and Parapet, north side of Chancel -	24
South-east angle of Chancel and Aisle, - <i>to face page</i>	25
Vaulting Shaft, South Aisle of Chancel - - - -	25
Piscina and Doorway to Stair-turret, East Angle of South Aisle of Chancel, with Sections of Arch and String -	26
Windows and Buttresses, South Aisle of Nave, and South Aisle of Chancel, - - - - <i>to face page</i>	27
Mouldings of Window, and String, South Aisle of Chancel -	27
Parapet of South Aisle of Chancel - - - - -	28
Decorated Wooden Screen between the South Aisle and the Chancel, with details - - - - -	29
Coffin-slab, South Aisle of Chancel - - - - -	31
Doorway between the South Aisle of the Nave and that of the Chancel, with Section - - - - -	32
The Font, - - - - - <i>to face page</i>	33
Details of Font - - - - -	33
Sections of Window, South Aisle of Nave - - - -	34
Parapet and String, South Aisle of Nave - - - -	35

	PAGE
The South Doorway under the Porch - - - -	36
Part of the open-work of the Porch, with Section - -	37
South-west Angle, with the Porch and the Church-yard Cross - - - - -	39
Forty Shields of Arms from the Windows of the Church and Legh's Note-book* - - - - -	45
Seal of the Abbey - - - - -	104
The East End, in its present dilapidated state.	
Proposed Restoration of the East End.	

* The coats of arms in these plates, to which names have been assigned from the best cotemporary authorities, are numbered as they stand in the manuscript, and comprise all the arms which were existing in the windows of Dorchester Church, A.D. 1574. The numbers omitted are either duplicates of others which are given, or have a similar outline with only a difference of colour. The blazons of all those which now remain are given in the letter-press immediately preceding the plates. The account of those formerly existing on painted glass, together with several others belonging to various monuments, will be found in the Appendix.

26



Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Feet.

PLAN.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,^a
Dorchester,
OXFORDSHIRE.

WHETHER the site of the present church is that once occupied by the fabric built by the Saxons^b is a point which cannot with certainty be ascertained. It is plain, however, that no portion of the present building is earlier than Norman times, or indeed than the latter part of the twelfth century. Probably it is the work of Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who is considered as the second founder of the abbey.

In the following description care has been taken to observe as nearly as possible a chronological arrangement, with little reference to the present appearance.

The church, as it now stands, is a large, lofty,

^a Some ancient records state this church to have been dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Birinus.

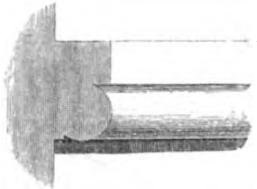
^b Chron. John Bromton, p. 756. Bede, Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 7.

and spacious structure, of great length in proportion to its breadth. It is in a state of much dilapidation, being too large for the present wants of the parish, only a portion of it is used for Divine service, and the rest being partitioned off is either wholly unoccupied or used for the reception of the parish engines. These divisions, which are modern lath and plaster erections, render it difficult, on first entering the church, to understand its plan. It will, however, be found, on examination, to be divided into nave and chancel, the chancel being of unusually large proportions, and having a north and south aisle, commencing from the original Norman chancel-arch, though the part which is now used as a chancel commences nearer to the east end. As here defined, however, it is by far the most beautiful part of the church ; its pillars and arches are lofty and well-proportioned, and its windows magnificent, and if restored to its original design there are few buildings which could excel it.

The Norman church appears to have consisted of the present nave (exclusive of the south aisle), and to have extended for some distance beyond the chancel-arch, including the north aisle of the chancel nearly as far as the present door. In this part of the wall a late window has been inserted, and from this window to near the north door the thickness of the wall has been cut away on the inside, so that only the lower part of the wall for a

few feet from the ground has been left, but this serves to mark what has probably been the extent of the original church.

The chancel-arch is pointed, and of transition Norman character, and cannot be earlier than about 1180. The capitals are richly sculptured; they are half octagonal, but are irregular in their plan, the outer sides being much longer than the inner ones, which gives them a somewhat awkward appearance. The shafts to which they belong are square, with a round on each side. There is a bold string-



Stringcourse.

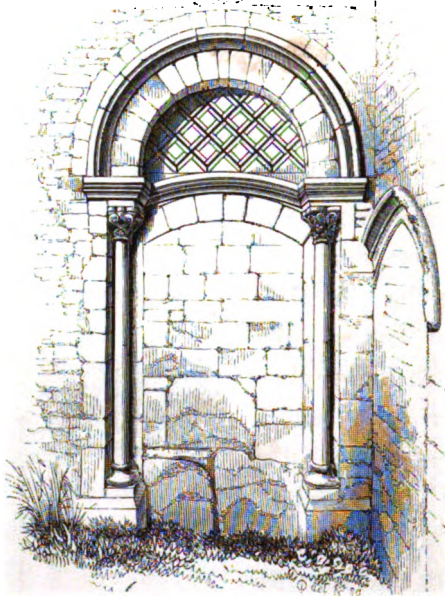


Capital of Chancel-arch and Section of Shaft

course of similar character, which runs along both the walls of the nave, and is carried round the shafts, which affords a convincing proof of the date of this part of the building.

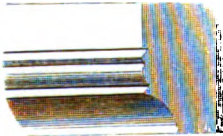
In the same wall as the chancel-arch, and at the

west end of the present north aisle, is a doorway,



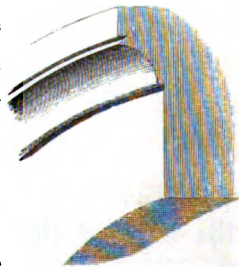
Norman Doorway, west end of North Aisle.

now built up, of the same age as the nave, which formerly led into the cloisters, the traces of the roof of which may yet be seen on the north wall of the nave. The head of the doorway



Abacus, Norman Door.

itself is a low segmental arch carried forward from the



Arch of Norman Door.

abaci, and supported by shafts, above this is a semicircular arch, the space between being filled

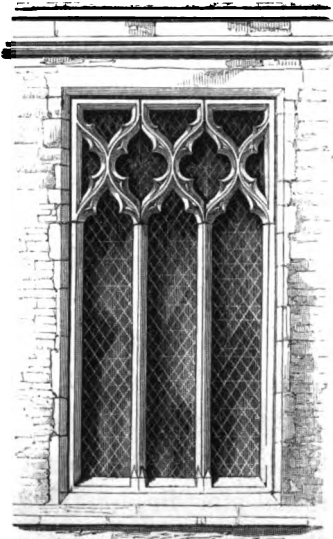
with lozenge masonry, cut in plain fret-work. The capitals are richly sculptured, and the execution of the whole is particularly good.

The *Norman* string-course on the outside of the nave is continued round the angle, and on the west wall of the aisle over the door, shewing its position to be the original one.

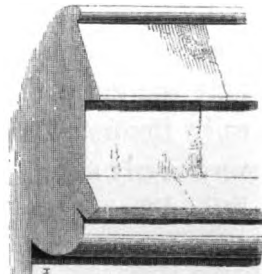
In the north wall of the nave, at the east end, is another small doorway, the arch of which is not complete, but dies into the wall of the north aisle; this doorway is pointed, and of Decorated date. On the north side of the nave are two square-headed Decorated windows, which have been inserted in the original wall. The parapet on

this side has the slope of the coping more upright than usual, and there is a bold round moulding in the cornice.

The south wall has been almost entirely rebuilt, in order to introduce three fine Decorated arches, opening to the



Square-headed Window, north side of Nave.



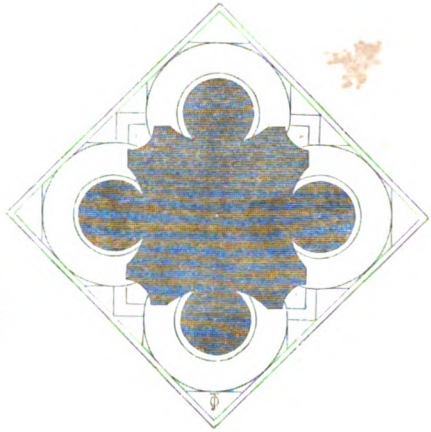
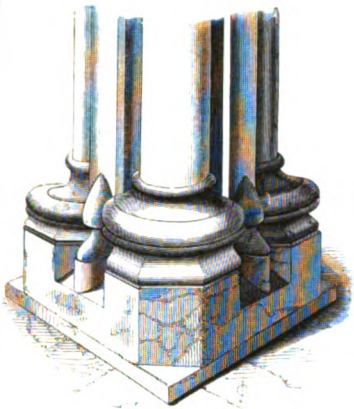
Parapet, north side of Nave.

south aisle ; one of these is now plastered up, and another plaster partition also divides the original nave into two parts.

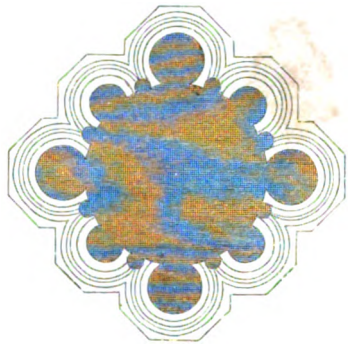
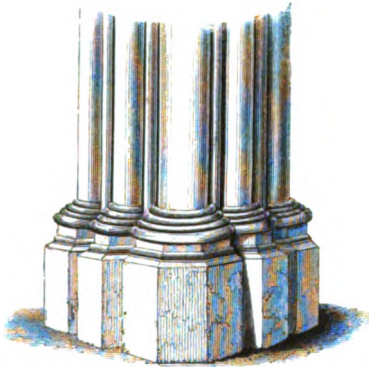
Eastward of the chancel-arch, on each side, is a plain round-headed arch, commonly supposed to be, and called, Saxon ; these arches have, however, evidently been cut through the Norman walls, in a rude and abrupt manner ; the string-course plainly proves such to have been the case, as it is continued for about a yard beyond these arches, to the termination of the Norman walls, which have been cut through and left unfinished. These two plain arches were probably constructed in the time of Charles II., at which time the church underwent considerable repairs, having sustained much damage in the civil wars. Of the same period, and opposite to these arches, is a rude and clumsy window, before mentioned, in the north aisle, its mullions have a round moulding on the edge, which was not unusual at that period, and the centre one is carried up to the point of the arch of the window.

Proceeding eastward from the Norman chancel-arch before mentioned, we come to three very fine lofty and graceful arches on either side ; they are of early Decorated work, about thirty feet high, and very nearly alike, but those on the north side are a little different from those on the south ; the pillars are clustered with numerous shafts ; the capitals are without foliage, (see section in next page,) but

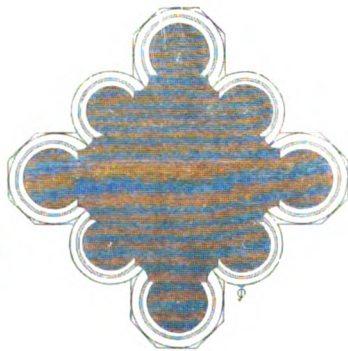
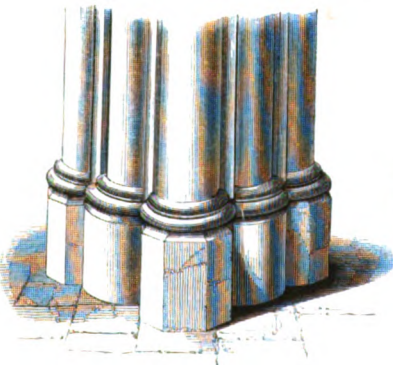
BASES AND SECTIONS OF PILLARS.



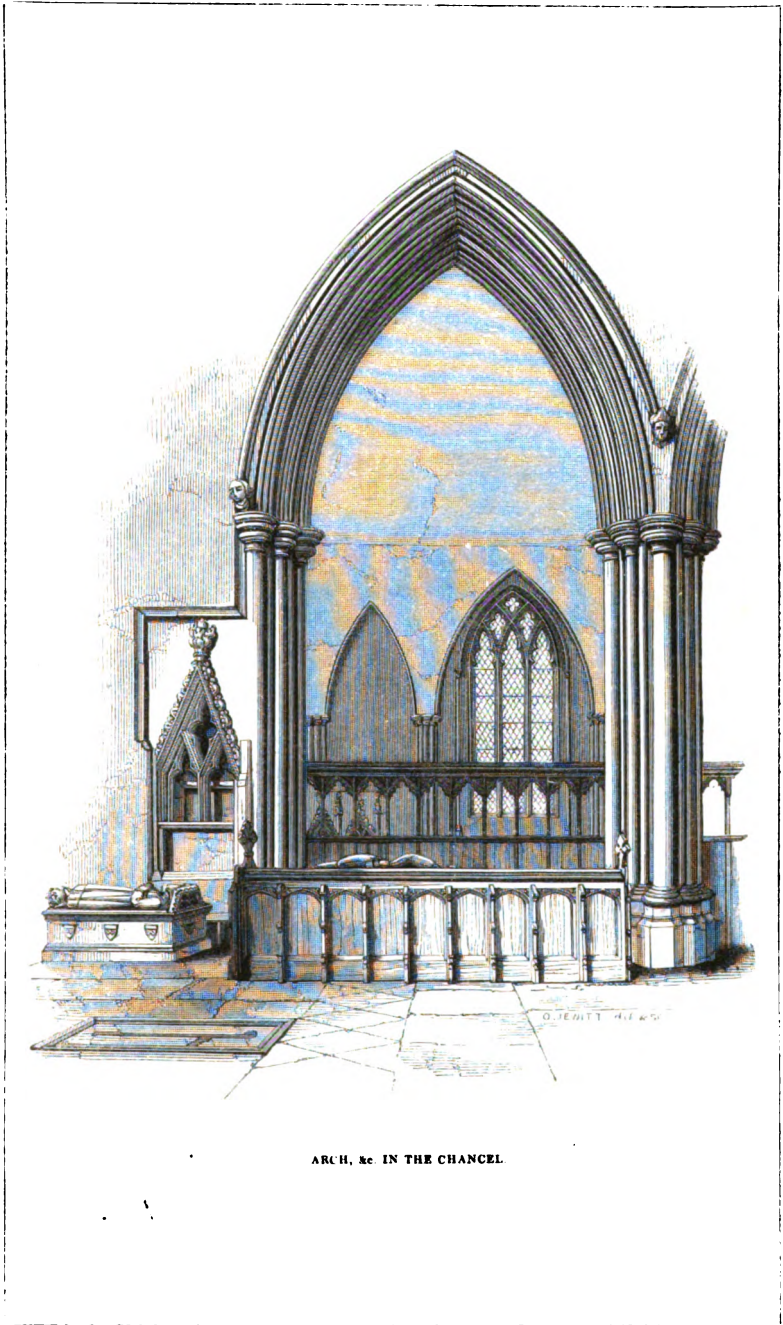
NAVE.



SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.



NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

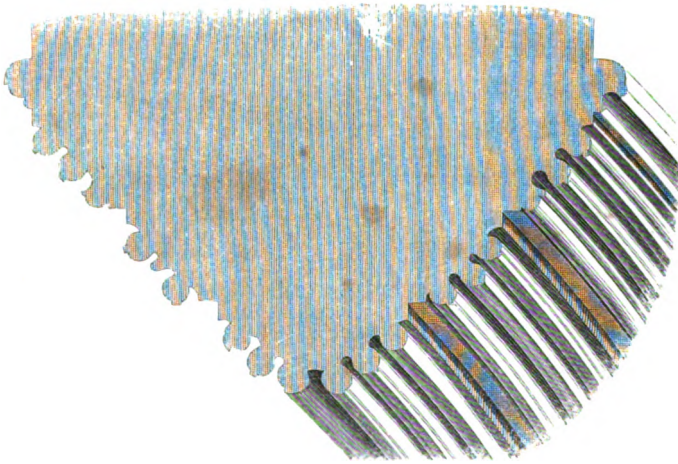


ARCH, &c. IN THE CHANCEL.

are beautifully moulded ; the pillars, as well as the bases, differ a little on the two sides of the chancel, the bases on the north side being alternately octagonal and rounded to each shaft, while those on the south side are all octagonal. The mouldings of the arches, too, are very fine, rich, and deep, and consist of three series, with a label, terminated by heads in the costume of



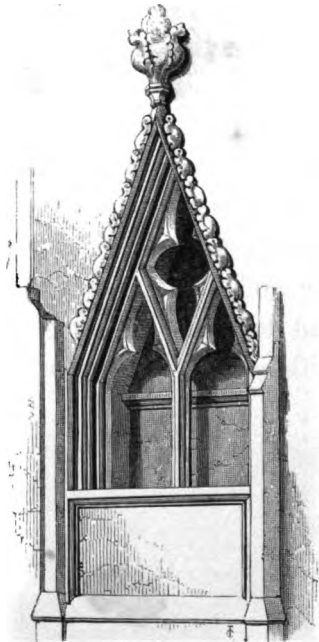
Section of Capital, Chancel.



Section of Arch, Chancel.

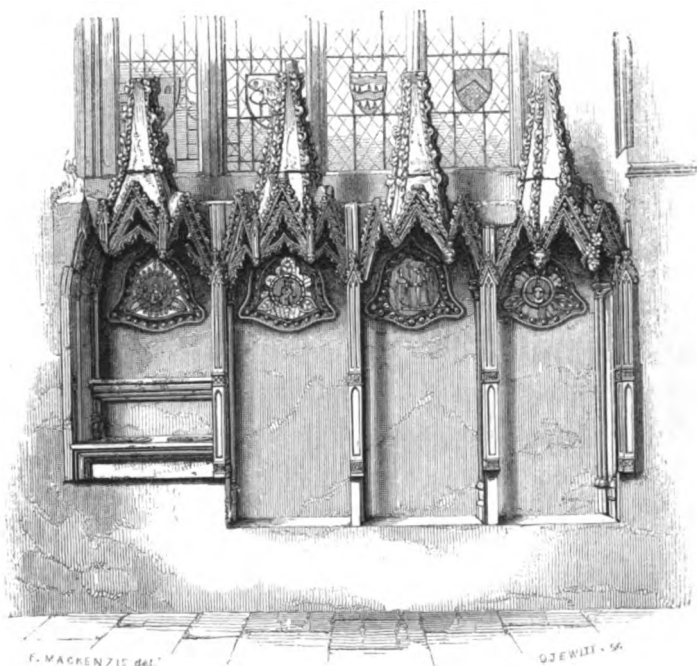
the period of Edward I. Immediately to the east is a good double piscina, with credence-shelf of the same date (see next page) ; it has two openings, divided by a mullion, and a quatrefoil in the head, and has a pedimental canopy, with oak-leaf crockets and a rich finial. The occurrence of a piscina

in this position marks the site of an Altar, and that the chancel formerly terminated a little beyond, in a line with the east end of the north and south aisles, the part eastward of this having been added in the time of Edward III. This addition includes the east window, the Jesse window on the north, and another on the south, under which are the sedilia and piscina.



Piscina in Chancel.

The east window is a remarkably fine specimen of late Decorated, and is singular in its design. It is not, as is usual, divided by mullions into lights as far as the springing of the arch, but is filled with tracery almost its whole length, that in the head being intersecting, and that below flowing, alternately with the upright mullion. It has up its centre on the exterior a buttress, and in the interior a solid piece of masonry, which gives it in its present state the appearance of being two separate windows, but originally these were united by a large circle in the head, no doubt filled with tracery, and forming to-



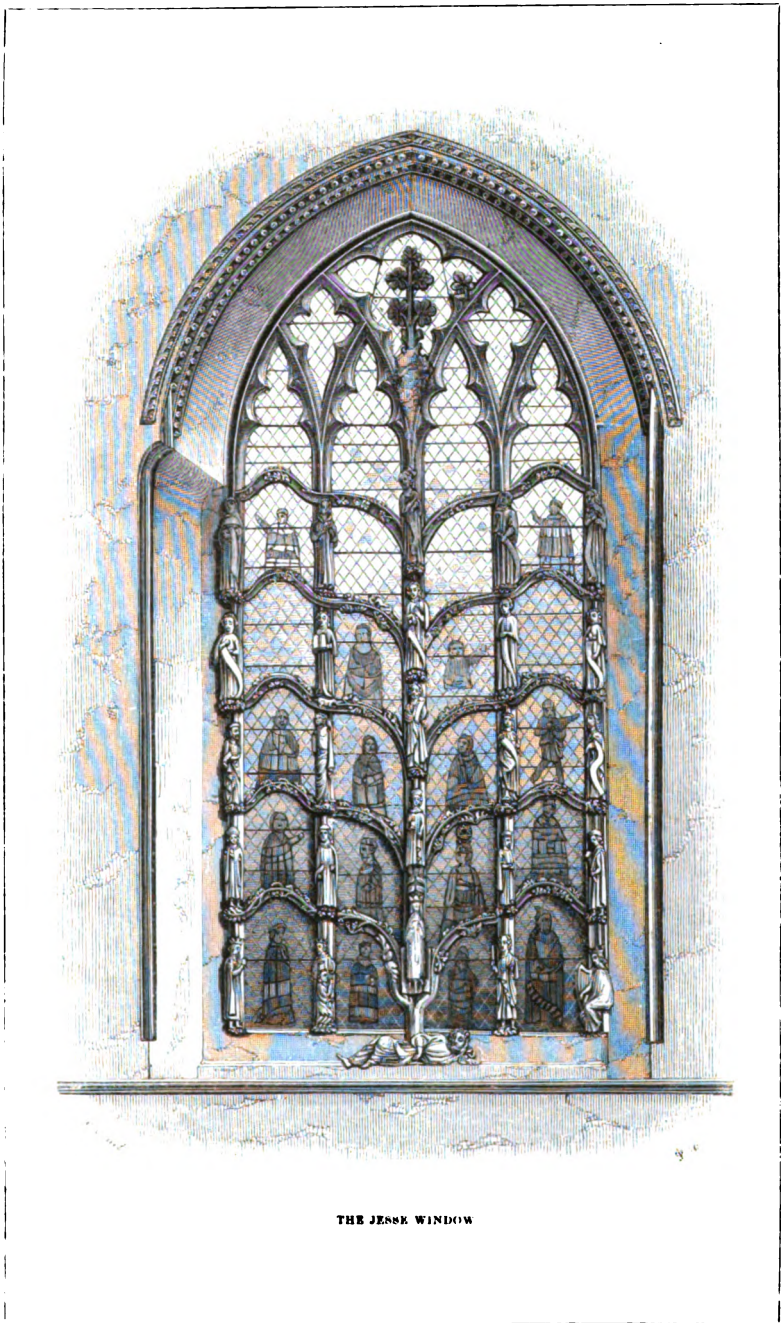
SEDILIA AND PISCINA IN CHANCEL.

gether one magnificent window. A great part of the window is filled with stained glass, which has evidently been brought from some other window, most probably from the one which was removed when this part was added.

The window on the south is of somewhat similar character, with much of the appearance of Perpendicular, the mullions appearing to be carried through to the head; but on examination it will be found that this is not the case. This window is divided by a transom, on which at the junction of the mullions, are small sculptured figures representing a procession; the first figure is scattering holy water; then follow five figures bearing processional implements; after these a bishop is represented, and the procession is closed by three choral figures. In this window are a number of shields of arms. Under it, and of the same date, are the sedilia and a double piscina of very rich and beautiful design, but much mutilated. They are divided by slender shafts and square panelled buttresses, supporting projecting and overhanging pedimented canopies, richly crocketed, and ornamented with the ball-flower. These canopies terminate in pinnacles, which are crocketed on the angles, but have lost their finials. The pinnacles which terminated the buttresses are likewise gone, and the lower part of the canopies in two of the sedilia is entirely broken off, but enough re-

mains to shew the original design, which must have been peculiarly chaste and elegant. The design and execution of the smaller details of the sculpture are exquisite. The figures of animals, the foliage, and the heads which serve to support the pinnacles, &c., are all well worth careful examination.

Under the canopies are four small openings, of the shape of spherical triangles, cut through the thickness of the wall, apparently formed for the reception of the stained glass with which they are filled. In the centre of each window is represented a figure, or a group of figures, in a circle of twelfth-century glass, while the glass which fills up the corners is of the fourteenth century, shewing that the circles had been preserved from an earlier building, and placed here at the time the windows were made. The subjects are the administration of the Eucharist; the figure of a pope holding up his right hand, in the act of giving the blessing; Birinus receiving the pope's order and power to preach the Gospel in these parts; under this are the words 'S. Bernius;' and the fourth is another mitred figure, with his right hand elevated also in allusion to the Trinity. It is most probable that these circles formed part of the original Norman east window, and that when this chancel was enlarged, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, they were, from containing the history of the founder, religiously preserved, and

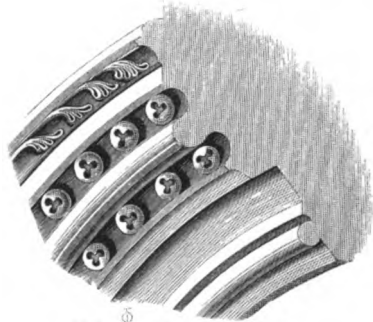


THE JESSE WINDOW

placed in the new east window, and surrounded with glass of the period. When, however, this window in its turn was removed to make way for the present one, they were with the same feeling again preserved; and as their form was not suitable for the tracery of the east window, they were placed in their present situation. The sedilia are now boarded up as high as the piscina with the modern panelling which surrounds the chancel; on removing which, however, the original seats and the bases of the shafts may be seen, but the front has been entirely cut away to make room for the woodwork.

Opposite to this, on the north side, is the celebrated Jesse window. It is a window of four lights, with intersecting tracery in the head. The centre mullion represents the trunk of a tree, its branches crossing over the intermediate mullions as far as the jambs. In the centre, at the base of the window, is sculptured the recumbent figure of Jesse, and from his body rises the tree. The branches are ornamented with foliage their whole length, and with a figure sculptured at each intersection of a mullion; that of David occupying the lower angle on the east side. Some of them are male, some female, several are crowned, and some have wings, and all seem originally to have had their names painted on the labels, which they in general hold in their hands. On the upper part of the centre mullion, representing the tree, has been apparently a figure of

the Saviour, and at the base of it appears to have been a figure of the Virgin, crowned, but both these have been wilfully mutilated. The tree terminates in a large finial formed of leaves. The label is ornamented with foliage, and the head of this, as well as of the other two windows, has two rows of ball-flowers.



Mouldings of Arch of Jesse Window.

The east window is disfigured by a large painted modern Altar-screen and panelling, which is also carried along part of the side walls ; the sedilia as before mentioned having been cut away to make room for it. The Communion-table is *ingeniously* contrived to serve likewise for a chest.

The chancel within the rails was in Camden's time paved with glazed tiles ; these, however, have all disappeared, and were probably removed to some more ignoble situation, when the pavement of the chancel was relaid at the expense of the Fetteplace family, in 1745, at which time the Grecian screen behind the Altar was erected, and a ceiling added to the roof.

“The chancel wall,” says Leland, “hath all been painted verie gloriously with all sorts of beastes ; there yet remains a lyon, a griffin, and a leopard.”

Traces of painting yet remain also on the sedilia,

and indeed are visible on nearly all the stone monuments in the church.

On the south side of the chancel is a monument with an effigy of a cross-legged knight in the act of drawing his sword. He is in ring mail, with a coif de maille and surcoat, the chausses having plates on the knees; his shield is mutilated; at his feet is a lion, and his head



c. 1275.



rests on a cushion; his upper lip is bearded, and his countenance exhibits an expression of fierceness

strongly marked. "His name," says Leland^c, "is out of remembrance^d."

At the foot of this is another effigy, recumbent on an altar-tomb, in freestone, of Decorated work, representing John de Stonore, a judge of great note in the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the

Third. At the head of the canopy is a cross

^c Itin., vol. ii. fol. 10, 11.

^d See Appendix.

fleurée, and on the sides and ends of the tomb the arms of Stonor are four times repeated.

On the north side of the chancel is a highly ornamented altar-tomb of Perpendicular character, with an alabaster effigy of a knight in plate armour, his head resting on a tilting helmet, a lion at his feet, and on his breast the lion rampant of Segrave with a bendlet.

On the floor are several slabs, many of which have been inlaid with brass; among the earliest of which is a slab for John de Sutton, who died 1349. The brass-plate has been torn off, but the indent shews it to have been a hand holding a crozier^e, and round the verge of the slab is this inscription:

Johannes de Suttona
dictus quem Christe corona
Abbatis gessit
Vices hic qui requiescit^f.

In the choir also is a large white stone, on which is an engraved figure of an ecclesiastic, representing Roger, prior of Ranton, c.

Stafford, and abbot here. This stone, though much



Monumental Slab of John de Sutton.

^e More properly a pastoral staff, or crook. See Gloss. of Arch.

^f This inscription may be also read—

Abbatis gessit vices hic qui requiescit,
Johannes de Suttona dictus, quem Christi corona.

worn from persons passing over it, still shews the portraiture of an abbot, with a gown on, and holding a crozier in his hand; the following inscription runs round the slab, inlaid in black letters:—

Hic jacet Dñs Rogerus quondā prior prioratus de Koton in com. Staffordie, postea abbas monasterii de Dorchester, Lincoln Dioc. necnon Epus Lidensis, cuius anime p'petietur deus. Amen.

This abbot presided here about 1510, and seems to have been suffragan to the bishop of Salisbury.

But among the few remaining memorials of the abbots of Dorchester, that of Richard Bewfforeste is particularly deserving of attention.

The memorial of this abbot is an engraved brass, which represents him in the canonical habit of the Order of St. Augustine, with the pastoral staff under his right arm, his hands being united in supplication. Over the cassock (?) he wears a surplice, the long hanging sleeves of which are seen, and over all the cappa with a capucium. Around his throat is seen the almu-
cium, formed of fur, the pendent extremities of which ap-



Brass of Richard Bewfforeste.

pear falling almost as low as the knees. The abbot's crozier is introduced again on the carved end of the adjoining stall-desk, having a scroll twined around the staff, and inscribed **Richard Beauforest**; the scroll is appended, as if it were the infula or scarf which is seen frequently in England attached to the crozier.

These stall-desks are very good specimens of Perpendicular work, with large and well-executed poppy-heads of various design, one of them having the keys of

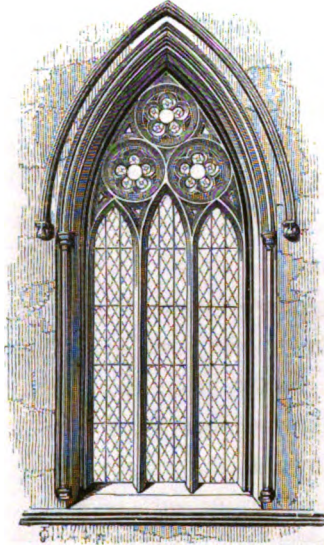


Stall-desk Chancel.

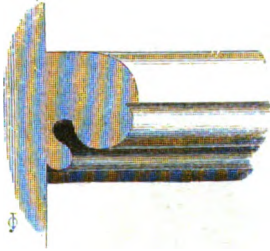
St. Peter, but their effect is much spoiled by modern coats of paint.

The NORTH AISLE is a very fine and beautiful specimen of early Decorated work, but little removed from Early English; indeed, the east window, if

taken by itself, might be considered Early English ; it has three foliated circles in the head, and its mouldings, which are rather singular, differ much from the rest of the windows, but there can be no doubt of its being built at the same

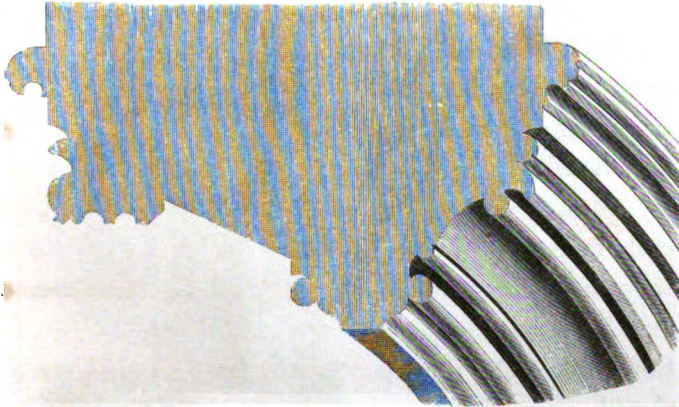


East Window, North Aisle.



String under the Window (interior).

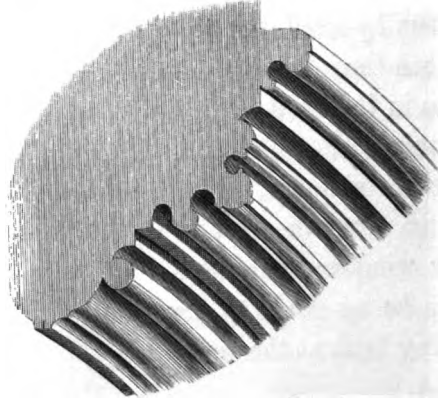
time. There is a very characteristic string under



Mouldings of East Window, North Aisle.

the window. The east end of this aisle has the

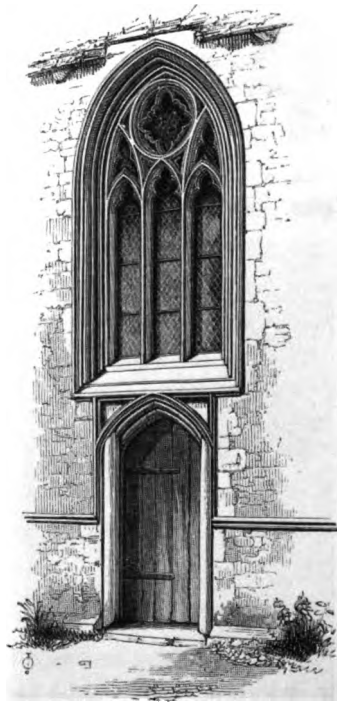
floor raised two steps, shewing the platform of an altar, and in the south wall is a good early Decorated piscina, with the basin foliated and projecting.



Mouldings of Second Window, North Aisle (exterior).

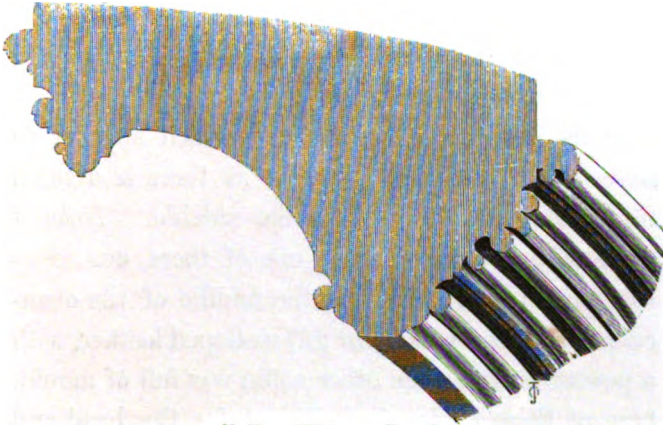
In the north wall are three square lockers.

In this aisle there are likewise four other windows of lofty and graceful proportions, with geometrical tracery in the head, but of various designs. The mouldings of the whole of them are particularly fine, and well deserving careful examination. The first and second of these from the east end are similar; they are of two lights, and have a triangle in the head. The third is placed over the north door, it is of three lights,



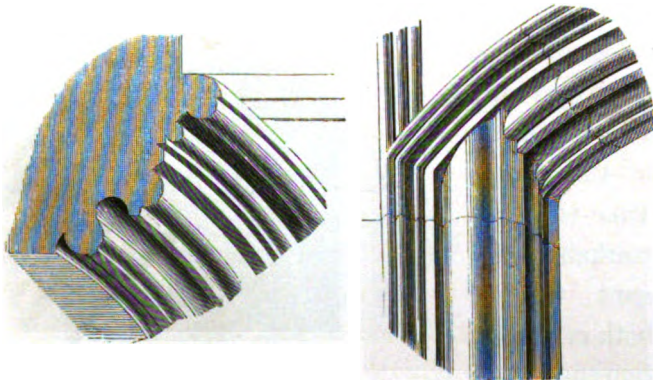
North Door.

with a circle enclosing a quatrefoil in the head. The sill of the window forms the head of the door, and the string being carried up the sides of the door



Mouldings of Window over North Door.

and round the window, gives the appearance of a square label, thus forming a very early example of a square-headed doorway. The mouldings



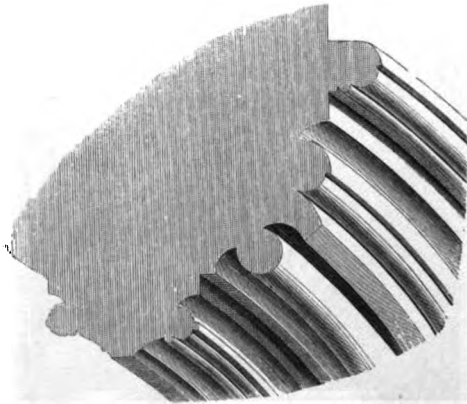
Mouldings of Head of North Door.

Jamb, &c. of North Door.

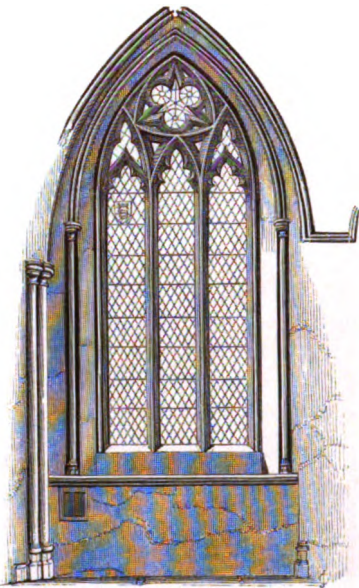
are bold and varied, and the dividing of the filleted round of the jamb into three distinct mouldings in

the head is deserving notice. The mouldings of the doorway are also singular, the jamb is merely a double ogee, filleted, but the head has round mouldings and a deep hollow, and these die into the jamb in a singular manner, producing a very good effect. Within this doorway, on the east and near the floor, is a small niche, which appears to have been for a light or lamp, as there is a small flue or chimney from it to the outside. Near it are also two stone coffins; one of these, according to Camden, was dug up in the middle of the chancel; it enclosed a body in gilt scoloped leather, with a pewter chalice; the other coffin was full of mould. One of these coffins is hollowed for the head and shoulders, but the other is merely square at the head.

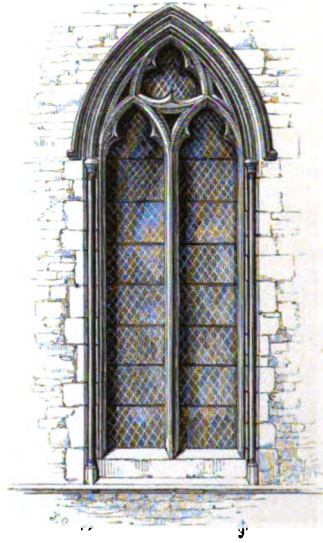
The fourth window has also a circle in the head, but this is divided into six parts enclosing a smaller circle in the centre. This is a remarkably elegant window both in proportion and detail; the mullions are ornamented both on the interior and exterior



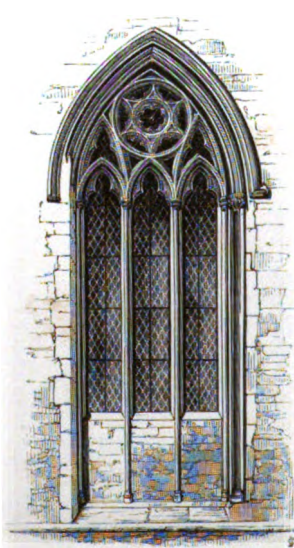
Mouldings of Fourth Window, North Aisle.



EAST END, SOUTH AISLE.

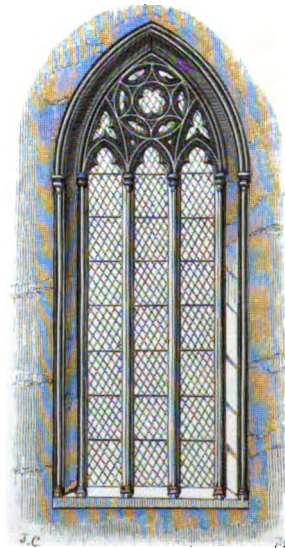


FIRST WINDOW, NORTH AISLE.



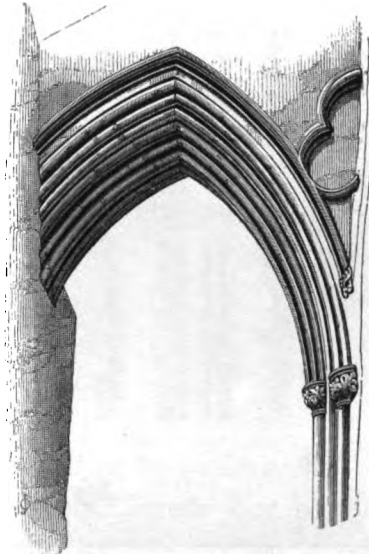
(Exterior)

FOURTH WINDOW, NORTH AISLE.



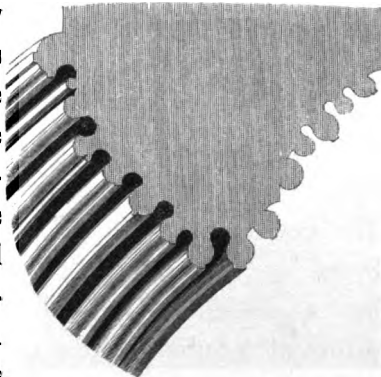
(Interior.)

with slender shafts, with base and capital, and the tracery is richly moulded. The west jamb on the outside has had a shaft, the capital and base of which yet remain, the former a good specimen of stiff-leaved foliage, but the east jamb is plain, without mouldings or splay, and the mouldings of the head die into it. The lower part of the window is closed with masonry.



Arch, North Aisle.

Across the west end of this aisle is an arch which has much of Early English character. It has a trefoil in the spandrel, and the mouldings are very bold and deep. It rises on one side from the pillar which adjoins the Norman wall before-mentioned, and on the other dies into the wall without shaft or capital. The pillar from which it springs is

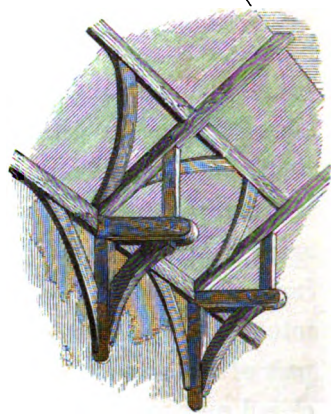


Mouldings of Arch, North Aisle.

clustered, and of the same section as the others on the same side of the chancel, but the capitals of the shafts are enriched with foliage of early character.



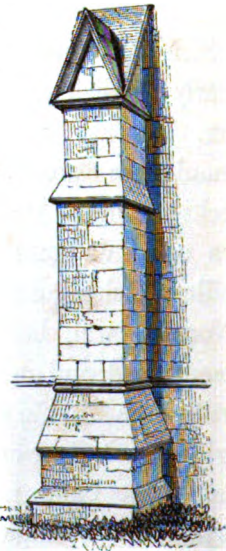
Capitals of Arch, North Aisle.



Roof, North Aisle.

The timber roof in this aisle, though much mutilated and altered, appears to be a portion of the original one.

The buttresses of this aisle are remarkably good, they are of three stages, and finish with a slope, in front of which is a pediment or gablet, producing altogether a very good effect. The one at the angle is very broad, and placed diagonally; it has a double slope, and the pediment terminates in a cross within a circle on the angle



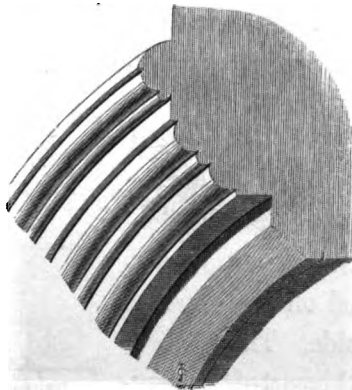
Buttress, North Aisle.

of the wall. A very characteristic string-course runs under the windows and round the buttresses. The masonry is rubble with ashlar buttresses. The whole of this aisle deserves attentive examination and study, as an excellent example of the style which immediately succeeded the Early English, and formed the transition to the Decorated.



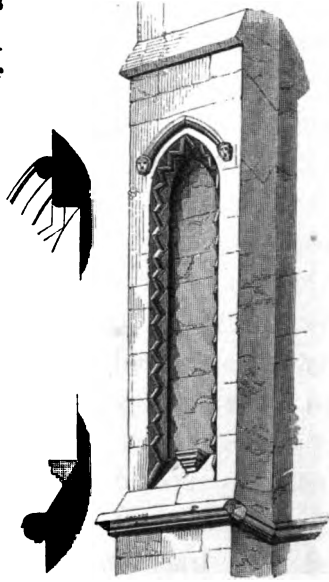
East End of North Aisle.

The eastern part of the chancel has two buttresses at each angle, and one in the centre of the east window. These are of four stages ending in a plain slope; that in the window finishing at the circle in the head, which on this side is distinctly visible, though now filled up with masonry similar to the rest of the wall, and the gable ends in a very low pitch,



Moldings of East Window.

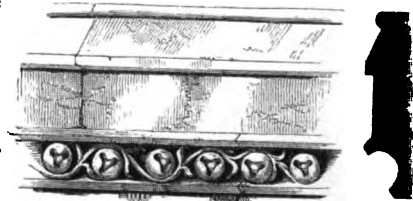
much below what was originally designed, and by which the effect of this front is considerably injured. The upper part of the window is wanting, but it seems hardly certain whether it was ever finished according to its original design, or has been broken away subsequently, and filled up as we now see it. The buttress on the north side has a pointed niche, ornamented with a Norman



Niche on Buttress, north side of Chancel.

zigzag moulding, which is interesting as shewing that even so late in the fourteenth century the Norman ornaments still continued to be occasionally copied. Other instances in confirmation of this might be mentioned.

The cornice of the parapet on the north side is filled with the ball-flower and leaf, but is not repeated on the opposite side. The whole of this part of the chancel is of well-dressed ashlar and the masonry good.

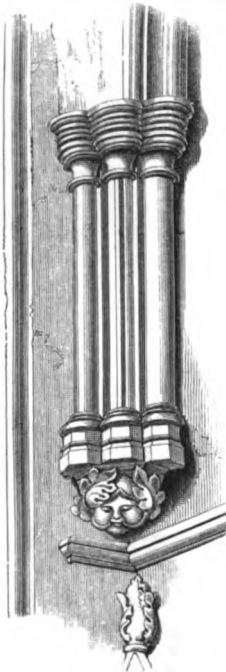


Parapet, North side of Chancel.



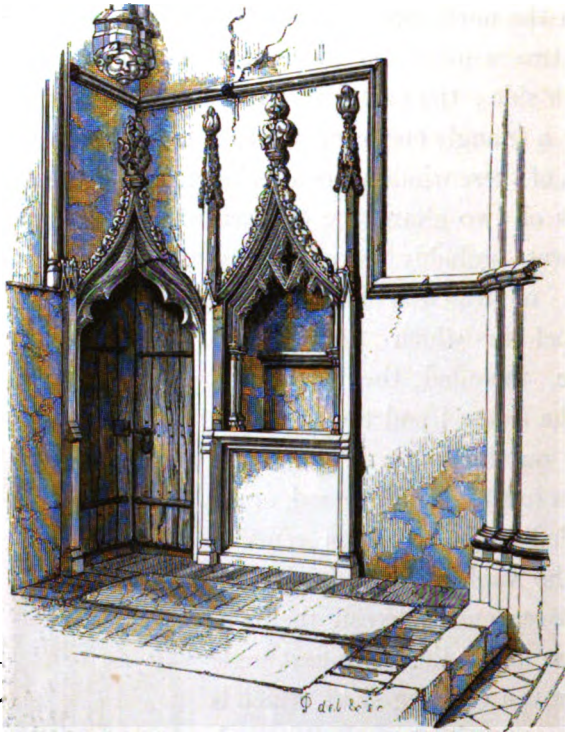
SOUTH-EAST ANGLE.

The SOUTH AISLE of the Chancel is much wider than the north, and of somewhat later character ; it has two windows at the east end, and four on the south side : the east windows have geometrical tracery, a triangle enclosing a trefoil in the head ; under each of these windows is a locker marking the situations of two altars, the platform of which remains. It was probably paved throughout with figured tiles, of which a few may still be found. The chapel in which these altars were, included the first arch of the chancel and the first window on the south side, and appears to have been groined, or intended to be so, as the remains of the vaulting are plainly visible over and between the windows ; and in the south-east angle there is a vaulting-shaft, which is clustered, with beautifully moulded capitals and bases, and resting on a corbel formed of a head with foliage proceeding from its mouth. Immediately under this is a singular doorway which leads to a stair-turret, the doors fold to the angle of the corner, the arch is a foliated ogee, and above this is a crocketed canopy which falls back and terminates in a finial in the angle. Connected with this and of similar design



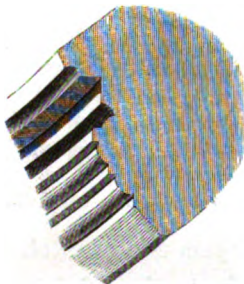
Vaulting-shaft, South Aisle of Chancel

is the piscina, which has, like that, a pedimental

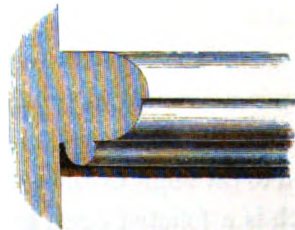


Piscina and Doorway to Stair-turret, South Aisle of Chancel.

curve-sided crocketed canopy, with a finial, and has



Section of Piscina.

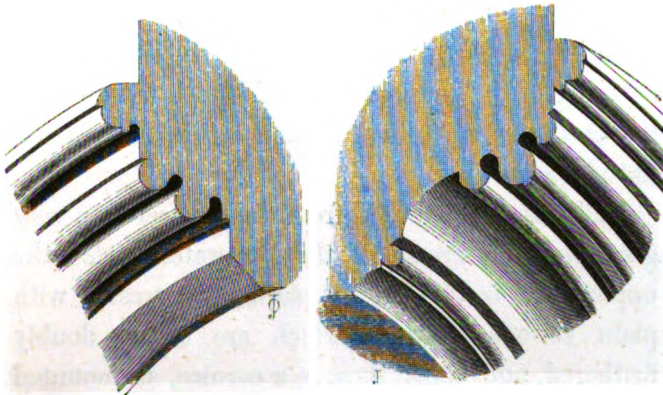


String-course.

had tracery in the head, now broken away, on each

side is a pinnaced buttress, and the string running under the windows is carried up and over the heads of both: it is altogether one of the most beautiful compositions in the church. There was a small door to this chapel, which has been blocked up.

The windows on the south side are of three lights, with intersecting foliated tracery; the jambs on the inside have shafts, but on the outside are plainly chamfered; the heads to the lights, both to these and the two eastern windows, are cinquefoiled, a mark that these are of later date than those in the north aisle which are trefoiled, as the cinquefoil is never found in very early work. The mouldings

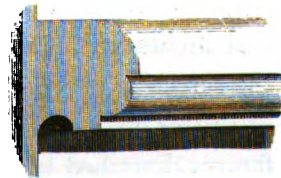


(Exterior.)

Mouldings of Window, South Aisle of Chancel.

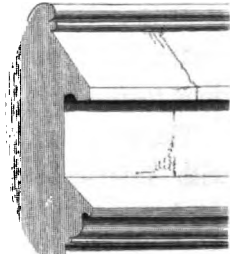
(Interior.)

of the head are of early character, being chiefly rounds and hollows with a roll-moulding for a label on the exterior, which is continued as a string between the buttresses. Another string passes under the windows and is carried round the buttresses,



String-course of Chancel (exterior).

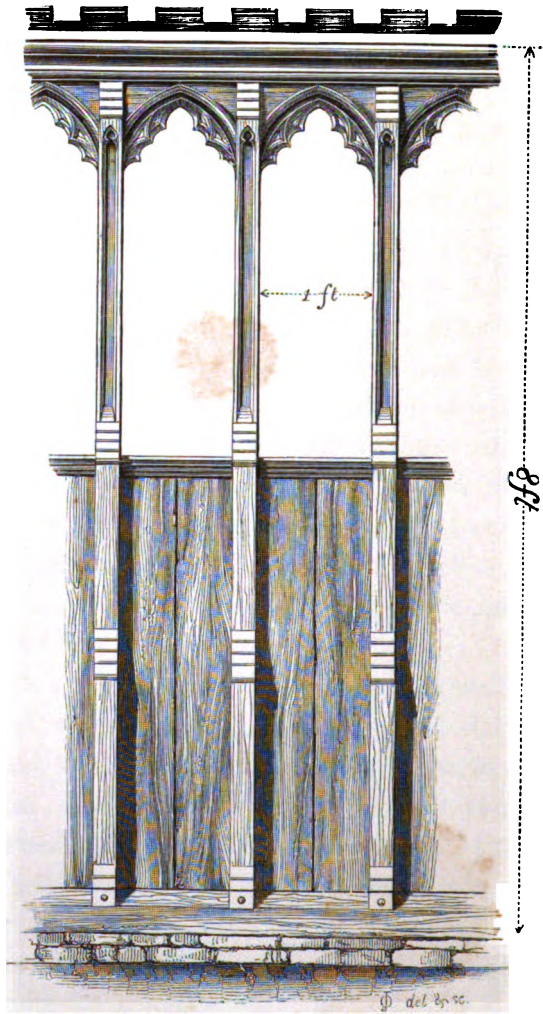
which have three stages above the basement and terminate in very acute pediments or gablets, surmounted with grotesque figures. The parapet varies slightly from those of the nave and chancel. The stair-turret at the south-east angle is beautifully designed and executed: it is ornamented on two of its faces with buttresses similar to those just described, but of slight projection. The two windows in the east end of this aisle have a buttress between them, which finishes with a plain slope above the string. Above these windows are two small square-headed ones blocked up, one of them indeed partly destroyed in consequence of the lowering of the pitch of the roof, which is now very low and covered with lead, and inside has a plain flat plaster ceiling.



Parapet, South Aisle of Chancel.

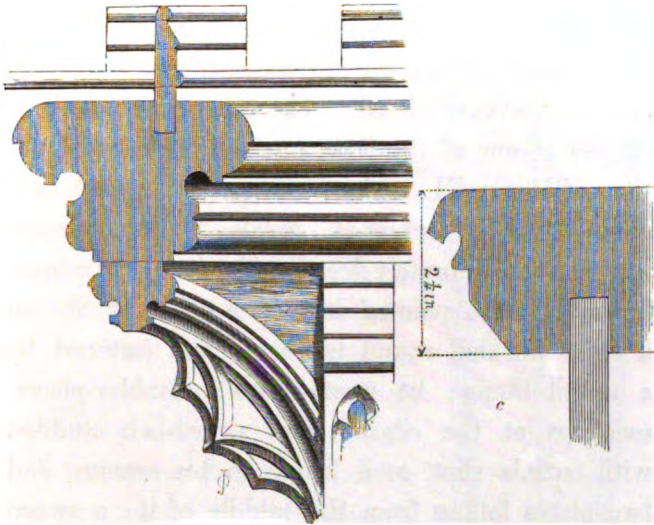
This aisle is separated from the chancel by a very good wooden screen, of the Decorated style: the upper part is divided by parallel buttresses with plain set-offs, between which are arches doubly feathered, and above these is a cornice, surmounted by a battlement, but of the latter only a small part now remains perfect: the mouldings of the cornice and arches are bold and good: the lower part of the screen is plain.

In this aisle are some remains of two of the brass figures described by Leland as "three of the Draughtons, Gentlemen, one hard by another." The more



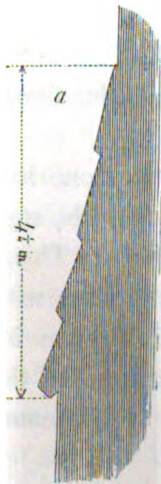
SCREEN.
BETWEEN THE SOUTH AISLE AND CHANCEL.

DETAILS OF SCREEN.

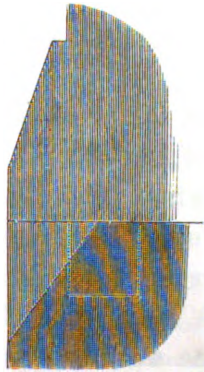


Cornice and Arch.

Rail.





Upper and Third Set-off of Buttress



Base of Buttress.



Second Set-off of Buttress.

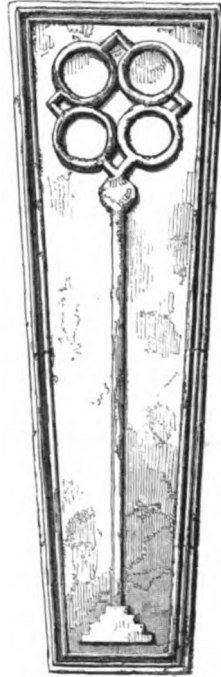
defaced slab still retains the Drayton arms on shields at the four corners, and from the marks on the stone it is clear that the tilting helmet, on which the head of the knight rested, was surmounted by the Drayton crest, a Saracen's head. The other slab bore the effigies of one of the Draytons and his lady, of the time of Henry VI., under a canopy of Perpendicular character, with crockets and finials. This monument has been thus minutely described by Gough, "a brass figure in close pointed helmet, a collar of SS. on a strap buckled round his neck, and fastened by a trefoil fibula; he wears round shoulder-pieces, escallops at the elbows, and sword-belt studded with trefoils slipt, mail fringe to his armour, and two plates falling from the middle of it; a sword and dagger, and on the sword hilt  like the initials of John Sleaford, priest at Balsham; under his head a helmet, surmounted  by a Saracen's head; his legs are gone, as is the figure of his wife^s."

At the entrance of the choir a large stone had the brass figure of a knight, with four shields, supposed to be that which Leland calls Way. "This," says Antony à Wood, "I take to be the same with Sir Gilbert Wace, who was living at Ewelme 51 Edw. III. and 9 Hen. VI." Indeed one of the manors of Ewelme was distinguished by the name of Wace's Court.

There is also in this aisle a mutilated brass re-

^s Gough, Sepulchral Mon., i. 201.

presenting Richard Bewfforeste and his wife; and here, as well as in other parts of the church, there are, besides the monuments described, several other slabs more or less defaced, some having contained brasses, and others having been ornamented with crosses of different forms, and some inscribed with Lombardic characters, of which only a word here and there can be deciphered. The havoc which has here been made by time and violence is thus lamented by the antiquary Hearne, "Though (he says) I had not the satisfaction of meeting with the monument of Æschuine, yet 'twas an unspeakable pleasure to me to survey the other venerable remains of the place, tho' I could not but be moved with indignation to find the monuments of several of the abbots, knights, and esquires (that had been buried in the quire), so much defaced, and the brass plates torn from their divers grave stones, by persons that (notwithstanding their pretences) have not the least regard for religion, or good manners, but irreverently trample upon the ashes of their holy ancestors, vilify and asperse them, speak lightly of their good works, and take all



Coffin-slab, South Aisle of Chancel.

possible methods to destroy and break to pieces the stones that have been erected to their memory^h.”

At the west end of this aisle is a small door, and above it a window now blocked up. This door has a dripstone on the west side, whilst on the east it opens through the wall under a segmental arch. The string on the south wall is continued also on the intermediate wall. These circumstances clearly indicate that the chancel aisle terminated here before the south aisle of the nave was built, and that this door and window were external.



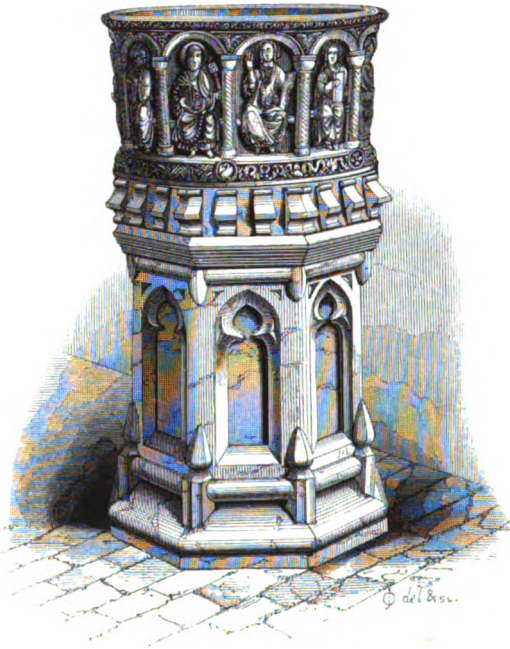
Door between South Aisle of Chancel and Nave.

In this aisle, under the southernmost of the semicircular arches before mentioned, stands at present the FONT, which has at various times occupied several positions in different



Section of Door.

^h Letter at the end of 5th vol. of Leland's Itinerary.



THE FONT.

parts of the church. It consists of two parts, the bowl which is the original Norman font, and the shaft which is of late date. The bowl is of lead, and is divided into eleven semicircular arches, having foliage in their spandrels, and rising from either twisted or chevroned shafts with plain capitals and bases; in each of the arches is a sitting figure holding a book, of these figures there are five varieties which are repeated, and the remaining one is slightly varied from the others. They have been conjectured to represent the eleven Apostles, excluding Judas, but have not their distinctive characteristics: the one

indeed shewn in the engraving appears to be St. Peter, but there is another similar with a kind of cross instead of a key: above and below the figures is a border of foliage. The pedestal is of stone, and of the character of the fifteenth century; it is octagonal, battlemented on the upper part, with



Detail of Font.

arched panels on the sides; above these is a bold round moulding, which appears to have been carried down the angles as a shaft, but to have suffered mutilation, as is shewn by the bases still

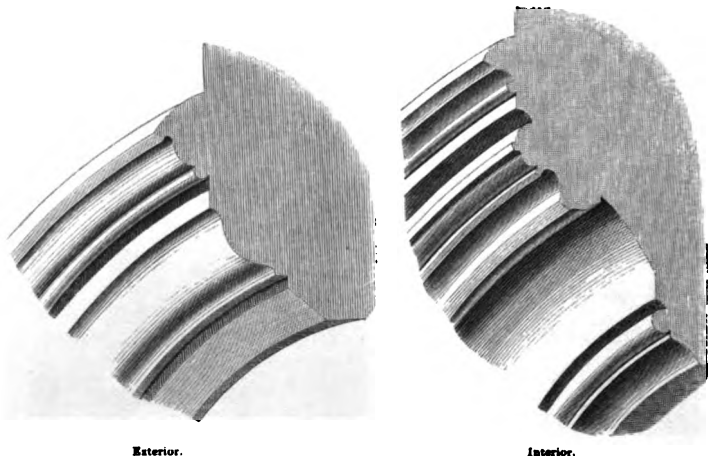
remaining, and the angles of the octagon being rounded away.

The dimensions of the Font are as follows:—

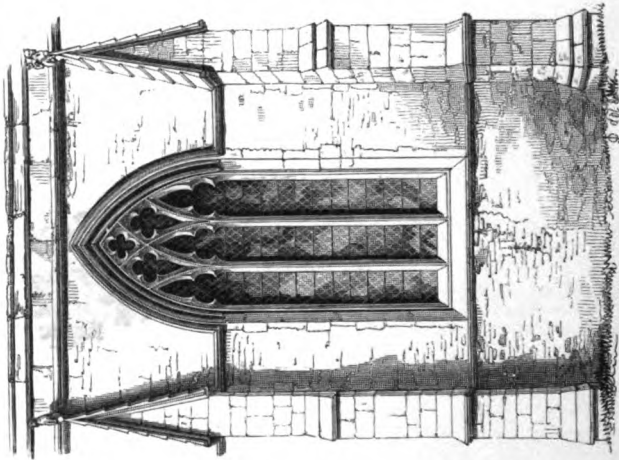
	ft.	in.
Entire height	2	10½
Bowl, diameter outside . .	2	2
— — — — — inside . .	1	10½
— — — — — depth outside . .	1	2

The SOUTH AISLE of the nave is also in the Decorated style, and has three windows, besides one over the porch now blocked up. These windows are in appearance very similar to those in the south aisle of the chancel, the tracery is the same, but the mould-

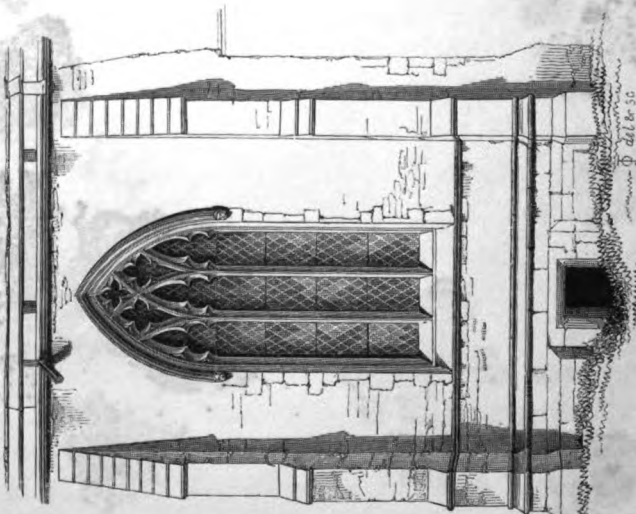
Sections of Window South Aisle of Nave.



ings, both interior and exterior, are very different, and of a later character; the labels are terminated by heads instead of being returned along the wall as a string, and the buttresses, which are divided into

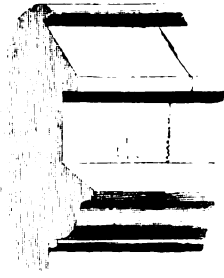


SOUTH AISLE OF CHANCEL.

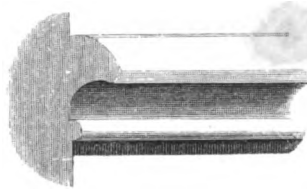


SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE.

stages, finish with a plain slope, and die into the wall a little below the parapet, which is also different from the other and not so bold. Under the



Parapet, South Aisle of Nave.



String, South Aisle of Nave.

windows there is a string, and below this a basement-moulding which does not occur on the chancel.

This aisle is divided from the nave by three lofty arches, supported by clustered pillars, but of different character from those in the chancel, and of later date. The easternmost of these bays is now filled up by a lath and plaster partition.

At the east end of this aisle is a large altar-platform, still remaining perfect. It is approached by four steps and is chiefly of brick, with a few figured tiles. In the window-sill is a sedile with curious chamfers at the angles, and to the east of this is a Decorated piscina; the arch is trefoiled, and it has a credence-shelf and projecting basin, with quatre-foiled drain; the mouldings are bold and good, particularly the label, which is continued as a string under the windows.

On this platform lies the effigy of a bishop which was dug up from under the floor some years since :

this has been erroneously described as that of the Saxon bishop, Æschuine, but it is evidently not earlier than the fourteenth century; the hand and staff are broken off and the face mutilated, but otherwise it is in tolerable preservation. He wears a chasuble, which bears marks of having been red, a dalmatic and tunic of blue, together with an alb and stole. Over this platform are the remains of painting on the wall, particularly a well-drawn head of a female saint.

Attached to the pillar on the north side of this chapel is a large bracket, most singularly sculptured: the subject is said to be that of "the foolish virgins; a small figure is represented blowing a trumpet over the heads of the virgins, who are crouching, or in a posture of humiliation:" but this explanation seems very doubtful.

The entrance to this aisle is by the south door under the porch, which is the principal entrance to the church. It is a good specimen of Decorated work, of simple character, with the four-leaved flower in the mouldings of the arch which are bold and rather singular, and shafts with good capitals and bases. Over the south door is a



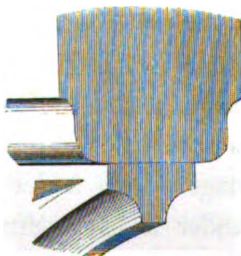
The South Door.

half window, of the same character as the rest; it has been blocked up, and a Perpendicular porch of open timber-work erected against it, the roof of which has been raised. On the west side of this the open-work is in tolerable preservation and well moulded; the other side has been mutilated and repaired. This porch has a remarkably picturesque appearance, especially when combined with the south-west buttress, and the



Part of the open-work of the Porch

churchyard cross, which is nearly perfect, except the head, on which a sun-dial has been placed; the shaft is octagonal, with a good base of Decorated work, though much worn and decayed. At the west end of this aisle is another doorway, now blocked up, of exactly similar character to the south door, and over it a large Decorated window, likewise built up, but of which the mouldings and details are much earlier than the rest of the aisle, and more nearly



Section of Mouldings of Porch.

correspond to those in the south aisle of the chancel.

The beautiful buttress or turret at the south-west



South-west Angle, and Porch, and Churchyard Cross.

angle is likewise of the same early character, and does not at all agree with the rest of the aisle. It is square, fixed diagonally on the angle, is in two stages, with a deep niche in each, the upper one under a tall pediment, the whole terminating in small pinnacles, which however are much defaced; the mouldings of these niches are bold rounds and

hollows, and the capitals of the shafts appear to have had stiff-leaved foliage. This, and the corresponding one on the south-east angle, are two of the most beautiful compositions about the church.

The original roof of this aisle has been taken down and formed into a double ridged one, which bears on one of the timbers the date of 1633, which is no doubt the time when many alterations were made in the church.

Under the altar platform in this aisle is a good Decorated crypt, which has originally had an entrance from the church, but the only access to it at present is external, by an opening under the first window of the aisle; it is square, measuring 11 feet 5 inches each way, by 8 feet 6 inches high, is groined with plain chamfered diagonal ribs, rising from corbels in the angles. On the south side is a large opening or window, and in the south-west angle is the original doorway, which led to the staircase, it has chamfered jambs but a moulded head. The staircase is nearly filled with rubbish, and the whole place is a receptacle for bones and filth.

The Tower is the worst part of the church. It seems to have been much injured, and to have been repaired and almost entirely rebuilt in the time of Charles II., when many of the old materials were preserved and worked in, a practice not unusual at all periods. The lower part of the wall is remarkably thick, and the windows are round-headed, but in these a seventeenth century door and win-

dow have been inserted ; the windows in the second story are likewise round-headed, and the upper ones pointed. The south-east angle is square and is occupied with the staircase, in which are two good plain doorways, which have the appearance of fourteenth or fifteenth century work. The other three angles of the tower have octagonal turrets rising from the ground, but terminating a little lower than the battlements ; these are built of stone and flint-work in alternate squares ; the mouldings of the strings and basement are good, but the whole tower has a clumsy and heavy look. The angles of the stair-turret are strengthened by bond-stones, bearing a resemblance to what is called long-and-short work, but not at all partaking of the early character generally belonging to that kind of work. In the tower are six bells, with the following inscriptions :

1. *Protege Virgine Quos Conboco Tu Sine Fine Haf Kastwold.*
Height 3 ft. 8 in., circumference at base 11 ft. 10 in.
2. *Da Paule Tuus Misereri ✠ Petre Tuus Apert.*
Height 3 ft. 7 in., circumference at base 11 ft.
3. *Virginis (?) Egregie Dicar Campana Maria. 1591. H. K.*
Height 3 ft., circumference at base 9 ft. 10 in.
4. *Sancte Toma Ora Pro Nobis 1606 ✠ H. K.*
Height 2 ft. 10 in., circumference at base 9 ft.
5. *Henry Knight made mee 1603 ✠*
Height 2 ft. 8 in., circumference at base 8 ft. 4 in.
6. *Lobe God 1651.*
Height 2 ft. 7 in., circumference at base 8 ft.

PAINTED GLASS AND HERALDIC REMAINS.

THE glass in the "Jesse window," on the north side of the chancel, occupies its original position, and forms part of the same design as the sculpture on the mullions and sides, but the figures themselves have been so broken and patched as to have lost their characteristic features. The subjects in the east window having been placed there in the present century, do not form parts of a general design, but are mostly complete in themselves, and are worthy of a careful examination. Above the other subjects are two crowned heads, one in the centre of each of the two principal divisions of the window. In the row immediately below these are,

1. A figure of the Blessed Virgin and Holy Infant.
2. The heads of a bishop and a monk, within a border of fleurs-de-lis, which are also introduced as ornaments in many other parts of the window.
3. A small shield of arms, chequée, or and azure*, name, Earl Warren.
4. The triangular expression of the "Unity in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity," surmounted by two hands holding a heart, and above this the Agnus Dei, or Lamb bearing the flag.
5. A figure with a gold nimbus sitting on a throne, the left hand resting on a book, the right in the attitude of blessing.

In the lower row, 1. The kneeling figure of a monk, over his head, "Radulfus de Tiwe," and beneath this a small head. 2. St.

* This shield when not closely inspected appears to be chequée, or and *sable*, and is probably the one which is so tricked in the notes of Legh.

Michael trampling on the serpent^b. Beneath this another head, with the name "S. Eadmund Rex^c" in Early English letters: this head, which but for the inscription would be rather insignificant, came, says Skelton, "from the north window of the nave, which is the oldest part of the church." It may therefore be very well attributed to the time of Henry III.^d, who even more than other English kings "regarded this incomparable prince and holy martyr as a special patron, and as a model of all royal virtues^e." 3. St. Laurence with a gridiron, the emblem of his martyrdom, in the right hand, and a book in the left. 4. The Annunciation, which appears to have been once surrounded by the in-

^b There was formerly an altar of St. Michael in this church, see p. 86.

^c The following anecdote is interesting, not only as shewing an early connexion of St. Edmund with Dorchester, but also as mentioning a monastery there, previous to that founded by Remigius, see p. 73:—"St. Edwold was younger brother to St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, so cruelly martyred by the Danes, and after his death that kingdom not only descended to him by right, but also by his subjects' importunity was pressed upon him. But he declined both, preferring a solitary life and heavenly contemplation. In pursuance whereof he retired to Dorchester in this county and to a monastery called Cornhouse therein, where he was interred and had in great veneration for his reputed miracles after his death, which happened A.D. 871." (Fuller's Worthies.)

^d Rex ibidem (Hen. III. Oxoniæ) fecit celeberrime solennem missam de beato Edmundo nuper ante canonizato. Tho. Wikes, sub an. 1247. Rex repatriavit in Angliam statim post festum beati Michaelis Archangeli ut solemnitatem beati Edmundi quem precipue venerabatur post Christum, prout singulis annis consueverat, devotissime celebraret ibid sub an. 1263.

^e Lives of the Saints by Alban Butler.

scription "Ave Maria," &c. 5. The coronation of a Saxon king. 6. A bishop extending the right hand, and holding with his left the pastoral staff^f.

The remainder of the painted glass, with the exception of that at the back of the sedilia, already described, p. 10, consists of various shields of arms which will be best understood by a reference to the engravings. Fortunately for the illustration of these interesting heraldic remains, they have at successive periods attracted the attention of antiquaries, and have been noted accordingly. In the year of our Lord 1574, Dorchester was visited by Legh, Clarencieux King-at-arms, who, in his note-book still preserved^g, has given sixty-nine coats which he there found, together with short notices of the monuments. In the year 1622, these arms were more carefully drawn and names assigned to many of them by Mr. Winchell, whose account is also extant^h.

In the year 1657, the arms of Dorchester church were blazoned from the above tracings and a careful

^f The sculpture of the east window, which is somewhat rude in execution, is intended to represent portions of the history of Christ, as, for instance, the betrayal, and smiting off the ear of Malchus. In the second group our Saviour appears to be represented as bound for scourging; in the third, as bearing His own cross; in the fourth, as rising from the tomb, while the guards are sleeping; in the fifth, as appearing to Mary in the garden; and the sixth is commonly said to be the appearance of our Saviour to "the souls in Purgatory." All these subjects would be seen to much greater advantage if relieved by a careful hand of the many coats of whitewash by which they are at present obscured.

^g Wood's MSS. Ashm. Mus. D. 14.

^h Ibid. E. 1.

examination of the shields then remaining by the indefatigable Anthony à Wood¹. These accounts have been collated, and much assistance has also been derived from the invaluable publications of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, particularly the roll of Edw. II.² (c. 1308), and the cotemporary poem of the siege of Carlaverock, A.D. 1300, with a translation and memoirs of the principal persons mentioned in the poem. In describing the arms of Sir Hugh de Vere, one of the most distinguished warriors at the siege of Carlaverock, Sir N. H. Nicolas refers to the coat of this baron, still remaining in the south window of Dorchester church, as a cotemporary painting. It will agree very well with the data afforded by the general style of the architecture, to assign most of the arms to that period, the principal part of the church being Early Decorated, that is, erected at the close of the thirteenth century, with some parts of the nave earlier, and the eastern extremity of the chancel later¹. It is presumed that the coincidence of the names appertaining to the coats drawn by Legh with those that occur in the poem of Carlaverock, and those appended to the letter^m

¹ Ibid.

² Fr. Cot. MS. Calig. A. XVIII.

¹ It must be remembered that the shields of arms now in the south window of the chancel were removed thither from older parts of the church at a comparatively recent date.

^m This letter, defending the claim of Edward the First and rebutting that of the Pope, to be liege lord of Scotland, is published with all the signatures and appendant seals in the first vol. of the *Monumenta Vetusta*: see also remarks on these seals and signatures by Sir N. H. Nicolas, *Archæologia*, vol. xxi.

written by the barons to Pope Boniface the Eighth, will be so striking as to induce most persons, who consider the subject, to conclude that the putting up of these arms in Dorchester church could not be very far distant in point of time from those two transactions, of which the former took place in June 1300, and the latter in February 1301.

To illustrate fully even those shields still remaining, many of which have been borne by persons of great renown in English History, would be far beyond the limits of the present memoir. It has therefore been found necessary to confine the notices here given to an assignment of names to such coats as could be determined with tolerable certainty, and to chronological information respecting them which might tend to throw light on the erection of the sacred edifice, with the greater part of which they appear to be coeval. The principle which has governed these notices has been to point out the generation of each particular house so commemorated, which was flourishing at the close of the thirteenth century.

The two shields which have the first claim on our attention are those which remain, apparently as placed originally, in the two east windows of the south aisle of the church, where there was a chapel with a groined roof.

The arms in the left window are, Gules, three leopards passant Or, fig. 1. Edward (the First), King of England and Scotland, Lord of Ireland, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Aquitaine. These arms are thrice repeated in the notes of Legh.

For a graphic and deeply interesting description of the appearance of Edward the First at the siege of Carlaverock and also of his son then seventeen years of age, see the cotemporary Poem.

The arms in the window on the right, are, Gules, three leopards passant Or, a label of France, (i. e. of five points Azure, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis Or, fig. 6.) Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed Crouchback, second son to Henry III., by Eleanor of Provence, Earl of Lancaster, also E. of Chester and Leicester, Steward of England, titular King of Sicily and Apulia, buried at Westminster, A.D. 1296.

* * † Thomas his son by Blanch of Artois bore the same arms^b, and became E. of Lancaster, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Albermarle and Holderness, beheaded at Pomfret, A.D. 1322.

In the uppermost row of the south window of the chancel,

1. Or, two bars Gules, and in chief three torteaux, fig. 25. John, Lord Wake, succeeded his father Baldwin, 18 Ed. I., at the age of twenty-one, summoned to parliament from A.D. 1295 to 1300. (Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 540.)

2. * † Gules, a cross patée Or, fig. 34. William le Latymer, Lord of Corby, sate as a peer in parliament from 1289 to 1305. (Notes on Carl.) This is a shield of peculiar interest, because the cross of Latymer is usually drawn and described as fleurée, whereas in the Roll of Ed. II. it is blazoned patée, and on the seal of this baron it is represented with broad ends, rather indented than fleurées, exactly as in the window. (See Mon. Vet., vol. i.)

* † Argent, on a chief Gules, two estoiles of eleven points Or, pierced Vert, fig. 38. John de St. John, the oldest and most experienced commander in the army of Ed. I., and entrusted with the care of the Prince Edward at the siege of Carlaverock. He departed this life A.D. 1302. (See notes on Carl.)

In the second row,

1. * † Argent, a maunch Gules, (same outline as Hastings, fig. 33). Robert de Tony succeeded his father, a baron by

* The heroes of Carlaverock are here denoted by an asterisk, the Barons who signed the letter to the Pope, thus †.

^b Sandford's Genealogical Hist., p. 102, and Banks' Extinct Peerage, vol. iii. p. 439.

tenure, in 1294, summoned to parliament from 1299 to 1311, but died in the year previous to that last named. (Notes on Carl.)

2. *Vairée Argent and Azure*, fig. 45. This coat, according to a Roll of Hen. III. A.D. 1240, was borne by Hugh de Ferrers.

3. * † *Or, a maunch Gules*, fig. 33. John de Hastings succeeded his father Henry, Baron Hastings, 53 Hen. III. In the letter to the Pope he writes himself Lord of Bergavenny. His decease took place A.D. 1312, at the age of sixty-two. The family of Hastings succeeded the Valences as Earls of Pembroke.

In the third row, *Vairée, Or, and Gules*, fig. 37. In 1265 Robert de Ferrars was dispossessed of the Earldom of Derby, and on the 5th of August 1260 his lands were given by Hen. III. to his son Edmund Plantagenet E. of Lancaster, to whom they were confirmed, A.D. 1274. (*Archæologia*, vol. *xxi.* p. 202.)

2. *Or, on a cross Gules, five escallops Argent*, fig. 46. Sire Rauf Bygod. (*Roll of Ed. II.*, c. 1308.)

3. * † *Or, a fesse between two chevronels Gules*, fig. 35. Robert Fitz Walter succeeded his father Walter Fitz Walter in the Barony, A.D. 1258, being then ten years of age, departed this life A.D. 1325. (Notes on Carl.)

In the fourth row,

1. *Argent, a lion rampant Sable, quartering Gules, a castle triple towered Or*, fig. 36. The arms of Castile and Leon, borne by Eleanor, "sister to Alphonso, King of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand the Third, was married to Edward the First, when Prince, at Bures in Spain, A.D. 1254; was crowned with him and lived his wife, in lovely participation of all his troubles and long voyages 36 years." (*Sandford's Geneal. Hist.*, p. 130.)

2. * *Barry of six, Argent and Azure a bendlet Gules*, fig. 3. Lord Grey of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon, succeeded his father Walter, A.D. 1295, at the age of 24, and departed this life 1312. (*Dugd.*, vol. *i.* p. 723.)

3. * † *Gules a lion rampant Or*, fig. 13. Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, succeeded his father A.D. 1272, being then five years of age. His decease took place some time before the 9th of March, 1302. (Notes on Carl. p. 285, also p. 50 of the Poem.)

4. *Quarterly, Gules, and Or, in the first quarter a mullet, (rather a star of seven points pierced) Argent, the whole*

within a border indented Sable, fig. 28. Hugh de Vere, Lord of Swainschamps. The border was assumed as a difference from the arms of his elder brother Robert Earl of Oxford. He is supposed to have died about 1319 without issue. (See notes on Carl.; and Archæol., vol. xxi.)

In the fifth row,

1. Sable, a lion rampant Argent, debriused with a bendlet Gules, fig. 31. Segrave: from the poem of Carloverock it would appear that the lion in their arms was not *invariably* crowned.

2. *Gules, three leopards passant Or, a label of five points Azure, fig. 2. Edward the Second.

3. Azure, three barnacles Or, on a chief Ermine, a demi-lion rampant Gules, fig. 27. Geoffrey Geynville, Earl of Ulster, appointed Earl Marshal during the disgrace of Robert Bigod. (Hume, sub an. 1297.)

4. Argent, within a border Sable bezantée a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, fig. 5. Richard Plantagenet, second son to King John, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, succeeded 1272 by his second son Edmund, who bore the same arms, and departed this life at Ashrugge, Bucks, Oct. 1, A.D. 1300, being then seized among other possessions of the honor of St. Walery, the honor and castle of Wallingford, the manors of Henley, Bensington, Watlington, the hundred and a half of Chiltern, the hundreds of Pirton, Lewknor, Binfield, Langtree, &c. (Esc. 28. Ed. I. apud Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 766.)

In the sixth row,

1. †Party per pale Or and Vert a lion rampant Gules, fig. 10. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, succeeded his uncle Roger in these dignities, A.D. 1270, at the age of 26, and departed this life in the 35 Ed. I. Dugd. Bar. (See also Camden's Treatise on Earls Marshal.)

2. A fish rudely drawn.

3. Wavy Ermine and Gules. Sire Johan Lacy, fig. 47. (Roll of Ed. II., c. 1308.)

4. Argent, a chevron Gules, fig. 30.

*†Henry Le Tyes; Lord of Chilton, held Shirburne, com. Oxon. by a grant from Richard Earl of Cornwall, had a charter of free warren there 1300, and departed this life 1308.

See List of Illustrations.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

THE town of Dorchester seems to have been regarded from the earliest times as a position of great importance. Mention of it occurs in ancient authors under the names of Dorcia^a, Dorkecestra^b, Dorca^c, Dorcestria^d, Dorcic^e, Dorkinga, &c. It is situated about eight miles to the south of Oxford, forming a part of that diocese and archdeaconry, and of the deanery of Cuddesden. The present appearance of the town neither invites attention nor excites interest in the casual observer, but a little examination will be sufficient to discover traces of splendour and magnificence, long past and forgotten. It would appear that Dorchester was a place of considerable note in the time of the Britons, as coins and implements of that people have been found here in great abundance.

Henry of Huntingdon^f, after describing the state of Britain, has the following paragraph. "*Britannia erat et civitatibus quondam 28 nobilissimis insignita, præter castella innumera, quæ et ipsa muris, turribus portis et seris erant instructa firmissimis.*" He then proceeds to name York, Canterbury, Worcester, London, &c., and reckons the fourteenth in order, *Kair Dauri*, i. e. Dorchester. It is called by Bede *Civitas Dorcinia*; and lastly,

^a John Bromton.

^b *Ibid.*

^c Gervase.

^d William Malmesbury.

^e Ranulphus Higdenus.

^f *Lib. iii. p. 299. ed. 1601.*

fancifully translated by Leland, Hydropolis, the city on the water: "which is," says Camden^s, "a name of his own invention, but well adapted to the nature of the place, Dour signifying water in the British tongue ^h."

From the same evidence of coins, earth-works, and remains of pottery, which are here found in considerable quantities, it is not improbable, that in the time of the Romans, the position of Dorchester was highly estimated. It is marked as a Roman station in the xviii. Iter. of Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Durocina. This Iter. from London to Bittern near Southampton, passed through Dorchester. "In the Closis and Feeldes that lye southly on the town that now standith," says Lelandⁱ, "be founde Numismata Romanorum of Gold, Silver, and Brasse." And, adds Hearne in his appendix to the same work, "These coins are generally found on the S. W. part of the towne in a field of black soil, in which is likewise a variety of other remains of antiquity; some of the inhabitants lately told me that not long ago were found in it an urn with two lachrymatories, and a skull, and some

^s Magn. Brit., Art. Dobuni.

^h It would seem that the Britons had another city of a name very similar to that at present under consideration, as Alfred of Beverley (Annales, lib. i.), in enumerating the names of the British cities, mentions Kair Dorm, i.e. Dorcestria, "which was situated," he adds, "in the province of Huntingdon, on a river which is called Nene, but is now entirely destroyed."

ⁱ Itin., vol. ii. fol. 10.

other bones of a human body; but it seems the person that discovered them being altogether ignorant of the use of such remains of antiquity, took no manner of care to preserve them, but broke them to pieces before any one of skill and curiosity could have a view of them^J.”

The coins referred to by Leland seem to be of the reigns of Crispus and Gallienus. It is probable that many collections have been enriched with coins from Dorchester, though it is impossible to mention with certainty all that have been there discovered.

Some specimens of these have been engraved in Mr. Skelton's work, at the end of his account of Dorchester. These form part of the interesting collection of the Rev. Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and to the kindness of their learned possessor, I am indebted for the following particulars:—The second gold coin engraved by Mr. Skelton is worthy of notice, though it belongs to the semi-barbarous period, viz., the latter part of the sixth century. The whole legend appears to have been D. N. MAVRIC(IVS). CIB. PP. AUG. Rev. VICTORIA. AUG. This coin was given by Dr. Ingram, to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, where it may be seen; it is of gold, representing the Emperor full-faced, and the character of the whole is such as to form a connecting link between the classical and the medieval period.

^J A letter containing an account of some antiquities between Windsor and Oxford.

There are coins of almost every period of our history during which Dorchester continued to be of any importance ; from the time of the Gallo-Belgic settlements and the Roman invasion, down to our own days. But the most valuable, are some coins of Cunobelin, in fine preservation ; some very early specimens of Anglo-Saxon coinage, in imitation of the Roman *minimi* ; with coins of Carausius, Tetricus, and others, in great abundance ; some of the Antonines with *Britannia* on the reverse, considered by Pinkerton, and other numismatists, as of very rare occurrence^k.

A Roman altar of stone was also dug up here at the beginning of the present century, measuring 3 feet in height, and 2 feet 9 inches in width, and bearing the annexed inscription, which has been thus filled up ; “ *Iovi optimo maximo et numinibus Augusti Marcus Varus Severus Beneficiarius Consul is Aram cum cancellis de suo posuit,*” or “ *Dedicavit, sacraavit, posuit.*” This interesting piece of antiquity, soon after its discovery, passed into the possession of Sir Henry Oxendon, of Brome, Kent^l.

We now come to a most curious military work, which is described by Camden^m in these words :

^k The coins in the collection above referred to, were found at various times by a resident native of Dorchester, who, during a life protracted to a great age, had accumulated by degrees a considerable number, and by attentive observation had acquired no small portion of practical knowledge on the subject.

^l Skelton's Oxfordshire.

^m *Magna Britannia*, vol. i. p. 307.

“On the S. side of the town is a double entrenchment called Dike hills, extended as a string to the great bow of the river Isis, consisting of two banks, running from one part of the river to the other, about three-quarters of a mile long, twenty yards asunder at bottom, and forty at top, and the perpendicular height about twenty feet. The river which forms the bow might easily be made to communicate with the string, so as to fill the dyke with water, and sometimes actually does fill it.” In the engraving of Skelton, water is represented in the trench, which lodges there after heavy rain, or in the winter. A figure is introduced to shew that it is fordable; but for the greater part of the year the trench is dry.

Various are the opinions as to what period the erection of these banks may be assigned; some supposing the work to be Roman, others holding a contrary opinion; some have conjectured, and with every appearance of probability, that they were thrown up to command the passage of both rivers, whilst Dr. Plot^a thought that they were parts of the outworks of the fortifications, the traces of which are still to be seen on the hill known as Long Wittenham Hill, Berkshire: “such as,” he says, “P. Ostorius, proprætor here in Britain under Claudius, is said by Tacitusto have made on the rivers Antona and Sabrina^o, or else some of the outworks of the fortifications on

^a Hist. Oxfordshire, c. 10. part 39.

^o Tacit. Annal., lib. xii. cap. 31.

Long-Wittenham Hill, on the other side the water, which was perhaps the Sinnodunum^p of the ancient Britons." This hill is on the opposite side of the river, above which it rises to a considerable height, and from its bold and commanding situation, is obtained a prospect of great beauty over the plains below in perfect panoramic series; the chief object of interest being the view of the union of the Thames and Isis, which do here, says Camden, "as it were, join hands in wedlock, and with their streams unite their names: and as the Jor and Dan in the Holy Land, and the Dor and Dan in France, form the Jordan and Dordan, so these rivers go by the compound name of Tamesis^q." "Between this and the banks," adds the same author, "is a spot called the Prince's Castle, where Chaucer is said to have written some pieces; it is the site of a small irregular building."

Under the Saxons Dorchester was a place of some importance, being the first episcopal see erected for the kingdom of the West Saxons, St. Birinus having been the first bishop; and though in after-times this diocese was mightily abridged in its extent (the bishoprics of Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, Wells, Lichfield, Worcester, and Hereford, being taken out of it) yet it still remained the largest in England^r.

Thus (A.D. 634.) have we arrived at the point

^p Vid. Leland, Comment. in Cygneam Cant. in verbo Sinnodunum.

^q Ibid.

^r Dugdale Monasticon, vol. vi. part 3. ed. 1836.

from which the ecclesiastical importance of Dorchester is to be dated, and by which it is rendered a place of peculiar interest to ourselves, Birinus having come to this country only forty years after the mission of St. Augustine. Of his early history little is known, or, to use the words of the Chronicler, "dubium unde oriundus." He seems, however, to have been a monk of the order of St. Benedict, "who came into Britain," says Bede^a, "by the advice of Pope Honorius, having promised in his presence that he would sow the seed of the holy faith in the inner parts, beyond the dominion of the English, where no other teacher had been before him. Hereupon he received episcopal consecration from Asterius, bishop of Genoa."

Of his embarkation the following story is related; "He proceeded to the sea in order to cross over to

^a Eccl. Hist., lib. iii. c. 7. See also Radulf de Diceto and John Bromton.

^b Pertendit ad pelagus, quo Britanniam transmitteret. Cumque reculas suas in sarcinas componeret, nautis pro tempestivo vento urgentibus, corporalia (quæ dicuntur) oblitus est. Sed jam in altum promotus, cumque serenum salum puppis sulcaret læta, recordatus jacturæ, hæsit mente: si nautas appellaret de reditu, pro secunda navigatione, non dubium quin rideretur: si taceret, damnum Apostolici muneris pateretur. Itaque animositate tota credulitatis arma concutiens, descendit pedibus in mare, concitoque cursu littus relictum petiit. Ibi corporalibus repertis, et acceptis, geminato beatæ felicitatis ausu ad socios rediit, undarum cumulos et mille obvias mortes fide dispergens. Illi quoque tanto emolliti miraculo, jactis ancoris cursum maris tenuerunt. Qua propter certatim omnium obsequio receptus,

Britain, but having first celebrated the Holy Eucharist on the shore, in his haste to obey the solicitations of the sailors to start with the favourable wind, he forgot the ‘*corporalia*’.^u He did not bethink himself of the loss till the vessel was gaily ploughing the briny deep. He knew it was hopeless to ask the sailors to put back, and yet he could not bear to leave behind so precious a part of his priestly appointments. Summoning, therefore, all his courage, he stepped down on the sea, ran swiftly to the shore he had just left, and having there found the ‘*corporalia*,’ he caught them up and retraced his steps over the waves to his companions in the ship, who received him with all reverence, and shortly afterwards landed him in the country of the West Saxons.”—“ At this

non multo post continentem attingit in regione West Saxonum. —Is erat annus xl. post adventum Augustini.” Will. Malm., De Gest. Pont., lib. ii.

^u Corporal, called also *palla*, (not *pallium*), a white linen cloth laid on the altar, on which the sacred Bread and Wine of our Lord are consecrated, and which is not allowed to be touched or washed except by those in holy orders. Pugin, Eccl. Orn.

Potest quoque et aliud in his figurare. Duplex enim est *palla*, quæ dicitur *corporale*: una scilicet quam Diaconus super altare extendit: altera quam super calicem plicatam imposuit, significantes duo linteamina, quibus Joseph corpus Christi involvit. Extensa representat *syndonem*, qua corpus fuit in sepulcro involutum, et inde *corporale* vocatur: plicata super calicem posita, *sudarium* quo caput ejus fuit separatim involutum. Durand., lib. iv. c. 29.

^v They are called “*restellis*” by Robert of Gloucester, and Caxton in the *Policronicon*, in relating the same story.

time Cynegils was king of the West Saxons. Birinus finding them all confirmed pagans, thought it better to preach the word of God there, than to proceed further. Now, as he preached in the aforesaid province, it happened that the king himself, having been catechised, was baptized together with his people, and Oswald, the most holy and victorious king of the Northumbrians, being present, received him as he came forth from baptism, and by an alliance most pleasing and acceptable to God, first adopted him, thus regenerated, for his son, and then took his daughter in marriage. The two kings gave to the bishop the city called Dorcinca, there to settle his episcopal see, where he built and consecrated churches, and by his labour called many to the Lord^v." He exercised his jurisdiction through the whole West Saxon kingdom ; in the next year he baptized at the same place Cwichelm, who reigned with his father Cynegils, and who died within the year^z. Birinus^a planted Christianity in all adjacent parts, where, as Bede relates, many churches were built by him^b. He extended his pious care to the Mercians, among whom Cuthred king of Kent, whose captivity made him no more than a titular prince^c, was baptized at Dorchester by this bishop, A.D. 639^d. He is said to have instituted secular canons in his cathedral church, who continued till

^v Bede, ut sup.

^z Kennett, Parochial Antiquities.

^a Ibid.

^b Hist. Eccl., l. iii. c. 7. ap. Kennett.

^c Will. Malms., p. 11, ap. Kennett.

^d Chron. Saxon., an.

the reign of King Stephen, when Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, converted them into canons regular. Some have thought that Bicester derived its name from Birinus, being called Birini-castrum, Birin-cestre, &c. Of this however there is but insufficient evidence, and indeed the Saxon appellation Burne-
 cester militates against this etymology^e.

A.D. 638. Cenwalch succeeded his father Cyne-gils in the throne. Of him it is said, "fidem renuit, nec impune^f." It seems he repudiated his wife, who was sister to Penda king of the Mercians, and married another, whereupon Penda^g invaded his

^e The following rhyming description of St. Birinus is taken from the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester:—

Sejn Wyrn the byssop an holy man was,
 that in to thys lond thoru the pope Honry ysend was.
 To turne Kyngs of West-sax Kyngills to Christendom,
 And that londe of West-sax, in to thys lond he com.
 Sejn Wyrn hym to Christendom turnde thoru Gode's grace
 And, as God wolde, Sejn Oswald was in thulke place.
 And of holy banston^a thys grete Kyng nome,
 And ys godfader was in ys Christendom.
 Sejn Oswald and thys other Kyng, thoru ur Louerde's grace,
 Fordeyde Sejn Wyrn to ys wylle an place,
 That Worchester ys peluped, that bysopde Oxenford ys,
 As in the Est South, an sene mple y wys.
 Ther Sejn Wyrn byssop was, the worste that was wys.
 For the see was ther of byssop tho, that at Lyncolne nou ys.
 Ther he deyde, and ther he lay borie suthe thereafter long
 That he was to Wynchester plad, an ys put bayre^b among.

^f John Bromton, p. 756. Or by another writer, "by refusing the offer of the kingdome of heaven by refusing Christ, he lost also soon after his earthly kingdome." Bp. Godwin's Prelates.

^g Called by Alfred of Beverley, "Teanda." Lib. vi. Annales.

^a Vantston in Edit. 1810.

^b Id est, being honourably received in that place, where he is yet. Vol. i. p. 247, ed. Hearne, 1725.

kingdom, and Cenwalch being defeated in battle was obliged to abdicate, these parts becoming subject to Penda and Wulpher his son. This latter was converted and baptized by Birinus, and became godfather to Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons, who was likewise baptized by this bishop at Dorchester^b.

St. Birinus enjoyed his episcopate fourteen years, dying at Dorchester in the year 648, or 650, and was buried in the same city; but many years after, when Hedde was bishop, he was translated thence to the city of Winchester, and laid in the church of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul. His memory was revered with much affection by the people of Dorchester, and as it was natural in those times, that respect and love for the person of the earliest bishop, to whom they owed their conversion, should attribute to him extraordinary sanctity and miraculous power, so the author of the history of Alcester, at the end of Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, mentions a round hill, where, he says, "the superstitious ensuing ages built Birinus a shrine, teaching them that had any cattle amiss, to creep unto it." "As he was bishop here," says Hearne, in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, "he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church which he had founded, all of wood, I suppose

^b He is called sometimes the Archbishop of Dorchester. Bale, *Scriptores Brit.*, centuria 1^a. lxxxii. See also Bale, *de Scriptor. Exteris*. cent. 13.

agreeable to the custom then in practice, when architects were very scarce, and had little skill in the true rules of building.”

A.D. 650. About the time of the decease of St. Birinus, Agilbert, a native of Gaul, came out of Ireland, where he studied theology, and being highly esteemed for learning and industry, was promoted to the see of Dorchester by Cenwalch, who had now embraced Christianity and recovered his kingdom, by the help of Anna, king of Essex, a good man, and very religious, in whose court he lived the space of three years, and there was first brought unto the faith of Christ.

A.D. 662. King Cenwalch understanding no more than his own Saxon language, and being weary of a foreign tongue, instituted another see at Winchester^l, and dividing the diocese into two parts, gave one portion to Wine, a Saxon born, ordained in France^k. This indignity and diminution of authority Agilbert so much resented, that he left his see and retired first to Northumberland and thence to France, where he became bishop of Paris.

A.D. 666. The newly introduced bishop, Wine^l,

^l Some persons have wrongly supposed Winchester to have derived its name from its first prelate, whereas it was before called by the Britons, Cair-guent (*civitas Guenta*) and by the Saxons Wentancester, Wentchester. Bp. Godwin.

^k Bede, *ut supra*.

^l With regard to the newly-introduced bishop, Wyne, the historian has the following emphatic sentence: “*Nec diu invasor fovit otium, sed ejusdem regis tyrannide pulsus, ad Alge-*

was soon after driven from his position by the same king to whom he owed his promotion. He then took refuge with Algerius, or Algar, king of the Mercians, by whom he was advanced to the bishopric of London^m.

After Dorchester had been for some years deprived of its bishop, Cenwalch sent to recall Agilbert, but in vain, for he would not leave his see in France, but instead, recommended to the notice of the king his nephew Eleutherius, or Lutherius, who, in the year 670, four years after the expulsion of Wine, had been consecrated bishop of Winchester by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury. The king was satisfied with this arrangement, and Eleutherius became bishop of Dorchester, and was there buried, A.D. 676. He was a person of very great learning, and celebrated both for his eloquence and the sanctity of his lifeⁿ. William of Malmesbury^o preserves a charter which he gave to Adhelmus, a monk of the same place, granting that abbey the land called Maidulfesburch, on which ground, it would seem, the monastery was afterwards built^p.

rium regem Merciorum fecit confugium, emptoque ab eo Episcopatu Londoniæ dies vitæ residuas consumpsit, sævo exemplo posteris, ut non facile discernas majore peccato et infamia, an illius qui rem sacram venum proposuerit, an illius qui emerit."

Will. Malmesb. ut supra.

^m Will. Malmesb. ut supra.

ⁿ Bale, cent. 1^a. lxxxiii.

^o Will. Malmesb. lib. i. De Gest. Reg. Angl.

^p Dugdale, Monast., Art. Malmesbury.

To him succeeded Hedda, called also Heddedus, and Eata, a monk of Streneshall, now Whitby, who again removed the see to Winchester. This was perhaps occasioned by the changes which then took place in consequence of the victories of Ethelred, king of Mercia, who had now become master of the greater portion of England. Whence the ecclesiastical state of the kingdom came to be remodelled at a council held at Hatfield by Theodore archbishop of Canterbury. "So," says Kennett^q, "as the disposition of the ecclesiastic state depending always on the revolutions of the civil government, from hence it happened, that the see of Dorchester, which from the time of Birinus belonged to the West Saxons, pertained from the time of this council to the Mercians."

It was Hedda or Hedde who is said to have removed, by licence of Pope Agatho, the body of St. Birinus from the church at Dorchester to that of St. Peter and St. Paul at Winchester, A.D. 686. This fact however is not without contradiction, for it is said, "But the chanons of Dorchester saye Naye, and saye that it was another body than saynt Byrinus body that was so translated. Therefore a byer of a wonder werke is yet seen^r." Of Hedda,

^q Parochial Antiquities, vol. i. p. 41. sub ann. 672.

^r Robert of Gloucester, ut supra, who thus translates the following words of Ranulf Higden. (Hist. Angl. Scriptores. Poluchronica Ranulfi Higdeni. Gale, vol. i. p. 231.) "Reclamant tamen canonici Dorcestrenses, et dicunt aliud corpus quam Birini translatum fuisse, et ipsos translatore in hoc deceptos

the notices are few and scanty ; his name however appears appended to the decree of a synod held at Baccancelde, D.C.XCVIII^a. He seems to have been a person of great learning and industry ; some letters of his to Aldhelmus, and the elders of the Churches, are often mentioned^t.

A.D. 705. After his death, because the diocese could not be governed fitly by one person, writes William of Malmesbury^u, by reason of the extent of its circuit, it was divided by Ina, then king of the West Saxons, into two portions, of which one was given to Daniel, viz. Winchester, the other to Aldhelmus, viz. Sherborne^x.

After Hedda there were, says William of Malmesbury^v, the following bishops :—Ethelwine, Edgar, Kinebert, Alwith, Aldulf, Celuulf, Edulf, Bricthred, Leowine, (Hic est ille qui ambo conjunxit Episcopatus,) Elnod, Escwi, Elfhelm, Ednod, Etheweric, Ednod, Wluin^z.

fuisse ; unde et feretrum mirandi operis super locum primæ sepulturæ apud Dorcestriam cernitur.”

^a Bale, cent. 1^a. lxxxiii.

^t Hist. Angl. Script. X. Evidenc. Eccl. Cant. Christi.

^u Ut supra. ^x John of Bromton, ut supra. Chron., p. 442.

^v Lib. iv. p. 290.

^z Bishop Godwin, in his list of bishops, gives them thus, commencing with Kinebert, whom he says, Bede calleth Cynbert, and acknowledgeth himself much holpen by him in the writing of his Ecclesiastical History. He died 773.

773. Aluith. He was present at a convocation held by Cuthbert, Archb. of Cant. An. 747, and died 758.

751. Eadulf. Archdeacon under his predecessor, died 764.

A few names omitted in this list are preserved elsewhere, but it is now perhaps hardly possible to

764. Ealulf. He died 787. (? 767.)

787. (? 767.) Ealdulf. After whom the see continued void many yeeres. The yeere 872, (? 792) Brictred became bishop. (In the meantime, viz., the yeare ? 787, another see was erected at Legrechester, now called Leicester (but soone after removed to Dorchester), and one Tota made bishop there.)

Then these—Edbertus, consecrated Ann. 764. (? 794.)

Werenbert. He died 768. (? 798.)

? 798. Wona^a succeeded him (as hath Florilegus). Others put him before Werenbert. He lived An. 806.

813. Rethun, abbot of Abingdon. He died 851.

Aldred, consecrated 861, or rather, as Matt. Westm. reporteth, An. 851. The yeere 873 he was deprived of his bishopricke. Ceolred, consecrate 873.

Ealheard, by King Alfred appointed one of the guardians of the realm to defend it against the irruption of the Danes, Ann. 897, in which year he died.

Kelulfus, or rather Ceolulfus, consecrated Ann. 905, together with five other bishops, by Plegemund the archbishop.

949. Leofwyn. Unto him the dioces of Sidnacester was also committed, (which had now continued void also 4 score yeeres,) and his see for both established againe at Dorchester. He was a great benefactor to the abbey of Ramsey, and died the yeere 959.

Ailnoth, consecrated 960.

Ascwin, or Æscwy.

Alfhelm.

Eadnoth. Slain by the Danes in battell 1016.

Eadheric. He died 1034, and was buried at Ramsey.

Eadnoth. He built the church of our lady in Stowe, and died in the year 1050.

Ulf, (of whom see the text, p. 68.)

The following list is given by the editors of Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Art. Lincoln.) ed. 1830, as comprising the names

^a Le Neve calls him Unwode.

determine satisfactorily the names and dates of all the Saxon successors of St. Birinus.

A.D. 752, Offa in resettling the see of Dorchester, which by reason of the continued contests between the Mercians and West Saxons, is said to have had a long interruption in the succession of bishops, appointed Berthun as bishop, who dying in the year 785, Higebright (? Egbright) was by the same king chosen to succeed him^a.

A.D. 897. The death of Ealherd is mentioned as having occurred at his see of Dorchester, in a raging pestilence that now swept away many of

of those who flourished after the death of Ceolred, when the see was transferred from Leicester to Dorchester, (in consequence of the Danes obtaining possession of Leicester, in 874,) until the time of its removal to Lincoln by Remigius.

Ealherd, bishop of Leicester and Dorchester, ob. 897.

Kenulf, consecrated 909.

Winsi, flour. 938.

Wulstan, transl. to York, 941.

Ceolwulf, flour. 946, 948.

Osketul, cons. 948; transl. to York, 956.

Leofwin, under whom the see of Sidnacester, or Lindsey, was joined to Dorchester, obiit 974.

Ælfnoth, consecr. 974.

Æscuyn, flour. 982, 991.

Ælfhelm, ob. circ. 1005.

Eadnoth I., killed by the Danes, 1016.

Eadheric, ob. 1034, and was buried at Ramsay.

Eadnoth II., ob. 1049.

Ulf, or Wulfin, ob. 1067.

Remigius de Feschamp, last bishop of Dorchester, and translator of the see to Lincoln.

^a Kennett.

the nobility and prime clergy^c. About this time, also, incursions were made by the Danes ; by whom, says Leland, “the toun was sore defacid^a.”

A.D. 905. In a council held in the province of the West Saxons, Kenulf was elected bishop of the see of Dorchester, and was consecrated, with six other bishops elect, by Archbishop Plegmund at Canterbury^e.

A.D. 938. Æthelstan held a council here in January,—in urbe celeberrimâ quæ Dornacestre appellatur,—and there gave a charter subscribed by four tributary kings, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops, to the convent of Malmsbury^f.

946—975. In the reign of Edred, are mentioned the names of Wulstan^g and Osketyl^h, archbishops of York, as having been translated thither from the see of Dorchester. It was in this reign that Escuin, before cited, was bishop of this diocese, who, A.D. 995, gave to the Church of Canterbury, and Elfric, archbishop, the manor of Risberg, now Monks' Risborough, Bucks.

1006, about Christmas, the Danes made another invasion into England ; marching from Hampshire, they fell into Berkshire, and plundered Reading,

^c Chron. Saxon, apud Kennett.

^d Itin., vol. ii. fol. 10, 11.

^e Mat. West., apud Kennett.

^f Will. Malms., de Pont. lib. v. apud Gale, p. 364.

^g Sim. Dun., apud Kennett.

^h Bp. Kennett.

and utterly destroyed Wallingford¹, whence it is probable they extended their ravages to Dorchester.

1009, they marched through the Chiltern country, and burned Oxford; it is likely that Dorchester shared the same fate, as, says Camden, "Many of the things here found have marks of fire^k."

A.D. 1012. Eadnoth I., who, upon the decease of Elfhelm, in 1008, had been promoted from the abbacy of Ramsey, Hants., to the see of Dorchester, superintended with pious care the interment, in St. Paul's, London, of the body of St. Elphege, archbishop of Canterbury, who had been martyred by the Danes at Greenwich. Four years after this date, Eadnoth himself fell a victim to the fury of the same ruthless invaders, for, being at Assingdon, Essex, where a battle was fought fatal to the English, and singing mass for the success of his countrymen, he had first his right hand cut off for the sake of the pastoral ring, and was then killed on the field. The monks of Ramsey fetched off his body, and would have conveyed it to their monastery, but on the road the monks of Ely robbed them of the corpse^l.

^l Chron. Saxon, apud Kennett.

^k Magn. Brit., ut supra.

¹ Hist. Rames. c. 69, et seq. apud Kennett. See also Osbern's Life of St. Elphege in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. In the introduction to Gough's *Sep. Mon.*, p. clvi., is engraved an interesting portrait of this bishop from a painting on the north wall of the old choir at Ely, built temp. Edw. III., with

A.D. 1020. King Cnute went to Assingdon, and ordered to be built there a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who were there slain, and gave it to his own priest Stigand.

A.D. 1034. Ethric, the successor of Eadnoth I., was buried in the monastery of Ramsey. He had great interest with King Cnute, and was admitted to his private councils, upon the experience of his being a just, prudent, and active prelate^m.

A.D. 1046 or 1049, died Eadnoth II., "the good bishop of Dorchesterⁿ," who, like his two immediate predecessors, had been promoted from the monastery of Ramsey, and had founded the church of St. Mary at Stow^o, in Lincolnshire, as a cell to the abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire: and was succeeded by Ulf, a chaplain to the king, by birth a Norman, "brought into England by Emma, the queene of King Ethelred, sister to Richard, duke of Normandy. Shee recommended him unto her son Saint Edward, and found meanes, upon the death of Eadnoth, to advance him (though a man very unlearned) unto this bishopricke. This man, in the year 1047, going to a council held by the pope at Verceil, in the duchy of Milan, to complain of his banishment: for his ignorance in dis-

this inscription, "Ednodus Abbas Ramysiensis, Epûs Lincolnien-sis."

^m Bp. Kennett from Hist. Rames., c. 81.

ⁿ Saxon Chronicle.

^o Mon. Ang., tom. i. apud Kennett.

charge of his office, should have had his episcopal staff broken, if he had not purchased his pardon with a very great sum of money^p. After his return he became odious as a foreigner, and an evil councillor of the king, and under that character was banished, with Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, William, bishop of London, and other Normans, An. 1052, but was recalled afterwards, and in the year 1067 died at Winchester, and was buried at Dorchester^q.”

In 1070, when William was firmly established on the throne of England, great changes were made in ecclesiastical government. It was about this time, that Remigius, a monk of Feschamp, in Normandy, was appointed to the bishopric of Dorchester^r, as successor to Ulf or Wulfin, agreeably to the fixed maxim in this reign, that no native of England should be ever entrusted with any dignity,

^p Bp. Godwin.

^q The church of Heyford ad Pontem was consecrated by Bishop Ulf. Notum sit omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie quod ego Petrus de Mara et Robertus filius et heres meus donavimus in perpetuam eleemosinam medietatem ecclesie de Heiford, que est de pheodo nostro de Warengford, ecclesie S. Marie de Egnesham, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, viz., cum una virgata terre et cum una tothlanda et octo acris que fuerunt date in dedicacione Wlfini episcopi de Dorkecestria et pasturis, liberam et quietam ab omni regali geldo et omni seculari servitio et exactione. Hiis testibus; Hugone de la Mara clerico, Roberto presbitero de Heiford, Ricardo de Mara.—Chartul. de Egnesham, apud Kennett, vol. ii. p. 163.

^r Chron. Radulf de Diceto, p. 486. Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 970.

civil, ecclesiastical, or military. The circumstance of the king's sojourning some time at the abbey of Feschamp^a may be reasonably supposed to have led to his acquaintance with Remigius, and to the advancement of that prelate. The following description of Remigius is given by John de Brompton: "Erat autem staturâ parvus, sed corde magnus, colore fuscus, sed operibus venustus," of stature small but great in heart, dark in hue but fair in deeds[†]. He was once accused to the king of treason, but a certain servant of his, by judgment of the fiery sword, purged him, and returned him to the king's favour[‡]. He seems to have stood high in the estimation of the Conqueror, who, it is said, by his advice and direction, founded the Benedictine abbey of Battail, in Sussex, A.D. 1085, in honour of St. Martin, and that of Caen in Normandy, in honour of St. Stephen the protomartyr[‡].

Remigius was one of the many ecclesiastics who had, both at home and abroad, forwarded the success of the Norman invader, for we find that he was deposed from his bishopric by Pope Alexander, because he had aided William's descent into England, on condition that he should be appointed a

^a Hume's England, vol. i. chap. iv.

[†] Ipse pro exiguitate corporis pene portentum hominis videbatur, luctabatur excellere et foris eminere animus, eratque "Gratior exiguo veniens e corpore virtus." De Gest. Pont., lib. iv.

[‡] Chron., p. 983.

[‡] Mat. West., sub ann.

bishop, in the event of the prosperous issue of the enterprise. He was summoned to Rome and there deposed, at the time that Lanfranc went thither to receive his pall from the hands of the pope. On the petition of the primate he was, however, soon restored to his dignity. On the return of these prelates to England, an important change took place in the ecclesiastical constitution; this was the removal of the seats of several of the bishops from smaller towns to those places which were more adapted for the purpose by their positions, strength, or populousness*.

From this period is to be dated the rapid decline of the importance of Dorchester. Indeed, it appears before this to have degenerated into one of the viculi, (see note,) as John of Brompton, speaking of Dorchester, remarks^a, "Quæ urbs, propter parvitatem, sibi (i. e. Remigio) displicebat." The removal of the see did not however take place until the reign of William II., at a court held by

^v Will. Malms. lib. iv. Radulf de Diceto. An. dñi. 1072.

^{*} Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 975. "Anno Domini **MLXXVI** et regni regis Willielmi XI. Concilium sub Lanfranco, Cantuarensi Archiepiscopo, Londoniis in ecclesia beati Pauli celebratum fuit. Cujus rei usus diu in Anglia obsoluerat, ubi primo ordinatum fuit de sessione episcoporum in conciliis celebrandis: secundo quod sedes episcoporum de viculis ad urbes celebres transirent. . . . Unde factum est ut sedes Dorecestrensis transiret ad Lyncolniam." See also Radulf de Diceto, p. 486.

^a Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 975.

which king, on his birthday 1088, the name of Remigius again occurs^b.

It was then in 1092^c, that this see was finally removed to Lincoln, for which purpose a licence had been obtained from William I. At Lincoln, Remigius purchased lands on the highest part of the city, and built his cathedral church in "a strong place and fair spot"^d near the castle erected by William I., but died two days before the time appointed for the consecration.

Dorchester, according to the same author, was, at that period, ill peopled and small, exilis et infrequens, yet "the majesty of the churches was great, either by the antiquity of the building, or the diligence of such as had lately repaired them." This confirms the statement of Camden, who says, Dorchester could once boast of three parish churches. "The foundations of one of these might be seen near the bridge;" however, they are not now visible^e.

^b Chron. Johis. Bromton, p. 983.

^c Ibid.

^d Henry of Huntingdon, lib. vi.

^e Leland marks the sites of these churches as follows: "There was a Paroche Chirch a litle by South from the Abbay Chirch, and another Paroch Chirch more South above it. There was the 3 Paroch Chirch by South Weste."

The following is the return of Dorchester in the Domesday survey:

"Land of the Bishop of Lincoln. In Dorchester Hundred, the Bishop of Lincoln holds Dorchester. There are 100 hides, 10 less. Of these the Bishop has in his farm 60 hides, one virgate less, and the knights 30 hides and one virgate of

Remigius, in removing the seat of the bishopric to Lincoln, does not seem to have abandoned his care of the ancient episcopal city; for he, says Antony à Wood^f, “took care that an abbey should be created at Dorchester, least y^t place should be ruined or sink in oblivion. Some say that ye abbey was built with the stones that came from the bishop’s palace in Dorchester.”

“The bishop’s palace,” says the same authority,

land. The land now in demesne is 4 carucates, but there are only 3 ploughs, and 34 villans with 22 borderers have 15 carucates. The mill there is worth 20 shillings. The fisherman renders 30 sticks of eels, and one man pays 12 shillings for half a hide. For the meadow 40 shillings are paid. The underwood is 6 furlongs long and 3 wide. Besides these this manor renders thirty pounds by the year. In the time of King Edward it was worth 18 pounds. Bristeua holds of the land of this manor 20½ hides to farm. The land is 16 carucates. There are now in demesne 4 carucates, and 46 villans with 15 borderers have 20 carucates. There are 4 mills there worth 38 shillings. For the meadows and fisheries 22 shil. 8d. and 9 sticks of eels are rendered. Besides these the land renders 20 pounds. In the time of King Edward 10 pounds—when they were received, 8 pounds.

Of the land of Dorchecester the English free men hold 3½ hides, and Conan 8 hides, less one virgate. Walcherus 6½ hides. Isewardus 5½ hides. Jacob 2 hides. Rainald and Vitalis 5 hides. The arable land is (among them all) 20 carucates. There are in demesne 10 carucates and 26 villans with 5 borderers and 3 serfs who have 17 ploughs. They have there among themselves 50 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was all worth 16 pounds. When they received it, 13 pounds. Now 27 pounds.

^f Chron. Simeon. Dunelm. p. 217; Chron. Radulfi de Diceto, p. 490.

“was on the right hand at the touns end nearest to Oxon. There is no sign of the bps palace now, only a few hillocks there are yet remaining. There is an house y^t standith in the place of it, and it is called Bps Court.”

In the year 1140, Alexander, the munificent bishop of Lincoln, founded here an abbey of black canons, “whence,” says Leland, “the church berith yet the name of the Prebend church^g.” It was visited in 1238, and again in 1244, by Robert Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln.

In 1205, Dorchester received the honour of a royal visit, King John being there on the 18th of December in that year, from which place he gave orders that the castles of Grossmont, of Skenefrith, and Landilo should be given to William de Bruse: and in another deed, dated on the same day from Dorchester, he recommends the authorities in the diocese of Lincoln to exert themselves in procuring a sum of money to complete the building of the new church at Lincoln^h.

In 1241 (25 Hen. III.) an azzise was held to know if the abbot of Dorchester and others had unjustly dispossessed Matilda de Clifton of her free tenement in Clifton, and the abbot comes and answers for himself and all others, &c. The jury say that the aforesaid abbot and others had not dispossessed her, because she never was in possession.

^g Itin., vol. ii. p. 10, 11.

^h Rot. Pat. An. 7^o. Joh.

And therefore it is adjudged that she should be amerced for false claim¹.

An azzise, &c. . . . whether Thomas de Geytington, uncle of Roger de Geytington, was seized, &c. of one virgate of land, &c. in Dorchester, which land the abbot of Dorchester holds. The jury say that the aforesaid Thomas died seized, but who was his right heir they know not. And therefore it was adjudged that Roger should gain nothing by that azzise, and be amerced for a false claim².

1244. The vigilant and exemplary bishop of Lincoln again visited the archdeaconry of Oxford, and from Dorchester 13 cal. Oct. granted a chapel to Roger de Hide within his mansion at Whitechurch.

In 1255, (39 Hen. III.) in an inquisition relative to the hundred of Baudendon, "the jury say that the bishop of Lincoln holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides belonging to the barony of Dorchester. This land does not owe suit to the hundred¹."

In 1276, (4 Edward I.) Hundred of Dorchester. "The jury say that the bishop of Lincoln has return of the writs of the lord the king, and plea of forbidden distress and royal liberties as gallows and assessment of bread and beer, but it is not known by what warrant, nor from what time^m."

¹ Abbrev. Placit. Hen. III., p. 116.

² Ibid.

¹ Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 39.

^m Ibid. p. 30.

In 1279, (7 Edw. I.) Hundred of Bolenden. "The jury say that William de Baldendon holds in Little Baldindon 5 hides of arable land of the bishop of Lincoln of the fee of Dorchester, which belong to the barony of Bannebury, by the service of one knight's fee, and he pays scutage to the bishop when it occurs for one fee, of which the said William holds in demesne two hides and one quarter, with their appurtenances^a."

In 1279, "Fee of the bishop of Lincoln in Marsh Baldindon. The jury say that the bishop of Lincoln holds there $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides which belong to the manor of Dorkecester, which is held of the barony of Bannebury^o."

Also Thomas Hamund, Ralf Daleberd, Robert Choche, William Attelau, Roger Attipire, and Richard le Bolter, these aforesaid six men hold six virgates of arable in villenage of the said lord bishop, paying rent out of it to the same xxxix shillings, and doing suit to the hundred of Dorkecestre every three weeks.

And Thomas de Brudecot and John Attepire hold four virgates of arable land in the same village of the aforesaid bishop in villenage, paying rent out of it yearly to the same xxvi shillings, and shall do suit to the hundred of Dorkcestre every three weeks.

And all these shall come to the sheriffs tourn at Bolenden, at the summons of the bailiff of the said hundred^p."

^a Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 724.

^o Ibid.

^p p. 747.

In the return for Dorchester Hundred the record being decayed, the name of Dorchester appears to have perished, but probably the following statement belongs to this parish :—

“ . . . William Trueman holds in the hamlet of . . . one messuage and one virgate of arable land, and pays per annum to the bishop five shillings, with these services underwritten, viz., he ought to plough every year two acres in the demesne lands, and he ought to mow the meadow and carry the hay, and reap in autumn for three days and a half without his victuals, and for two more days his victuals are found for him at the bishop's expense, and he ought to carry the corn untill it is all carried. Also he must not marry his daughter, nor sell his colt or his ox without licence, and he must carry corn to the market whenever the bishop requires.

Nicholas Faber, William Joye, Richard Eylmer, John at Church, Nicholas, John Baril, Hugh de Cotelane, Richard Pege, John Godyf, Hugh Hok, Thomas at Cross, Hugh Acellin, Adam Edwine, John Atestreme, John Pope, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Henry Hanger holds two virgates of arable land and one messuage, and pays to the bishop ten shillings for the same service.

William Hugh, Agnes Edwine, Hugh Eylvire, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Hugh Osebert holds one messuage and two vir-

gates and a half of arable land, and pays to the bishop annually 12*s. vd.* annually by the same service.

John Strededeford, John le Hore, Henry Alewy, Adam Thele, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Robert Mansipe holds half a virgate of arable land and one messuage, and pays to the bishop *ijs.* by the same service.

John Vyse, Agnes Vygdud, hold the same quantity of land by the same service.

Henry Ferant holds in the same hamlet one hyde of arable land, and one messuage of the said bishop, and pays annually *xxijs.*, and ought to carry the writs for one day at his own cost, and afterwards at the cost of the bishop, and ought to reap for two days in autumn and dine at the bishop's expense, with his tenants, and must walk or ride beyond the *precincts* (*precarias*) of the bishop in autumn, and ought to be at the pleadings of the hundred court of Dorchester.

His ancestors were accustomed to be free, as soke-men, and to do service for our lord the king in war for forty days at their own cost, with (hauberk) . . . lance and iron helmet, and this service is withdrawn by the bishops of Lincoln.

Also the said bishop has in the same hamlet 2 mills, which are called Brokmellen (Brookmills), and are put out every year to farm for 47*s. 4d.*^q

^q Rot. Hundred, pp. 747, 748.

Nicholas de Brudecote holds in Drayton, in Holcumbe and Clifton, one knight's fee, of which fee the Abbot holds in Holcumbe 4 virgates of arable land with the appurtenances, and shall give to the said Nicholas scutage, when it occurs, for all service^r.

Also the aforesaid abbot holds in the same hamlet ii yard lands with the appurtenances of the same fee, and shall give to the said Nicholas scutage, when it occurs, for all service^r.

Also the said abbot and Philip Bagerege, and Luke le Nape, and James Munsorel, hold a moiety of the said fee, in the same hamlet and in Clifton, and shall give scutage to the said abbot when it occurs^t.

Robert Sepwes holds of the same fee of the abbot of Dorchester in the same hamlet one messuage and half a yard land, with the appurtenances, and pays to the lord abbot of Dorchester 5s., for all service, except the scutage when it occurs to the said abbot^u.

Nicholas de Brudecot, holds in the hamlets of Clifton, Brudecot and Stoke, one knight's fee of the said bishop in capite, and shall give scutage to the bishop, when it occurs, for all service, and shall do suit to the hundred of Dorchester :

Of which fee the abbot of Dorchester holds in the same hamlet (i. e. Clifton) one messuage, and 3 virgates of land with the appurtenances, performing

^r Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. pp. 747, 748.

^t Ibid.

^u Ibid.

^v Ibid.

scutage for the said Nicholas de Brudecot for all service when it shall happen.

Thomas Anketill holds in the same hamlet of the said fee, one messuage and one virgate of land with the appurtenances, and pays yearly to the lord abbot of Dorkcester 18*s.* and one pound of pepper for all service, saving scutage when it happens.

Jordan le Dher holds in the same hamlet one messuage and half a virgate of land, and pays by the year to the lord abbot of Dorkcester 5*s.* for all service, save scutage when it shall happen to the said abbot.

John le Boltere holds in the same hamlet, of the same fee, one messuage and one furlong of land, with the appurtenances, and renders by the year to the said abbot of Dorkcester 18*d.* for all service, save scutage as much as pertains to so much land.

William Shene holds in the same hamlet one messuage and one virgate of land, with the appurtenances, of the same fee, and pays yearly to the lord abbot of Dorkcester, and to the heirs of Dreyton, 10*s.* for all service, saving to them scutage when it happens*.

In Bensington, the abbot of Dorchester holds the mother church of Bensington, with the chapels of Netelbedd and Warburg."

Free Sokemen in Bensington.

"Hugh de Mogeputte holds i virgate of arable land for 5*s.* and for 2*s.* of hydage, and owes ser-

* Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 749.

vice as for one yard land and owes suit and tallage, and has one tenant, namely, the abbot of Dorchester, who holds 9 acres of land at 9 pence per annum^y.”

“Also Robert Cotel holds of the abbot of Dorkecestre one virgate of arable land in Bensington, of the land of the church, together with one croft and a certain small meadow, which is called Putta, and pays for it annually half a mark for all service.”

“Also the abbot of Dorkecestre holds one acre of meadow land in Wodford of Richard Restwald, every year by the name of tithē.”

“Also the abbot of Dorkecestre holds one acre of meadow land in Wodford of Symon Gerard, every year by the name of tithē.”

“Also the abbot of Dorkecestre holds one acre of meadow land of Robert Cotel, every year by the name of tithē^z.”

“In Wardburgh, John le Bone enfeoffed the abbot and Convent of Dorchester of 1 virgate of arable land of the same tenure by exchange of land out of his demesne and 1 virgate of arable land of his demesne and of iii acres and a half of arable land of the fee of William Knight^a.”

In 1285. (13 Edw. 1.)^b

Oliver, bishop of Lincoln, was summoned to answer to the Lord the King in a plea, by what

^y Rot. Hundred, vol. ii. p. 752.

^z Ibid. p. 753.

^a p 754.

^b Placit. de Quo Warranto, Com. Oxon. p. 664.

warrant he holds the hundred of Dorchester, which pertains to the crown of the Lord the King &c. And the bishop by his attorney comes and says that the warrant by which he holds the aforesaid hundred is this, that he and all his predecessors held that manor without any interruption whatever from the time of which memory does not exist: and of this he puts himself upon the country.

And William de Giselham who sues for the Lord the King demands judgment, as the aforesaid bishop does not shew any other warrant.

A day is given to them before the Lord the King in one month from Easter Day, whenever set, when judgment is to be heard.

In P. Nicholai Taxatio, A.D. 1292. it is stated that the abbot of Dorchester had a portion in the rectory of Toufeld, valued at 5*s.* He had also the rectory of Byscebrond, valued at £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* (Henley Decanat.)

Also a *portio deducta* in the rectory of Schirburn valued at £10. 13*s.* 4*d.* (Aston Decanat.)

Also the rectory of Dorchester with a prebendal chapel, valued at £41. 6*s.* 8*d.* and the prebend consisting of the lay fee there, valued at £46. 13*s.* 4*d.* (Cudesdon Decanat.)

The temporal possessions of the abbot of Dorchester, in Dorchester, in lands, rents, and meadows, amounted to £15. 8*s.* 4½*d.* And he had also the tithes of lambs, and other animals, valued at £2. 10*s.* 6*d.* (Cudesdon Decanat.)

The abbot held also lands in Biscebrond, valued at 1*s.* 8*d.* (Henley Decanat.)

He held also lands valued at 3*s.* the tithe of which was 3½*d.* in the parish of Mary the Greater in Wallingford. (Walingforde Decanat.)

He held rents in Watlington of the value of £4. 17*s.* And in Piriton lands and rents valued at £2. 17*s.* (Aston Decanat.)

About^c 1305. A.D. Inquisition was made into the rents, services, and customs of all manors, and other lands belonging to the bishop of Lincoln; upon which occasion is preserved an exact account of the manors of Banbury, Thame, and Dorchester, with all their appendages in this county. . . . Summa reddituum assis. in manerio de Dorcestre xlii*l.* ix*s.* iii*d.* Summa reddituum carucatarum si fuerint ad firmam xxii*s.* Summa reddit. porcariarum et bercariarum si fuerint ad firmam *vs. vi*d.**

A part of the abbey building comprising a massive front wall, and a portion of an arched doorway, still remains, and nearly adjoins the present church.

Dugdale^d gives the following account of the order of canons by whom the abbey of Dorchester was occupied. "The most received opinion is, that these canons regular had their first institution from S. Augustin, Bp. of Hippo; wherefore I will succinctly deliver the occasion and ground thereof. This Au-

^c Ex Rental. Episc. Linc. MS. membran. penes DD. T. Halton, Archidiacon. Oxon. Apud Kennett sub anno.

^d Warwickshire, vol. i. p. 237. ed. 1730.

gustin was born in the city of Tagarte, in Africa, and betaking himself to the study of philosophy in his younger years, grew to be an excellent scholar, and a famous rhetorician, for which he became so eminent, that being sent for to Millain, there to teach rhetorique, by the preaching of S. Ambrose, then bishop of Millain, he was reclaimed from the heresy of Manicheus, wherewith he had been tainted; and afterwards coming to Hippo, at the solicitation of a great person, was by Valerius, then Bp. of that place, ordayned a priest; in which city he shortly instituted a convent of clerks, and lived according to the rule constituted by the holy Apostles, instructing them in the evangelical perfection, viz. love of poverty, obedience, and chastity.

“ After which, upon the death of Valerius, he became Bp. of Hippo; but notwithstanding, being desirous to continue his religious course of life, he founded a monastery of clerks within the precincts of his church. Divers sorts of religious persons have taken him for their lawgiver, viz., the Heremites, called Augustines, Canon Regulars, &c. making all profession under his rule. Their habite, as Polydore Virgil^e affirmeth, is a white coat, and a linnen surplis, under a black cloak, with a hood covering their head and neck, which reacheth unto the shoulders; having under it, doublet, breeches, white stockings, and shoos or slippers, and when they walk out, a black cornered cap or a

^e Lib. vii. cap. 3.

broad hat, their crowns being shaven, but not so much as other monks.”

In 1342. “The parish church of Dorchester with all its portions was taxed at £41. 6s. 8d. of which the aforesaid ninth was assessed at £41. as appears by the inquisition indented taken by the oath of Thomas le Cok, John le Moigne, Nicholas Naper, Nicholas le Clerk, Nicholas Pecok, Hugo Beauchamp, Hugh Damarye, Thomas Canoun, William Sckynnere, Ralf le Cook, John le Cook, and William le Dyare of Drayton, who say that the ninth of the said parish are worth no more than is aforesaid, and that there are not in the same place *catallarii* nor *mercatores*.”

A.D. 1438. Edmund Rede, Esquire, lord of Borstall, gave the sum of twenty pounds to the abbat and convent of Dorchester, com. Oxon, who, in consideration of the said money, sold to him the benefit of their prayers, and the privilege of inserting the names of him and his relations in their martyrology, and keeping their anniversaries, and paying threepence to the canon who should say mass for their souls [¶].

[¶] Inquisit. Non. Com. Oxon, p. 134.

[§] *Noverint universi præsens scriptum inspecturi quod nos Johannes Clyfton et Conventus Canonice Regularium Monasterii Dorcestre, Lincoln. Dioc. mente sedula revolventes in visceribus caritatis quod beneficia devotorum Christi fidelibus erogata decet de lege gratitudinis spiritualibus suffragiis compensare: Propterea ad specialem devotionem et singularem affectionem quam dilectus nobis in Christo Edmundus Rede sincera caritate gerit in Domino ad supradictum nostrum Con-*

In 1458. Thomas, abbot of Dorchester and the convent, granted to the said Edmund Rede, Esq.,

ventum, dedimus et concessimus quantum in nobis est pro nobis et successoribus nostris eidem Edmundo commoda spiritualia quæ sequuntur inferius annotata. Primo quod singulis diebus durante vita prædicti Edmundi et Agnetis uxoris ejus, Johannis Stokys, Aliciæ uxoris ejus, et Thomæ Wyfold, et Isabellæ uxoris ejus, per canonicum, qui pro tempore fuerit in capella beatæ Mariæ missam celebrantem, dicatur, *Deus qui caritatis*, pro bono statu eorum, ac alia colecta, *Deus cui proprium*, ad missam pro defunctis ad altare S. Michaelis quolibet die in monasterio prædicto imperpetuum celebratam salutem, pro animabus Roberti James, Catherinæ, et Matildæ uxorum ejus, Johannis James, et Christianæ uxoris ejus, et omnium benefactorum prædictorum. Ac etiam concessimus pro animabus omnium supradictorum unum Anniversarium novem lectionum, videlicet, *Placebo et Dirige*, semel in anno imperpetuum celebrandum, videlicet, in festo S. Julianæ Virginis, vel infra sex dies proxime sequentes, ac specialem participationem orationum, jejuniorum, abstinendarum, vigiliarum, cæterorumque bonorum quæ per Canonicos nostri Conventus Dominus fieri dederit universis in vita prout et in morte, ut sic multiplici suffragiorum præsidio valeant post hujus vitæ fælicem transitum ad æternam pervenire. Ne autem lateat hæc nostra concessio, et succedenti longo tempore per oblivionem negligatur, sed ut imprimatur cordibus nostrorum futuris temporibus successorum, volumus et ordinavimus quod cum contigerit eundem Edmundum ab hac luce migrare, ut nomina omnium supradictorum cum obitu eorum in nostro martilegio inserantur, et singulis annis futuris perlegantur in die Anniversariorum suorum præsentī Conventu in domo nostra capitulari. Necnon cuicumque Canonico prædictam missam per septimanam celebranti, videlicet *Deus cui proprium* per manus dicti Abbatis vel successorum suorum septimanatim solvere tres denarios imperpetuum duraturos. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus est appensum. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari decimo nono die mensis Februarii, Anno Dom. millesimo cccc tricesimo octavo.

Pro quo servitio in prædicto scripto per Abbatem et Con-

the advowson of the church of Werplesgrave, *alias* Werpsgrave, reserving to themselves and their successors, the perpetual yearly pension of forty pence, which advowson had been given to the said Abbat and convent by Richard Foliot of Warplesgrave, for the health of the soul of Maud his wife, and Adam his son, in the beginning of the reign of King Richard I.; about which time he gave several of his lands and tenements in the said village to the Knights Templars^h.

The place is now corruptly called Upsgrove, and is interesting as being in the vicinity of Chalgrove field. The site of the chapel could be identified

ventum de Dorkcestre imperpetuum solvendo prædictus Edmundus Rede dedit præfatis Abbati et Conventui xx libras*.

^h Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Thomas, Abbas Monasterii Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Dorkecestre, in Com. Oxon. et ejusdem loci Conventus, dedimus, &c. Edmundo Rede, Armigero, advocacionem Ecclesiæ Sancti Jacobi de Werplesgrave alias dictæ Werpesgrave cum omnibus ad ipsam pertinentibus sive spectantibus: annuali pensione quadraginta denariorum nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum percipienda, per manus Rectoris ibidem, qui pro tempore fuerit, in Monasterio nostro prædicto, in festo Sancti Birini Episcopi et Confessoris, omnino reservata. Habend. et tenend. &c. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ nostræ indentatæ, penes præfatum Edmundum hæredes et assignatos suos remanenti, sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Alteri vero parti hujus chartæ nostræ indentatæ, penes nos et successores remanenti, prædictus Edmundus sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus, Roberto Harecourt, Edmundo Hampden, militibus, &c. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari octavo die mensis Martii, An. Dom. MCCCCLVIIJ et anno regni Regis Henrici sexti xxxvij.

* Ex Cartul. de Borstall, MS. f. cxxxij. Apud Kennett, sub anno 1438.

a few years since in a place called Chapel field. Standelf chapel, farther north, has fared a similar fate, being now scarcely recognised in the name of Standell field.

The church of Benson was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Dorchester as early as the reign of Stephen (see note, p. 89,) and in the 6th of John that of Pishull; in the 17th of the same king, the tenth sheaf of corn was granted to them from the lands in Benson. In the reign of Henry III. they had grants of messuages and lands in Holcombe (now belonging to Trinity College), Little Milton (now belonging to Walter Long, Esq.), and Thumley, &c. In the three following reigns they acquired additional lands in Clifton, Pirton, Semley, Nettlebed, Warborough, Henley, Bix-Brand, Drayton, Rotherfield, Huntercomb, &c., with right of fishery in the Thames, and other great privileges.

To the abbey was appropriated jurisdiction over twelve churches in this county, viz., Dorchester, Tuffield, Bensington, Warborow, Drayton, Stodham, Sherborow, Clifton, Brydcote, Over, Baldon, and Netelbed.

Dugdale has given but one charter relating to this abbey from King John, confirming the donation of the church of Pishull, which is in the Appendix¹.

¹ As unfortunately no cartulary of this Abbey is known to exist, it becomes most desirable to collect together such documents as will tend to supply that deficiency as far as possible, and many of these are placed in the Appendix at the end, as they will give several particulars, which it would be too tedious

The abbey was visited by Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1386^k.

ABBOTS OF DORCHESTER.

Alured occurs in 1146 and again in 1163^l. He was most probably the first abbot, the Monastery being founded in 1140.

Eustace occurs in 1207 and 1216^m.

Richard elected in 1225ⁿ.

to repeat in the text. As these documents have never been published, they are of course of great value for authenticating the history of this place.

^k Ducarel's extracts from the Registers of Canterb. vol. xii. p. 835.

^l Reg. Abb. Messenden.

^m Madox, Formul. Anglic., p. 291.

Confirmatio Canoniorum Dorkecestrium.

Johannes Dei gratia &c. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei concessisse, et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Dorkecestre et Eustacio ejusdem loci abbati et successoribus suis, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, ecclesiam de Besinton cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, quam habent de concessione et confirmatione antecessorum nostrorum, tenendam eis in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut carta Matildæ Imperatricis aviæ nostræ, et carta Regis Henrici patris nostri, et carta Regis Ricardi fratris nostri, quas inde habent, testantur.

Quare volumus &c. Quod predictus Eustacius abbas et successores sui et canonici de Dorkecestre habeant et teneant predictam ecclesiam de Besinton cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice, in perpetuum, sicut predictum est. Testibus, domino J. Noruic. Episcopo. G. filio Petri Willielmo comite Sarum, R. Constabulario Cestrensi, Willielmo Briwer. &c. Datum per manum J. de Wellen. apud Denecastre, prima die Marcii, anno &c. vj^o.

ⁿ MS. Cole, vol. xxvii. fol. 82. b.

John de Warwick elected in 1258°. He afterwards became a Frier Preacher: when

Walter de Bugo was elected in 1269.

Ralph de Dudecote occurs abbat in 1290. He died in 1293-4^p.

William Ropford was elected 5 Kal. Feb. 1293-4^q.

Alexander de Waltham was confirmed abbat 5 id. Feb. 1297-8^r. He was deprived in 1305.

John de Caversham was substituted in his place 7 id. Dec. 1305. He died in 1333^s, when

John de Sutton succeeded, who was confirmed abbat on the 8 id. Oct. 1333. Willis^t says he was buried in the abbey church with the inscription before given.

Robert Winchington was elected upon Sutton's death^u on the ides of May, 1349.

Robert Godston was confirmed abbat 6 Nov. 1380^x.

John Clifton was abbat in 1438^y.

Alan Butteson resigned in 1455^z, when

Thomas became abbat^a, at which time there were twelve Canons who voted at the election.

Roger Smith, prior of Raunton, became abbat of Dorchester about 1510^b. He was suffragan to the

° MS. Harl., 6950, p. 208.

^p Willis, Mit. Ab., vol. ii. p. 175.

^q Cole, ut supra.

^r Ibid.

^s Willis, ut supra.

^t Ibid.

^u MS. Cole, ut supra.

^x Willis, ut supra.

^y MS. Cole, ut supra.

^z Willis, ut supra, p. 176.

^a Ibid.

^b Willis, ut supra.

bishop of Salisbury. Willis says he died in 1518, He gives the epitaph still remaining to him.

John Mershe was admitted abbat Oct. 22, 1523^c. He was the last abbat of Dorchester^d, and with Thomas Pyne and five others subscribed to the king's supremacy, Oct. 1, 1534. He was alive in 1553, in the enjoyment of a pension of £22 per annu m^e.

The following is the notice of the income of Dorchester Abbey in the Valor of the 26 Hen. VIII.

MONASTERIE OF DORCHESTER.

The rentys and profyttes as well	£.	s.	d.
spiritual as temporall . . .	219	12	0½
Dedduccions and resolucions yerely payde out of the said somes above rehersid	29	9	8½
And so remaynthe	190	2	4½

But the particulars are stated in the Minister's accounts, as below, taken from the new edition of the Monasticon.

Comput. Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Hen. VIII. Abstract of Roll, 29. Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office, Dorchester, super Monasterium, in Com. Oxon.

	£.	s.	d.
Dorchester.—Reddit' cust' ten'		10	19 0
Byrcote—Reddit' et firm' cum reddit' assis		2	10 4

^c MS. Cole, ut supra.

^d Sir Richard Bewforeste mentioned, pp. 15 and 16, must have been one of the later abbots of Dorchester, quite a different person, according to Anthony à Wood, from Richard Beauforest, (pp. 98-9.) who was lessee tenant of Dorchester manor, under Longland, bishop of Lincoln, but it is highly probable they were of the same family.

^e Willis, Mit. Abb. ut supra.

	£.	s.	d.
Drayton et Brytwell—Redd' custum' tenen'	4	14	8
Warborowe—Redd' assis' et cust' ten'	11	17	4½
Huntercombe—Reddit' et firm' cum reddit' cus- tum' tenen'	7	4	10
Sowndenes—Redd' custum' ten'	5	16	11
Clyfton—Redd' assis' cum redd' custum' ten'	7	2	10
Mylton et Watlyngton—Redd' mes' et terr'	3	8	9
Henley—Redd' un' cotag'	0	6	8
Thomley—Redd' terr' et ten'	2	0	0
Brokhampton Redd' un' mes'	0	10	0
Benson et Walynford Redd' divers' messuag'	0	11	3½
Netelbed—Decim' bosc' sol' per prior' et conv' de Rewley.			
			null' quia in man' regis.
Tuffeld—Pensio rector'	0	2	6
Dorchester &c.—Perquis cur'	0	17	6
Dorchester &c. Vendic' bosc'	0	5	10
Dorchester—Terr. dnical	14	14	4
Dorchester—Rectoria	10	0	0
Holcombe—Firma grangii	8	0	3
Dorchester—Firma mol'	6	7	4
Bensington—Firma rector'	21	0	0
Warborowe—Rector'	24	0	0
Drayton—Rector'	11	0	0
Stodham et Cheselhampton—Rector'	18	6	8
Sherborowe—Rector'	12	0	0
Clyfton—Rector'	9	0	0
Bridcote—Rector'	4	13	4
Overe—Rector'	3	6	8
Baldon—Rector'	7	0	0
Netelbed et Pyshull—Rector'	0	13	4

The site and precinct of this Monastery were granted June 11, 36 Hen. VIII., together with the prebend and rectory of the church of Dorchester, to Edmund Ashefeld, gent., who was afterward, we believe, Sir Edmund Ashefield, whose pedigree as follows is in the Visitation of this county. 1574.

John Ashfield, of Heithrop, Oxfordshire, Esq., married Margaret, daughter, and one of the heirs of John Willcot, of Mitchelltewe, Oxfordshire, Esq., and had issue, John Ashfield, his eldest son and heir.

John Ashfield, of the said place and county, Esq., eldest son and heir to John aforesaid, married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Forde, of Pewchurste, in Lancashire, and of Mary his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Carewe, of Bedington, in Surrey, Esq., and had issue, John Ashfield his eldest son and heir, Thomas second son, Antony third son, and Alice. After the said John married to his second wife, — daughter to Humphry Colwicke, in Worcestershire, gent., and had issue, Edmond, Christopher, and Nicholas.

Sir Edmond Ashfield, of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, Knt., son to John Ashfield by his second wife, and third son to the said John, by reason that Thomas the second, and Anthony the third son died sans issue; which Sir Edmond married Eleanor daughter of ——— Humphry of Barton, in Northamptonshire, Esq., widow to William Stafford of Tottenham, Bucks, gent., and had issue, Francis Ashfield died sans issue. Alice married to Edmund Lee, of Pitchlesthorne in Bucks, Esq., and had issue, Elizabeth married to William Fetiplace, of Swinbrooke, in Oxfordshire, Esq., and had issue Cicely, married to John ——— aforesaid of Saldon, in Bucks, Esq., and hath issue^f.

^f See Brit. Topog., vol. v.

In the reign of Philip and Mary a valuation was made of the property belonging to the late monastery as follows :—

HARLEIAN MSS. No. 607. fol. 114.

Endorsed "*Livre de les Rates III and IV. Phil. and Mar.*"

Com. Oxon. pcell' possessed nup Monasterii de
Dorchester in Com. p'dco.

Reddit. assis' cū Redd' cus- tum.tenen' in Clyf- ton in dcō Com. Oxon.	Val. in {	Reddīt assis' cum redd' custum. te- nenc' in Clyfton pred solvend' ad fest' Annūciacōis	" . . . vij. ij. x.	} vij. vj. ij.
		Bte. Marie Vir- ginis et s'ci Mi- ch'is p equal' por- coēs.— pquis. Cur' ib'm coib'z annis	ij. iij.	
	Repris in {	Reddīt resolut' ex- tra ter' pred' in Clyfton pred' an- nuatim solut' Wal- tero Stonor mil' ad maneriū suū de Retherfeld p annū.	i. ij.	

Et reman' clare p annū vij^{li}. iij^s.

Memor^d the pmysses are entyre of them selves pcell' of no honō nor Manō nor any of the Auncyente demeanes of the Crowne nor of the Duchies of Lanc' or Cornewall nor any of the possessions of the late pryorye of St. John Jerlīn in England, And howe farre the same ys distaunt frome any of the Kynge and Quenes Ma^{ties} houses res'vyd for their Highnes accesse thaudito^r knowth it not.

Iſm there are no pke Leade ne mynes upon the ſame to thauditōs knowledge.

Iſm yt ys to be conſideryd what woodes or underwoodes be upon the ſame, for that thaudyto^r knowyth it not.

Iſm what quantyte of ground the p'myſſes dothe conteigne, what inieſt ſtate or terme of yeres the ſame are letten for, by whome the charge of repacoñs are to be borne, other then ys above declaryd, the recorde dothe not declare, nor any Survey remaynyng wth thaudyto^r.

Item the Kinge and Quenes Ma^{ties} have no other landes rentes nor tenētis in the ſaid towne in the righte aforesaid.

Iſm there are ſondrye other copie holdes & free holdes in ſondrye other townes in the ſaid ſhire, belongyng to the ſaid late Mon^{re}, amountyng to the ſōme of xxxix^s. viij^d. ob', w^{ch} ys all that nowe remaynyth of the ſaid poſſeſſions over and beydes the landes above valuyd, and therefore the ſaid fee, payable oute of thoſe poſſeſſions of the ſaid late Mon^{re}, ys above repryſyd, for that the landes above valuyd ys all that nowe remaynythe, excepte the ſame xxxix^s. viij^d. ob'

Iſm there ys a rente reſolute payable out of the Mano^r of Dorcheſter late pcell of the ſaid poſſeſſions to the Precedent and Scollers of Mary Magdalene Colledge in Oxford of iij^s. iiij^d. by yere and alſoe one other rente reſolute payable oute of ſundrye landes in Drayton late belongyng to the ſaid late Mon^{re} of viij^d. by yere w^{ch} are yerely repryſyd in thacompte of the poſſeſſions aforesaid yet the landes oute of the whiche the ſame are paible ſeme to be ſold bycauſe there remaynythe no chardge thereof in the record.

Iſm thys pticler ys made and examynyd accordyng to the recorde de anno primo nup R. Edward vjth. remaynyng in the houſe of record att Weſtm'.

xij^{mo} Novembris 1557. For S^r Thoñs White, Knighte, Rated att xxvij yeres purchaſe to be paid in hand viz. wⁱⁿ x dayes next followinge.

*Ex xxv^{to} die
Octobris 1557.
p me Joh'em
Thomson Audit.*

xii ^{mo} die Novem- bris 1557 Rated for S ^r Thoñs White, Knight.	}	The Clere yerelie value of the premyſſes vij ^d iiij ^s w ^{ch} Rated att xvij th yeres pur- chaſe amountyng to	}	li. s. d. ciiij. xiiij. viij.
---	---	---	---	----------------------------------

The money to be p^d in hand before the xxijth daye of Novembr' next.

The Kinge and Quenes Ma^{ties} to dischargde the purchaser of all thinges and incūbrancy made or done by their Ma^{ties} excepte leases.

The purchaser to dischargde the Kinge and Quenes Ma^{ties} of all fees and reprints goinge oute of the premysses.

The tenure in Socage.

The purchaser to have thissues from the feaste of St. Michell tharchangell last past.

The p'chaser to be bounde for the woodes.

The Leade, Bells, and Advousons to be exceptyd.

Franc' Englefyld, John Bakere, Edwarde Waldegrave, described in a privy seal on preceding fol. as "our Comysson's for the sale of o^r landes."

The common seal of Dorchester Abbey is appendant to the acknowledgment of supremacy 1534, in the chapter-house, Westminster; it represents Saint Peter with the keys in his right hand, and in his left a book open. Legend, SIGILLVM · CONVENTUS · SANCTI · PETRI · DORCES. ⁶

The following is a transcript of the deed :

Quum ea sit non solum Christiane Religionis et pietatis ratio sed nostræ etiam obedientiæ Regula domino Regi nostro HENRICO ejus nominis octavo cui uni et soli post Christum Jesum salvatorem nostrum debemus universam non modo in xp̄o et eandem synceram integram perpetuamq̄ animi devotionem fidem obfvinciam cultum reverentiam prestemus, sed etiam de eadem fide et observancia nostra rationem (quotiescumq̄ postulabitur) reddamus et palam omnibus libentissime testemur. Noverint universi ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit quod nos Abbas et Conventus de Dorchest̄ Lincoln dioc. uno ore et voce atq̄ unanimi conscensu et assensu hoc scripto nostro sub sigillo nostro cōmuni in domo nostra Capitulari dat̄ pro nobis et successoribus nostris omnibus et singulis imperpetuum profitemur testamur ac fidelr. promittimus et spondemus nos dictos

⁶ See p. 102.

Abbatem et Conventum et successores nostros omnes et singulos integram inviolatam sinceram perpetuamque fidem observanciam et obedientiam semper prestaturos erga dominum Regem nostrum Henricum Octavum et erga Annam Reginam uxorem ejusdem et erga sobolem ejus ex eadem Anna legitime tam progenitam quam progenerandam, et quod hec eadem populo notificabimus predicabimus et suadebimus ubicumque dabitur locus et occasio.

Item quod confirmatum ratumque habemus semperque perpetue habituri sumus quod predictus Rex noster Henricus est caput Ecclesie Anglicane, Item quod Episcopus Romanus, qui in suis bullis pape nomen usurpat, et summi pontificis principatum sibi arrogat, non habet majorem aliquam jurisdictionem collatam sibi a deo in sacra scriptura in hoc regno Angliæ quam quivis alius externus Episcopus. Item quod nullus nostrum in ulla contione privatim vel publice habenda eundem Episcopum Romanum appellabit nomine pape, aut summi pontificis, sed nomine Episcopi Romani vel Eccles. Romane: Et quod nullus nostrum orabit pro eo tanquam papa sed tanquam Episcopo Romano. Item quod soli dicto domino Regi et successoribus suis adhibebimus et ejus leges ac decreta manutenebimus, Episcopi Romani legibus decretis et canonibus qui contra legem divinam et sacram scripturam aut contra jura hujus Regni esse invenientur imppetuum renuntiantes. Item quod nullus nostrum omnium in ulla vel privata vel publica contione quicquid ex sacris scripturis desumpturum ad alium sensum detorquere presumet, sed quisque Christum ejusque verba et facta simpliciter apte sincere et ad normam seu regulam sacrarum scripturarum et vere catholicorum atque orthodoxorum doctorum predicabit catholice et orthodoxe. Item quod unusquisque nostrum in suis oracionibus et comprecationibus de more faciendis primum omnium Regem tanquam supremum caput Ecclesie Anglicane Deo et populi precibus commendabit, Deinde Reginam Annam cum sua sobole tum demum Archiepiscopos Cantuariæ et Eboracæ cum ceteris cleri ordinibus prout videbitur. Item quod omnes et singuli predicti Abbas et conventus et successores nostri conscientie et jurisjurandi sacramento nosmet firmiter obligamus quod omnia et singula predicta fideliter imppetuum observabimus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum appendimus et nostra noia propria quisque manu sub-

scripsimus. Datum in domo nostra Capitulari primo die mensis Octobris Anno domini Millimo. D^o. xxxiiij^o.

Dñs Jöhēs Marche^b, Abbas Moñ Dorcest̄

Dñs Thomas Pyne.

Dñs Jöhēs Clyffton

Dñs Jöhēs Maffey

Dñs Hugo Laudur

Dñs Georgeus Hart

Dñs Willmus Perche

At the suppression, the church of Dorchester was purchased by Richard Beauforest, for the sum of £140, and at his death he bequeathed it to the parish by his will, a copy of which document is given in Skelton's Oxfordshire, art. Dorchester, as follows :—

“ In the name of God Amen the xij daye of July the yere of our Lorde God 1554. I Richarde Beauforest of the Towne of Dorchester, within the Countie of Oxford, Gent. beyng sicke in bodey and hole of mynd and memory (thanks be to God) considering that nothing is more certen to men then death and nothing more uncerten than the houre of death doo make my laste Will and Testamente in forme hereafter followinge. Fyrste, I bequeth my sowle to Allmyhtie God my Maker and Redemer to have the fruition of the Deitie with our blessed Ladie and all Saints, and my bodie to be buried in our Lady Ile within the church of Dorchester aforesaid. Itm. I gyve to the reparations of my Parishe church *xxs*. Itm. I bequeth to my two sonnes Luke and Richarde the one half of my goods moueable and un moueable equally to be devyded betwyxt them. And I bequeth to Anne Joyner my dawghter one sylver Cuppe pcell gylte. Itm. I bequeth to Elizab. Hopkyns my dawghter one sylver Cuppe pcell gylte. Item. I bequeth to Ellen my daughter Fortie shillings and ten sheep. Itm. I bequeth the Abbey Churche of Dorchester, which I have bought, and the implements thereof, to the Paryshe of Dorchester

^b In the north aisle, on a plain marble :—

Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Marche, quondam Abbas de Dorchester, qui obiit . . . mensis Aprilis, An. Dom. M^o.cccc. llll. ejus anime, etc.—
Wood's MS., E. 1.

aforesaid, so that the said Parishioners shall not sell alter or alienate the said Church Implements or any part or pcell thereof withoute the consente of my heires and executors. Itm. I bequeth to everye one of my God-children one sheepe. Also I bequeth to every one that is and shall be my Servante at my departing out of this worlde ten shillings. Itm. I bequeth to An Saunders my Servante one cowe. The reste of my Goods not bequeathed, my dets beyng payed, and my bodye brought on earth, I gyve and bequeath to Alice my Wyffe whom I make my sole executrix. Also I ordeyne and make Roberte Joyner, and William Hopkyns, my sonnes in lawe, overseers of this my laste Wyll and Testamente, and gyve and bequeth to ether of them for their peynes *xxs.* These being Witnesses Leonarde Lynghm, clerk to Mr. John Bowyar, Roberte Joyner, Symon Betterton, James Moss, with others."

The above Richard Beauforest was of a good family in Oxfordshire, whose ancestors came from Dean in Gloucestershire, and his pedigree as follows, was entered in the Visitation of this county, 1574.

Thomas Beauforest of Deane, in Gloucestershire, gent., married and had issue Thomas Beauforest, his eldest son and heir: — second son, — third son.

Thomas Beauforest of ——— in Cornwall, gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas aforesaid, married Margaret, daughter to — Basset, of —; and by her had issue, Richard his eldest son and heir; and one daughter, — married to — Branch, of Abbingdon, Berks.

Richard Beauforest, of Dorchester¹, Oxfordshire, gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas aforesaid, married Alice, daughter to — Pates, of — in Gloucestershire, gent.; and by her had Lucas Beauforest, his eldest son and heir; Richard, second son;

¹ The donor of the church.

Ann, married to Robert Lyde, alias Joyner, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire; Elizabeth, married to William Hopkins, of West Drayton, Berkshire; Helen, married to Richard Clement, of Dorchester, aforesaid.

Luke Beauforest, of Dorchester, aforesaid, gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, aforesaid, married to his first wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Egerley, of Milton, Oxfordshire, gent.; and by her had issue Temperance, as yet unmarried. After, he married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Ralph Terne, of Cudesden, Oxfordshire; and by her hath issue, Anthony, his eldest son and heir apparent, yet unmarried. After, he married to his third wife, Ann, daughter to Richard Westenden of London, stationer; and by her hath issue, Richard, George, Edmund, Susan and Katherine as yet unmarried.

From the few remains of this priory yet existing, some assistance is derived towards a conception of its former extent and importance. The remains mentioned at the west end of the church, form now part of a house, appropriated to a grammar school. On this observes Antony à Wood, "when the school house was built by John Feteplace, of Swinbrook, at the west end of the church, there were, in digging one of the foundations, discovered certain little roomes under ground, some paved very smoothly with hard white stone, (some brieked round.) In one of the roomes was an hearth in the middle, much like those, but far less, in college halls."

He also mentions the discovery in the same situation of a small vault, that would hold three or

four men; this he thinks to have been a place of punishment. He adds, "the limits of the abbey run mostly on the north side of the church, where was a cloister and other buildings." The remains of these consist of foundations of massive walls, which are so entire, as to mark distinctly the form of a large quadrangle, of which buildings, no doubt, this stone-work was the base.

These walls were strengthened formerly with massive buttresses; and upon them are now standing a range of wooden barns, of large dimensions, enclosing a farm-yard, apparently of the same size as we presume the quadrangle of the priory to have been. The town was once walled round. Hearne traces its whole progress, from walls, half a mile north of the church by the abbey spring, called Collwell, at the same distance from the town where he places a fort. On the east is the village of Warborough. The walls run between Overey, thence south, where the great road now is, quite to the present town, and so on to Dyke hills. "The foundations of the wall have been from time to time discovered." "On the south side of the church," says Camden, "stood a castle, of which there are not the least traces."

There is also a circular field, on the south of the town, which some have supposed to be a Roman amphitheatre.

In a garden behind the church was dug up in 1736 a small ring of the purest gold, inscribed with the year of Birinus' consecration, 630.

At the foot of the old bridge on the Henley road was a small cross which formerly bore an inscription stating that John Delabere, bishop of St. David's, and Richard Drayton, esq. were special benefactors to the bridge, together with the arms of Drayton^k. It was standing in Camden's time, but was removed about 1780.

The family of Fetiplace retained their possessions in this parish till the beginning of the present century, when the manor of Dorchester, the great and small tithes of the whole parish, with upwards of three hundred and twelve acres of land, sundry messuages and tenements in the town of Dorchester, part let at will and part leased out on lives, together with the next presentation to the living of Dorchester, (a peculiar,) were all sold at the Star Inn, Oxford, on the 2nd of May, 1808, in fifty-nine lots; many persons purchasing the tithes of their own land, and many also those of their neighbours.

It will be interesting to most persons who may be turning their attention to the antiquities of Dorchester to have before them the remarks of Leland entire, although most of them have been already quoted in detached portions. This venerable antiquary prosecuted his researches in the time of King Henry the Eighth, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Haseley, Oxon, and afterwards to

^k See Life of Bp. Delabere in Bp. Godwin's Prelates, and Wood's MSS., D. 14.

a canony of King's College, now Christ Church, in Oxford.

Quinto die Maii Anno D. 1542.

Here I passid over 3. litle Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of Tame Ryver, and then straitte I rode over a great Bridge under the which the hole Streame of Tame rennith.

There were a 5 great Pillers of Stone, upon the which was layid a Timbre Bridge.

Thens to Drayton Village, longging a late to Dorchestre Abbay.

Thens a Mile to Dorchester.

In the Toun of Dorchestre I markid these notable Things.

The Abbay of Chanons, wher afore the Conquest was a Bisshopes sete.

Remigius translaid it to Lincoln.

Alexander Bishop of Lincoln erectid there an Abbay of Blak Chanons. Yet the Chirch berith the name of the Prebend Chirch.

There was buried, as it is said, the Bodie of S. Birine Bishop there.

And there yet remainith the Image of Free Stone that lay on the Tumbe of Bishop Æschwine, as apperith by the Inscription.

There be buried in the Quier beside divers Abbates a Knight on the South side with an Image crosse leggid, whos name is there oute of remembrance.

There lyith at the feete of hym one Stoner sumtyme a juge (as it apperith by his Habite) in the Raigne of K. E. 3.

There lyith a Knight on the North side of the Quier, whom the late Abbate tooke to be one of the Segraves. the Image was of Alabastre. But after the Abbate told me that he hard of late one say that there was one Holcum a Knight buried.

In the Body of the Chauncelle afore the Quier Doore lay a Gentilman caullid Ways.

There ly in South Isle of the Quier 3. of the Draitons, Gentilmen, one hard by another, under plaine Marble Stones. Mr. Barentine¹ hath part of these Draitons Landes.

¹ Of Little Haseley, Oxon. Wood's MS., E. 1.

There lyith at the Hed of thes Draitons one Gilbert Segrave a Gentilman under a flat Marble.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch servid a late for the Parochie Chirch.

Syns the Suppression one (Beauforest) a great riche Man, dwelling in the Toun of Dorchestre, bought the Est part of the Chirch for 140. Poundes, and gave it to augment the Paroch Chirch.

The Toun of Dorchestre was sore defacid by the Danes. Of old tyme it was much larger in Building then it is now. There was a Parochie Chirch a litle by South from the Abbay Chirch. And another Paroch Chirch more South above it. There was the 3. Paroch Chirch by South Weste.

In the Closis and Feeldes that lye Southly on the Toun that now standith be founde Numismata Romanorum of Gold, Silver, and Brasse.

The Bisshop's Palace, as it saide ther, was at the Toune's End by North West, wher it appere Fundations of old Buildinges: and there as yet be kept the Courtes.

The Ryver of Tame cummith first by the Est Ende of the Toune: and then by the South side passing thoroug a very faire Bridge of Stone a litle witoute the Toune.



SEAL OF THE ABBEY.

ARMS IN DORCHESTER CHURCH,

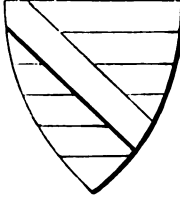
1. Edward I.



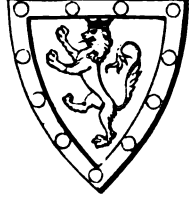
2. Edward of Caernarvon.



3. Lord Grey.



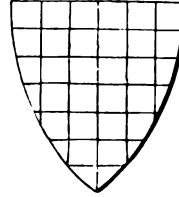
8. Earl of Cornwall.



6. Earl of Lancaster.



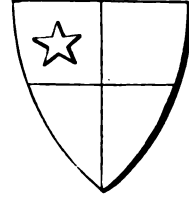
7. Earl Warren.



10. The Earl Marshal.



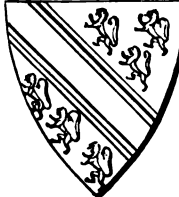
11. Earl of Oxford.



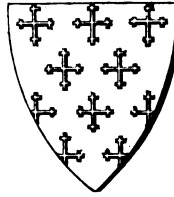
13. Earl of Arundel.



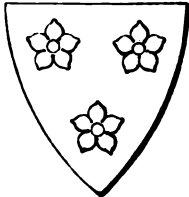
14. Earl of Hereford.



16.



18. Lord Bardolf.



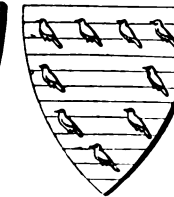
19. Lord Segreue.



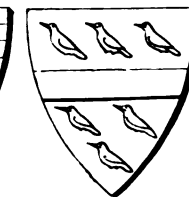
20. Earl of Salisbury.



21. Earl of Pembroke.



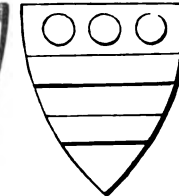
22. W. Beauchamp.



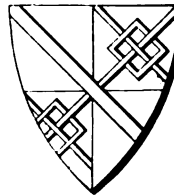
24. France.



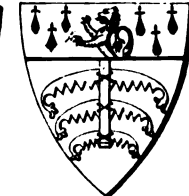
25. Lord Wake.



26. Despencer.

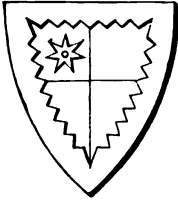


27. Earl of Ulster.

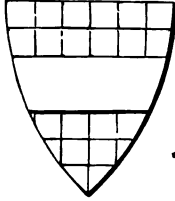


FROM LEGH'S NOTE BOOK, A.D. 1574.

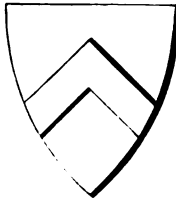
28. Hugh De Vere.



29. Lord Clifford.



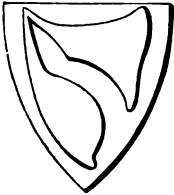
30. Lord Tyes.



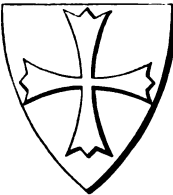
31. Segrave (?)



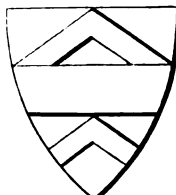
33. Lord Hastings.



34. Lord Latymer.



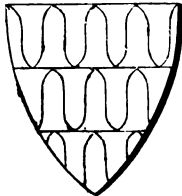
35. Lord Fitz Walter.



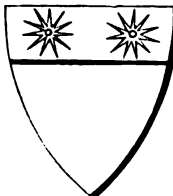
36. Queen Eleanor.



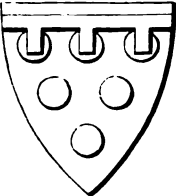
37. Earl of Derby.



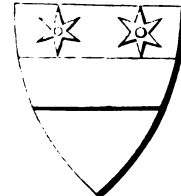
38. John de St. John.



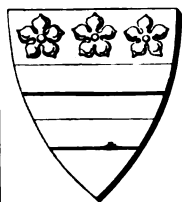
39. John le Piecye.



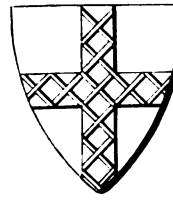
41. Miles de Hastynge.



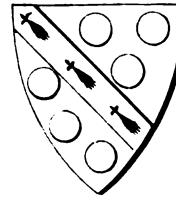
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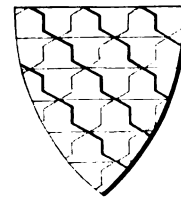
45. Robert de Verdun.



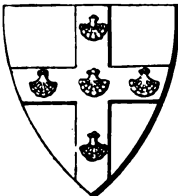
44.



45. Ferrers.



46. Rauf Bygod.



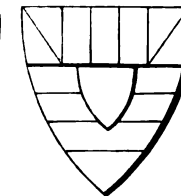
47. John de Lacy.

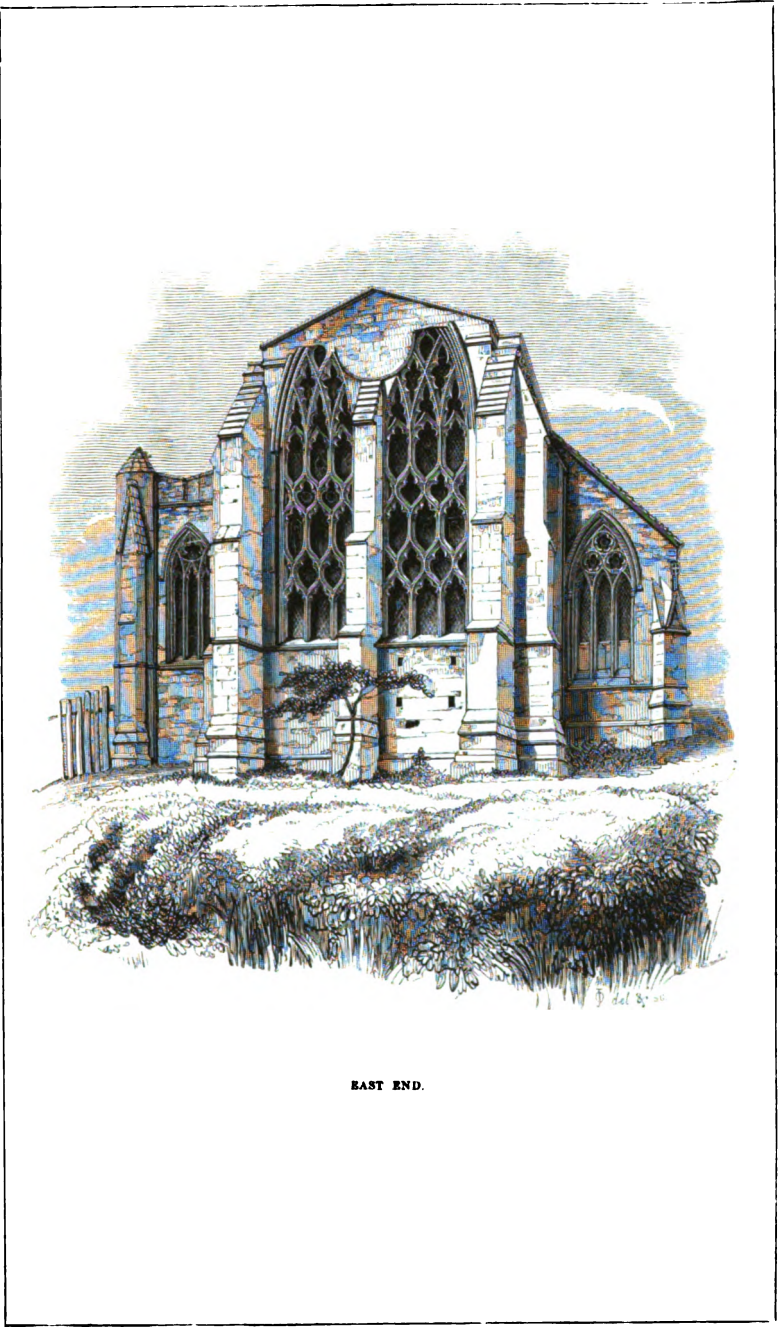


48. De Clare.

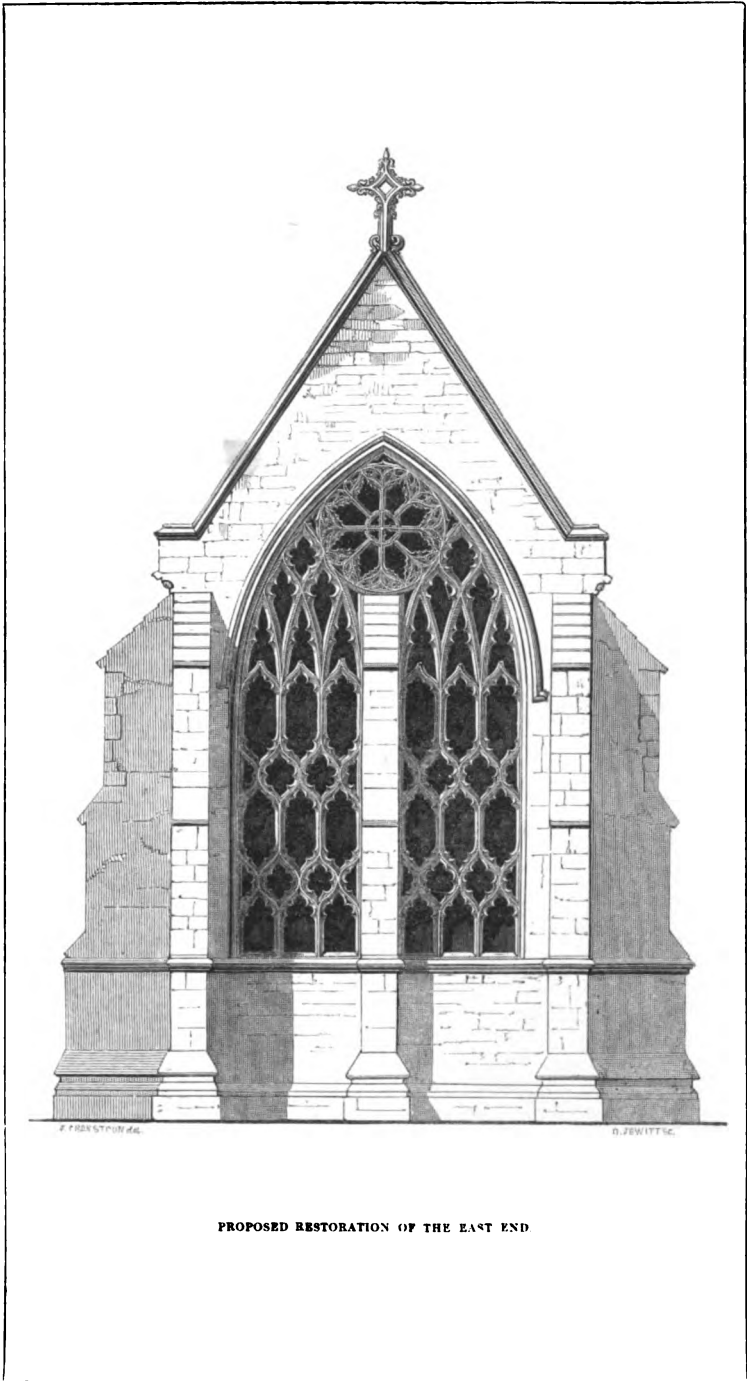


51. Roger Mortimer.





EAST END.



PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE EAST END

PROPOSED RESTORATION
OF
DORCHESTER ABBEY CHURCH.

THE Committee of the Oxford Architectural Society in issuing a second circular on this subject have to announce that, acting with the full concurrence of the Vicar and Churchwardens, they have decided upon commencing the Restoration immediately after the Long Vacation.

A sufficient sum has been already raised to restore the South Window of the Chancel with the Sedilia and Piscina underneath it: and it is hoped that many persons will be induced to come forward and contribute when they see the work fairly begun.

Though considerable encouragement has been given to the efforts of the Committee, they cannot help feeling that very much remains to be accomplished, and that the support of the Public is indispensably necessary to carry out the Restorations that have been proposed. And they wish to impress upon the Members of the Society that they look to their individual exertions for the success of a design they are all partakers in. They would request them to do all in their power to publish the facts of the case, and to raise Subscriptions from those of their acquaintances and friends who may feel an interest in Church Restoration.

It is intended, in the second place, to raise the Eastern Gable to its original pitch, and to renew the magnificent East Window, the head of which has been destroyed with the lowering of the Gable; and afterwards to restore

the remainder of the Chancel, as funds may admit. But the Committee feel a strong anxiety that the effort they are now making should not be confined to one portion of the Building, and that they may have the satisfaction of seeing the Abbey Church of Dorchester entirely rescued from its present state of neglect. And, as the sum required to effect this most desirable object—though large—is not greater than the interest which attaches to the Edifice may lead them reasonably to hope for, they trust that their exertions will be so seconded, that they may eventually be enabled to complete the whole Restoration.

OXFORD, MAY 28TH, 1845.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE.

I. The South Window of the Chancel, with the Sedilia and Piscina, £160.

II. The remainder of the Chancel, including a new Roof, £380.

III. South Aisle, Porch, Turret, etc., £255.

IV. The North Aisle, £25.

V. New Seats, Pulpit, etc., £650.

VI. New Roofs to Nave and Aisles, £2,500.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RESTORATION OF
DORCHESTER CHURCH.

	£.	s.	d.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford - - - - -	5	0	0
The Marquis of Northampton - - - - -	5	0	0
General Burrows - - - - -	30	0	0
The Rev. the President of Trinity College - - - - -	5	0	0
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, <i>President</i> - - - - -	5	0	0
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College - - - - -	3	0	0
Rev. Dr. Barnes, Ch. Ch. - - - - -	1	0	0
Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D. Ch. Ch. - - - - -	1	0	0
Rev. R. Hussey, B.D. Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History - - - - -	5	0	0
Rev. W. W. Woolcombe, M.A. Exeter Coll. - - - - -	0	10	0
Rev. H. P. Guillemard, B.D. Trinity College - - - - -	5	0	0
Rev. M. J. Green, M.A. Lincoln College - - - - -	3	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Rev. C. Marriott, M.A. Oriol College	-	-	1 0 0
Rev. J. E. Sewell, M.A. New College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. R. E. Duker, M.A. Christ Church	-	-	1 0 0
Rev. T. W. Weare, M.A. Ch. Ch.	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. Edw. Dean, D.C.L. All Souls' College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. William Palmer, M.A. Magdalene College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. F. M. Knollis, M.A. Fellow and Dean of Magdalene College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. W. G. Henderson, M.A. Magdalene College	-	-	2 12 6
Rev. Henry Harris, M.A. Magdalene College	-	-	0 10 0
Rev. J. B. Maude, M.A. Queen's College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. J. B. Mozeley, M.A. Magdalene College	-	-	1 0 0
Rev. J. A. Hessey, B.D. St. John's College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. F. Bulley, B.D. Magdalene College	-	-	1 0 0
Rev. J. R. Bloxam, B.D. Magdalene College	-	-	1 0 0
Rev. F. Poynder, Charter House	-	-	10 0 0
Rev. W. Tufnell, M.A. Broad Hinton, Wilts	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. R. W. Church, M.A. Oriol College	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. T. Chamberlain, M.A. Christ Church	-	-	2 2 0
Rev. B. Jowett, M.A. Balliol	-	-	1 1 0
Rev. L. Woolcombe, M.A. Exeter College	-	-	0 10 6
M. R. S.	-	-	6 0 0
Wm. Trevor Parkins, Esq. Merton College	-	-	10 0 0
E. A. Freeman, Esq. B.A. Trinity College	-	-	2 0 0
Per Hon. G. F. Boyle, Christ Church	-	-	6 0 0
J. H. Parker, Esq.	-	-	5 0 0
S. W. Wayte, Esq. M.A. Trinity College	-	-	5 0 0
W. P. Neville, Esq. Trinity College	-	-	1 0 0
W. B. Jones, Esq. B.A. ditto	-	-	2 0 0
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Edwin Palmer, Esq. Balliol College	-	-	1 1 0
Brownlow Poulter, Esq. New College	-	-	0 5 0
C. Saltren Willett, Esq. Oriol College	-	-	0 10 0
R. Wilbraham, jun. Esq. Rode-Heath, Lawton, Cheshire	-	-	1 0 0

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S. P. Rooke, Esq. Oriel College	-	-	2 0 0
F. V. Walker, Esq. Trinity Hall, Cambridge	-	-	1 0 0
Sir John Gibbons, Bart. Balliol College	-	-	1 1 0
Alfred Pott, Esq. B.A. Magdalene College	-	-	1 0 0
John Rigaud, Esq. B.A. Magdalene College	-	-	0 5 0
J. E. Millard, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	1 0 0
W. D. Macray, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	0 5 0
R. F. Hessey, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	0 5 0
Edm. Coffin, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	0 5 0
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C. M. Robins, Esq. Oriel College	-	-	1 1 0
J. Conington, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	0 10 0
E. G. Moon, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	0 5 0
T. Keble, Esq. Magdalene College	-	-	0 5 0
Goldwin Smith, Esq. B.A. Magdalene College	-	-	0 10 0
J. Monins, Esq. Ringwall Rectory, Kent	-	-	1 1 0
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W. G. Mount, Esq. ditto	-	-	1 0 0
W. Spottiswoode, Esq. ditto	-	-	0 10 0
J. Erskine Paterson, Esq. ditto	-	-	0 10 0
G. Selater, Esq. ditto	-	-	0 10 0
H. P. Smith, Esq. ditto	-	-	0 10 0
F. Temple, Esq. B.A. ditto	-	-	1 1 0
T. Walrond, Esq. ditto	-	-	1 1 0
F. Gisborne, Esq. ditto	-	-	1 1 0
E. Walford, Esq. B.A. ditto	-	-	1 1 0
J. H. Markland, Esq. Bath	-	-	2 2 0
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			£189 12 3

Subscriptions may be paid at the Old Bank, Oxford, or to the account of J. L. Patterson, Esq. at Messrs. Coutts' and Co., Strand, London.

APPENDIX A.

CONTINUATION OF HERALDIC REMAINS.

IN the two plates which follow page 45, the coats of arms are numbered as they stand in the manuscript of Lee^a. The following is the account of the numbers omitted because of their similarity to others which are given; 23 and 49 as fig. 1, the ancient royal arms of England from King John A.D. 1199, to the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, A.D. 1337^b. Number 4 is the same coat as fig. 2, the arms of the heir apparent to the Crown during the same period^c. Numbers 9, 12, 15, 50, are omitted as being repetitions of fig. 5. The fact of the arms of Richard Plantagenet, king of the Romans, being five times repeated in Dorchester Church, is easily explained, by a reference to the list of his possessions page 48. Number 17 is a blank shield. Number 32, Robert de Tony, as mentioned page 46, is the same outline as fig. 33, Lord Hastings^d. Number 40 is a duplicate of fig. 3, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield Greys, Oxon. It is to be regretted that Lee in

^a The above is found to be the correct mode of spelling this Herald's name by a reference to authentic documents in the College of Arms, from which source the following particulars have been kindly communicated by T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A. Rouge Dragon. The County of Oxford in 1574 was visited by Richard Lee, who was Portcullis Pursuivant, and marshal and deputy to Robert Cooke, who was then Clarenceux King of Arms. Cooke was Clarenceux from 1567, till his death in 1592. Lee, who was Portcullis, as above mentioned, became Richmond Herald in 1585, and Clarenceux in 1594; in which latter office he died in 1597. He was succeeded as Clarenceux by the famous Camden.

^b See Brooke's Catalogue.

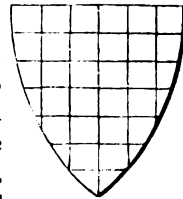
^c See Engravings of seals in Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England.

^d This latter Baron was one of the claimants of the crown of Scotland, the others being John Balliol and Robert Bruce. He claimed in right of his grandmother Ada, who was daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and lord of the manors of Merton and Pidington, Oxon., possessions that had appertained to the royal family of Scotland since the marriage of David I., before his accession, A.D. 1124, with Maud the widow of Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon.—Bp. Kennett, Par. Ant.

his note-book or "Gatherings of Oxfordshire," does not give any definite information as to the original disposition of the respective shields, but from the manuscript, which, being intended only for the Herald's private use, is very rude and hasty in its execution, it seems probable that the arms from number 1 to 16 inclusive, were tricked from the windows in the south aisle. From number 18 to 47 inclusive in one window, and from 48 to 51 inclusive in another window^c. With the exception of number 7, which has only been slightly noticed, page 41, those which can still be distinguished in the windows of Dorchester church have already been described, pp. 45—8 in their present order. This plan has been adapted for the convenience of persons visiting the church, and for the better preservation of these arms in the course of the proposed restoration. The others will now be described as they occur in the manuscript.

The seventh shield in the note-book of Lee, A.D. 1574, is one drawn smaller than the others, with the annexed outline, but the colours marked Or and *Sable*. This is presumed to be an inaccuracy for Or and *Azure*, as Mr. Winchell in his notes of the arms in Dorchester Church, A.D. 1622, gives Chequé Or and *Azure*, name Earl

7. Earl Warren. f. 1



Warren, which is the proper blazon of a small shield now remaining in the east window already noticed, page 41. John Earl of Warren and Surrey, was the son of William Earl of Warren and Surrey, by his second wife, Maud, widow of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and sister and co-heiress of Anselm Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. In 1240, being then five years of age, he succeeded his father in his dignities; in 1247 he married Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Count of March, and uterine sister of King Henry the Third; and in the following year, though he could not have been above

^c See also Wood's MS. E. I., where most of the arms from 18 to 47 inclusive are blazoned as being in the "south-east window" of the chancel, which still contains Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 47. The remaining thirteen have disappeared, and their place has been supplied by others from the south aisle of the chancel.

^f Poem of Carl., Roll of Ed. II. * Arms borne by heroes of Car-laverock in June, A.D. 1300. † Arms of Barons who signed the letter to the Pope in February, 1301.

thirteen years of age, he is said to have attended the parliament which met at London on the octaves of the Purification. (Notes on Carl.) This Earl by a special instrument bearing date at **Creyndone**^s in 54 Henry III. (A.D. 1270.) obliged himself to come to Prince Edward into the king's court, and stand to the judgment thereof for the offence lately by him committed against Sir Alan la Zouch, and Sir Roger his son at Westminster^h. Notwithstanding this and like instances of turbulence, he was greatly esteemed by King Edward the First, and in the year 1296, was made guardian of the kingdom of Scotland^l. According to the register of the priory of Lewes, the Earl departed this life on the 27th of September, 1304, having, says Dugdale, been Earl of Surrey no less than fifty-four years, though as he succeeded his father in 1240, it is evident he must have borne that title sixty-four years. He was buried in the quire of the abbey of Lewes. By his wife Alice le Brun, who died on the 9th of Feb. 1291, the Earl Warren had issue William, whose posthumous son and heir John, succeeded his grandfather in his honours; Alianor, who married Henry, Lord Percy, and Isabel, wife of John Balliol, King of Scotland. (Notes on Carl.)

Or, a lion rampant Gules. This coat is attributed to Sire de la Pole in the Roll of Edward II., as well as in that of Edward III. Mr. Winchell assigns to it the name of Carlton Lord Powis, who obtained these arms by marriage. "John de Charlton, by the gift of Edward II., married Hawise, the sister and heir of Griffin ap

^s Sire de la Pole.



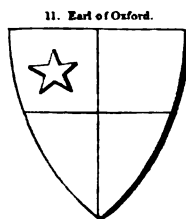
^s The manor of Long Crendon was anciently the property of the Giffards, earls of Buckingham, who had a seat there; Crendon Park is mentioned in the survey of Domesday. The manor passed by female descent to the noble families of Marshall and Warren, and was afterwards divided into three parts among their co-heirs; these became distinct manors. One of them having been in the family of Bohun (fig. 14.), became vested in the crown, and was given to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in 1478: another became the property of All Souls' College, in Oxford: the third manor was in the Mortimers (fig. 51.); Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, gave it in exchange for other lands in the year 1357, to Sir William Ferrars, of the Groby family.—*Lysons' Bucks.*

^h Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 78, where will be found a full account of the disputes of Earl Warren with Henry de Lacy, afterwards Earl of Lincoln, and Sir Alan la Zouch.

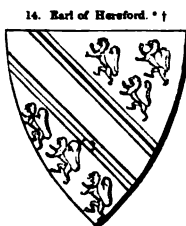
^l Lingard, sub ann.

Owen, otherwise called Griffin de la Pole, by reason of his residence at Pole, commonly called Welsh Pole, in the county of Montgomery, and amongst other lands in her right possessed the lordship of Powis. Departed this life 27th of Edward III., having been summoned to Parliament from 7th of Edward II. to the year of his decease^l." The above arms are quite different from those borne by De la Pole of Ewelme, Duke of Suffolk in the reign of Henry VI.

Quarterly Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Argent. "Robert de Vere, the third of that name, son and heir of Robert the second, was, after the death of his father, A.D. 1295, the sixth Earl of Oxford, Lord Bulbec, Sandford, and Great Chamberlain of England, and was called "the good Earl of Oxford." He was sent by King Edward the First into Aquitaine with an army to relieve his people against the French. He married Margaret, daughter of Roger Lord Mortimer, and sister of Roger, first Earl of March, died without issue in the year 1331, and was buried at Colne in Essex^k."



Azure, a bend Argent, cotised Or, between six lions rampant of the third^l—Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, succeeded his father, of the same name, in these honours, A.D. 1298, and being of full age did homage and obtained livery of his lands. He is described by the poet of Car-laverock as "a rich and elegant young man." He married Elizabeth Plantagenet, widow of the Count of Holland, and seventh daughter of King Edward the First. At the battle of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, on the 16th of March, 1322, he was slain in the attempt to pass over the bridge by a soldier who was beneath it running a lance through his body, being then forty-five years of age.

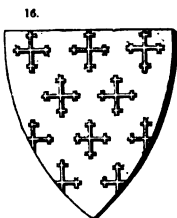


^l Banks' Extinct Peerage, vol. ii. p. 85. See also Dugd. Bar., vol. ii. p. 71.

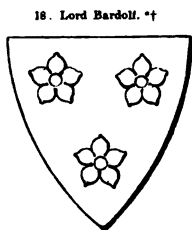
^k Brook's Catalogue, p. 171.

[†] Poem of Carl., Roll of Edw. II, and the Earl's seal in 1301.

Gules, crusilly Or. In a "Brief of the Genealoges of sundry nobell and famous houses, whereof Sir Henry Carey, Baron of Hunsdon, &c. is lineally descended," written about the time of Hen. VIII., this coat is ascribed to "Rohan Lord of Warwike who lived in the rayn of Kinge Allured." It occurs in the Carey quarterings, and also in the Warwick roll, impaled with that of Warwick^m. The arms borne by Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, at the siege of Carlaverock, and used by him on his seal attached to the letter of the Barons in 1301, are Gules, crusilly a fess Or; according to the present mode of blazoning, Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets Or. This latter coat is mentioned by Anthony à Wood, as existing in Dorchester Church, A.D. 1657.



Azure, three cinquefoils Orⁿ. "Hugh Bardolf, a man of great appearance, rich, valiant, and courteous." His ancestors had been possessed of baronial rank by tenure of the Lordship of Bradwell in Suffolk from the reign of Henry the Second, and that of Wermegay in Norfolk, was acquired by the marriage of his great grandfather Doun Bardolf, with Beatrix, the daughter and heiress of William de Warren. Upon the death of his father William de Bardolf in 1290^p those lands devolved upon him, and from his being stated to have been forty years of age at the decease of his mother, Julian, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Gourney in the 23rd of Edw. I., he was probably born about the year 1255. In June 1294 Hugh de Bardolf was summoned to attend a great Council on the affairs of the realm, and afterwards accompanied the King into Gascony. He was summoned to parliament from Feb. 6th, 27th Edw. I. 1299, to June 2nd, 32 Edw. I. 1305. In the year last mentioned he departed this life, leaving issue by his wife Isabel, Thomas, his son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, and



^m Archives of the College of Arms.

ⁿ Poem of Carl, Roll of Ed. II., and the seal of this Baron.

^o Translation of the "Siege of Carlaverock."

^p Esch. 18 Ed. I.

William a younger son. The Barony of Bardolf continued in the said Thomas and his male descendants until the reign of Hen. IV. when it became forfeited by the attainder of Thomas the last Baron, who left two daughters his coheirs; Anne, who married first Sir William Clifford, and secondly Sir Reginald Cobham; and Joan, who became the wife of Sir William Philip, K. G., sometimes called Lord Bardolf. (Notes on Carl.⁹) One of the cinquefoils of the above coat is still preserved among some fragments of painted glass belonging to Dorchester Church.

Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, John de Segrave. "With the Constable, the Earl of Hereford, was Nicholas de Segrave, whom nature had adorned in body and enriched in heart. He had a valiant father, who wholly abandoned the garbs, and assumed the lion^r, and who taught his children to imitate the brave, and to associate with the nobles. Nicholas used his father's banner with a red label; by his brother John, who was the eldest, it was borne entire. The father had by his wife five sons, who were valiant, bold, and courageous knights. The banner of the eldest, whom the Earl Marshal had sent to execute his duties because he could not come, was sable with a silver lion rampant, crowned with fine gold."



Nicholas used his father's banner with a red label; by his brother John, who was the eldest, it was borne entire. The father had by his wife five sons, who were valiant, bold, and courageous knights. The banner of the eldest, whom the Earl Marshal had sent to execute his duties because he could not come, was sable with a silver lion rampant, crowned with fine gold."

Nicholas de Segrave, the father of these Barons, died in the 23rd of Edw. I., leaving, as the Poem truly states, five sons. John the eldest, who was then thirty-nine years of age; Simon, who for "diverse trespasses and offences" was in prison in the 35th of Edw. I.; Nicholas, so highly commended in the above extract from the poem; Henry and Geoffrey, both of whom were living and of full age in the 35th of Edw. I.⁸

⁹ See also Bp. Kennett, Par. Ant., vol. i. p. 546, by which it appears that this family possessed Holton, Oxon., from 10 Edw. III. till 6 Hen. IV. This passage is quoted in the Historical Notices of Holton in the Guide to Architectural Antiq., Deanery of Cuddesden.

^r Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, states that the ancient arms of Segrave were Sable, three garbs Argent, banded Gules, but that they afterwards assumed Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. The arms on the seal of Ino de Segrave, are a lion rampant crowned; and on each side of the shield is a garb. Notes on Carl., p. 125. See also the Roll of Hen. III. by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

⁸ Townsend's MS. Collections for Dugdale, quoted by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

In the 25th of Edw. I., John de Segrave was, by indenture, retained to serve Roger le Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, and in consequence of this connexion, as it would seem, was appointed by that nobleman to act for him as Earl Marshal on the 12th of August, 1297¹, and again at the siege of Carlaverock. He departed this life A.D. 1325, leaving John de Segrave his grandson, son of his eldest son Stephen, his heir, who added to the honours of his ancestors in an unprecedented manner, by marrying Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, Marshal of England, younger son of King Edward the First by Queen Margaret of France.

Nicholas, the younger of the two brothers at Carlaverock, in the following year signed the letter to the Pope with the title "Lord of Stowe," and in 1308 was appointed to the office of Earl Marshal².

Azure, six lioncels Or^v. William, sur-named Longespee, (Willielmus de Longa spatha), from the long sword which he usually wore, was base son of King Henry the Second, by the fair lady Rosamond Clifford. He attained to the Earldom of Rosmar and Salisbury, as the inheritance of his wife Ela, by the gift of his half brother King Richard the First. Departed this life the 7th of March, A.D. 1226, and was buried at the "New Church of Salisbury^x," about a mile distant from his castle, where was erected to his memory the tomb so frequently engraved^y with six lions rampant carved on his shield. He had four sons and five daughters, of whom Ela the second was married, first, to Thomas Earl of Warwick, secondly, to Philip Basset, of Headington, Oxon. His eldest son William, who is commonly called Earl of Salisbury, but erroneously, says Dugdale, because he had never right done him in regard of his claim to that Earldom^z, took to wife Idonea, daughter and heiress of

30. Earl of Salisbury.



¹ Federa N. E., vol. i. p. 872, quoted by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

² Notes on Carlaverock.

^v Rolls of Hen. III. and Edw. II., edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

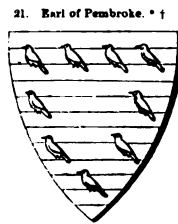
^x M. West, sub an. 1226, quoted by Dugdale.

^y Stothard's Monumental Effigies, Sandford's Geneal. Hist., &c.

^z His father, William Earl of Salisbury, in the latter end of his life, went out of the realm without the king's leave, for which offence his

Richard de Camvill, lord of Bicester, Middleton, &c. "This William gave to the canons of Berncester, (vulgo Bisseter,) in com. Oxon, for the health of the souls of his father and mother, and of his own soul, all his lands in Wrechwyck, with his wood called Gravenhull; as also certain arable ground called Coubrugge, and pasturage for fifty beasts at Erdington^a." He became a renowned crusader, and A.D. 1250, on his way from Damietta to Cairo, meeting with a troop of Saracens, he gave them battle, and fell fighting most valiantly, having the hard fate to be overpowered by numbers. He was honourably entombed by the Soldan of Babylon, and his remains were afterwards removed to the church of the Holy Cross at Acres. William Longespee, son of the last mentioned, being lord of the manors of Bicester and Middleton, married Maud, (daughter of Walter Lord Clifford,) who was, A.D. 1283, the foundress of a cell in Oxford, afterwards called Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College^b. This William Longespee the third^c departed this life A.D. 1257, in the flower of his youth, leaving a daughter and coheir, Margaret, married to Henry Lacy, the renowned Earl of Lincoln, whose daughter Alice and sole heiress was married to Thomas Earl of Lancaster (fig. 6.), son of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback^d.

Barry, Argent and Azure, an Orle of martlets Gules^e. Aymer de Valence was the third son of William de Valence, who was created Earl of Pembroke by his uterine brother King Henry the Third. He was born about 1280, and succeeded his father in his honours on the 13th of June, 1296; both of his elder brothers having previously



castle, town, and Earldom of Salisbury, were seized and retained in the crown, as appeared by an inquisition taken in the 15th Edw. III. Bp. Kennett, Par. Ant. sub an. 1239.

^a The original of this deed had a seal appending, with six lions rampant on an embossed shield, and on the reverse a long sword sheathed. Par. Ant., sub an. 1234. Erdington was in Berks; Par. Ant., vol. i. p. 385.

^b Bp. Kennett, sub an. 1254.

^c His common seal, probably assumed in token of his father's valour, was a sword pendant between two Saracens' heads.

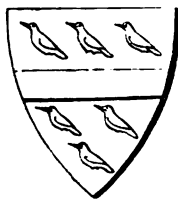
^d The foregoing account is chiefly extracted from Dugdale's Baronage, with additions from Bp. Kennett.

^e Roll of Edw. II., Poem of Carl., seal of the Earl, A.D. 1301, and the arms on his tomb.

died without issue. The earliest notice of him which is recorded is that on the 26th of January, 25 Edw. I. 1297, he was summoned to parliament as a Baron, though, according to modern opinions on the subject, he was not fully entitled to the Earldom of Pembroke, nor was the title ever attributed to him in public records until the 6th of November, 1 Edw. II., 1307. He departed this life in France, A.D. 1324, his body was conveyed to England and buried in the abbey of Westminster, where a beautiful tomb was erected to his memory^f. He left no issue, and the Earldom of Pembroke passed to the heirs of his sister Isabel, married to John, Baron Hastings. See p. 47.

Gules, a fess between six martlets Or &.

Bl. W. Beauchamp. * †



Walter de Beauchamp was a younger son of William Beauchamp of Elmley, by Isabel sister and heiress of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick. His father, by his will dated in 1268, bequeathed to him cc marks, he being then signed with the cross for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land on the behalf of both his parents. In the 56th of Hen. III. he purchased from Peter Fitzherbert a moiety of the manor of Alcester in the county of Warwick. "A Knight, according to my opinion, one of the best of the whole, if he had not been too rash and daring; but you will never hear any one speak of a Seneschal that has not a *but*^h." He departed this life on the 16th of February, 1303, and was buried in the Grey Friars, near Smithfield in London. He married Alice daughter of ——— Tony, by whom he had three sons: Walter; William; who both appear to have died without issue; and Giles. Walter, their son and heir, was repeatedly summoned to the field, but the first person who sat in parliament after the

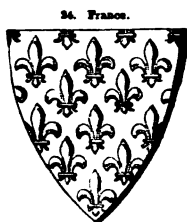
See Blore's *Monumental Remains*, Part IV., and Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*. Aymer Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was lord of the hundred and a portion of the town of Bampton, *Oxon.*, and joint lord of Ashendon-cum-Pollecott, *Bucks.* Parl. Writs, vol. ii. div. 3, p. 1546.

* Poem of Carl. Roll of Edw. II., and seal, 1301, from which the above birds are copied.

^h Translation of the "Siege of Carlaverock" by Sir N. H. Nicolas, who explains the term Seneschal as meaning steward of the Royal Household, which office was held by W. Beauchamp as late as the 8th of October, 1302.

death of the Seneschal, was Sir John Beauchamp, the great grandson of the above-named Giles, who was created Lord Beauchamp of Powyck by Henry the Sixth¹.

Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis Or. The royal arms of France. Many are the conjectures which may be formed to account for the depicting of this shield in one of the windows of Dorchester Church, where, according to Lee's manuscript it was to be seen A.D. 1574, beside the royal arms of England². It is possible that the Abbot



and Canons of Dorchester intended hereby to honour the memory of Eleanor of Provence, wife of Hen. III., and mother of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, or again of Blanch of Artois, second wife of Edmund Crouchback, and mother of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. See page 46. The ground for a more probable conjecture cannot be better stated than in the words of Hume, who, in reference to the mediation of the Pope between the English and French monarchs, thus writes: "He brought them to agree that their union should be cemented by a double marriage; that of Edward himself who was now a widower, with Margaret, Philip's sister, and that of the prince of Wales with Isabella, daughter of that monarch¹." If then this shield was coeval with the general architecture of the church, which is Early Decorated, it was put up in honour of Queen Margaret; if with the eastern extremity of the chancel, which is somewhat later, it must be attributed to Queen Isabella, in whose right her son Edward the Third afterwards laid claim to the crown of France, and accordingly (A.D. 1337) quartered the arms with those of England. In confirmation of this latter supposition it should be remembered that Queen Isabella had a special connexion with these parts, which would make it the more proper for the Abbot and Convent of Dorchester to honour her for her exalted station, at the same time they might deplore the failings of her personal character, for on the 22nd of April, 1317, King Edward the Second granted

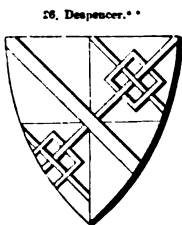
¹ Notes on Carlaverock.

² In the plates following, p. 45. no. 23. is omitted as being the same outline as fig. 1.

¹ Sub an. 1298, from Rymer, vol. ii. p. 817.

to his Queen the castle and honour of Wallingford, as also the honour of St. Walery to hold during life ^m.

Quarterly Argent and Gules; the second and third quarters fretty Or: over all a bend Sableⁿ. Hugh le Despencer (senior) was the eldest son of the celebrated Justiciary of England, in the reign of Henry III., and succeeded his father in 1265, when he was about twenty-nine years of age. On the 26th of September, 1300, he was with



others appointed Ambassador to the Pope^o, which seems to account for his not signing the letter of the Baron in Feb. 1301. In the year 1313, upon the death of Piers de Gaveston, the barony of St. Walery was granted by Edward the Second to Hugh Despencer, senior, who accordingly obtained a charter for the manor and park of Beckley, to be held upon the same services as Edmund Earl of Cornwall had performed for them^p. Hugh Despencer, in consequence of the affection of Edward the Second for his eldest son, of the same name, was, in the fifteenth year of that monarch's reign, the 10th of May, 1322, created Earl of Winchester, but soon afterwards fell a victim to the mad ambition of his son. Upon Prince Edward's arrival at Bristol, of which place the Earl of Winchester was governor, the garrison rebelled against his authority, and he was brought before the Prince, who instantly condemned him to be drawn, beheaded, and afterwards hanged on a gibbet. This sentence was executed in the sight of the King, as well as of the Earl's own son, on the 9th of October, 1326, he being then nearly ninety years old. Hugh le Despencer the younger, who bore the above arms, with a label, was executed a few weeks after his father, and left issue by Eleanor, daughter and co-heir to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the King's niece, two sons, Hugh, who died without issue, and Edward, both of whom were summoned to parliament. Thomas Lord Despencer, son of the said Edward, obtained a reversal of the

^m Bp. Kennett's Par. Ant., sub anno. The above arms having been assumed by the Kings of England, were changed by King Charles the Sixth of France from semée to three fleurs-de-lis, but these again were assumed by King Henry the Fifth of England, and continued to be borne by his successors till the union with Ireland in 1801.

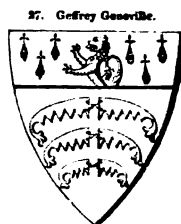
^o Poem of Carl., Roll of Edward II.

^p Fœdera N. E., vol. i. p. 922.

^r Kennett, sub anno.

attainder of his grandfather, and of the Earl of Winchester in 1397, in which year he was created Earl of Gloucester⁹.

Azure, three barnacles Or; on a chief Ermine a demi-lion rampant Gules. This, being one of the most perfect coats now remaining in Dorchester church, has been already noticed, but is again introduced in this place for the sake of adding a few particulars respecting the coat itself, and the person by whom it was borne. The lines which



in the plate following, page 45, appear down the middle of the shield would be better omitted, as in the annexed engraving, because they only indicate the leading of the glass which is not shewn in any other instance. In the original, the Ermine spots have disappeared from the chief, but they are distinctly marked in the manuscript of Lee. The barnacles^r have been carefully copied from the glass; the lines which cross each other diagonally in the centre, will be also found represented in a coat of "Geneville," in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. In the Roll of Hen. III., A.D. 1240—1245, are these blazons.

Simon de Genevill, noir, a trois breys^r d'or, au chief d'argente ung demi lion de goules.

Geffrey de Genevile, d'azure, a trois breys d'or, au chief d'ermyne ung demy lion de goules.

Although Geffrey Genevile, Lord of Trim and Meth, in Ireland, was closely connected in various ways with the De Lacys and De Burghs, Earls of Ulster, and is sometimes called by that title^t, it is not quite clear that it properly belonged to him.

⁹ Notes on Carlavrock.

^r These were placed on the noses of horses to make them quiet, while undergoing any operation for the improvement either of their health or appearance, a purpose answered in modern days by a much less picturesque instrument called "the twitch." Barnacles were therefore most appropriate devices in the ages of "Chevalerie" when the "Chevalier" was often obliged to be his own groom and farrier, but at all times carefully superintended the management of the steed who shared his exploits, and upon whose condition and courage so much depended, both in the field and the tournament. See Holmes's "Academy of Armory," bk. iii. c. 7.

^s Breys are barnacles for a horse's nose. Cotgrave quoted by Sir N. H. Nicolas in notes to his edition of the Roll. London, Pickering, 1829.

^t In a manuscript in Sir William Dugdale's own handwriting preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, and supposed to contain some of his collections for the Baronage, is the following, with the above arms, fig. 27, painted in the margin,

Temp. E. I.

"Geffrey Genevill Earle of Ulster, Lo. of Meth and Midden married

In the annals of Ireland from an ancient manuscript at the end of the Magna Britannia, are the following particulars relating to this individual :—

A.D. 1240, Walter de Lacy Lord of Meth, died this year in England, leaving two daughters to inherit ; of whom the first was married to Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second to Geoffrey de Genevile.

A.D. 1273. The Lord Geoffrey de Genevile returned from the Holy Land and was made Justiciary of Ireland.

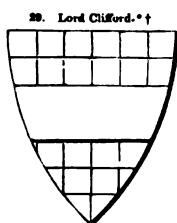
A.D. 1276. Robert de Clifford was made Justiciary of Ireland upon the surrender of Geoffrey de Genevile.

A.D. 1302. Maud Lacy the wife of Lord Geoffrey de Genevile died.

A.D. 1308. This year on the Eve of SS. Simon and Jude, the Lord Roger de Mortimer and his lady, the right heir of Meth, the daughter of the Lord Peter, son of the Lord Geoffrey Genevile, arrived in Ireland. As soon as they landed they took possession of Meth, the Lord Geoffrey Genevile giving it to them and entering himself in the Order of the Friars predicant at Trim, the morrow after S. Edward the Archbishop's day.

A.D. 1314. The Lord Geoffrey de Genevile, a friar, died the 12th of the kalends of November ; and was buried with his own order of friars predicant of Trim : he was also Lord of the Liberty of Meth.

Chequée, Or and Azure, a fess Gules^a. Robert de Clifford, eldest son of Roger de Clifford, who was slain A.D. 1280, in Wales, succeeded his grandfather A.D. 1286, being then twelve years of age. The Poet of Carlaverock thus sums up his merits. " If I were a young maiden, I would give him my heart and person, so great is his fame."



Maude, daughter and coheire of Gilbert Lacye Lo. of Methe and Middin in Ireland and E. of Ulster, was in her right Earle of Ulster, whose daughter and heire called Joane was married to Roger Mortimer E. of March. He likewise had issue John that had issue John a Fryer in a monastery which he built at Trim, and Maude married to William Brughe in her right Earle of Ulster." MS. Dugdale, No. 41. p. 44. See also page 25 of the same MS.

This account does not appear in the Baronage, probably because not sufficiently authenticated. See Dugd. Bar., vol. i., and Banks's Extinct Peerage, vol. i.

^a Poem of Carlaverock, the seal of this Baron, A.D. 1301, and Roll of Edw. II.

He was appointed governor of the castle of Carlaverock on its surrender, and his banner was planted on its battlements together with those of the King, the Earl of Hereford as Constable, and John Lord Segrave as supplying the place of the Earl Marshal on that occasion. Robert de Clifford was present with Aymer de Valence and other nobles at the death-bed of Edward the First, and received the dying monarch's injunctions to prevent the return of Piers de Gaveston. On the 31st of January 1308, he was constituted Earl Marshal, and the 25th of June 1314, fell in the battle of Bannockburn at the age of forty-five. His eldest son Roger, then fifteen years old, departed this life A.D. 1337. without issue, but from his second son Robert descended the baronial line of Clifford, which in the reign of Henry the Eighth was elevated to the Earldom of Cumberland^v.

Argent, a lion rampant Sable, quartering Gules, a castle triple towered Or. There is unhappily as much reason for noticing this shield among those which have been destroyed as among those which are now remaining. The corresponding coat in the south-east window of the Chancel has lost the first and fourth quarters, and among some fragments of painted glass belonging to Dorchester Church which have been carefully preserved with a view to their being if possible replaced, are two quarters containing gold coloured castles, precisely similar in outline to the above, (which were traced from the originals,) on a ground of ruby glass, but without any remains of the lions. There is no question that the annexed engraving is a correct representation as regards the relative position of the lions and castles in the coat which was existing A.D. 1574 and 1657, because it is so drawn by Lee^x, and blazoned as above by Anthony à Wood^y. It must however be acknowledged that this differs from the cotemporary seals of Queen Eleanor, where the castles occupy the first and fourth quarters^z; the lions the second and third; thus affording one of the best instances of *canting* or punning arms for Castile and Leon, while those of Dorchester church, which precisely cor-

26. Queen Eleanor.



^v Notes on Carlaverock.

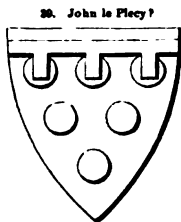
^x Wood's M.S. in Ashm. Mus. D. 14.

^y Ibid. E. I.

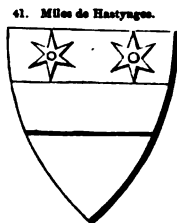
^z See Sandford's Genealogical Hist.

respond to those attributed to the King of Spain^a during the same period, would more readily suggest the appellation Leon and Castile.

Or, six torteaux with a label of three points Azure. The connexion of the family of Plecy, Plasey, Plessis or Plesssets with this neighbourhood, from A.D. 1240 to the year 1350, can be very clearly made out, as may be seen by a reference to the Historical Notices of Kidlington, in the Deanery of Woodstock^b, but the annexed coat has been assigned to John le Plecy only as a conjecture, formed from an early drawing, which however appears hardly consistent with the following cotemporary blazons. "Sire John de Plessis, d'argent ove six faux (i.e. voided) rondeletts de goules." Roll of Hen. III. A.D. 1240—5. "Oxsenfordeshire, Sire Hue de Plecy, de argent, a vj rouwels de goules. Sire Johan de Plecy, meisme les armes, a un label de Azure." Roll of Edw. II. 1308—1314. "Monsire de Plessis, port d'argent, a vj annulets gules." Roll of Edw. III. 1337—1350. Mr. Winchell, in the year 1622, seems to have considered the above coat as belonging to Courtney, Earl of Devon, whose family were closely connected with the neighbourhood of Dorchester in early times by possessions at Nuneham Courtney and elsewhere, but who bore only three torteaux. "Sire Hue de Courteny de or, a iij rondeus de goules, e un label de azure." Roll of Edw. II.^c



Or, a fess and in chief two mullets (of six points) Gules. "Oxsenfordeshire. Sire Miles de Hastynge, de or, a une fesse de goules, en le chef ij moles de goules." Roll of Edw. II. In the Visitation of Ox-fordshire, A.D. 1574, is mentioned a Sir Myles Hastings, of Delesforde, Worcester-



^a "Roi de Espayne" Archives of Queen's Coll. M.S. K. 18. p. 349.

^b Guide to Archit. Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, Part II. pp. 67, 68.

^c This blazon corresponds exactly with a coat (c. 1400) remaining in a south window of the Chancel of Wodesdon or Waddesdon church Bucks, where the Courtneys had lands as early as the time of King Richard the First. See Par. Ant., sub an. 1193.

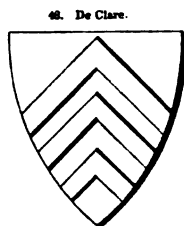
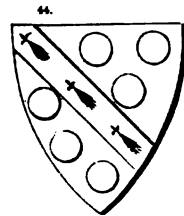
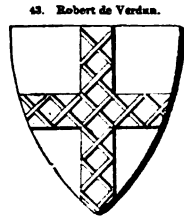
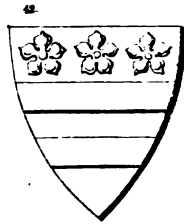
shire, from whom descended Sir Edward Hastings of Elford, Oxon, but the arms of the latter are stated to be, Or a maunch Gules, a crescent Sable for difference^d.

Or, two bars and in chief three cinquefoils Gules. A coat similar to this with the field *Argent* seems to appertain to Stokeyth or Stockwithe.

Argent, a cross Azure, fretty Or. "~~Clare-~~
~~wikschire.~~ Sire Robert de Verdun, de Argent, a une crois de Azure, frette de Or." Roll of Edw. II. Sir Theobald de Verdon, Lord of the Manor of Heth or Heath, Oxon., who on the 3rd of Feb. 1315, wedded to his second wife Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of the last Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, grand-daughter of King Edward the First^e, appears from the same Roll to have borne Or fretty Gules.

Gules, a bend Ermine between six bezants: *name*, Cought or Cowght. Glover's Ordinary^f. It is also found attributed to Sir Armoyn Coughte.

Or, three Chevronels Gules^g. Gilbert surnamed the Red during the lifetime of his father, Earl Richard, A.D. 1253, (47 Hen. III.,) espoused Alice daughter to Guy Earl of Angoulesme, then of very tender years, and niece to the King, who gave her five thousand marks portion. He came of age, A.D. 1263, the year after his father's decease, and sided shortly afterwards with Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, but at Lewes, in Sussex,



^d The Topographer, vol. v. p. 33.

^e Bp. Kennett, sub ann. 1315.

^f In Berry's Encycl. of Heraldry.

^g Rolls of Hen. III. and Edw. II. This coat is still to be seen in the painted glass of a trefoil-headed lancet window of the Church at Stanton St. John, which is probably to be accounted for by the connexion mentioned below of the three daughters of Gilbert the Red with this neighbourhood. See Guide to Arch. Antiquities, Deanery of Cuddesden.

being refused the custody of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, (fig. 5.) the chief of the prisoners he had taken in the battle, he was so offended that he contrived, with Roger de Mortimer, who had always stood firm to the royal party, the escape of Prince Edward. He was afterwards divorced from Alice, to whom, in consideration of her noble birth, he granted certain manors for her life, and married Joan of Acres^b, second daughter of King Edward the First (by Eleanor of Castile), who being eighteen years of age, became his bride at Westminster, on the 2nd of May, A.D. 1290.

In place of dower the King regranted the manors and castles which he had lately seized, upon the refusal of this Earl to accompany him to the help of Guy, Earl of Flanders, against the King of France^l. Among these possessions were the manors of Brickhill, Stukeley, Marlow, *Bucks*; Stamford, *Berks*; Caversham, *Oxon*. This Earl Gilbert died the 7th of Dec. 1295, and was buried in the Priory of Tewkesbury beside his father, leaving his wife a widow, and also issue by her, a son named Gilbert, then in his fifth year^j, and three daughters, who all became closely connected with these parts. Elianor, the eldest daughter, was afterwards married to Hugh le Despenser the younger. Margaret the second daughter was married first to Piers de Gaveston, who, A.D. 1308, received from King Edward the Second a grant in fee of the whole earldom of Cornwall, the honor of St. Walerie, with Beckley, the capital manor, and all other members, the town and honor of Wallingford, with the manors of Watlington and Bensington, and all other lands which Edmund Earl of Cornwall (see page 48.) held at the time of his death^k. The second husband of Margaret de Clare was Hugh de Audley, lord of the manor of Stratton Audley, near Bicester, who, in the 11th Ed. III., was created Earl of Gloucester. Elisabeth, the third daughter of Gilbert the Red, was married three several times, first to John de Burgh, son of Richard Earl of Ulster; secondly, to Theobald de Verdon, Lord of Heth, *Oxon.*; thirdly, to Sir Roger Damory

^b So called because born at Acres or Acon, formerly Ptolemais in the Holy Land.

^l Sandford's Genealogical Hist.

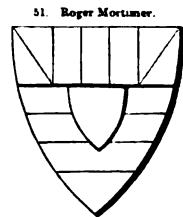
^j A.D. 1291. "Gilbert de Clare, son of Gilbert and the Lady Joan de Acon, was born on the 11th of May betimes in the morning."—Annals of Ireland, Camden's Britannia.

^k Par. Ant., sub anno.

of Blechingdon (uncle to Sir Richard Damory, lord of Bucknell), who upon the marriage had a grant from her uncle, King Edward II., A.D. 1319, of the manor of Holton, Oxon¹.

Within two years after the death of her first husband, Gilbert the Red, Joan of Acres "matched herself to a plain esquire called Ralph de Monthermer, clandestinely without the King her father's knowledge, whom afterwards she sent to her father, to receive the honour of knighthood. But when the King understood that she had so debased herself in marrying so meanly, being highly incensed, he caused all her castles and lands to be seized on, and sent her husband Monthermer to strait imprisonment in the castle of Bristol. Nevertheless, at length, through the mediation of that great prelate Anthony Beke, then Bishop of Durham, a reconciliation was made^m." Ralph Monthermer, accordingly, had livery of the lands of the Earl of Gloucester, and at the siege of Carlaverock, though "vested in his own ensigns," bore on his banner the arms of Clareⁿ. These temporary honours and possessions, on the decease of the Countess Joan in 1307, he surrendered to Gilbert de Clare, the son before mentioned, who fell in the battle of Bannockburn on the 24th June, 1314. Maud (de Burgh,) widow of this last Gilbert de Clare, among other lands, had assigned for her dowry the manor of Caversham, with certain lands in Burford, Nether Orton, and Heyford at the Bridge, together with the hundred of Chadlington, Oxon; Stanford, Berks; Great Marlow, Bucks. There being no issue, the great inheritance of Gilbert de Clare was shared among his three sisters, Eleanor, Margaret, and Elisabeth^o.

Barry, Or and Azure, a chief paly, the corners gyronny; an inescutcheon Argent. Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, Herefordshire, who succeeded his father Ralph 31 Hen. III., for his loyalty and faithful services at the battle of Evesham and elsewhere, had, on the 27th Oct. 49 Hen. III., a grant of the whole Earldom



¹ Sandford's General Hist., and Bp. Kennett. See also Historical Notices of Holton and List of Rectors, Guide to Archit. Antiqu., part III.

^m Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 215.

ⁿ Notes on Carlaverock.

^o Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 217.

and honor of Oxford, and all other lands of Robert de Vere then Earl of Oxford (except the manor of Flete), at that time forfeited for taking part with Montfort Earl of Leicester. This loyal and distinguished Baron departed this life the 10th Edw. I., and was buried in the abbey of Wigmore, to which his family were great benefactors, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, who being mortally wounded in a battle with the Welsh at Buelt, and dying of his hurts in Wigmore castle, was also buried in the same abbey. His widow Margaret, daughter of Sir William de Fendles, a Spaniard, and kinswoman to Queen Eleanor, among other large possessions allotted for her dowry, had the third part of the manor in Crendon, in com. Bucks^p. The wardship of his eldest son Roger, at this time (A.D. 1303.) sixteen years old, was assigned to Piers de Gaveston. This Roger Mortimer shortly afterwards took to wife Joan the daughter of Peter de Genevill, son of Geoffrey de Genevill (fig. 27), Lord of Trim in Ireland. In the 10th Edw. II. he was made Justiciary of Ireland. About the year 1319, in aid of Sir John de Cherleton, (fig. 8,) Knight, (Lord Powis in right of Hawyse his wife,) he armed himself and his followers against Griffin, uncle to Hawyse, who had invaded Powys' land and done excessive spoil there, and after much toil and trouble compelled Griffin to submit, whereupon the said John and Hawyse did peaceably enjoy that territory^q. He was afterwards created Earl of March, but in the 4th of Edw. III., on the eve of St. Andrew, A.D. 1330, this great and unhappy man was hanged at the common gallows called the Elms, near Smithfield, in London; upon whose fall several persons were restored to their lands, and released of those forfeitures imposed on them by that Earl; among others, Sir Eubulo le Strange and Alice his wife had lands restored to them at Bicester, Middleton, *Oxon*, and elsewhere, to the value of 1200 marks^r.

The arms of Mortimer, a family whose honours suffered as it were an eclipse by the disgraceful end of the first Earl of March, but afterwards shone forth with wonted splendour, are

^p Bp. Kennett, sub an. 1303, and Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 143. b.

^q Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 145.

^r Bp. Kennett, Par. Ant., vol. ii. p. 20.

the last of those which are tricked in the note book of Lee, from the *windows* of Dorchester Church*. Before passing from these interesting memorials of the English nobility in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, to a consideration of the arms on the monuments, it will be proper to mention the relation which Dorchester bears to two members of the aristocracy in the present day.

The lordship of the hundred and manor of Dorchester, together with the principal part of the property in Dorchester, Overy, Drayton, and Burcot, are now possessed by the Right Honourable Montagu Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, Baron Norreys, of Rycote, co. Oxford, High Steward of Abingdon, and Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, D.C.L. The manor of Dorchester was granted by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth to his lordship's ancestor, Sir Henry Norreys, Knight, Lord Norreys, who married Margerie, daughter of John Lord Williams, of Thame†. The illustrious house of Bertie has at different periods formed alliances with several of the families whose arms are engraved in the plates which follow page 45, and numbers among its achievements the arms of Earls Warren (7), Bigod (10), Vere (11), and Fitz Alan, originally D'Aubigny (13)‡.

The present Lord Dorchester, Guy Carleton, Baron of

* Of the arms belonging to the windows of Dorchester Church, the following numbers (see plates at page 45) coincide with banners borne at the Siege of Carlaverock in June, A.D. 1300. 1. The Royal arms of England. 2. The Heir apparent. 3. Grey of Rotherfield, who, however, on that occasion bore the bend engrailed. 6. Thomas Earl of Lancaster. 7. Warren. 13. Fitz Alan. 14. Bohun. 18. Bardolf. 19. Segrave. 21. Valence. 22. Walter Beauchamp. 26. Despencer. 28. Hugh de Vere. 29. Clifford. 30. Tyes. 32. Tony. 33. Hastings. 34. Latymer. 35. Fitz Walter. 38. St. John. 45. Sir John Beauchamp of Somerset, who bore the same arms as those attributed to Hugh de Ferrers in the roll of Hen. III. It should be mentioned, that in the window this coat is similar in outline to fig. 37. 48. De Clare, borne by Ralph de Monthermer. The names of all the above Barons appear attached to the letter to the Pope in Feb. 1301, except Grey and Despencer, Ralph Monthermer signing himself Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. This document has also among its numerous signatures those of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England; and Edmund Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

† Proceedings in Chancery, Q. Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 255; Dugd. Bar., 2. p. 404.

‡ See Kent's Heraldry, vol. ii. p. 679; also "Five Generations of a Noble and Loyal House" from cotemporary and authentic sources, Rivington, 1845.

Dorchester, co. Oxford, inherits this title from Sir Guy Carleton, K.B., General in the army and Governor of Fort Charlemont, in Ireland, who was so created 21st of August, 1786.

The first Lord, however, who took his title from this place, was Dudley Carleton, second son of Anthony Carleton, Esq., of Baldwin Brightwell, near Dorchester, who was born at his father's seat on the tenth of March, A.D. 1573. This distinguished diplomatist, after being educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, in April, 1605, accompanied the Lord Norreys into Spain. In September, 1610, he received the honour of knighthood from King James at Windsor, upon being nominated to the embassy of Venice. He was afterwards ambassador to Holland, and on 22nd of May, 1626, was called up to the house of peers by the style and title of Baron Carleton of Imbercourt, in the county of Surrey. He was created Viscount Dorchester in 1628, became one of the principal secretaries of state to King Charles the First, departed this life 15th of February, 1631, without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a massive monument of the period was erected to his memory, and such an inscription as was thought suitable to his rank ^x.

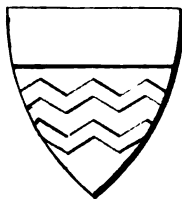
^x Historical Preface to Letters of Sir Dudley Carleton, Knight, during his embassy in Holland, from A.D. 1615 to 1620. See also Dugd. Bar., vol. ii. p. 453; and for the pedigree, Visitation of Oxfordshire, A.D. 1574, given in the Topographer, vol. v., where the name of the "second son" is omitted, probably because not then christened.

ARMS BELONGING TO THE MONUMENTS OF DORCHESTER CHURCH.

IN describing these it will be preferable to observe a chronological order, the shields being still numbered as they stand in the manuscript, in order to facilitate in any case a reference to the originals. With regard to the cross-legged effigy, whose name in Leland's time was out of remembrance, no certain information has hitherto been obtained, the arms being defaced as early as A.D. 1574, but the following are hints which may be useful to those who may have the opportunity of prosecuting the inquiry. The words of Lee are "A man in armor with a shelde cote in stone lying on a squer tombe with his fote on a lyon, it is to be thought to be Walonce with a baton." We may perhaps conclude from this that the required arms bear some general resemblance to those of Valence earl of Pembroke. (Fig. 21.) The figure which is very faithfully engraved (page 13.) is of the close of Henry the Third's reign, or the beginning of that of Edward the First, i. e. about 1270. If therefore the common notion that early cross-legged figures represent crusaders be correct, the one in question may reasonably be supposed to be intended to commemorate some follower in the train of Richard, king of the Romans, who, A.D. 1240, began his progress to the Holy Land from Wallingford^a, or of Prince Edward who proceeded thither in 1270. Bishop Tanner gives two references^b which may perhaps help to throw light on the subject. Fin. Oxon. 25 Henry III. n. pro mess. et terris in Holcomb. Fin. Oxon. 46 Henry III. de terris in Milton Parva, Thomle, &c.

These arms, two bars dancettée and a chief, are four times repeated round the tomb, which Leland says is for one Stoner, a judge, as appeareth by his habit, in the reign of King Edward the Third, and of which Lee merely remarks, "a man in ston lieing upon a square tombe Stoner." The cotemporary blazon is, "Monsire John

65. Sir John Stoner.



^a Thos. Wikes, sub ann. ^b Not. Mon., art. Dorchester. See also App. B.

de Stonor, port d'azur, une dauncelet d'or, une chief d'or^c." Sir John Stonor, the individual represented by the effigy engraved page 13, was the eldest son of Richard Stonor, of Stonor, by his wife, the daughter and heir of Sir John Harnhull, of Harnhull, in Gloucestershire^d. The particulars preserved in the public Records of this great man, who, through a long life in troublous times was engaged in interpreting and enforcing the laws of England, are by no means scanty; but a brief chronological outline is all that can be here attempted.

A.D. 1313. Feb. 14. By a writ tested at Windsor, John de Stonore was summoned as one of the Justices of the Council to parliament at Westminster, on the third Sunday in Lent, 18th March.

A.D. 1315, Sept. 1. John de Stonore obtained a charter of free warren in the following manors in this county: Stonore, Pushull, Venables, Warmodecombe, Bixbrond, Bixgibwyn, Watlington, Watecombe, Brunnesdon^e.

A.D. 1317. John de Stonore obtained the royal license to exchange two messuages, a hundred acres of land and twenty acres of wood in Bixbrond, with the abbot and convent of Dorchester, for an equivalent in Puryton. The fine paid on this occasion was twenty shillings. See Pat. p. 1. 10 Edw. II. m. 5. in Appendix B.

A.D. 1322. July 14. John de Stonore was one of the Justices empowered to pronounce judgment and award execution on the Mortimers. On the 31st October of the same year he was returned, pursuant to the commission for raising and arming the men at arms of the county of Bucks, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, as a Knight, but unaccustomed to arms, and one of the King's Justices^f.

A.D. 1323, May 15th. By a writ tested at Rothwell, John de Stonore is peremptorily commanded to repair to York, where the King intends to hold a council, with the utmost speed,

^c Roll of Edw. III., A.D. 1337—1350, edited by Sir N. H. Nicolas.

^d These particulars are forwarded by James Fleming, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, from authentic sources.

^e Cal. Rot. Chartarum, No. 56. Ann. 9. Ed. II. This patent, in perfect preservation, dated as above, is in possession of the Lord Camoys.

^f Parl. Writs, Digest by Sir F. Palgrave, vol. ii. div. 3. p. 1464.

travelling day and night. By a writ tested at Skipton in Craven, 2nd October of the same year, he was one of the Justices appointed by commission of oyer and terminer, for the trial of persons accused of assisting in feigning miracles said to have been worked by the bodies of the Lancasterians hanging in chains at Bristol^g.

A.D. 1327. In the first year of Edward the Third, John de Stonore was sent down to Oxford with four other judges to try certain of the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, for joining with the townsmen of Abingdon in committing a flagrant outrage upon the abbey of St. Mary in the latter place^h.

A.D. 1330. After being many years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was made Chief Justiceⁱ.

A.D. 1354. In the 28th Edw. III. John Stonore departed this life, leaving John, his son and heir, aged forty years. At the time of his decease he held the manor of Stonore of the abbot of Dorchester, by the service of a penny a-year, and other property in the county of the Earl of Northampton^k. In consequence probably of many pious benefactions, as well as out of esteem for the services he had rendered to his king and country during a long and active life, the abbot and canons of Dorchester granted him the right of sepulture in the choir of their church. The effigy still remaining there, which has escaped in a remarkable manner the ravages of time and violence during a period of five hundred years, was, strange to say, supposed by the learned Mr. Camden to represent "a Lady," but by a reference to Strutt and other authorities, the dress will be found to be in accordance with the legal costume of the day. The expression of the countenance, which corresponds in some degree to the mildness of the female character, and contrasts strongly with that of the warrior on the same page, is exactly such as might be induced by long habits of patient and passionless investigation in a benevolent exercise of his high and solemn office. By his descendants at an early date the arms were borne, Azure, two bars dancettée Or: a chief *Argent*. They are so painted in the windows of Watlington

^g Parl. Writs.

^h Wood's Annals, sub an. 1327.

ⁱ See Thomas Walsingham, p. 147.

^k Inquisition in the Tower of London.

and Pirton churches ^k, and are so borne at the present time by the heir male of the body of the aforesaid Sir John Stonor, the Right Honourable Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Baron Camoys.

“A square tombe with one in armor of alabaster lying upon yt, and Segrave his armes with a bende^l.” To this description the Herald adds a drawing corresponding to fig. 31, but with the lion *crowned Or*, and also the coat of which an engraving is annexed with the colours marked in as follows: Sable, a lion rampant Argent,



crowned Or (Segrave); *impaling Or*, a saltire engrailed Sable (Boutetort). This description exactly tallies with that of Anthony à Wood, in 1657, who informs us that the Segrave arms, Sable, a lion rampant Argent, *crowned Or*, debruised with bendlet Gules, were upon the breast of the effigy, and repeated on the side of the tomb, together with the coat represented in the annexed engraving on another shield. There is a remarkable correspondence between the arms on the breast of the knight, and one of the shields on the south-east window of the chancel (fig. 31), both as regards the contour of the lion, and the narrowness of the bendlet^m; but the crown distinctly recorded as having existed in the former, has certainly never been represented in the latter. In the absence of records, all that can be said is that the monument, judging from the architecture and the costume, is of the date 1400, and from heraldic evidence, represents a member of the Segrave family, descended from a marriage between Segrave and Boutetort. A memoir of John Boutetort, the founder of his family, will be found at the end of the edition of the Poem of Carlaverock, so often quoted; a descendant of the same name in the reign of Richard the

^k See a Pedigree of Stoner in the Oxfordshire Visitation, printed in Brit. Topog. vol. v.; also account of Arms in Mr. Barentine's house, at Little Haseley, Memoir of Haseley Church.

^l Lee in Wood's MS. D. 14.

^m The lion in the engraving fig. 31. is drawn from a tracing of the glass, and has also been copied for figures 8 and 10, the originals of which afforded only rude outlines of lions, but the bendlet allowing for the lead should only be half the width, although in one instance Anthony à Wood calls it a "bend."

Second, took to wife Maud, daughter of John, Lord Grey of Rotherfieldⁿ.

Among the arms on the monuments of Dorchester Church, A.D. 1574, is a coat frequently repeated which occasioned much perplexity to Anthony à Wood and others, but which is undoubtedly that of "Sir Hugh Segrave, de com. Oxon^o." It is engraved below in the second and third quarters of fig. 57, and may be thus blazoned, Ermine, two bars; in chief a demi-lion rampant, Gules.

Numbers 53, 54, and 55 in the manuscript, are somewhat obscure, but they are certainly connected in some way with Sir Hugh Segrave, and probably also with the Segrave of the alabaster monument.

53, two bars; in chief a demi-lion (Segrave) *impaling* Or, three roses (Harnhull?).

54, two bars; in chief a demi-lion, *quartering* a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée (Drayton?).

55, Azure six lions rampant; on a canton Or, a mullet (Kyrkeby?).

There is every reason to believe that this monument was for Gilbert Segrave, because Leland in 1542 writes, "at the hed of thes Draitions one Gilbert Segrave," see page 104, and Lee in 1574, after drawing the above three shields, which were all "on a gravestone defased," prefaces his drawings of the Drayton arms with the remark "under this on another stone^p."



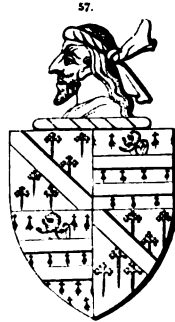
ⁿ Dugd. Bar., vol. ii. p. 46. Skelton mentions a grant of free warren at Newington, near Dorchester, 28 Ed. I., to Nicholas Lord Segrave, but gives no authority. As Sir William Dugdale does not mention such a grant, and Newington is not enumerated among the possessions of Nicholas Lord Segrave, Esch. 15 Ed. II., it is presumed that this statement is erroneously founded on a grant of free warren at North Newington, Oxon., (near Banbury,) in the same year to his elder brother John de Segrave. The witnesses of this latter document are the Venerable Father Anthony, Bishop of Durham; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; Thomas Earl of Lancaster; John de St. John; Robert Fitz Walter; Robert Fitz Roger; William le Latimer; Walter de Teye, &c. Rot. Chart. 28 Ed. I. No. 41.

^o Glover, MSS. in Archives of Queen's College, K. 18, p. 172.

In Rymer's *Fœdera N. E.* vol. ii. part 3, page 1046, Sir Hugh Segrave is mentioned as a commissioner with Gilbert Wace and others, for arraying the men at arms in the county of Berks, for the defence of the kingdom, A.D. 1376.

^p Figure 55, and the impalement of No. 53, appear to be the same with

The Drayton arms were Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée Or¹; *crest*, a Saracen's head, and with these were quartered by more than one of the family, the coat of Sir Hugh Segrave, de com. Oxon. It would therefore appear that about the close of the fourteenth century, one of the Draytons married an heiress of the Segraves, the two families being already allied (No. 54) by marriage in a previous generation.



The monument of which Gough's description is given page 30, can be very clearly made out. It is, says Lee, for "John Drayton and Isabell his wyff." The arms, fig. 57, were repeated at the corners, and the Saracen's head, which Lee places above the shield and calls "the crest," has been copied from a rubbing of the tilting helmet of which it forms the ornament. Between John and Isabella Drayton were the same arms with an impalement, which if known, would of course supply the name of the lady before marriage, but the accounts vary as to the field², and we can only collect that it had on a chief three bezants. Anthony à Wood has preserved an inscription belonging to this monument, which if there was not more room than is now left between the steps of the altar and the feet of the figures, was probably arranged so that the pentameter should be read in a line with the hexameter, thus,

<p>Præclari titulus hæc Drayton tumba Johannis Miles habet dextram, capit altera pars Isabellam, Miles erat celebris, fortis, famosus in armis, C. sup. M. quadres, his septem comminuit tres, Cæna dies Octobris mensis clauserat ejus</p>	<p>Bina tenet loculis corpora juncta suis; Conjugio pactum nunc tumulo sociam. Omnibus equalis, compatiens miseris. His annis miles decedit in cineres: Vitam, quem precibus, quæso, jubate piis.</p>
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two of the quarterings of Henry Stoner, of Stoner, as given in the Visitation of Oxfordshire, A.D. 1574, to which the names Haruhull and Karkby are there respectively assigned as above suggested.

¹ See Glover's Ordinary in Berry's Encyclopædia.

² In the Sepulchral Mon. it is blazoned Chequé, in chief three rondeaux; by Wood, who follows Lee, Argent, on a chief three bezants; by Mr. Winchell, Or, on a chief three bezants. It is not improbable among these various accounts of a coat defaced, even at that early period, that it was intended for Or, frettée Sable, on a chief of the second three bezants, the arms of St. Amand, Lord of Beckley, Oxon., and other neighbouring possessions, at the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century, of whose family see Bp. Kennett.

³ Wood gives *partim* and *communis* with strong marks of doubt: the

There is therefore every reason to believe that the mutilated monument of a knight and lady, in the south aisle of the chancel, is intended to represent Sir John Drayton who "fell to ashes" 3 Oct. A.D. 1411, and his wife Isabella. The letters on the chape of the sword are certainly not the initials of the wearer, as the account of Gough would seem to suggest, but a monogram of the first and last letters of our Saviour's name. The sacred monogram IHC and IHS, is so commonly found in this position, that it is unnecessary to specify instances^t; and a more abbreviated form than usual is quite in keeping with the extremely artificial character of the monument and inscription^u. The defaced slab lying on the right of these figures, represented another member of the same family, as appears by the arms at the corners similar to those in the annexed engraving (fig. 57), and the cavity which shews that the tilting helmet on which the head of this knight rested, was also surmounted by the Drayton crest, a Saracen's head^x. This probably represents Richard Drayton, Esq., who succeeded Sir John Drayton, and about the middle of the fifteenth century

line in which the latter word occurs evidently contains the date, and, if the above conjecture be correct, is thus to be translated, Hundreds above a thousand take four, twice seven, crush three, i. e. MCCCCXI. The figure was, from a comparison with other brasses, assigned (page 30) to the time of Hen. VI., who began his reign A.D. 1422, but it may very well be of a somewhat earlier date, considering that most of the characteristics of the costume, particularly the close pointed helmet and collar of SS, came into fashion at the close of the fourteenth century. See Bloxam's Monumental Architecture.

^t See Stothard's Monumental Effigies, Gough, &c. The ancient practice of placing the monogram on the scabbard, and of studiously forming the hilt into a cross, were intended as a profession that the wearer trusted not to his own arm for victory, and also served to remind him that his sword should never be unsheathed except in a righteous cause.

^u It is remarkable that notwithstanding *Jesus Christus* is always written IHS XPS in Latin MSS., yet Greek MSS. (of which one would imagine the other to be an imitation) retain only the first and last letters of those words, thus IS XS. Casley's Cat. of MSS. in the King's Library, Pref. xxiii. quoted in a paper on the Monogram, by C. C. S.

^x After the arms 53, 54, 55, on the gravestone of Gilbert Segrave, of which however no traces have yet been discovered to be now remaining in Dorchester Church, Lee gives a drawing which clearly applies to the more defaced of the Drayton monuments (56), a bend between six cross cross-lets; quartering two bars; in chief a demi-lion, with this description, "On another gravestone defaced, but the crest the Saracen's head *as before*, under this on another stone." It must not be concluded from this that Gilbert Segrave bore the Saracen's head for a crest, but the expression *as before* refers to the Saracen's head in Drayton Church, the heraldic account of which immediately precedes that of Dorchester.

was a special benefactor to Dorchester bridge, and whose arms, together with those of Sir Hugh Segrave⁷, de com. Oxon., were placed on the cross at the foot of it, on separate shields. This family appear to have taken their name from the neighbouring village of Drayton which belonged to Dorchester Abbey, and their arms precisely similar to the above, fig. 57, were to be seen in Drayton Church, A.D. 1574^a. As no traces of a third male figure of Drayton are now visible in Dorchester Church, it is just possible that Leland by "3 of the Draitons" meant John, Isabella, Richard, and added "Gentilmen" merely to denote their rank, without thinking it necessary to specify that one of the figures represented a lady. This supposition is confirmed by the accounts of later antiquaries. The statement of the worthy rector of Haseley in 1542 (see p. 103) to the effect that "Master Barentine (his parishioner) hath part of these Draitons' lands" is confirmed by the occurrence of the Drayton arms together with those of Sir Hugh Segrave and Stonor^a, at "Litle Haseley, wher Master Barentine hath a right fair mansion place, and marvelous fair walkes^b."

Cotemporary with Sir John Drayton was Sir Gilbert Wace, Sheriff for Oxon and Berks 46 and 49 Edw. III., and again 3 and 9 Ric. II.^c His family possessed lands at Ewelme as early as the reign of Henry III.^d His monument, of which Leland remarks, "Before the quier door a gentelman caullid Ways," has been bereft of every portion of brass, but the indentations on the stone still shew that the ornamented canopy bore the resemblance to those of the Drayton monuments, which might be expected from the coincidence of date. No certain account can be given of the arms because they appear to have been defaced before A.D. 1574^e, but the following extract from his will is interesting, as shewing a special con-

⁷ Lee, in Wood's MS. D. 14, numbers 68 and 69.

^a Lee, D. 14.

^a See account of "Arms formerly in the windows of the manor-house of Little Haseley, Delafield's MSS.," quoted in Mr. Weare's Memoir of Great Haseley Church.

^b Lel. Itin., vol. ii. p. 8.

^c Fuller's Worthies.

^d Testa de Nevill.

^e No arms are given in D. 14.

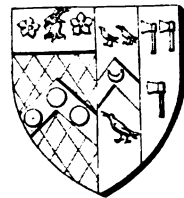
nexion with the abbot and canons of Dorchester, so as to account for his having the privilege of sepulture in the choir of their church, and also as fixing the date of his decease.

In Dei nomine Amen. In crastino Sancti Martini Confessoris anno domini millesimo cccvii^{mo}. Gilbertus Wace miles Condo testamentum meum in hunc modum etc. Item volo quod advocacio seu jus patronatus Ecclesie de Chakynden cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis universis per executores vendantur et quod pecunia inde recepta inveniatur unus capellanus pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum celebraturus durante pecunia predicta in loco per abbatem Dorkacastrensem qui pro tempore fuerit limitando. Item etc.

Dat. per copiam per Registrum Lincoln^f.

Sir Gilbert Wace survived the making of this will (in November 1407) a few months, but no notice of him occurs later than May, 1408, the ninth year of King Henry IV. ^g

"On a flat stone with two pictures, William Yonge and Alicia his wyff, which died the 15th of May, 1430^h." This coat is thus blazoned by Anthony à Wood, "Lozengie Argent and Vert, on a chevron, Gules, 3 bezants, on a chief Gules, a Goat's head erased between 2 cinquefoils Or; impaling



(1), Or, on a chevron between 3 chough's Gules, a crescent Or; (2.) Azure 3 hatchets Or." These arms were also borne by Dr. John Young, who drew his first breath at Newton Longville, Bucks, became Warden of New College, Oxford, was made titular bishop of Calipolis in Thrace by his friend Cardinal Wolsey, and departed this life A.D. 1526.

^f This extract has been kindly communicated by Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., from the Borstall Chartulary, from which source Anthony à Wood obtained his information when it was in the possession of the Lady Penelope Dynham, of Borstall, and to which Bishop Tanner refers in these words, "*Vide Cartas quamplurimas ad hanc abbatiam (sc. Dorchester) spectantes in registro dominorum de Borstall, penes dominum Johannem Aubrey, de eadem Baronetum, 1695.*" Almost every thing of general interest in the Borstall Chartulary is printed or epitomized in the Parochial Antiquities of Bp. Kennet, and the notices relating to Dorchester have been introduced into the present memoir.

^g In the quotation from Anthony à Wood page 30, the two figures which make up this number have accidentally been transposed in the course of printing.

^h Lee in Wood's MS., D. 14.

His brass effigy, habited in episcopal vestments, is still to be seen in the ante-chapel at New College, but his arms do not appear on the monument¹.

The next important memorandum in the note book of the Portcuillis pursuant of 1574 is one which has already been partly noticed. "Sir John Delabare, byshop of St. Davis, and Richard Drayton, Esq., speceall benefactors of the brydge^k." This information was obtained from a brass-plate fastened to the cross which stood close by the bridge, as we learn from Bishop Godwin, who read the same inscription when a young man at Oxford^l. By reference to Pat. 5. Ric. II., p. 1, m. 5. in Appendix B, it will be perceived that this bridge had fallen into so dangerous a state of dilapidation in the time of Richard the Second, that no parties being liable for the repairs, certain tolls were granted for three years. In the course of half a century after the termination of this royal grant, the bridge being again in a decayed state, Bishop De la Bere and Richard Drayton, Esq. were public-spirited enough to take upon themselves the chief burden of the repair. The Bishop of St. David's appears to have been attached to Dorchester as his native place, and to have resided there when not obliged by his important duties to be elsewhere. The surname occurs connected with Dorchester as early as the reign of Edward the First^m. At the beginning of the fourteenth century Sir Richard de la Bere was lord of Headington, Oxonⁿ, and sheriff for the county^o. Delabere House, near Pangbourne, Berks, is said to be so called after an ancient family who came from Dorchester. John de la Bere was Lord Almoner to King Henry the Sixth, appointed Dean of Wells by Pope Eugenius, and at length consecrated Bishop of St. David's 13th November, 1447. Ten years after his consecration he was excused from attend-

¹ Wood's MS., E. I.; see also Athenæ. Oxon.

^k Wood's MS., D. 14. This bridge was built in the reign of Edward the Third and taken down A.D. 1815, when its place was supplied by the present one. An engraving of the old Dorchester bridge will be found in the Gent.'s Mag., vol. 88. part I. page 105.

^l Godwin, de Præsulibus. Episcopi Menevenses. Bp. Godwin took his Bachelor's degree, Jan. 13, 1580. Biog. Brit.

^m Hundred Rolls.

ⁿ Bishop Kennett.

^o Fuller's Worthies.

ing parliament on the plea of age and infirmities. He is much blamed as an absentee from his diocese by Leland and Mr. Browne Willis^p, but it may reasonably be supposed that he was not insensible to the calls of duty. Finding that his advanced age made travelling impracticable, and being at the same time unable to tear himself from the associations of Dorchester, which were so dear to him, he resigned his bishopric previously to his decease, and was succeeded by Robert Tully 20th October, 1459. That his benefactions were not confined to the town of Dorchester, but extended also to the abbey, may be inferred from the following notice in the account of expenditure at the suppression :—

“Item, payde for a priests wages and mete and drynke yerely for ever to syng within the said monastery of Dorchestre for the soules of Sir John Dalaberd, byshop of Sent Davys, Elia Bacon, William Creke, and John Leyveyson^q,”

£iiiij. vjs. viij*d*.

It has been supposed, with some degree of probability, that John de la Bere may be the bishop represented by the effigy now lying in the south aisle of the nave of Dorchester church, which has been commonly supposed to be a cotemporary monument (A.D. 991) of Bishop Æschwine. It is always difficult to determine the date of ecclesiastical costume, because it was not subject to such marked changes as the civil and military ; but from the number and richness of the vestments, as also the moulding and ornament at the feet of the effigy, it cannot be earlier than the fourteenth century, and may be much later. Upon the whole, however, Leland's words (p. 103) are so express as to lead us to conclude that this image of free-stone, although made as late as the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and now destitute of any inscription, is intended to represent Bishop Æschwine, and is the same which formerly lay on his tomb. If any effigy of John de la Bere had been remaining in 1542, it would certainly have been mentioned by the above sagacious antiquary. That

^p History of St. David's.

^q Valor. Eccl., vol. ii. pp. 167, 170. The benefactions of Elias Bacon, of East Wittenham, William Creke, and John le Veysin, are mentioned Pat., p. 2. 17 Ed. II. m. 14; and Pat., 19 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 12, in Appendix B.

the abbot and canons were zealous in commemorating the early bishops of Dorchester appears from the following mention by a cotemporary writer of a structure of another kind, placed A.D. 1320 over the body of St. Birinus :—

“Reclamant tamen Canonici Dorchestrenses et dicunt aliud corpus quam Birini apud Wynton fuisse translatum et ipsos translatores in hoc fore deceptos. Ut feretrum marmoreum stupende sculpture circa annum gracie M^{CCCXX} super corpus Birini apud Dorcestr' est constructum.”

The remaining monument, of which the arms are drawn by Lee, like that of Gilbert Segrave, no longer exists in Dorchester Church, except indeed it be concealed under a pew ; but it may nevertheless be made out almost as clearly as that of Sir John Drayton. For this purpose we must have recourse to the account of Anthony à Wood, who thus writes :—
“ In an aisle joining on to the south side of the chancel, under the north wall, lies a flat blue marble, with the picture thereon of a man in armour, engraven from head to foot on a brass plate fastened thereunto, lying between his two wives, on brass plates also, with antique furniture on their heads, and this inscription at their feet :”—

Ye yt behold & see this dedely grave
 We besече for cheryte hartly to praye
 To the Lord of mercye our souls to have
 That be here covered under clottes of clape
 Wethe fro whome nothing escape may
 Hath of Pers Ideley & his two wyves
 By his drevfull office seisyd their llyves.

The arms belonging to this monument were,

60. Fig. 57, without the crest, i. e. a bend between six cross crosslets (Drayton), quartering two bars ; in chief a demi-lion (Segrave), over the first wife's head, on the right hand of the man.

61. The coat which occupies the dexter side of fig. 64, Ermine, a fess^s, name Pers Ideley, over the man's head.

* Historia Anglie a Bruto ad Edwardum Tertium per Beverum. MSS. Trin. Coll., 62 fol. 66. See also page 62 of this Memoir.

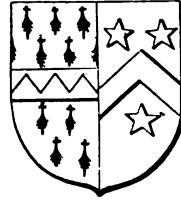
* This fess, which in fig. 64 is copied from the MS. of Lee, is somewhat obscure, perhaps parted per dancette Or and Gules, but compared with the arms in Drayton Church, Vairée Or and Gules.

62. Argent, a chevron between three mullets (Gules? name, Creting?) over the second wife's head, on the left hand of the man.

63. Ideley (61) *quartering* Drayton (60.)

64. Ideley *impaling* a chevron between three mullets, as in the annexed engraving. The last two shields were placed at the feet of the male figure, that with the Drayton quartering being of course placed on the side towards the first wife, and that with the impalement towards the second^t.

64. Ideley — and Wife.



From number 63 we may infer that Pers Ideley married to his first wife a coheirress of the Draytons, another coheirress having married into the family of Barentine, of Little Haseley, Oxon. No date being preserved, and the monument being no longer visible, it is impossible to determine with certainty to what period it is to be assigned, but it is probably of the sixteenth century. From its not being mentioned by Leland we may perhaps conclude that it was subsequent to 1542, and from the prayer which it craves of the passers by, it would seem to belong to the reign of Philip and Mary.

The only remaining shield in Lee's account of Dorchester Church which has not been noticed, is No. 59. Or, a wolf rampant, Kidwelly, a family to whom there are several monuments at Little Wittenham, near Dorchester^u. The remaining memoranda not yet quoted are,

“Robert Bedford and Alyc his wyffe which Rob^t died the v of Avril 1491.”

William Bedford ob. 22 of April 1510.

Agnes Bedford which died the vjth daye of Jeneare 1518.”

Among the later monuments that which most obtrudes itself upon our notice is one on the north side of the chancel, perched against a pillar which has been barbarously cut away for its reception. It contains on a slab of black marble a long classical or rather Pagan inscription, which

^t See Wood's MS. E, I, and D, 14.

^u Mr. Winchell, A.D. 1622, mentions in addition, the arms of Dunch, Barnes, and Winchcombe.

however serves for two persons of the same Christian as well as surname, Edward Clarke, Father and Son, who were both lawyers, and both died at the age of 70 years, the former in 1623, the latter in 1638. These two gentlemen were eminent in their profession, and appear to have been deservedly esteemed by their contemporaries^x. It is much to be regretted that their townsmen and surviving friends did not choose some more proper mode of expressing a sense of their virtues than by so grievously defacing the holy and beautiful house of their fathers, and introducing into it a panegyric, which, if admissible any where, is certainly not so in a place where the memory of the dead should surely be clothed in that humility which we know was essential to the acceptance of their worship while living.

The arms over this monument are Party per chevron Azure and Or, three leopards' faces in chief; an eagle displayed in base, counter-changed.

APPENDIX B.

Fin. Oxon. 25 Hen. III. de mess. et terris in Holecumbe.

This is a final concord between Richard abbot of Dorchester, and Robert of Little Holecumbe with Matilda his wife, respecting a gift by the latter parties of 1 messuage and 30 acres of land in Little Holecumbe.

*Fin. Oxon. 56 Hen. III. de ten. et terris in Parva Milton,
Thomele, &c.*

This document, presumed to be the same as that referred to by Bishop Tanner, is a final concord between Walter abbot of Dorchester, and William Le Sage with Roesia his wife, respecting a gift by the latter parties of 1 messuage, 13 acres,

^x These two worthy men had been careful to provide for themselves a better memorial than a long Latin epitaph alike uninteresting to the antiquary and the general observer, for Mr. Hearne testifies that in his day (A.D. 1711) they were frequently talked of by the inhabitants as men not only of deep skill in their profession, but of great probity and integrity, and of uncommon charity to the poor. Letter, &c. Lel. Itin., vol. v. p. 103.

3 roods of land, 4 acres of meadow, and pasture for four oxen in Little Milton; 8 messuages, 4 virgates, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and two shillings rent in Thomele, together with 3s. 6d. rent in Ewelme^r.

Among the Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Stat. 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94, and preserved in the Tower of London, it is thus contained to wit,

Rot. Pat., 9 Edw. II. p. 2. M. 18.^r

Pro Abbate de } Rex omnibz ad quos etc. Salutem. Licet de
Dorkestr' } communi consilio etc, per finem tamen quem
dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkecester fecit nobiscum
concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibz nostris
quantum in nobis est Nicholao de Marlebergh quod ipse duo
mesuagia quinquaginta acras terre decem acras bosci et quinqz
solidatas et duas denaratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Dork-
cestr Piriton' Bixegibwyne et Clifton' dare possit et assignare
prefato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci habendum et tenen-
dum eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribz suis imper-
petuum et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta
mesuagia terram boscum et redditum cum pertinenciis a
prefato Nicholao recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz
suis sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam
dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Nicholaus heredes
sui seu predicti Abbas et Conventus aut successores sui ratione
statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur
in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibz dominis feodi
illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus, etc. Teste
Rege apud Westmonasterium xx. die Maii.

per ipsum Regem et per finem viginti solidor.

^r The official copies from which these extracts are made, as also those from which the subsequent documents have been printed, are preserved in the Library of the Architectural Society.

^a The first four of these documents have been printed *in extenso* for the purpose of rendering more intelligible the abbreviations in those which follow.

Pat. p. 1. 10 Ed. 2. m. 5.

De Escambio facto } Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem.
inter Abbatem de } Licet de communi consilio regni nostri
Dorkcestret Johan- } statutum sit quod non liceat viris reli-
nem de Stonore. } giosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus.
Ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia nostra et
capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur per finem
tamen quem dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkcestr'
fecit nobiscum concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et
heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Johanni de Stannore
quod ipse duo messuagia centum acras terre et viginte acras
bosci cum pertinenciis in Bixebrond dare possit et assignare
prefato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci Habendum et tenendum
sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in escambium pro
duobus messuagiis centum acris terre et viginti acris bosci cum
pertinenciis in Puryton' prefato Johanni per eosdem Abbatem
et Conventum dandis et concedendis Habendum et tenendum
eidem Johanni et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi
illius per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Et
eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram
et boscum cum pertinenciis in Byxebrond' a prefato Johanne
recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis pro
predictis Mesuagiis terra et bosco cum pertinenciis in Puriton
eidem Johanni per prefatos Abbatem et conventum dandis con-
cedendis in escambium predictum sicut predictum est tenere
presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem Nolentes quod
predictus Johannes vel heredes sui aut prefati Abbas et Con-
ventus seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel
heredes nostros occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu gra-
ventur. Salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis
inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud
Scroby secundo die Decembris.

Per finem viginti solidorum.

Pat., p. 2. 17 Edw. II. m. 14.

Pro Abbate et Con- } Rex omnibz ad quos etc. salutem. Licet
ventu de Dorkecestr'. } de communi consilio regni nostri statu-
tum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum

alicujus ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, sine licencia nostra et capitalis Domini de quo res illa in mediate tenetur, per finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkecestr' fecit nobiscum concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibz nostris quantum in nobis Elie Bakun de Estwittenham et Willelmo de Crek quod ipsi quinque mesuagia centum acras terre novem acras prati et quatuor solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Dorkecestr' Drayton' Bensynton' Buttserefeld' et Brudecote dare possint et assignare eidem Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum quendam capellanum divina singulis diebz pro animabz progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie et animabz predictorum Elie et Willielmi et animabz antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in Abbacia de Dorkecestr' celebraturum imperpetuum et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram pratum et redditum cum pertinentiis a predictis Elia et Willelmo recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum divina singulis diebz pro animabz predictis in Abbacia predicta celebraturum imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem nolentes quod predicti Elias et Willielmus aut heredes sui seu prefati Abbas et Conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur Salvis tamen capitalibz feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii.

Per finem Centum solidorum.

Patent., 19 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 12.

Pro Abbate de } Rex omnibz ad quos etc. Salutem. Licet de
Dorkecestr'. } communi etc. per finem tamen quem dilectus
nobis in Christo Abbas de Dorkecestr' fecit nobiscum concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibz nostris quantum in nobis est Elie Bacun de Est Wittenham Willielmo Creke et Johanni le Veysin quod ipsi duo mesuagia quatuor viginti acras terre, quatuor acras prati et duas acras bosci cum pertinentiis in Warberwe et Nettlebed que de nobis tenentur

in capite ut de manerio de Bensyngton' in manu nostra existente sicut per inquisitionem per dilectum nobis Ricardum le Wayte Escaetorem in Com. Sutht. Wiltes. Oxon. Berk. Bed. et Buk. de mandato nostro inde factam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam est computum et sexaginta acras terre et triginta solidatas reddit' cum pertinenciis in Henle et Clifton' dare possint et assignare prefato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci, habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum quendam Canonicum capellanum divina singulis diebz in Abb'ia predicta pro animabz predictorum Elie Willielmi et Johannis et pro animabz omnium fidelium defunctorum celebraturum imperpetuum. Et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram pratum, boscum, et redditum, cum pertinenciis a prefatis Elia Willielmo et Johanne recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis ad inveniendum dictum Canonicum capellanum divina singulis diebz in Abb'a predicta pro animabz predictis celebraturum imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenere presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod predicti Elias Willielmus et Johannes vel heredes sui aut prefati Abbas et Conventus seu successores sui ratione premissorum seu statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros Justiciarios Escaetores Vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscumque occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur, Salvis tamen nobis et aliis capitalibz dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc T. R. apud Westmonasterium quinto die Decembris.

per ipsum Regem et finem duarum marcarum.

Patent Roll, 4 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 41.

Pro Abbate et Conventu } R. Omnibus ad quos etc. Sciatis qd
de Dorchestre } cum per l'ras n'ras patentes concessimus et licenciam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus n'ris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Xpo Abbi et Conventu de Dorchestre quod ipsi t'ras ten' et redditus cum ptin' usq' ad valenciam decem marcar' p' annu' juxta verum valorem eorundem tam de feodo suo pprio quam alieno, exceptis t'ris ten' et redditibus que de nobis tenentur in Capite acquirere possint habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis impe-

tuum, Statuto de t'ris et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante, prout in l'ris n'ris pdcis plenius continetur. Nos volentes concessionem n'ram pdcam effcui debito mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedim' pro nobis et heredibz nris quantu' in nob' est Elie de Pushull et Henr' Le Veysyn qd ipsi unam carucatam t're viginti et sex solidatas et duas denaratas redditus cum ptin' in Hunt'combe que de nob' non tenentur, que quidem t'ra p'te redditu' p'dcm valet p' annu' in omnibz exitibz juxta verum valorem ejusdem viginti solidos sicut p' inquisicoem inde p' dilem et fidelem nrm Simonem de Bereford Esc nrm cit' Trentam de mandato nro fcam et in Cancellar' nra retornatam est comptum, dare possint et assignare p'fatiz abbi et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppetuu' in partem satisfaccois decem marc. terrar. ten. et reddituum predict. Et eisdem Abbati et Conventui qd ipsi predictos terram et redditum cum ptin' a p'fatiz Elia et Henr' recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis p'dcis sicut p'dcm est tenore p'senciu' similit' licenciam dedim' specialem, statuto p'dco non obstante. Nolentes qd p'dci Elias et Henr' vel heredes sui aut p'fati abbas et conventus seu successores sui r'one statuti p'dci per nos vel heredes nros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen capitalibz dnis feodi illius s'viciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Turrim London' xij. die Febr'.

Memb. 35.

Pro Abb'e et Conventu
de Dorcestre.

R. Omibz ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis }
qd cum nos nup' p' l'ras n'ras pa- }
tentes de gratia n'ra sp'ali concesserim' et licenciam dederim' pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum

in nob' est dilectis nob' in Xpo Abb'i et Conventui de Dorcest' qd ipsi t'ras, ten' et redditus ad valenciam decem marcar per annum juxta verum valorem eorundem tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis t'ris ten' et redditibz que de nob' tenentur in Capite, acquirere possent habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppetuu', Statuto de t'ris et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante prout in l'ris nris pdcis plenius continetur, Nos volentes concessionem nram pdcam effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedim' pro nobis et heredibz nris qntum in nob' est Nich'o

de Hunt^ccombe qd ipse manerium de Hunt^ccombe cum ptin' exceptis una carucata t^re et viginti et sex solidatis et duabz denaratis redditus in eodem man^cio, quod quide' man^cium de nob' non tenetr in Capite, et p^ter t^ram et redditum p^dcos valet p' annum in omnibz exitibz iuxta verum valorem ejusdem q^utuor libras q^utuor solidos et novem denar', sicut p' inquisicoem inde p' dilcm et fidelem nrm Simonem de Bereford escaetorem nrm cit^a Trenta' de mandato nro fcam et in Cancellar' n^ram retornatam est comp'tum, dare possit et assignare p^fatis abb'i et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imppetuum in ptem satisfaccois decem marc' t^r, ten' et reddit' predict', Et eisdem Abb'i et conventui qd ipsi man^ciu' p^dcm cum ptin' exceptis t^ra et redditu p^dcis a p^fato Nicholao recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribz suis p^dcis imppetuum sicut p^dcm est tenore p^sencium similitr licenciam dedim^s specialem, Statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes qd predictus Nicholaus vel heredes sui aut p^fati abbas et conventus seu successores sui ratione Statuti p^dci p' nos vel he'des nros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen Capitalibz dnis feodi illius s^vicis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Redynges. xxvj. die Marcii.

Patent Roll, 13 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 31.

Pro Abbe et Conventu } R. Omibz ad quos etc. Saltm. Sciatis
de Dorkchester' in ptem } qd cum nuper per l^ras nras patentes
Satisfaccois. } concesserimus et licenciam dederimus
pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis fuit dilectis nobis
in Xpo abbati et Conventui de Dorkchestre qd ipsi terras,
ten' et redditus cum ptin' ad valenciam decem librar' p' annum
iuxta verum valorem eor'dem tam de feodo suo pprio qm
alieno, terris ten' et redditibz que de nobis tenentr in Capite
exceptis, adquirere possent habend' et tenend' sibi et succes-
soribz suis impm. Statuto de terris et ten' ad manum mor-
tuam non ponend' edito non obstante, prout in l^ris nris p^dcis
plenius continentr. Nos concessionem nram p^dcam volentes
effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro
nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis est Henrico Le Veysyn
de Warberw^e quod ipse unam carucatam t^re octo acras bosci

et quatuor solidatas redditus cum ptin' in Netlebedde et Thonfeld qui de nobis non tenentr, qui quidem terra et boscus valent p' annum viginti et quinq' solidos sicut p' inquisitionem inde p' dilectum et fidelem nrm Willielmum Trussel escaetorem nrm citra Trentam de mandato nro captam et in Cancellaria nra retornatam est comptum, dare possit et assignare eisdem Abbati et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribis suis imppm in valorem quadraginta et trium solidor p' annum in ptem satisfaccois decem libratar t're et redditus p'dcar. Et eisdem abbati et conventui qd ipsi t'ram boscum et redditum p'dcos cum ptin' a prefato Henr recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribis suis p'dcis imppm, sicut predictum est, tenore p'esencium similit' licenciam dedimus sp'alem, statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes qd predicto Henr' vel heredes sui aut p'fati abbas et conventus seu successores sui r'one statuti p'dci p' nos vel heredes nros aut ministros nros quoscumq' inde occonentr in aliquo seu g'ventr, Salvis tamen capitalibis dnis feodi illius s'viciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. T. Edwardo, Duce Cornub et Comite Cestr' filio nro Carisrimo custode Angl', apud Westm' xvj die Febr.'

Patent Roll, 44 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 21.

P' Abbe et Conventu } Rex omnibus ad quos etc. Salutem.
de Dorchestr', de ex- } Constat nobis p' inspeccoem Rotulor'
emplificaoe. } Cancellar' n're qd nos nup' lras nras
patentes sub sigillo quo tunc utebamr in Angl' fieri fecim' in
hec verba. Edwardus Dei gra' Rex Angl' dns Hibern' et dux
Aquit' archiepis epis abb'ib' priorib' comitib' baronib' justic'
vicecomitib' p'positis ministris et omib' ballivis et fidelib' suis
saltm. Inspeximus cartam celebris memorie dni H. quondam
Regis Angl' proavi n'ri in hec verba. Henr' Dei gra' Rex
Angl' dns Hibern' dux Normann' Aquit' et comes Andeg'
archiepis epis abb'ib' priorib' comitib' baronib' justic' vice-
comitib' p'positis ministris et omib' ballivis et fidelib' suis
saltm. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac carta nra confir-
masse p' nob et heredib' nris Deo et ecclie Sce Marie Karleol'
et ven'abili pri Walt'o ejusdem ecclie Epo et successorib'
suis homagium et totum s'vicium Will'i Huntercumbe que nob
fecit et fac'e debuit de t'ra sua in Huntercumbe et in Besinton',

scil't de terra sua in Hunt'cumbe viginti solidos et de t'ra sua in Bensynton duos solidos et undecim denarios habend' et tenend' eidem Epo et successoribz suis de nobis et heredibus nris imppetuum in liberam puram et ppetuam elemosinam. Ita qd predictus Will's et heredes sui eidem Epo et successoribz suis decetero subsint et respondeant tam de homagiis suis q'm de predicto s'vicio cum ptin' sicut nobis inde respondere debuerunt ante hanc collacoem nram. Concessimus eciam pro nobis et heredibz nris p'dco Will'o qd ipse et heredes sui habeant in p'dcis t'ris omnes libtates et quietancias quas p'dco epo concessimus habend' sibi et successoribz suis. Quare volumus et firmiter p'cipim' pro nobis et heredibz nris qd p'dcus epus et successores sui h'eant et teneant imppetuum de nobis et heredibz nris in liberam puram et ppetuam elemosinam homagium et totum s'viciu' predictum ejusdem Will'i de Hunt'cumbe cum ptin' que nob fecit et fac'e debuit de t'ra sua in Hunt'cumbe et de Bensynton' Ita qd p'dcus Will's et heredes sui eidem Epo et successoribz suis de cet'o subsint tam de homagiis suis quam de p'dco s'vicio cum ptin' sicut nobis inde respondere debuerunt ante hanc collacoem nram, et qd p'dcus Wills et heredes sui h'eant in p'dcis t'ris suis, omnes lib'tates et quietancias quas p'dco epo concessimus habend' sibi et successoribz suis in t'ris epatus sui sicut p'dem est. Hiis testibz Willo de Ferar', Hugone de Vivon' Rado fil' Nich'i Godefrido de Craucombe, Johe fil' Ph'i, Amaur' de Sco Amando, Henr' de Capella, Galfro de Caus et aliis. Dat p' manum ven'abilis p'ris Radi Cicestren' Epi Cancellar' nri apud Weltham vicesimo t'cio die Aug' anno regni nri decimo nono. Ac Nichus de Hunt'cumbe consanguineus et heres p'dci Willi p'dcas t'ras cu' libtatibz et aliis ptin' suis dilectis nobis in Xpo (abbati) et conventui de Dorchestre p' cartam suam de licencia nra jam dederit et concesserit habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribz suis imp'p'm. Nos donacoem et concessionem ipsius Nich'i p'dcas acceptantes eas pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis est concedimus iidem abbas et convent' h'eant (et) teneant p'dcas t'ras cum lib'tatibz et aliis ptin' suis sibi et successoribz suis ut p'dcm est, eodem modo quo idem Nich'us et antecessores sui t'ras illas cum dcis libtatibz et aliis ptin' a tempore confeccois ipsius proavi nri hucusq'

r'onabilitr tenuerunt. Hiis testibz ven^eabili pre H. Lincoln' Epo Cancellar' nro, Joh'e de Eltham, Comite Cornub' fre nro, Rog^o de Mortuo Mari Comite March', Olivero de Ingham, Joh'e Mautravers Senescalco hospicii et aliis. Dat' p' manum nram apud Wodestok vicesimo nono die Marcii anno regni nri quarto. Nos autem tenorem litterarum nostrarum predictarum, Sub sigillo quo nunc utimr in Angl' ad requisicoem dilecti nobis in Xpo nunc Abb'is abbie p^edce duxim⁸ exemplificand' p' p^esentes. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Westm' xxij. die Marcii.

Patent Roll, 2 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 5.

Pro Epo decano et Capitulo eccleie Beate Marie Lincoln' de Confirmacione } Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. Salu-
tem. Inspeximus cartam dni E. nup' regis Angl' avi nri in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gra' Rex Angl' dns Hibern' et dux Aquit', Archiepis epis Abb'ibz prioribz comitibz baronibz justic' vicecomitibz prepositis ministris et omnibz ballivis et fidelibz suis saltm. Inspeximus cartam celeberrime memorie dni W. quondam Regis Angl' progenitoris nri in hec verba. W. Rex Anglorum T. Vicecomiti omnibzque vicecomitibz ep'atus Remigii Epi saltm. Sciatis me transtulisse sedem Ep'atus Dorchesteren' in Lincolniam Civitatem Auctoritate et Consilio Alex'i Pape et legator' ejus necnon L. Archiepi, et alior' episcoporum regni mei, ac ibidem t^ram ab omnibz consuetudinibz solutam et quietam sufficient' dedisse ad construend' Matrem Ecclesiam tocium Epatus et ejusdem officinas. Huic autem eccleie pro salute anime mee aliquid beneficii dare volens primum duo maneria concedo, Welletonam videlicet et Slaffordiam cum appendiciis, ac deinde ecclesias trium maneriorum meorum cum t^ris et decimis scilicet, Chircheton Castre atque Wallyngoure. Adde etiam omnem decimam tocium redditus eor'dem manerior' atq' duas ecclesias in Linconia scilicet Sci Laurencii et Sci Martini Preterea deprecatione et exhortacione Remigii Epi Concedo eidem eccleie manerium quoddam quod vocatr Lestona, quodq' Waldeovus Comes dudum per manum meam predicto Epo dederat et quoddam alt^um quod dicitr Waburna videlicet quod sibi olim cum Epali baculo concesseram. Quatuor quoq' ecclesias Bedefordensem scilicet atq' Lestoniensem necnon et Buchinge-

hamnensem ac Eilesbiriensem quas p^odecessores sui tenerant quasq' sibi dederam perhenniter possidendas, ipsius consensu ac concessione p^odce ecclie cum omnibus appendiciis ppetualit' concedo atq' auct'e regali confirmo. T. L. Archiepo et E. vicecomite, &c.

Patent Roll, 5 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 5.

De pontagio } Rex ballivis ville Dorcestr' salutem. Sciatis qd
 concesso } in auxilium emendacionis et repa'cionis pontis
 ultra aquam Thamis' ppe villam p^odcam existentis que in multis
 locis diruta est et confracta ad magnum dampnum et nocu-
 mentum ville p^odce ac populi nri ultra dcam pontem transe-
 uncium ad cujus emendacionem seu repacionem nullus tenetr
 nisi ex sua mera et ppria voluntate ut accepimus, concessimus
 vobis de gra' nra sp'ali qd a die confeccois p^osenciu' usq' ad
 finem triu' annor' px' futur' capere possitis per vos et de-
 putatos v'ros de rebs venalib' ultra dcam pontem transeuntib'
 consuetudines subscriptas, vide't, de quolibet sumagio bladi
 cujuscumq' generis sit aut blasei ven' unum quadrantem de
 qualibet carectata bladi ven' unum denar', de quolibet equo
 equa bove et vacca ven' unum quadrantem, de decem ovib'
 capris et porcis ven' unu' quadrantem, de quolibet sumagio
 panni ven' unum quadrantem, de qualibet centena linee tele
 canvacii pannor' Hibn' ven' unum quadrantem. de qualibet
 carecta carcata cum averagio ponderis ven' unum obolu', de
 qualibet carectata maeremii vel bosci ven' unum qdrantem,
 de qualibet centena fagettor' ven' unum quadrantem. de quo-
 libet trusello cujuscumq' mercimonii ven' summam quinq'
 solidor' excedente, unum quadrantem. de qualibet centena
 stanni eris vel cupri ven' unum obolum. Et de qualibet alia
 re venali valoris quinq' solidor' hic non specificata, ultra
 pedcam pontem transeunte, lanis coriis pellib' lanutis ac
 ferro et plumbo dumtaxat exceptis, unum quadrantem. Et
 ideo vobis mandamus qd consuetudines predictas usq' ad finem
 dcor' trium annor' capiatis et eas circa repacionem et emen-
 dacionem pontis predicte ponatis sicut predictum est. Com-
 pleto autem termino pdcor' trium annor' dce consuetudines
 penitus cessent et deleantr. In cujus etc. per predictos tres
 annos duratur'. T. R. apud Westm ix die Decembr'.

Patent Roll, 16 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 36.

De t̄ris datis ad } Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. salutem.
 manum mort' in } Sciatis qd cum dns E. nup' Rex Angl
 plenam satisfaccoem } avus nr p' l'ras suas patentes de gra'
 sua speciali concesserit et licenciam dederit pro se et heredibz
 suis quantum in ipso fuit dilcis nobis in Xpo Abbi et con-
 ventui de Dorchestre qd ipsi t̄ras ten' et redditus cum ptin'
 ad valorem decem librar' p' annu' juxta verum valorem
 eor'dem tam de feodo suo p'prio qm alieno exceptis t̄ris ten'
 et redditibz que de ipso avo nro tenebant' in capite acquirere
 possent et tenere sibi et successoribz imppm Statuto de t̄ris
 et ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante
 prout in l'ris predictis plenius continentr. Nos volentes con-
 cessionem dci avi nri pdcam effectui debito mancipari, con-
 cessim^s et licenciam dedim^s pro nobis et heredibz nris quan-
 tum in nobis est Willo Vicario ecclesie de Stratfeld' Mortymer
 et Ric'o Mason de Euston qd ipsi quatuor mesuagia unum
 toftum quinquaginta et quatuor acras t̄re et dimid' et sex
 acras prati cum ptin' in Dorchestre Warbourgh, Drayton,
 Bredecote et Clifton dare possint et assignare p̄fatis abb'i et
 conventui habend' et tenend' eisdem Abb'i et conventui et
 successoribus suis in plenam satisfaccoem dictarum decem librar'
 t̄rar' ten' et reddituu' p' annu' imppm. Et eisdem Abbi et
 Conventui qd ipsi dca mesuagia toftum t̄ram et pratum cum
 ptin' a p̄fatis Willo et Rico recipere possint et tenere sibi et
 successoribz suis in forma p̄dca imppm sicut p̄dc'm est, tenore
 p̄senciu' simili' licenciam dedim^s specialem. Statuto p̄dco
 non obstante. Nolentes qd p̄fati Willielmus et Ricardus vel
 heredes sui aut p̄dci Abbas et conventus seu successores sui
 r'one statuti p̄dci etc. T. R. apud Notyngham xxvii. die
 Junii.

Patent Roll, 20 Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 17.

Pro abbate et } Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. salutem.
 Conventu de Dor- } Licet etc. de gra tamen nra spali et pro
 chestre. } centum solidis quos dilci nobis in Xpo
 Abbas et Conventus de Dorchestre alias dict' Dorckacestre
 nobis solverunt in Hanap'io nro concessim^s et licenciam de-
 dim^s pro nobis et heredibz nris quantum in nobis est ven^sabili

pri Johanni Epo Lincoln ac dilectis nob' in Xpo decano et Capitulo eccle Cathedralis Beate Marie Lincoln' qd ipsi quatuor acras t're vocat' le Conynggere viginti et quatuor acras pasture vocat' Le Hurst' et totam piscariam ipsius epi in aquis Thamis' et Thamestre cum ptin' in Dorchestre alias dict' Dorckacestre in com' Oxon' una cum cuniculis ac omimodis aliis proficuis et comoditatib' que de t'ra pastura et piscaria p'dcis aliqualit' pvenire pot'unt, que quidem t'ra pastura et piscaria de nobis tenent' in capite tanq'm parcella fundacionis eccle p'dce que de fundacione pgenitor' nror' quondam regum Angl' nro patronatu existit, dare possint et assignare p'fatis abbi et conventui habend' et tenend' sibi et successorib' suis una cum libero ingressu et egressu ad t'ram pasturam et piscarium p'dcas ac cum cuniculis et omimodis aliis pficuis et comoditatib' ad dcas t'ram pasturam et piscariam qualit'cumque spectantib' sive ptinentib' imp'p'm. Reddendo et solvendo singulis annis p'fato epo et successorib' suis loci p'dci, sede plena, ac decano et capitulo ejusdem loci qui custodiam omnium temporalium ejusdem ep'atus in qualibet vacacione ejusdem habent, sede vacante, quinquaginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios feodi firme ad festa Sci Michaelis et Annunciacois B'e Marie p' equales porciones, Et eisdem abb'i et Conventui qd ipsi t'ram pasturam et piscariam predictas una cum cuniculis ac omnib' aliis pficuis et comoditatib' ad easdem t'ram pasturam et piscariam qualit'cumque spectantibus sive ptinentibus a p'fatis epo Decano et Capitulo recipere possint et tenere eisdem abb'i et conventui et successorib' suis una cum libero ingressu et egressu ad t'ram pasturam et piscariam p'dcas ac cum cuniculis et omimodis aliis pficuis et comoditatib' ad dcas t'ram pasturam et piscariam qualit'cumque spectantib' sive ptinentib' imp'p'm Reddendo et solvendo singulis annis p'fato epo et subcessorib' suis loci p'dci, sede plena, ac decano et capitulo ejusdem loci qui custodiam omnium temporalium ejusdem ep'atus in qualibet vacaoe ejusdem habent, sede vacante quinquaginta et tres solidos et quatuor denarios feodi firme ad festa p'dca p' equales porcoes imp'p'm sicut p'dcm est, tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedim' spalem. Statuto predicto ut aliquo alio statuto incontrarium fco seu eo qd terra pastura et piscaria pdce ac omnia pficua et comoditates inde pvenientes sunt pcella seu jus

fundacois Epatus predicti aut dce ecclie B'e Marie Lincoln seu de nob' tenent' in Capite in ppetuam elemosinam, vel pro aliquo onere inde inveniend non obstantib. Nolentes qd pdci epus decanus et Capitulum vel successores sui aut p'fati abbas et Conventus seu successores sui ratione premissor' p' nos vel heredes nros justic' escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nros vel heredum nrer' quoscumq occasionentur molestent in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus etc. T. R. apud Westm. xij. die Februar'.

Per breve de privato Sig.

APPENDIX C.

*From "Ministers' Accounts." Oxford, 29 Hen.
VIII. in the Exchequer.*

Com'. Oxon'.

COMP'A omniu' et singuloru' Ballivoru' Firmarioru' ac omnium aliorum Ministroru' dn'i Regis nunc, Henrici Octavi, de omnibus et singlis domin' maneriis villis villatis Necnon de omnimodis aliis possession' et hereditam' quibuscumq; nuper ad diversa Monasteria et prioratus in Com' pred'c'o dudu' virtute et auctoritate parlamenti suppressis et dissolutis spectan' sive p'tin' in man' d'ci d'ni Regis modo existen' Videl't a Festo S'ci Mich's Arch'i Anno Regni dci' Dni Regis Vicesimo Octavo usq; idem Festum Sancti Michis Archi extunc prox' Sequen' Anno Regni ejusdem dni Regis Vicesimo Nono, Scilt' per unum annum integrum.

(omission.)

Terr' et possessiones nuper Monast. de Dorchester
ptinen'.

Officiu' Coll. Redd'.

Comp'us, Rici' Andrewys, Ball' ac Coll' Redd' ibm' p' tempus
pred'cm.

Arreragia.

Nulla Sicut Continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni preceden'.
Sm^a. null'.

Redd' Cust' tenen' in Dorchester.

Sed r' Comp'm de viij^a. de redd'u unius Cotagij ib'm in tenura Alicie Sommerbye sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad festa Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Michis Archi ut per Rentale inde factum et renovatum per Joh'em Marsshe nuper p'orem de Dorchester Vicesimo Secundo die Novembris Anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi Vicesimo Octavo penes Auditorem Remanen' plenius patet.

Et de viij^a. de Redd'u unius Cotagij in tenura Rici Smythe Sibi concess'. per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x^a. de Redd'u unius Cotagij et unius p'vi prati in tenura Thome Baxster sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^a. iiij^d. de Redd'u j cotagii ib'm in tenura Joh's Prior Sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^a. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius cotagii ib'm in Tenura Thome Smythe sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de v^a. de Reddu' unius Cotagii in tenura Joh'is Smyth sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^a. de Redd'u unius cotagij ibidem in tenura Johanne Pymme sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xij^a. de Redd'u unius Cotagii et unius prati in tenura Ric 'Pery sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^a. de Redd'u unius Cotagij ibidem in tenura Willmi Masonn sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^a. de Redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura Johis Watsonn sic sibi dim'i per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x^a. de Redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura ejusdem Johis Watsonn sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^a. viij^d. de Redd'u j Cotagij ib'm in tenura Jacobi Moyse per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^a. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Cotagij ib'm in tenura Joh'is Tayllour sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^a. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura Martini Jesstyne sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxxiiij^s. viij^d. de Redd'u dōoru' Cotagioru' unius prati et cert' Clausoru' in tenura Johannis Holmes sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij^s. de Redd'u unius cotagii ib'm in tenura Joh'is Skutt sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de v^s. de Redd'u unius Cotagij et unius clausi ib'm in tenura Hugonis Myddleton sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iiij^s. de redd'u unius Cotagii in tenura Ric'i Grene sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^s. de redd'u unius Cotagii ib'm in tenura Joh'is Sandforde sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de lxxvj^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u Ricardi Bewforest.

Sm^a. x^{li}. xix^s.

Redd'us et firma cu' Redd'u assis' in Byrcote.

Et de v^s. de Redd'u Certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Ricardi [Bedford] sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad eosdem termin'.

[Et de viij^s. de Redd'u unius messuagii et certarum terr' ib'm in tenura Radi Sydwaye sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.]

Et de iiij^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' vocat' Barns Lande in tenura Simonis Maynemanne Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxxiiij^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius messuagii et certaru' terraru'.

Sm^a. l^s. iiij^d.

Redd'us custum' tenen' in Drayton et Brytwell.

Et de xvj^s. viij^d. de Redd'u unius clausi et certaru' terraru' in tenura Ric'i Palling sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' E. T.

Et de viij^s. de redd'u cujusdam pyscarie in Brytwell in tenura Thome Warde sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij^s. de Redd'u certaru' terrarum in Brytwell in tenura Emme Whyte vidue sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' vocat' harpys landes in tenura Roberti Stone sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de lxij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagij et certarum terrarum ibidem in tenura Ricardi Molynas sic sibi dimi' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad Eosdem Terminos.

Sm^a. iij^l. xiiij^s. viij^d.

Redd'us Assis' et Custum' tenen' in Warborowe.

Et de xlvj^s. viij^d. de redd' j Mesuag' et cert' terr' in tenura Thome Flete per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij^s. viij^d. de redd' cert' terr' et prat' ib'm in tenura Thome Jacob p' Cop' Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij^s. de redd' j mesuagii cum cert' terr' in tenur' Rogeri Yong per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xix^d. de Redd j Mess' ib'm q' Joh'es Bysley libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij^l. vij^s. v^d. ob. de redd'u divers' ten' ib'm q' ten' ib'm lib'e tenent' Sol' ad E. T.

Sm^a xj^l. xvij^s. iijij^d. ob'.

Redd' et firm' Redd' cust' tenenciu' in Huntercombe.

Et de viij^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Thome Spyer sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^s. iijij^d. de Redd'u unius Messuagii in Tenura Thome Belsonne sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xij^s. iijij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et Certarum terraru' in tenura Joh'is Castell sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Curs Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vij^s. x^d. de Redd'u unius Messuagii ib'm in tenura Thome Andrewe sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et Certaru' terraru' in tenura Thome Sharp sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' id' E. T.

Et de iij^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' vocat' Mynnyngs sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de v^s. vj^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et cert' terr' in tenura Reginaldi More sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^s. viij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et cert' terr' in ten' Will'mi Wyllys sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iiij^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' in tenura Will'mi Aley sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de v^s. vj^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terr' in tenura Will'mi Horwood sic ei dimiss' p' Copiam Sol' ad E. T.

Et de lxxvj^s. viij^d. de Redd'u firme ib'm in tenura Thome Spyer sic ei dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm q' Ricus Eton libe' tenet Sol' ad eosdem terminos.

Et de v^s. viij^d. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' q' Willm'us Molles libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Sm^a vij^h. iiij^s. x^d.

Redd' cust' tenen' in Sowndenes.

Et de xvj^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terrar' ibidem in tenura Thome sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxj^s. de redd'u unius Mesuagii et Cert' terr' ib'm in tenura Ric'i Butler sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii cu' cert' terr' ib'm in tenura Thome Butler sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii cum certis terris ib'm in tenura Johis Wyllays sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Will' Pallyng sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol ad E. T.

Et de ij^s. de redd'u certaru' terr' in tenura Thome Fylpotts sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xiiij^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius mesuagii et certaru' terraru' in tenura Willmi' Andrewys sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terr' ibidem in tenura Thome Kabell sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^s. de Redd'u unius messuagii ib'm in tenura Johis Ramseye sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^s. viij^d. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Thome Berde sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Thome Sharp sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm in tenura Willi Tanner sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm q' Thomas Sheperde libe tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij^s. de Redd'u unius mesuagii ib'm q' Thomas Raynes libere tenet Sol' ad eosdem terminos.

Sma cxvj^s. xi^d.

Redd' Assis' cu' Redd' customar' tenen' in Clyftonne.

Et de xvj^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ibidem in ten' Thome Aysleye sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de x^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' ibidem in tenura Johanne Wyse vidue sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xx^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Johis Gammonde sic sibi dimiss' p' Cop' sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxv^s. iiij^d. de Redd'u unius Mess' et cert' terr' ib'm in tenura Thome Bedforde sic sibi dimiss' p' Copiam Curie sol' ad E. T.

Et de xj^s. de Redd'u diversoru' tentoru' et terraru' ib'm q' Rogerus Yong libe' tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de iij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii q' Ricus Bedforde libe' tenet' Sol' ad eosdem Terminos.

Et de iiij^s. de redd'u j mess' q' Ricardus Orcharde libe' tenet Sol' ad eosdem terminos.

Et de xx^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ibidem q' Thomas Skoryar libe' tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de viij^s. de Redd'u unius mesuagii q' Johes Nichols libe' tenet Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ix^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii q' Johes' Whyte libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Et de v^d. de Redd'u unius mesuagii q' Magister Sancte Elene de Abbingtonn. libe' tenet sol' ad E. T.

Et de liij.^s iij.^d de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et cert' terr' ib'm in tenur' Thome Mayne p' Indenturam Sigillo Conven'.

Sm^a vij^{ll}. ii^s. x^d.

Redd' Cust' tenen' de Mylton, Watlyngton, Henley, et Thomleye.

Et de xliij^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii et certaru' terraru' ib'm in tenura Will'mi Ashedenne sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xxvj^s. ix^d. de redd'u unius mesuagii et certaru' terr' ibm' in tenura Rici Emery sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Cur' sol' ad E. T.

Et de vj^s. vij^d. de Redd'u unius cotagii in Henleye per Copiam Cur' Sol' ad E. T.

Et de xl^s. de Redd'u certaru' terraru' et Tenementor' in Thomleye in tenura Johis Browne militis Sic sibi dimiss' per Copiam Curie Sol' ad E. T.

Sm^a cxv^s. v^d.

Redd'us in Brokhampton.

Et de x^s. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ibidem in tenura Joh'is Dayntonne sic sibi dimiss' p' Indenturam Sol' ad E. T.

Sm^a x^s.

Redd' assis' in Benston et Walyngforde.

Et de iij^s. vij^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii q' Radus Spyer et Thomas Spyer libe' tenent Sol' ad E. T.

Et de ij^s. ii^d. ob. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ib'm q' Will'mus Benet libe' tenent sol' ad E. T.

Et de v^d. de Redd'u unius Mesuagii ibidem q' Johis Merywether libe' tenet Sol' ad eosdem terminos.

Et de v^s. de Redd'u unius mesuagii ibidem q' Thomas Polamptonne libere tenet Sol' ad eosdem terminos.

Sm^a xj^s. iij^d. ob.

Decime bosc' de Netelbed.

De aliquo proficuo provenien' de firma decimaru' bosc' ib'm nuper solut' p' priorem et Conven'de Rewleye ad viij^s. per annu' non r' Eo qd dictu' nuper Monasteriu' in manub dni Regis modo dissolut' existit et nichil inde le' per manus dicti Computan'.

Sm^a null'.

Pencio de Tuffelde.

Sed r' Comp'm de ij^s. vj^d. de pencione Rectorie de Tuffelde.

Sm^a. ij^s. vj^d.

Perquis' Cur'.

Et de xvij^s. vj^d. provenien' de p'quis' Cur' ibidem hoc Anno tent' ut p' Rotul' earundem p' Auditor vis' et examinat'.

Sm^a xvij^s. vj^d.

Vendic' Bosc'.

Et de v^s. x^d. p' dictum Computan' Recept' pro duodecim quercis p' ann' vend' per sacr'm suum sup' hunc Comp'm.

Sm^a v^s. x^d.

Nota quod d'cus Comput' h'et informat' versus eum exhibit pro divers' vast' p' ip'm f'cis' in bos'is dni R' ibm' pro quibus non onerat se ult' dict' sum' de v^s. x^d. hic onerat ideo fiat scrutiniu' pro eisd' in Cur' dni' R' ut in prox' Compo onerat.

Sm^a Totalis On'is lvij^{ll}. viij^s. vi^d. D quibz'.

Redd' Res'.

Idem Computat in Redd'u annuatim resolut' Ep'o Lincoln impp'm exeun' de certis terris et pratis in Dorchester Et Sic in allocacio'e hoc anno ut in annis preceden' iij^{ll}. xvij^s. vj^d.

Et in Redd'u Resoluto d'co Ep'o Lincoln exeun' de terris in Myltonne ad xij^d. per annum Et sic in allocac'oe per tempus hujus Compi xij^d.

Et in consimil' denariis Solutis d'co Epo' Lincoln' exeun' de d'cis terris in Draytonne hoc anno ut in annis et Comp'is preceden' vij^d.

Et in consimilibus denariis Solutis Mag'ro Collegii S'ce Marie Magdalene Oxon exeun' de dominio de Dorchester hoc anno ut in annis preceden' iii^s. iij^d.

Et in consim'ibus denarijs Solutis Miloni Hamptonne pro terris in Cliftonne hoc anno ut in nonnullis annis preceden' vj^d.

Et in Redd'u resolut' d'no Regi pro terris in Sownd' per annum x^s. vj^d.

Et in redd'u resolut' d'co d'no Regi exeun' de terris in Bensington hoc anno ut in presiden' xvij^s.

Et in redd'u resolut' Jacobo Hales exeun' de man'ia de Sownd' ut in annis preceden' iij^s. non allo' in posterum.

Et in Redd'u resolut' dno Rutherfelde exeun' de terris in Chilton p' annu' ij^s. ij^d.

Et in Redd'u resolut' Waltero Stoner militi pro terr' in Sownd' per ann' xj^d.

Et in Redd'u resolut' hundr'o de Bolingdon exeun' de terris in Thomley per annu' viij^d.

Et in redd'u resolut' d'no Wyndesor pro cert' terr' vocat' harys londs hoc anno ut in preceden' viij^d.

Et in redd'u resolut' Mag'ro Collegii de Walingforde exeun' de terris in Warborowe ad viij^{li}. xij^s. v^d. ob' p' annu' annuatim recept' p' manus officiarioru' dni' Regis statundenup' de viij^{li}. xij^s. v^d. ob' quoesq'. Castri sui de Walingforde de tenen' eiusdem abbas et p' ip'os solut' pred'co Collegio de Wallingforde pr'dict in nonnullis annis solvere consuerint Et sic in allocac'e p' d'cm tempus viij. ^{li} vij^s. v^d. ob'.

Sm^a xiiij^{li}. xvij^s. iij. ob'

Pencion' cu' al'.

Et in consimil' denar' solutis Rectori de Magna Baldon pro Augmentacion' vicar' ss de precio duoru' quart' frumenti hoc anno ut in annis preceden' xij^s. iij^d.

Et in denarijs solutis Ep'o Lincoln pro Sinodal' et procurac' omniu' Eccl'iaru' predcarum hoc anno ut in diversis annis preceden' xij^s. viij^d.

Sm^a. xxvj^s.

Feod' et vad'.

Et in consimilibus denariis per dictum computan' Solut' Joh' Danney militi senescalli omniu' dominioru' terraru' et tentorum d'co nup' Monasterio pertinen' p' l'ras paten' Sigillo conven' d'ci monaster' Sigillat' sic sibi concess' ad terminu' vite sue Et sic in allocacione xxvj^s. viij^d.

Et in stipendio Cli'ci Auditor Scriben' hunc Comp'm prout allocar' consuerit in annis preceden' ijs.

Et in feodo Rog'i Hache Coll' Redd' ib'm sic sibi concess' p' l'ras paten' sigillo conven' d'ci nup' Monaster' sigill' dat'.

Et sic in allocaco'e xx^s.

Et in fedo d'ci Rogeri Hachemanne Sup'visoris ac Custod' bosc', de Dorchester Rewleye et Goryng sibi concess' p' l'ras paten' dni sub sigillo Curie augment' reven' Corone eiusdem dni R' ad xx^s. p' a^m viz. in all'one h'mo'i xx^s.

Sm^a lxxvij^s. viij^d.

Alloc' Redd'.

Et in Alloc' d'co Computan' fact' pro def'cu Redd' j tenti sup'ius in titulo cust' tenen' in Mylton Watlington et Henley ac onerat' ad vj^s. viij^d. p' a^m Eoq' reman' in man' d'ni R' p' totum tempus huius compi tam ob def'cu conduct' q^am repacion' Et sic in alloc' p' antedictum tempus vj^s. viij^d.

Sm^a vj^s. viij^d.

Expens' Sen^{li}.

Et in denar' p' dictum computan' Solut' pro expens' Senescall' Cur' et aliorum officiariorum dni R' ib'm existen' ut per bill' remanen' xvij^s. i^d.

Sm^a xvij^s. i^d.

Lib'acio denar'.

Et in denar' p' dictum Compt' lib'at
 Johi Danast' Recept' dni R' Augment'
 Reven' Corone eiusd' dni R' in Com'
 Oxon de exit' officii sui hujus anni debet
 ad festum Sancti Mich'is Arch'i d'co anno
 vicesimo nono ut per bill' man' eiusdem
 Recept' signat' et remanen'.

xxxv^{li}. xj^s. ix^d. ob'.

R. Rc. ib'm.

Sm^a xxxv^{li}. xj^s. ix^d. ob.

Sm^a om' alloc' et libat' pd' lvj^{li}. viij^s. v^d. Et debet xls. Q'n exon'ant' hic eo q'd Thome Pope Armig' eandem summam de xl^s. recept' de ten' in Thomley debet' pro anno integro finit ad fm Sci Michis Archi virt' et vigore l'rar' dni Regis paten' p'ut

in eisdem litteris paten' in comp'o Joh'is Danaster Rec' ib'm
irro' pleni' continetur. Et Eq'z.

Terr' D'nical'.

Comp'us Edmudi Asshefelde firm' ib'm p' tempus p'd'.

Arreragia.

Null' sicut Continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox'
preceden'.

Sm^a Null'.

Firma.

Sed r' Comp'm de xiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d de firma terraru' d'nical'
ib'm sic d'co Computan' dimiss' per Indenturam Sigillo Cur'
Augment' Revencionum Corone eiusdem d'ni Regis sigillat.

Sm^a xiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

Rectoria de Dorchester.

Et de x^{li} de firma Rectorie ib'm sic d'co Computan' dimiss'
per Indenturam Sigillo dce Curie Augmentacionu' Revencionu'
Corone D'ni R' sigillat' dat'.

Sm_a x^{li}.

R. Rec. ibidem.

Sm' Rec' xxiiij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d. Qui ex on'ant' hic Eoq'
on'antur in Compo Recept' ib'm de eodem anno.

Grangium de Holcombe.

Comp'us Thome Warde firm' ib'm p' tempus pred'cm.

Arreragia.

Nulla sicut continetur in pede ultimi comp'i anni prox'
preced'.

Firma.

Sed r' Comp'm de viij^{li}. iiij^d de firma Grang' ib'm sic d'co
computan' dimiss' per indent' sigillo.

Sm^a viij^{li}. iiij^d.

R. Thom' Pope.

Sm^a Firme vij^{ll} iij^d. De quibus alloc' ei xvij^d pro Redd'u
 resolut' Epo' Lincoln pro certis terr' ib'm Et deb't
 vij^{ll}. xvij^s. ix^d. Qui exon'ant' hic Eoq' predict' ^{uo'r'ca'p'}
 Thom's Pope eand'm suam recepit de firmario ib'm virtut' et
 vigore dict' L'rar' dni Regis paten' prout in eisdm l'ris paten'
 quar' tent' in memor' huj^{us} Offic' irro^r plenius continetur.

Et eq'z.

Molendin' aquat' in Dorchester.

Comp'us Rogeri Hatcheman firm' ib'm p' tempus p'd.

Arregeria.

Nulla sicut continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni preceden'.
 Sm^a null'.

Firma Molendini.

Sed r' Comp'm de cxv^s. iij^d. de firma Molendini ibidem ac
 decimis d'ci Molendini ac cu' certis terris et Cotag' ibm sic d'co
 Comp'o dimiss'.

Et de xij^s de Redd'u j cotagii j orrei et certar' terr' ibm sic
 dco' comp' dimiss'.

R. Rec' ib'm.

Sm^a vj.^{ll} vij.^s iij.^d

Sm^a Firme vj.^{ll} vij.^s iij.^d

Qui exon'antur hic Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ib'm de
 eodem anno.

Et eq'.

Rectoria de Bensingtonn.

Comp'us Henrici Reybone firm' ib'm p' tempus pred'.

Arregeria.

Nulla sicut patet in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox' preceden'.
 Sm^a null'.

Firma.

Sed r' Comp'm de xxj^{ll} de firma Rectorie ib'm cu' decimis et
 omnibus profic' et Commoditat' eidem p'tinen' sic dimiss' d'co
 firmario p' Indenturam Sigillo conven' de Dorchester Sigill'

dat' nono die Julij anno quarto Regis Henrici Octavi habendum tenendum et gaudendum a dat' ejusdem Indentur' usq; ad finem et terminu' xxxj annor' Reddend' inde annuatim ut supra ad festa Nativitatis Sci Joh'is Bap'te Natalis d'ni et annunciac'ois beate Marie Virginis ut plenius per d'cam Indenturam.

Sm^a xxjⁱⁱ.

R. Rec' ibidem.

Sm^a Firme xxjⁱⁱ Que exon'ant' hic Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ibm de eod' anno.

Et eq.

Rectoria de Warborowe.

Comp'us Joh'is Holmes firm ibm p' tempus pd'.

Arreagia.

Nulla Sicut patet in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox' preceden'.
Sm^a null'.

Firm^a Rectorie.

Sed r' Comp'm de xxiiijⁱⁱ de firma Rectorie ibm et om'i et singul' decimaru' cum omnibus proficuis eidem Rectorie p'tinen' sic dicto Computan' dimiss' per Indenturam Sigillo Conventu' de Dorchester sigill' dat' iiij^{to} die Maij anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi xxv. h'endum a decessu sive resignacione Rogeri Abbatis Monasterij pred'ci usq; ad terminum xxj annoru' Solvend' ad quatuor anni terminos Et d'cus firmar' ss propr' cust' inveniet panem et vinu' et ad festu' pasche duas cereas sup' summo altar.

Sm^a. xxiiijⁱⁱ.

Sm^a. Firme xxiiijⁱⁱ. Que exon'ant' hic Eoq' onerantur in Comp'o receptoris ibm de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

Rectoria de Drayto'.

Comp'us Ric'i Molyners firm' ibm p' tempus p'd'.

Arreagia.

Nulla sicut Continet' in pede ultimi Comp'i anni preceden'.
Sm^a. Null'.

Firma Rector.

Sed r' Comp'm de vj^{li}. de firma Rectorie ibm cu' omibus decimis eidem pertinen' sic deo computan' dimiss' ad voluntatem Sol' ad quatuor anni terminos usuales.

Sm^a. xj^{li}.

R. Rec'. ibm. Sm^a. Firme xj^{li}. Que exonerantur hic Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ibm de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

Rector de Stodham et Cheselhamplo'.

Comp'us Thome Reade firm' ib'm p' tempus p'd'.

Arreragia.

Nulla Sicut Continetur in pede ultimi Comp'i anni prox' preced.

Sm^a. Null'.

Firma Rector'.

Sed r' Comp'm de xvij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d. de firma ecclie p'och' et Rector' ibm cum omnibus et singlis suis p'tinen' aliquo modo deo Rector' p'tinen' Sic d'co Computan' dimiss' p' Indenturam sigillo conven' de Dorchester sigillat' dat' Secundo die Maij anno xxv. R. Henrici Octavi h'endum tenendum et gaudendum usq' ad finem et terminu' xxxj annoru' Reddendo inde annuatim ut Supra ad festa Nativitatis Sci Joh'is Bap'te Sancti Mich'is Arch'i Natalis dni et Annunciacionis beate Marie ut per Indenturam.

Sm xvij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

Sm^a Firme xvij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d. Qui exon'ant' Eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Recept' ibm de eod' anno.

Et eq'.

Rectoria de Sherborowe pred'.

Comp'us Leonardi Chamb'leyn firm' ibm p' tempus.

Arreragia.

Nulla sicut patet in pede ultimi Comp'i anni px' preceden'.

Sm^a null'.

Firma Rector'.

Sed r' Comp'm de xij^{li} de firma Rectorie ibidem et unius orrei cum omnibus decimis garbaru' et feni Sic Leonardo Chamb'leyn dimiss' p' Indenturam Sigillo Conven' de Dorchester sigillat dat' xxj^{mo} die Aprilis anno xxij^o dict' dni Regis h'endum a festo Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis ante datam presenciu' usq; ad finem et terminu' xxj annorum Reddendo inde annuatim ut supra Solvend' ad duos anni terminos videl't ad festa Nativitatis sancti Joh'is bapt'e et sc'i Thom' ap'li ut per dictam Indenturam penes Auditor remanen' plenius patet.

• Sm^a xij^{li}.

Sm^a firme xij^{li} de quibus alloc' ei xxxj^d viij^s pro quadam pencione exeun' de dc'a Rectoria et annuatim R. Rec. ib'm. solut' Abbati de Osneye Et Deb't x^{li} viij^s. iiij^d. Qui exon'antur hic eoq' on'ant' in Comp'o Receptoris ibidem de eodem anno.

Et eq'.

Rectoria de Clyfto'.

Comp'us Will'mi Yong firm' ibm p' tempus pred'.

Arregeria.

Nulla Sicut patet in pede ultimi Compi anni prox' preceden'.
Sm^a Null'.

Firma.

Sed r' Comp'm de ix^{li} de firma Rector' ibidem cu' omibz et singlis suis ptinen' Sic dco' Computan' dimiss' per Indent' sigillo Conven' de Dorchester Sigillat' dat' xv die Marcij anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi decimo septimo hendum tenendum et gaudendum a dat' eiusdem Indenture usq' ad finem et term' xvj annoru' Reddendo inde annuatim ut supra ad festu Sancti Petri advincul et purificacionis beate marie virginis equal'.

Sm^a ix^{li}.

R. Rec' ibm Sm^a Firme ix^{li}. Que exonant' hic eo qd onantur in Compo Recept' ibm de eodm anno.

Et eq'.

Rector. de Birdcote.

Compus Johnis Drabyn firm' ibm per tempus pdict'.

Arreragia.

Nulla sicut patet in pede ultimi Compi anni prox' preced'.
Sm^a. Null'.

Firma.

Sed r' Compm de iiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d de firma rect' ibm cum omibz x^{ls} et oblaconi' dict' Rector' ptinen' in t^a dict' Comput' ad volunt' Reddend' inde per annu' ut supra ad festa sci Petri qd di^r ad vincla et purific' bte Marie Virg' equis porconibz.
Sm^a. iiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

R. Rec' ibm.

Sm^a. Firme iiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d. Qui exonant' hic eo qd onant'.
in Compo Recept' ibm de eodm anno.

Et eq'.

Rect' de Overe.

Compus Rogeri Hatcheman Firm' ibm p' tempus pd'

Arreragia.

Null sicut patet in pede ultimi compi anni px' pced'.
Sm^a. Null'.

Firma.

Sed r' Compm de lxxvj^s viij^d de firma Rect' ibm cum omibz decimis eidm Rector' ptinen' sic dimiss' dco Compi p' Indentur' Sigillo Curie Augment' Reven' Corone dni Regis sigillat'.
Sm^a. lxxvj^s. viij^d.

R. Rec' ibm Sm^a. Firme lxxvj^s. viij^d. qbz. allo^r. ei ix^d. pro Redd'u Res' Dno Regi p' terr' in Overe pd' hoc anno ut in annis pced' Et debt lxxvj^s. xj^d. Qui onerant' in compo Rec' ibm de eodm anno.

Et eq'.

Rect' de Baldon.

Compus Thome Bysseley Firm' ibm p' tempus pdict'.

Arrerag.

Null' prout patet in pede ultimi Compi anni px' preced'.
Sm^a. Null.

Firma.

Sed r' Compm de xij^{li}. de firma Rect' ibm cum suis ptinen sic dimiss' p'fat Thome Bisseley ad volunt' sol' ad iiij. anni terminos usual'.

Sm^a. vij^{li}.

Sm^a. Firm' vij^{li}. Que exonant' hic Eo qd dict' Rector' concess' est Dionisio Toppis Generoso per lras dni Regis paten' ad term vite sue absque Compo seu aliquo alio provide dict' dno Reg' et Success' s' solvend' seu faciendo prout in eisdm litteris paten' in Compo Iohis Danaster Rec' ibm irro' pleni' continetur.

Et Eq'.

Rect' de Pyskull et Netelbed.

Compus Rogeri Hatcheman firm' ibm per tempus predict.

Arrearag'.

Nulla prout patet in pede ultimi Compi anni px' pceden'.

Sm^a Nulla.

Firma.

Sed r' Compm de xiiij^a iiij^d de firm' Rector' de Netelbed cum omibz domibus edific' orreis terris glebis pratis pascuis pastur' decimis oblaconibus profic' commodit et emolument' quibuscumque eidm Rect' ptinen ac cu' decimis proficuiis et emolument' quibuscumq' de et in hamlett de Pueskull pdict' sic dimiss' dco Comput' per Indentur' ad termi xxi unius anno' Reddendo inde ut sup^a ad duos anni termios viz ad Festa Annunc' bte Marie Virginis et sancti Michis Archi equis porconibz prout per dict' Indentur' Sigillo Curie Augmen' Reven' Corone dni Regis sigillat dat' &c.

Sm^a xiiij^a iiij^d.

Sm^a Firme xiiij^a iiij^d Qui exonant' hic eo qd' onant' in Compo Recept' ibm de eodm anno et sic.

Eq'.

PARTIC' P CONC' HEN' VIII. A. 1. ASHFIELD.

Com Oxon.

Pcell' Revenc' nup Mon' de Dorchest in dco Com'.

Firma terr' dnical' ibm p annu' cu' situ dci nup Mon' unacu' cimiterio ac oñibꝫ domibꝫ edificiis ortis pomariis gard' terr' et solo infra procinctū dci nup Monasī accum oñibꝫ et singul' terr' prat' pascuis et pastur' et aquis subscripti eidm nup Mon' ptingen' viz. vij. virgat' terr' et di in Campis voc' Dorchest' Feld ac xxj. acr' prat' in prato de Drayton et Dorchester et j. sepal' prat' Voc' Humfreys Mede conī p est j. acr' et di. duo pt'. unde unu' voc' Heyhurste Mede et alter voc' Longhurst Mede cont' p estimac' xij. acr' l. prat' voc' Prystmore cont' iij. acr' et unius Pastur' Voc' le Greate Maynes cont' xxi. acr' unius pastur' voc' le lytell Maynes cont' iiij. acr' unius pec' terr' Voc' le Conyerthe cont' dimid' acr' unius al' pec' terr' cont' duas acr' unius pecie terr' voc' Forge Garden ac cert' aquar' et extes nup in tenur' Johnis Brodwat necnon unius clausi voc' Water Meynes cont' p estimac' viij. acr' ac decim' omnium et singul' premiss' unacu' oñibꝫ commod' et proficuis premiss' seu eor' alicui ptingen' ac eciam prebend' et Rector' de Dorchest' cu' oblaconibꝫ sci Buriani dicto nup Mon' spect' et ptingen' unacu' oñibꝫ et oñimod' decim' proficuis et emolument' eidm Rector' ptingen' sive spectan Except' inde et dno Regi hered' et success' s' oñino reservat' oñibꝫ Vicar' et advocac' eccliar' ac oñibꝫ gross' arboribus et bosc' de et sup premiss' crescen' et existen

Val't in. necnon oibꝫ et oñimod' Flibꝫ et hujusmodi ^{xxiiij.^b xiiij.}
edificiis infra situm et procinctu' dict' nup ^{iiij.^d q.}

Mon' que dñus dñs Rex imposterum ibm prosterni et auferri mandaverit cu' tribꝫ peciis prat' in dco prat' voc' le Hurste ac pastur' ad duos equos ibm annuat post Fenu' inde levat et asportat q̄ Rogero Haccheman nup dimiss' Fuerunt in tenur' Edmundi Ashefeld sic sibi dimiss' p Indentur' sub sigillo cur' Augment' Revenc' Corone ejusd' dñi R. sigillat' dat

z

decimo die Novembr anno r'. r' Henr' viij.^{vi} xxviij.^{vo} Hend' a Festo sci Michis Archi ultimo p' terito usq' finem t'rmini xxj. annor' Reddend' inde p' annu' xxiiij.^{li.} xiiij s. iiij.d. q.^a ad Fest' Annunc' bte Marie Virginis et sci' Michis, Archi equal'r.

Situs dci nup Monast' cu' te'r dnical' necnon Rector' ac redd' custum Tenenc' in Dorchester in dco Coñ Oxon'.

Et pd' dns Rex vult et p' p'sentes concedit q^d. ^{xxxvj.^h xiiij.^o}
Idm Dns' Rex Hered' et successores sui omnia domos ^{iiij.^d q.^a}
et edific' p'missor t'm in maeremiis q'm in cooptur tegul' et Slate de tempore in tempus tociens quociens necesse et oportunu' fu'it bene et sufficient' Repar' sustentar' et manutener' Facient durant t'rmino p'd' omibz al' Repac' p' dcm Firmar' supportand' et p'd' Firmar' et Assignat' sui h'e'bunt competen' et sufficient' hedgbote Fyrebote Ploughbote et Cartebote de et sup' p'miss' crescen' et existen' et non alibi annuat' expendend' et occupand' t'rmino p'd' duran' ut in ea'fm Indentur' int' al' plenius apparere poterit.

Redd' Custum' Tenenc in Dorchester ad F'm anuciac' b'te Marie Virginis et Sc'i Michis Archi equal'r solvend' p' annu' x^h. xix^s.

Per-quis' Cur' cum finibz am'rciament' H'iet't Relevis et al' Casual' ibm' coibz annis p' estimac'. xx.^s

Alloc' Genar' solut' Curator' de Dorchester pro stipend' suo exeunt' de (Repris) Rcor' ibm p' annu' viij.li.

Alloc' Redd' Resolut' Gardianis et sociis Collegii beate Marie Oxon' exeunt' de d'nio de Dorchester' p' annu' iiij.^v. iiij.^a. } viij.^h iiij.^o iiij.^o

Et Remañ Clare p' annu' xxviij.^h x.^s q.^a

Molend' aquat' vocat Overey Myll cu' ptinent' necnon cert' terr' ibm.

Firma Molend' aquatic' ibm cu' decimis dict' molend' accum cert' terr' et Cotagiis ibm sic dimiss' Rogero Hatcheman p' ^{val't in} Indentur' ut dicit' Hend' ad terminum annor' Reddendo inde p' annu' cxv.^s iiij.^d. vj.^h viij.^o iiij.^o

Firma unius Cotagii unius orrei et cert' terr' ibm in tenur' ejusd' Rogeri Hatcheman ad volunt' eni' Reddend' inde p' annu' xij^s.

Sm' Totlis Clari valor' ultra Repris' p'd' ^{xxiiij.^h xvij.^o iiij.^o q.^a}

Ex' p' Willm Cavendyssh Audit'.

Thys demaynes [Customary Rents] and Myll wythe there ap-
 purtenances as I have lerynd ar ffrom eny of the Kynges houses
 Whereunto hys ma^{tie} hathe eny accesse & Repayer fouer myles
 And ffrom eny of the Kynges pkes Forestes & Chases fouer
 myles They are no pcell of eny other manor or other heredya-
 ment excedynge the clere yerely value of xl.^{li}. What Fyne
 wylbe gyven for the same I know not ne cannot lerne [There
 is no patronage for it is but a s'rvyce at Will] I have not
 made eny pticulr of the p'rmysses to eny psone but only thys.
 And he is the Ferm' hym sylfe y^t desyreth to by the p'mysses.

M^d. that the oblacons of Saynte Buryan expressed above w^t
 in the sayd psonage [of Dorchester] & letten to Ferme to
 Edmund Asshefeld thys berer w^t the same psonage is charged
 in the boke of the tenth at xxvj.s viij.d by the yere as by the
 same boke more playnly dothe appere.

(No^a. pro bosc. supvidend' iij. die Apil Anno regni regis
 Hen^r viij. xxxv^{to} pro Edmund Asshefeld.)

Furste the Scit of the late monastery of Dor- }
 chester w^t the rente of the same and the mill } xxxliij.^l xvij.^s liij.^d
 is of y^e clere yerly value of

Inde deducte for the decaye of the oblacons of S^t. Buryan'
 xxvj.s viii.d Et reñ clar xxxiiij.li. x.s viij.d inde pro x^{ma}. lxvij.s
 j.d Et reñ uli clar xxx.^{li} iij.^s vij.^d q^a. Wich rated att
 xxth. yeres p^rchase doth amounte to the sume of D.ciiij.li xij.s
 j.d Adde therto for the Woodez vj.li And then the hole is
 D.cix.li xij.s j.d All to be p^d. in hande.

Memor^d. the Kinge must discharge the bier of all Incum-
 beraunce except Leasez and the tenth before res'ved and ex-
 cepte viij.li for the Stipend of the Selary of the p^rste s'veinge
 the Cur ther and except iij.s iij.d dewe to the Wardene of
 Saynt Mary of Oxforde and except xxvj.s iij.d. for the obla-
 cons of S^t. Buryan and exceptet all such charg as the Fermo^r.
 or tenⁿte ther ar bounde to paye.

William Seint John.

Rychard Ryche.

Ric: Southwell.

Edm. Asshefeld.

M^d. that I Edmond Asshilde doo desire to purchas of the
 Kinge ma^{tie} by vertue of his Graces Commission of Sale the

pr'misses being of the clere yerly value of xxxiiij.li. xvij.s. iiij.d. the tenthe ne the de kaye of the oblacons of St. Buryan not deducted. In Witnes whereof I the said Edmond have subscribed & Seallid this Cedule the day & yere menconed in the rate made of the same.

Com' Oxon'

The Scyte & demeanes of the late Monasterye of Dorchester in the seyde countye w^t the psonage and one myll there called Overy Myll w^t two cotages one barne and certeyne lande there in the holding of Roger Hatcheman in the seyde countye pcell of the possessyons of the seyde late Monasterye.

Therbe growing aboute the seyde scyte and demeanes and in the hedge incasing the landes pteyning to the same and other the landes aforseyd cclxx. elmes and Ashes of lx & lxxx yeres grow^t wherof c. reservyd to the Fermo^r there for his houseboote Hedgeboote fyerboote ploughboote and carteboote w^{ch} he hath by coven^{ante} as appereth by an Indenture bering date the xth daye of November in the xxviiijth yere of the reigne of o^r Sovereigne lorde King Henry the viijth a c. valuid at viij.d. the tree, & clx. resydue valuid at iiij.d. the tree w^{ch} is in the Holle.

vj.ii.

p me Willm. Cowp.

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