

An Edition of the Nostell Priory Cartulary
London, British Library, Cotton Vespasian E XIX

2 Volumes

Volume 1

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Abstract

This thesis is an edition of the Cartulary of Nostell Priory, an Augustinian house in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The documents have been edited in full with each document preceded by a caption in English, together with dating and a brief explanation of the rationale for the dating. The chapters, which precede the edition, give context to the Cartulary as well as explore the contents. The first chapter provides background on the selective use of the Cartulary by early historians and establishes the arrangement of the introductory chapters. The second chapter contains a history of the eremitical community, which predated the Augustinian foundation, as well as the early years of the Priory and the royal, baronial and ecclesiastical leaders who were instrumental in the early history of the Augustinian house. The third chapter explores the patrons and benefactors of the Priory in the 12th and 13th centuries and their temporal gifts and spiritual expectations. The fourth chapter investigates the endowment of the Priory and is divided into two sections: temporal endowment and spiritual endowment. The first section analyzes the extents of the endowment and the estate management techniques employed by the Priory. The second section, the spiritual endowment, provides a synopsis of each of the monastic cells and parish churches in the gift of the Priory. The final chapter, before the edition, examines the manuscript itself, describing its physical state, construction, arrangement of material and establishes the record of ownership.

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Abbreviations

BL	The British Library
<i>Cal. Inq. PM</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem</i>
<i>CChtrs</i>	<i>Calendar of Charter Rolls</i>
CCR	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls</i>
CDNB	<i>The Concise Dictionary of National Biography</i>
<i>Comp. Peerage</i>	<i>The Complete Peerage</i>
CPR	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls</i>
Ctl.	Cartulary
DB	Domesday Book
DNB	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
EEA	<i>English Episcopal Acta</i>
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
ERY	East Riding of Yorkshire
ESC	<i>Early Scottish Charters</i>
<i>Ex. Rot. Fin.</i>	<i>Excerpta e rotulis finium in Turri Londinensi Asservatis, Henrico Tertio, A. D. 1216-1277</i>
EYC	<i>Early Yorkshire Charters</i>
<i>EYFamilies</i>	<i>Early Yorkshire Families</i>
FA	<i>Feudal Aids</i>
<i>Fasti Dun.</i>	<i>Fasti Dunelmenses</i>
<i>Fasti Scot.</i>	<i>Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae mediæ aevi ad annum 1638</i>
<i>Heads I</i>	Knowles, <i>Heads of Religious Houses I</i>
<i>Heads II</i>	Smith, <i>Heads of Religious Houses II</i>
<i>Heads Scot.</i>	Watt, <i>The Heads of Religious Houses in Scotland from Twelfth to Sixteenth Centuries</i>
<i>Hist. Northumb. 1</i>	Bateson, <i>A History of Northumberland</i> , vol. 1 <i>The Parish of Bamburgh</i>
<i>Hist. Notts.</i>	<i>The antiquities of Nottinghamshire</i>
<i>Inq.</i>	Inquisition

KH	Knowles and Hadcock, <i>Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales</i>
K-R	Keats-Rohan, <i>Domesday Descendants: a Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066 - 1166</i>
<i>Lincs F.</i>	<i>Final Concords of the County of Lincoln</i>
<i>Ltr</i>	<i>Letter[s]</i>
<i>Mag. Reg. Alb.</i>	<i>The Great Register of Lichfield Cathedral known as Magnum Registrum Album.</i>
<i>Mon. Ang.</i>	<i>Monasticon Anglicanum</i>
<i>Mon. Ebor.</i>	Burton, <i>Monasticon Eboracense</i>
NRV	North Riding of Yorkshire
<i>Orig. Papal Ltrs.</i>	<i>Original Papal Documents</i>
PRO	Public Record Office (now The National Archives)
PUE	<i>Papsturkunden in England</i>
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Register</i>
<i>Relig. Houses Scot.</i>	Easson, <i>Medieval Religious Houses Scotland : with an appendix on the houses in the Isle of Man</i>
<i>Rot.</i>	<i>Rotuli</i>
<i>Rot. Ob. Fin.</i>	<i>Rotuli de oblatiis et finibus in Turri londinensi asservati, tempore regis Johannis</i>
RRAN	<i>Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum</i>
RRS	<i>Regesta Regum Scottorum</i>
RS	Rolls Series
<i>Test. Ebor.</i>	<i>Testamenta Eboracensia</i>
VCH	<i>Victoria County History</i>
WYAS	West Yorkshire Archive Service
WRY	West Riding of Yorkshire
YAJ	<i>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</i>
<i>York Civ. Ord. 1301</i>	<i>York Civic Ordinances 1301</i>
Yorks	Yorkshire
<i>Yorks F.</i>	<i>Feet of Fines for the County of Yorkshire</i>

For the printed works whose abbreviations are given here, full bibliographical references can be found in the bibliography.

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Chapter I: Introduction

Nostell Priory was established in the West Riding of Yorkshire in the first wave of Augustinian foundations in England that had begun in the late 11th century with St Boltolph's in Colchester.¹ The reign of King Henry I was the period of greatest expansion of the order in England and Nostell was amongst the first houses of the order in the North. Nostell Priory was probably founded by King Henry I with the advice and assistance of his archbishops of York, Thomas II and Thurstan. Ultimately the patronage of the house was held by the Lords of Pontefract, the de Lacy family [Table I-A]. It remained a de Lacy establishment until, like many religious houses, it escheated to the Crown in the 14th century, although not in typical fashion since the last patron was Thomas, earl of Lancaster, executed in 1322.

The Cartulary of Nostell Priory is preserved as part of the Cotton collection in the British Library as Cotton Vespasian E XIX. A full edition of the Cartulary, the purpose of this work, constitutes Appendix A.² A creation of the 13th century with a content of primarily 12th- and 13th-century documents, the Cartulary provides an opportunity to better understand one of the largest Augustinian houses in the North of England.³ This introduction, and the four chapters following, serve to highlight the Cartulary's content and thus answer three fundamental questions about Nostell Priory in the 12th and 13th centuries: what can the Cartulary reveal about the early history of the Priory; who were the

¹ David Knowles and R. Neville Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses England and Wales* (2 edn., London, 1971), pp. 139, 155. For the most complete history of the Augustinian order in England see J. C. Dickinson, *The Origins of the Austin Canons and their Introduction into England*, Church Historical Society (London, 1950).

² I have consecutively numbered the documents within the Edition (Appendix A) and when reference is made to a document the number will be found in bold in brackets: [no. 1 through no. 1328].

³ Of the 1328 documents in the cartulary less than 90 can be dated safely dated post 1300, see Chapter V.

benefactors, tenants and supporters of the Priory; and what temporal and spiritual possessions did the Priory possess and how did they manage the endowment?

As with any cartulary caution must be exercised: the Nostell Cartulary is probably not a record of the entire conventual endowment and certainly not the entire conventual archives; but rather the product of choices and selections made by the compilers of the Cartulary.⁴ It was a record of the endowment: transactions recording the previous owners' rights and the transactions conducted subsequently by the Priory. There are sometimes scribal errors that may mis-direct the user; some information the scribes omitted, particularly witnesses' names, may frustrate accurate dating of documents; and sadly the Cartulary has suffered from fire and other physical hazards resulting in the loss of folios. There are other sources concerning Nostell Priory, providing documents which may have been copied into now missing folios or which the scribes intentionally omitted. Where an external source provides a document to fill a gap in the Cartulary's sequence of transactions, when it completes a truncated document, or where the detail of the Cartulary is wanting, a copy is provided in Appendix B.⁵

⁴ For a survey of organisation of medieval cartularies see D. W. Walker, 'The Organization of Material in Medieval Cartularies', in D. A. Bullough and R. L. Storey (eds.), *The Study of Medieval Records: Essays in honour of Kathleen Major* (Oxford, 1971), pp. 132-150, particularly his discussion of topographical arrangements pp. 134-140. For a general discussion of the development of monastic cartularies see M. T. Clanchy, *From Memory to Written Record England 1066-1307* (2 edn., Oxford, 1993; reprint, 1999), pp. 101-104.

⁵ I have consecutively numbered the documents and when reference is made to a document it will be found in bold in brackets [B001 through B020]. Appendix B does not seek to reconstruct the lost folios of the Cartulary, nor to extend the time period under consideration. The cartularies of the Nostell cells of Tockwith and Breedon contain documents probably copied into the now lost folios but only a select few have been added to Appendix B; see 'The Cartulary of Tockwith *alias* Scokirk, A Cell to the Priory of Nostell', ed. G. C. Ransome, in *Miscellanea Vol. III*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series LXXX (1931), 151-296; 'The Cartulary of Breedon Priory; with Introduction and Critical Apparatus', ed. R. A. McKinley (unpublished M.A. thesis, Manchester University, 1950). A later Nostell Priory Act Book does survive with additional but later charters and deeds, see Leeds, West Yorkshire Archive Service, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book and Leeds, West Yorkshire Archive Service, NP C1/2/3 Nostell Priory Register, but editions of either is beyond the scope of this work.

A description of the physical document and a general reconstruction of the topographical and thematic arrangement of the documents gives appreciation for the purpose of two primary scribes of the Cartulary. These scribes, designated Scribe A and Scribe B, were responsible for copying at least 93% of the documents that have survived in the Cartulary. A close reading of the documents they copied provides the limits of their individual efforts. Based on their latest entry made: Scribe A was actively copying no later than 1264; Scribe B, who followed, can be likewise dated to copying no later than 1294.⁶ This dating, proposed by G. R. C. Davis in his extensive survey of monastic cartularies, is not to be refuted even from a closer reading of the Cartulary. Thus, with some assurance these dates provide the latest limit for many documents and transactions that cannot be otherwise limited.⁷ These dates likewise limit most discussions in the introductory chapters. The Cartulary was in active use at the Priory throughout its existence until the early 16th century with many different scribes entering new or older charters; the latest entry is dated 1 October 1517 [no. 499].

The journey from Nostell Priory to the Cotton collection can be traced through the hands of a number of monastic antiquarians whose access is recorded in their own publications or in the marks they made upon the manuscript itself. They are a litany of known Yorkshire and national antiquarians: Charles Fairfax, Roger Dodsworth, William Dugdale, Richard Gascoigne and Charles Hatton. Many questions concerning the physical condition of the manuscript remain unanswered: when was the manuscript subjected to fire damage, when were the folios lost, and when were new folios added. Its survival through

⁶ A Guide to Cartulary is provided as Table V-A in Chapter V and flags those documents added by later scribes as well as any documents with internal dates.

⁷ G. R. C. Davis, *Medieval Cartularies of Great Britain: a short catalogue* (London, 1958), no. 721.

the dissolution, the civil war, and the Cotton Library fire is in itself an extraordinary feat and whilst its losses and damage are regrettable, its wealth of information is not lessened significantly.

There are many histories of the Priory; the oldest is by an unknown early 15th-century author in a surviving copy made in the late 15th or early 16th centuries.⁸ This medieval history combined with the Nostell Cartulary provided the basis for many antiquarian and modern histories. The initial recorded use of the Cartulary must be credited to those antiquarian luminaries William Dugdale and Roger Dodsworth who had access not only to the Cartulary but also to other original documents (now lost) stored in St Mary's Tower, York in the 17th century.⁹ Close on their heels was John Burton in the 18th century whose work on Yorkshire also indicates access to the Nostell Cartulary and to many sources no longer available.¹⁰ Later historians William Farrer and Sir Charles Clay transcribed and printed over a hundred and seventy documents from the thirteen hundred or so in the Cartulary and their efforts provided the basis for most of the modern histories of Nostell Priory that followed.¹¹ Others have exploited the Cartulary for specific purposes.¹² The

⁸ Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, pp. 84-93.

⁹ Dodsworth's role in Dugdale's *Monasticon* is widely known and not to be recounted here, but the efforts of both can be found in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, ed. William Dugdale, and J. Caley, H. Ellis and B. Bandinel, et al. (eds.) (8 vols., rev. edn., London, 1817-1830), vol. 6, pp. 89-96 (Nostell entry).

¹⁰ John Burton, *Monasticon Eboracense: and the ecclesiastical history of Yorkshire* (York, 1758), pp. 300-313. He provides the earliest document associated with a religious at Nostell from the Cox Macro collection, see Chapter II.

¹¹ *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. W. Farrer, vol. I-III (Edinburgh, 1915-1916), and *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. C. T. Clay, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, Vols. IV-XII (1935-1965) in which 171 charters from Nostell Priory Cartulary were printed, Farrer himself accounting for 136. Also see E. Bateson, *A History of Northumberland*, 12 vols. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1893), vol. 1 *The Parish of Bamburgh*.

¹² Publications of the English Place Name Society: vols. XXX-XXXVII, *The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire* (Cambridge, 1961-3); *English Episcopal Acta* (vols. 1-30, British Academy, 1980-continuing); *The Charters of the Honour of Mowbray 1107-1191*, ed. D. E. Greenway (British Academy, 1972).

work of all these men was monumental and will not be discounted by this edition; but, with the access to a full edition of the Cartulary some new interpretations can be offered.

For example, the original eremitic community probably settled at Nostell earlier than most historians have suggested, probably between 1109 and February 1114. The involvement of King Henry I and his archbishops of York in the transition of the eremitic community into an Augustinian house of regular canons can be placed on a firmer ground. The Cartulary indicates that the king's involvement predated that of the lord of Pontefract, Hugh de Laval, and of Archbishop Thurstan, who have both been credited with the foundation of the Priory. The involvement in the foundation of the eremitic community and the Augustinian priory by the first Prior Adelulf probably did not predate that of Archbishop Thurstan of York.¹³ The patronage of the Priory did not rest long in the hands of the king however, and the roles of the lords of Pontefract, Robert (I) de Lacy and his heirs, Hugh de Laval and William Maltravers, whilst still not entirely clarified, is perhaps more fully documented by access to this edition.

What this Cartulary, by the very nature of its purpose, does not elucidate is the religious life of the Priory.¹⁴ But the Cartulary does contain insights into the religious beliefs and expectations of some of the many benefactors of the Priory. Glimpses of their perception of the spiritual benefits acquired from their relationship with the Priory is embedded in otherwise formulaic secular documents. These men and women are not the

¹³ I have used the spelling Adelulf; for his name, see David Knowles, C. N. L. Brooke, and Vera C. M. London, *The Heads of Religious Houses England and Wales I 940-1216* (2 edn., Cambridge, 2001), p. 178. There are many variations on the spelling of his name: Athelwoldus, Adeloldus, Adelwaldus, Adhelwoldus and Aelwaldus, see *English Episcopal Acta 30: Carlisle 1133-1292*, ed. David M. Smith (British Academy, 2005), p. xlvi.

¹⁴ For a view into the monastic life at an Augustinian house see *The Observances in use at the Augustinian Priory of S. Giles and S. Andrew at Barnwell, Cambridgeshire*, ed. John Willis Clark (Cambridge, 1897). For the rule of St Augustine see T. J. Bavel and R. Canning, *The Rule of St Augustine: masculine and feminine versions* (London, 1984).

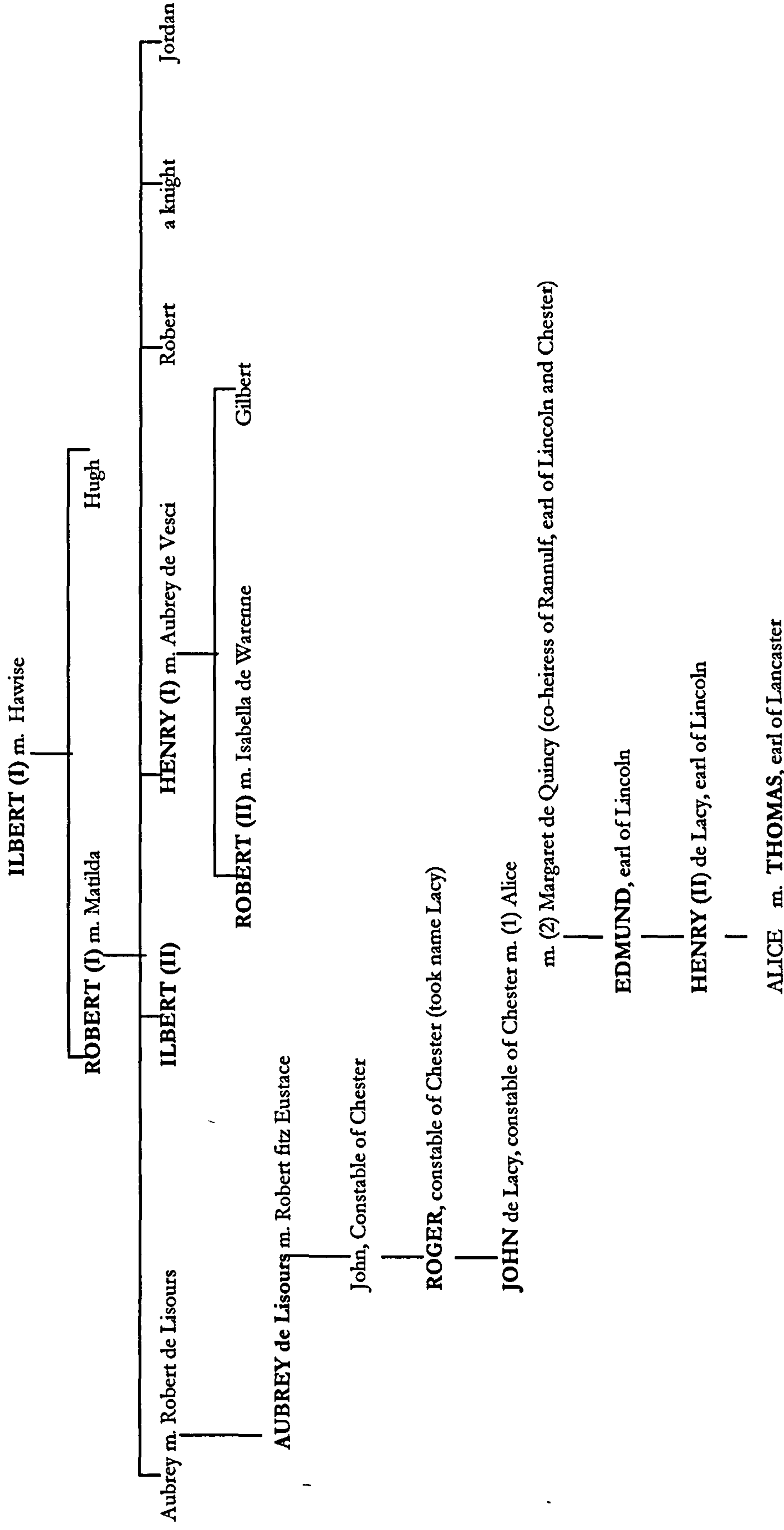
well researched medieval magnates and barons: they are the landed gentry, the knights and the tenured land-holders of Nostell Priory and are the most plentiful of the people recorded in the Cartulary. In fact, perhaps understandably, there is more to be learned from the Cartulary about families and their relationships in the medieval West Riding of Yorkshire than about the monastic life within the cloister. Multiple generations of these local families can be traced through the transactions recorded in the Cartulary. It was their support and affiliation with the Priory that probably sustained the house after the first initial burst of benefactions by the king, his *curiales*, and Yorkshire barons.

Nostell Priory was one of the wealthiest and largest Augustinian houses in the North of England. The survival of over thirteen hundred documents provides a remarkable insight into the temporal and spiritual endowment of the Priory from its initial benefactions until the late thirteenth century. The Priory's temporal and spiritual endowment was not confined to Yorkshire: indeed it extended from Bamburgh, Northumberland, in the north to King's Langley, Hertfordshire in the south. It included land and rents in the East, North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. The greatest amount of detailed information which can be derived from the Cartulary is for the Yorkshire endowment, particularly the West Riding of Yorkshire. Here the Priory was granted its most significant estates and it is here where they can be seen to have consolidated their holdings. The Priory's techniques of estate management were probably typical of the age and coped with the resources available. A comparison with other Augustinian houses in the North, using the periodic medieval tax appraisals indicates that the Priory was amongst the wealthiest of the Yorkshire Augustinian houses and had the economic capacity to sustain itself throughout the 12th and 13th centuries. Nostell Priory was only part of the monastic landscape of the North and even

the ranking as one of the three largest Augustinian houses in the North does not compare with the Benedictine house of St Mary, York, or the Cistercian house of Fountains. Nonetheless in the West Riding it was a land-holder of some import.

It is hoped that this edition will provide an opportunity for a wider understanding of the Augustinian impact in Yorkshire as well as a resource for further inquiries into the families who were its most important benefactors, the minor barons, knights and gentry of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Table I-A: The Lacy Family, lords of Pontefract, 1066 – 1322¹⁵



¹⁵ Names in **BOLD** held the Honour of Pontefract, based on W. E. Wightman, *The Lacy Family in England and Normandy 1066-1194* (Oxford, 1966), facing p. 260.

Chapter II: Foundation

Introduction

Nostell Priory was one of the largest Augustinian houses in the North of England. The history and development of the Priory in the early 12th century is of course reflected in the documents of the Nostell Priory Cartulary. This present chapter concentrates on establishing the foundation sequence of the Priory from its eremitic origins until the mid-12th century, by which time it was an Augustinian house firmly rooted in the Yorkshire landscape. The foundation history is discussed in two stages: the eremitic community and the Augustinian house. To trace the transition of such a community is always beset by difficulties and caution must always be exercised. In the case of Nostell it is not aided by over ten modern interpretations of the foundation sequence.¹⁶ This surfeit of interpretations has engendered disagreement over not only the founder of the Priory but also the roles of others. Typically King Henry I was deemed as the founder/patron.¹⁷ His purpose has generally been interpreted as being for political

¹⁶ The common primary sources used are: London, BL, Cotton Vespasian E XIX; Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 and NP C1/2/3. The interpretations of the history include: T. Burrows, 'The Foundation of Nostell Priory', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* LIII (1981), 31-33; Janet Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire: 1069 - 1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. 72-77; Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, pp. 120-21; *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, pp. 89-91; Jane Herbert, 'The Transformation of Hermitages into Augustinian Priors in Twelfth-century England', in W. J. Sheils, (ed.), *Monks, Hermits and the Ascetic Tradition*, Ecclesiastical History Society, Studies in Church History 22 (Oxford, 1985), pp. 131-35; Donald Nicholl, *Thurstan: Archbishop of York (1114-1140)* (York, 1964), pp. 128-37; A. Hamilton Thompson, *History and Architectural Description of the Priory of St. Mary, Bolton-in-Wharfedale, with Some Account of the Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine and their Houses in Yorkshire*, Thoresby Society First Series 30 (1928), pp. 24-28; Henry Summerson, 'Athelwold (d. 1156/7), Bishop of Carlisle', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/50338> (May 2005); Henry Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle: the City and the Borders from the Late Eleventh to the Mid-Sixteenth Century*, 2 vols., Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Extra Series 25 (1993), vol. 1, pp. 33-36; W. E. Wightman, 'Henry I and the Foundation of Nostell Priory', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XLI (1963), 57-60; J. Wilson, 'Foundation of the Austin Priors of Nostell and Scone', *Scottish Historical Review* 7 (1910), 141-59.

¹⁷ Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, p. 76; Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 57; Herbert, 'Hermitages', p. 140.

advantage rather than piety.¹⁸ Others have argued that Archbishop Thurstan was the prime initiator in the establishment of the Priory.¹⁹ The Cartulary does provide indications that both were intimately involved in the foundation of the Augustinian house of canons but little doubt remains that King Henry I was the founder of the house of Augustinian Canons at Nostell. There are indications of an earlier community that predates the involvement of both the king and Thurstan.

The primary source for the history of the Priory, and the source for subsequent interpretations, was by an unknown early 15th-century author, probably a canon of Nostell Priory, in a surviving copy made in the late 15th or early 16th centuries.²⁰ To attempt to write yet another interpretation of this story potentially adds unnecessary confusion to the situation, particularly since the first historian presumably may have had access to more primary source material than any of those who followed, but the Cartulary does add some information to support current interpretations. Of course his work could just as easily have been fabricated to fill a gap in the Priory's historiography, but we must cherish the hope that it was based on (now lost) documentary evidence or at least reliable oral tradition. The Nostell Priory Cartulary, and the cartulary of one of its cells, Tockwith, provide some additional documentation to indicate that the eremitic community at Nostell received direct support and encouragement from Archbishop Thomas (II) of York and Robert (I) de Lacy. Local barons, such as William (I) Foliot, also had a significant and early role in the transition from eremitic community to fully-fledged Augustinian house.

¹⁸ Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 59 and repeated by others.

¹⁹ Burrows, 'Foundation', pp. 31-33; Nicholl, *Thurstan*, pp. 127-37; Wilson, 'Nostell & Scone', pp. 141-59.

²⁰ Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, pp. 84-93. The *Gesta* runs from the foundation of the community until the priorate of Robert de Quixley (ruled 1393 to 1427).

In my opinion an existing eremitical community was first formalised between 1109 and 1114 by Archbishop Thomas (II) of York and the lord of Pontefract Robert (I) de Lacy. A tantalising but puzzling glimpse is provided by the antiquarian John Burton reporting a charter in the Cox Macro collection (now no longer traceable) which records a grant from Robert (I) de Lacy and his wife Mabel and their sons Ilbert (II) and Henry (I) de Lacy to Gilbert the hermit of St James of Nostell and brethren of the same house of the manor of Nether-Sutton.²¹ John Burton was notorious for his transcription mistakes (Mabel is probably intended for Matilda and Ilbert de Lacy is described as Gilbert), so we have no way of confirming the authenticity of this document. However it could just be an early reference to the eremitic community before it was dedicated to St Oswald. The initial stage of the foundation sequence discussed below is based on the 15th-century history supported by documents in the Cartulary. This close reading of the Cartulary and the 15th-century history demands reconsideration of the role of people such as King Henry I, Prior/Bishop Adelulf and Archbishop Thomas II of York.

The second stage of the foundation sequence begins with the official recognition of the community as an Augustinian house in 1120 and continues up to the early years of King Henry II. These early years of the Priory were marked by banishment, great gifts and royal interest and culminated in death and upheaval, particularly in respect of those intimately involved in the foundation and those events shaped the relationships between the Priory and its advocate for the remainder of the Priory's existence. Part of the outcome of reviewing the history of the Priory is to try to present a clearer picture of the distinct roles of founder and advocate of the Priory. The

²¹ Burton, *Mon. Ebor.*, p. 300; *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 89. There is no church or chapel dedicated to St James in the vicinity of Nostell. The shrine of St James at Santiago de Compostela was increasing popularly as a place of pilgrimage since the mid-10th century and as a result many medieval monasteries were dedicated to St James, including the Augustinian house of Watter in Yorkshire. For further information on the dedication of monastic houses and St James in particular see Alison Binns, *Dedications of Monastic Houses in England and Wales: 1066-1216*, Studies in the History of Medieval Religion 1 (Woodbridge, 1989), pp. 26-27, 156.

Nostell Priory Cartulary provides evidence of the complementary roles of King Henry I, successive archbishops of York and local Yorkshire magnates in the foundation and development of the Priory.

Any study of the Priory benefits from both the 15th-century history and the large Cartulary, but there are clearly many things neither reveal, such as the motivation of the founder, how much did it cost, how did it function and ultimately how sustainable was the initial foundation? Reviewing the alternative choices of founders in the 12th century can hopefully provide some answers to these questions. A sense of the founder's success in providing an endowment to sustain Nostell Priory can be derived from comparing the house with other northern Augustinian houses. It is possible to resolve some issues that until now hindered a true understanding of the foundation sequence, particularly the initial endowment transcribed and published in error by Dugdale and perpetuated in some modern publications.²² Finally the basis for the dispute between the Priory and Henry (I) de Lacy in the mid-12th century can possibly be explained by the actions of King Henry I in the early part of that century. The subsequent loss of folios from the Cartulary will always preclude a complete understanding of the Priory history.²³

Eremitic Community: *Gesta*

As I have mentioned, there are only a few primary sources, other than the Nostell Cartulary, connected with the Priory, that contribute to the foundation history. The

²² *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, pp. 92-93; *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. W. Farrer, vol. III (Edinburgh, 1916), no. 1428.

²³ There is scope for additional information concerning the priory in transcribing those portions of the Nostell Priory Act Book that are unedited; however, it should be noted that most of the documents for the 12th and 13th centuries have been edited and printed in various publications. The 16th-century register, Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/2/3, contains many later royal confirmations, corrodies and charters that will provide a better picture of the later history of the priory but is outside the scope of this study. There also exists fragments of a late 15th-century register as London, BL, Royal App. 85, see Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 722.

Nostell Priory Act Book contains documents, some unique and some duplicates, regarding the early history of Nostell Priory, including a papal bull by Alexander III (1159-81), referred to in an incomplete document in the Nostell Cartulary [nos. 515, 1033, 1098]; the grant of churches by Hugh de Laval [no. 21]; and a general confirmation by King Henry III [no. 10] as well as other 15th-century documents.²⁴ The same Nostell Priory Act Book also contains *De Gestis et Actibus Priorum Sancti Oswaldi de Nostel a prima fundatione usque ad dominum Robertum de Quyxlay* (henceforth *Gesta*), which was probably written in the early 15th century.²⁵ The *Gesta*, like all medieval monastic histories, must be accepted with caution: a brief exploration of the motivation of the medieval writer will help cope with conflicting interpretations by antiquarians and historians alike.²⁶

The Story

The story the medieval author recounted in *Gesta* has been recited as many times as the foundation has been studied but it bears a brief rehearsal. While King Henry I was in the north conducting war against the Scots, his royal confessor (*capellanus et confessor*), Ralph Aldave, remained behind in Pontefract due to illness. Whilst recovering Ralph went hunting in the area around Pontefract castle and found (*ex instinctu spiritus sancti pervenit*) a settlement of hermits (*heremite*) hidden in the woods at a chapel dedicated to St

²⁴ Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, pp. 20-24. Also see 'A Fifteenth-century Rental of Nostell Priory', ed. W. T. Lancaster, in *Miscellanea Vol. III* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series LXI, 1928), pp. 108-35 which includes a catalogue of the Nostell Act Book contents.

²⁵ Most authorities agree the *Gesta* was written during the rule of Prior Robert Quixley (1392-1427), see Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 723.

²⁶ Most historians/antiquarians of the 17th and 18th centuries accepted the *Gesta* as written and many subsequent histories of the Priory have merely recited the history; see for example: *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, pp. 89-91; Burton, *Mon. Ebor.*, p. 300; Joseph Hunter, *South Yorkshire: the history and topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, in the diocese and county of York* (2 vols., London, 1828-31), vol. 1, p. 204; 'Ct. Tockwith', p. 152. Modern historians have tended to leave the dating problems of the *Gesta* unresolved and focused on the roles of the king or archbishop. For a discussion of the various interpretations see: Burrows, 'Foundation', pp. 31-35.

Oswald, king and martyr, in a place called 'le Nostell'. These religious men impressed him with their teaching, prayers and fasting so much that he wished to join them (*ieiuniis et orationibus iugiter insistentes quorum monitis et alloquiis exhillaratus*). Ralph Aldave waited until the return of King Henry I and then convinced his royal patron to allow him to join these holy men (*estuabat etiam eorum vitam et mores imitari*). The king allowed him to do so and established a house with Ralph as master and eleven brothers professed to the rule and order of St Augustine (*rege tamen permittente et propositum suum ratificante habitum suscepit ac ordinem et regulam sancti Augustini servari professus est, atque ex mandato regis magister et rector undecim fratrum effectus est*). The author of *Gesta* states the events described above occurred in 1122 and it is this correlation of the year 1122 with the story of the hermits in the woods that generally prevents the acceptance of the events described in the *Gesta* as entirely factual.²⁷ It is likely that the year 1122 was suggested by the general confirmation charter issued by King Henry I confirming grants before January 1122, which the *Gesta* author also incorporated into his narrative at this point [B004]. He also included the Papal Bull of Calixtus II (1119-24) confirming the status of the house as Augustinian, a bull issued in January 1120, which the *Gesta* author would have known did not support his assignment of 1122 for the events [B008, B009].

The Author

Although an edition of the Nostell Act Book and *Gesta* is beyond the scope of this work, a brief exploration of this 15th-century history will help understand the dilemma faced in reconciling the *Gesta* with previous interpretations of the foundation history. The identity of the *Gesta* author is unrecorded; he was probably a canon of Nostell Priory. The *Gesta* author's work was not without the characteristic faults that are rife in monastic histories: the inclusion of legends where facts fail; the desire to emphasise the

²⁷ Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 84.

historic pre-eminence of the house; the desire to commemorate the notables connected with the house, priors and patrons; and even simply to edify his fellow canons with their heritage.²⁸ He was writing at least 300 years after the foundation and in this regard his most appreciated attribute was his research of facts. It was not unusual for medieval monastic historians to conduct painstaking research in the monastic archives and registers: the *Gesta* historian quoted and incorporated some of the earliest documents of the archives and used burial inscriptions and obit books as evidences of the house's first endowment and the lives of the priors.²⁹

His stated purpose was to provide a history of the men who founded and made donations to the Priory, intending to provide as *exempla* their virtues and their faults. He began with the story of Ralph Aldave and King Henry I as described above and then treated the rule of each prior separately. He had access to the archives: he quotes *verbatim* a papal bull from Pope Calixtus II formally establishing the house as Augustinian;³⁰ he incorporated the general confirmation issued by King Henry I, altering the document to the third person to make it fit his narrative style [B004]; and, he used the resignation deed of Prior Adelulf as part of his discussion of his rule [no. 541]. When he had no documents or sources to describe a prior's contribution, he simply noted the lack of sources (*de quo nichil habetur nisi quod tenuit prioratum...*). He had access to and was familiar with the physical monastic precincts and he probably used tomb inscriptions to determine the death dates of the priors and the length of their rules.³¹

²⁸ Antonia Gransden, *Legends, Traditions and History in Medieval England* (London, 1992), pp. 301, 306, 311. For a similar approach see David Crouch, 'The Hidden History of the Twelfth Century', *Haskins Society Journal* 5 (1993), 111-30, particularly the analysis of an author's research habits pp. 116-18.

²⁹ Gransden, *Legends, Traditions, History*, p. 306.

³⁰ The *Gesta* includes two papal bulls from Pope Calixtus II that do not now appear in the Cartulary and may have been copied on to folios now missing. They are provided in Appendix B as B008 and B009.

³¹ A similar approach was used by a chronicler of Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire, who described the physical location of each prior's tomb as well as providing the date of his death and the length of his rule.

He went into great detail as to where the priors were buried and a close reading of this material clears up one difficult interpretation of the foundation story forwarded by antiquarian John Burton. Burton's assumption that Ralph Aldave was the first prior is not supported by the text (he is described as master or ruler) but his suggestion has caused subsequent historians to suggest that Ralph Aldave was a conflation or misidentification of Prior Adelulf.³²

Finally, much has been made of the fact that the author of the *Gesta* was trying to prove that the Priory was a royal foundation.³³ There may be some value in that assessment. The *Gesta* was written at a time when the patronage of Nostell Priory had escheated to the Crown (after the execution of Thomas, earl of Lancaster) and regardless of the foundation status, the Priory was decidedly in royal patronage at the time the *Gesta* was composed. It is however quite likely the *Gesta* author may have wished to re-emphasise the Priory's initial royal foundation by King Henry I rather than link it with the execution of the last lay patron.

Ralph Aldave or Adelulf

The most mysterious man in the foundation history is Ralph Aldave, the *magister et rector*, who was buried in the 'old place' (*apud veterem locum*). Unlike the priors, the *Gesta* author did not know the year of the death of Ralph Aldave, only the day, which suggests he used the Priory obit book, or *martilogium*. It further suggests there was not an

See 'Thornton Abbey: the Chronicle and History of the Augustinian Canons at Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire' ed., Judith A. Frost (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of York, 2001).

³² The *Gesta* author stated that Ralph Aldave was buried at the 'old place' and Prior Adelulf was buried at Carlisle. Some modern sources however suggested Ralph and Adelulf were the same, see Thompson, *St Mary, Bolton in Wharfedale*, pp. 25-6; Nicholl, *Thurstan*, p. 134; Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious House*, p. 169.

³³ Burrows, 'Foundation', p. 32; Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 60.

elaborately engraved burial inscription at the 'old place' for Ralph.³⁴ It would seem that Ralph Aldave was commemorated by the Priory as an important religious figure associated with the foundation of the 'old place'. He was never referred to as the prior in the *Gesta* but rather as master or ruler (*magister et rector*), perhaps more appropriate for the leader of the informal religious community at Nostell in the early 12th century.³⁵ The *Gesta* author's treatment of Ralph Aldave is as a holy man venerated by the house (*Radulphus, ut creditur, fuit sanctus*). No record survives of a clerk, chaplain or confessor of King Henry I by the name Ralph to confirm either his existence or his royal connection.³⁶

On the other hand, there is no contemporary source to confirm that Adelulf, the first prior and a royal confessor of King Henry I, had anything to do with the original settlement of religious men at Nostell nor even the foundation of the Priory as an Augustinian convent.³⁷ His origins and career will be discussed more fully below but my interpretation of *Gesta* suggests that whilst he was undoubtedly the first prior, it is not at all safe to conflate Ralph Aldave and Adelulf. If Ralph Aldave is a real person, it is perhaps worth considering that it was in fact he, and not Adelulf, who may have been

³⁴ The second and third priors, Savard and Geoffrey, were also buried at the 'old place' suggesting that burial inscriptions did exist there.

³⁵ This interpretation was first suggested by Janet Burton and seems the most logical interpretation of the *Gesta*, see Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, p. 74. The antiquarian John Burton placed Aldave in his table of priors and many subsequent historians have accepted his interpretation whilst fighting against the implications; see Burton, *Mon. Ebor.*, p. 310. Wightman first followed John Burton's lead, see Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', pp. 58-59. Nicholl and Thompson suggest he was a canon who was later living at the cell of Hirst, Lincolnshire or he was a conflation of Ralph the canon and Prior Adelulf [no. 978], see Nicholl, *Thurstan*, p. 134n; Thompson, *St Mary, Bolton in Wharfedale*, p. 26. Burrows dismisses the *Gesta* story of Ralph Aldave as legendary and implausible: see Burrows, 'Foundation', p. 25. Brooke lists Adelulf as the first prior, see Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, pp. 178, 273.

³⁶ *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum 1066-1154: Regesta Henrici Primi 1100-1135*, ed. Charles Johnson and H. A. Cronne (Oxford, 1956), vol. II, pp. ix-xv; Judith A. Green, *The Government of England under Henry I* (Cambridge, 1986), pp. 134-93, 285; Charlotte A. Newman, *The Anglo-Norman Nobility in the Reign of Henry I: The Second Generation* (Philadelphia, 1988), pp. 182-96.

³⁷ Adelulf was certainly the first prior of Nostell Priory, see Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, pp. 178, 283; D. E. Greenway, (ed.), *John Le Neve Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066 - 1300: Vol. VI York* (London, Institute of Historical Research, 1999), pp. 59-60.

part of King Henry I's entourage, that it was perhaps Ralph who found the hermits and asked the king's permission to join them, but such an interpretation must have taken place considerably earlier than 1122. Had the *Gesta* author left the story of Ralph Aldave without co-opting the date of the royal confirmation of 1122, the story would be perhaps more believable rather than 'impossible' and not 'dismissed as legendary and implausible'.³⁸ It is, of course, equally possible that Ralph Aldave, like the *Gesta* itself, was part of a 'legendary air' which tells a 'romantic tale of the coming of the Augustinians to St Oswald's and which may be regarded as a pious endeavour to reconcile documentary facts with a vague tradition.'³⁹

Eremitic Community: To live by a rule.

Nostell Priory, like other eremitic communities in post-Conquest England, probably began with a solitary hermit and like other solitary religious he was an accepted aspect of the medieval society; it is likely that such solitaries existed in considerable numbers.⁴⁰ This desire *pauperem vitam ducere* was part of the revival of regular religious life in the North of England.⁴¹ Whether or not the first solitary at Nostell was Gilbert the hermit of St James of Nostell, described in the introduction to this chapter, cannot be confirmed but it would not be extraordinary if he were. From just such solitaries religious communities grew. Eventually however the Church perceived spiritual dangers for the souls of the individual living in communities which lacked some formal regime or rule and which also lacked formal supervision by ecclesiastical authority. Many communities, like the eremitical community at Nostell, were thus converted into

³⁸ Burrows, 'Foundation', p. 35.

³⁹ Wilson, 'Nostell & Scone', p. 153.

⁴⁰ Janet Burton, 'The Eremitical Tradition and the Development of Post-Conquest Religious Life in Northern England', *Trivium* 26 (1991), 18-39, p. 24.

⁴¹ L. G. D. Baker, 'The Desert in the North', *Northern History* V (1970), 1-11, p. 5.

religious communities living by a rule in an effort to 'institutionalise' or formalise their communal life. This institutionalisation provided the communities with established rules, subjected them to some level of supervision by diocesan authorities and prepared the way for the next step, a more formal establishment as a monastery.⁴² When were the hermits settled in Nostell and when did their transition from an informal community to an Augustinian monastery begin?

There are no contemporary sources to tell when the members of the eremitical community at Nostell adopted a 'rule' or the description of 'canon' but the earliest (not necessarily spurious) document in the Nostell Cartulary can be dated to 1109 x 1114 when they were called 'canons serving God according to a rule' (*canonici regulariter Deo ibi servant*) [no. 737].⁴³ This document was an agreement supervised by the archbishop of York, probably Thomas (II) of York, between the priest of Featherstone, the monks of La Charité (a reference to the fact that the Cluniac monks of St John of Pontefract were a dependency of La Charité sur Loire) and the clerks of St Oswald (*clerici sancti Oswaldi*) [no. 737]. The agreement provided to the canons of St Oswald a church or chapel and a cemetery for their use at 'Nostlet' (Nostell). This church/chapel had, evidently, been previously claimed by the church of Featherstone and was in the gift of the monks of La Charité.⁴⁴

The document, if genuine, is important for various reasons: the early date, the witnesses and the nature of its presentation. Unfortunately, the document is not without problems: the Cartulary scribe inserted the rubric as *Carta Turstini Ebor'*

⁴² Burton, 'Eremetical Tradition', pp. 28-29, 34.

⁴³ The 15th century *Gesta* terms the original community *heremites* but it is hardly contemporary. See Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 84.

⁴⁴ Where this chapel was located is uncertain. Janet Burton suggests this original eremitic chapel/church was the parish church of Wragby, a parish contiguous to Featherstone parish, now dedicated to St Michael but which had an early dedication to St Oswald; see Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, pp. 75n, 76. There were only three monasteries were dedicated to St Oswald, all founded between 1101-1150, including Nostell and the cell at Bamburgh; see Binns, *Dedications*, pp. 26-27.

archiepiscopi and named the donor as Archbishop Thurstan (*Turstinus Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopus*) and yet the same scribe copied the attestation as Archbishop Thomas II (*me Thoma archiepiscopo ij'*). The difference has been attributed to scribal error of extending the letter 'T' of the donor's name when copying the document into the Cartulary, which the rubricator subsequently followed. To add to that difficulty the 'ij' must be a later interpolation, as it was not part of Thomas' typical diplomatic style.⁴⁵ All of these caveats logically lead to confusion as to whether it was Archbishop Thurstan or Thomas II who was involved and thus has left the validity of the document open to debate.⁴⁶

There are further difficulties with dating this document when trying to reconcile other documents associated with the community with the known itinerary of Archbishop Thurstan. If the document is attributed to Archbishop Thurstan the earliest date for the document was after his consecration as archbishop on 19 October 1114 in Rheims. However, the document implies he was present at the church's dedication (*Et hoc factum est prima feria in dedicatione ecclesie sancti Osuualdi*): thus it could not have been sealed until at the earliest February 1121, Thurstan's return to York.⁴⁷ The dedication of the church would require, by canon law, the involvement of a bishop and in the nature of things it would have been the archbishop of York.⁴⁸

Archbishop Thomas (II) of York (27 June 1109-21/24 February 1114) is the most likely candidate for this agreement. Previously a royal chaplain to the king, he was appointed archbishop of York by King Henry I and his appointment was welcomed in

⁴⁵ *English Episcopal Acta V: York 1070-1154*, ed. Janet Burton (British Academy, 1988), pp. 19, xliv.

⁴⁶ Burton considered the document possibly spurious because of the confusion: see *EEA* 5, no. 17; Farrer suggests the name Thurstan was 'wrongly extended from an initial 'T', see *EYC* III, no. 1465, p. 160.

⁴⁷ Nicholl, *Thurstan*, p. viii.

⁴⁸ Dedications of churches were often elaborate ceremonies, see Martin Brett, *The English Church under Henry I* (Oxford, 1975), pp. 122-27, especially p. 126.

his diocese.⁴⁹ He was known to have been an active reformer in his diocese, particularly formalising similar hermitages at Hexham and perhaps also at Bridlington.⁵⁰ The former house he himself endowed.⁵¹ If this document were attributed to Archbishop Thomas II it would be confirmation that he was involved with the early religious settlement at Nostell and establish the dates of the presence of a religious community at Nostell to the time of his rule, 27 June 1109-24 February 1114. Furthermore, these dates coincide with the next most important witness to the document and to the foundation story: Robert (I) de Lacy.

There were four other individuals listed in the local agreement as having themselves confirmed and presented the agreement (in the order recorded): Robert (I) de Lacy; Amfrey of Featherstone; Berwin, priest; and Ralph, clerk. Evidently there were other witnesses but the scribe did not copy the names, noting only *teste et cetera*.⁵² Leaving aside Robert (I) de Lacy for a moment, Amfrey of Featherstone was the first known feoffee of the manor of Featherstone and his son William (I) held a knight's fee of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1166.⁵³ Amfrey was probably at the time of the agreement a tenant of Robert (I) de Lacy, and his son William's subsequent confirmation of the grant of the church of Featherstone to Nostell Priory suggests Amfrey held the gift of the church from his lord Robert (I) de Lacy [no. 739]. Amfrey's consent to the agreement would have been needed for the agreement to be effective.⁵⁴ It has been

⁴⁹ *EEA 5*, pp. xxv-xxvi.

⁵⁰ *EEA 5*, p. xxvi; Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, p. 116; Nicholl, *Thurstan*, pp. 47-48.

⁵¹ Janet Burton, 'Thomas (d. 1114)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/27200> (June 2005).

⁵² This is not significant: the majority of the charters in the Nostell Cartulary have either truncated witness lists or the document ends, as this charter, '*teste et cetera*'.

⁵³ *EYC III*, no. 1508.

⁵⁴ No gift from Amfrey of Featherstone to Nostell Priory survives in the Cartulary although Ralph of Featherstone occurred in the January 1122 confirmation [B004] and William (I) son of Amfrey and his

suggested that the witness Berwin was the priest of Featherstone although no record exists to confirm the fact; nor is there any evidence to support Farrer's further suggestion that the witness 'Ralph, clerk' may have had 'an interest in the church of Featherstone' or have been Ralph Gramaire.⁵⁵ The latter conjecture is hard to sustain: Ralph Gramaire was a tenant of Robert (I) de Lacy and he would more naturally follow his lord, Robert (I) de Lacy in the list. It is certainly improbable that he would be styled 'clerk'. Ralph Gramaire was a benefactor to the Priory, with Robert (I) de Lacy [B004]. Farrer's other suggestion for 'Ralph' bears further thought: although just as speculative, it is possible that the witness Ralph, clerk, was Ralph Aldave, representing the community of St Oswald in the agreement.

The clincher to this dilemma of isolating which archbishop of York negotiated the agreement is the first cited witness: Robert (I) de Lacy. The other witnesses are important but provide little to reconcile the dates. On the other hand, Robert (I) de Lacy could not have witnessed any document in Yorkshire during the rule of Archbishop Thurstan and certainly not as late as Thurstan's return, because he and his sons, Ilbert (II) and Henry (I) de Lacy, had been banished to Normandy by c. 1114.⁵⁶

Robert (I) de Lacy inherited the honour of Pontefract at his father Ilbert (I)'s death (c.1095 x 1100).⁵⁷ The agreement reached in this document would require his concurrence as lord of Pontefract: the churches in question would have been within his gift to grant either directly to the monks of La Charité or as the feudal lord confirming the gift of his tenant Amfrey of Featherstone. The agreement must have occurred

descendants confirmed the grant of the church of Featherstone negotiated by Hugh de Laval; William (I) son of Amfrey of Featherstone may have been buried at Nostell Priory [B010, nos. 739, 741].

⁵⁵ *EYC III*, p. 160.

⁵⁶ The de Lacy family historian suggests the de Lacys were banished by at least 1114, see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 66.

⁵⁷ *EYC III*, nos. 1416, 1418; I. J. Sanders, *English Baronies: a study of their origin and descent 1086-1327* (Oxford, 1960), p. 138.

before 1114 because Robert (I) was banished, with his sons, from England to his Norman estates, five years before the consecration of Thurstan as archbishop of York.⁵⁸ Robert (I)'s attestation consequently strengthens the attribution of the document to Archbishop Thomas II. Robert (I)'s involvement is equally significant because there are no other extant documents from Robert (I) de Lacy himself to the community of Nostell. Although there exists a royal confirmation that he made at least one gift of land, his support of the establishment has always been at best ignored, incorrectly interpreted or considered of little consequence [B004]. Robert (I) de Lacy's involvement at the dedication of the church suggests that the hermitage had his active support.

An additionally important aspect of this document was the internal evidence that the document was presented and confirmed by the four men at the dedication of the church of St Oswald (*Et hoc factum est prima feria in dedicatione ecclesie sancti Osuualdi*) [no. 737]. This suggests that as early as 1109 x 1114 Archbishop Thomas II, Robert (I) de Lacy and very tentatively Ralph Aldave, were involved in a formal ceremony where the community dedicated their conventual church to St Oswald. In effect this document possesses all the attributes of a foundation charter for the religious community at Nostell. It recognised their life as a formal community, their possession of their physical home (the church) and records the acknowledgement of the senior ecclesiastical and temporal powers in the community.⁵⁹ The presentation of such a document would be a part of a liturgical ceremony in the church: the document may have been laid on the altar by those mentioned as confirming or presenting the

⁵⁸ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 66.

⁵⁹ Galbraith suggests that for a monastery the dream of the founder and the community was not realised until the founding of the church; see V. H. Galbraith, 'Monastic Foundation Charters of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries', *Cambridge Historical Journal* 4, no. 3 (1934), 205-22, p. 214.

agreement.⁶⁰ It is not clear if the church/chapel was already built and the ceremony was a rededication of an early parochial church or if the structure had been newly built for the community.⁶¹ Thus which archbishop was involved, Thurstan or Thomas II, makes all the difference to establishing the date of the foundation of the religious community at Nostell, the subsequent establishment of the house as Augustinian, and the involvement of the de Lacy family.

Fortunately, the confusion caused by the scribal error may be rectified by another document in the Cartulary: this document lends credence that the agreement was attributable to Archbishop Thomas II rather than Thurstan. In a document sealed before 1 January 1123 King Henry I confirmed to Archbishop Thurstan various grants from local knights to the canons of St Oswald and he confirmed the agreement under discussion:

Et concedo concordiam quam Thomas archiepiscopus Ebor' fecit inter ecclesiam de sancto Osuualdo et de Federstan et monachos de Caritate. [no. 30].

This reference to Archbishop Thomas [II] strengthens the suggestion that the original agreement was made during the rule of Archbishop Thomas II of York and that he, not Thurstan, influenced the organisation of the religious at the site as canons living according to a rule. It is of course also possible that the scribe who miscopied the agreement in the first instance [no. 737] also miscopied the name in this later confirmation [no. 30]. However, the supporting evidence of Robert (I) de Lacy as a witness to the initial agreement has always argued that the archbishop was Thomas II.

⁶⁰ Emma Cownie, *Religious Patronage in Anglo-Norman England 1066-1135* (Woodbridge, 1998), pp. 160-61. For an example of this William of Warenne and the dedication of Lewes, see Brett, *English Church Henry I*, p. 125.

⁶¹ For some idea of how parish churches were either altered for conventual use or shared with the parish see Roberta Gilchrist, *Contemplation and Action: the Other Monasticism* (London, 1995), Chapter 5, particularly pp. 175-81.

The further mention of Thomas in a separate document may be sufficient to tip the scales of confusion to cautious acceptance.

Eremitic Community: The Men who Mattered

Although the discussion of this document has taken a fair amount of time, if the reassessment of the agreement is attributed to Archbishop Thomas II several important events in the foundation sequence can be comfortably assigned to his rule, between June 1109 and February 1114. This establishes the latest date that Robert (I) de Lacy was still in England, proof that Robert (I) de Lacy and Archbishop Thomas II were directly involved with the initial religious settlement, and the earliest known date the 'old place' was inhabited. The implications of this document for the involvement of the de Lacy family are also significant.

If the above sequence of events is accepted, then the donations made by Robert (I) de Lacy take added value. The Domesday Book records that Ilbert (I) de Lacy held in chief of the king in Featherstone, Purston [Jaglin], [West] Hardwick and Nostell.⁶² Ilbert (I) held almost 500 square miles in the south of Yorkshire less only the royal manor of Wakefield and the small enclave of Warmfield held of the Archbishop of York.⁶³ His son and heir Robert (I) de Lacy, was considered 'one of the most powerful of the barons in Yorkshire.'⁶⁴ From this land Robert (I) de Lacy, son and heir of Ilbert (I) de Lacy (d. 1093), with an under-tenant Ralph Gramaire [*Grammaticus*],⁶⁵ granted to the religious settlement two bovates of land in [West] Hardwick. There remains no

⁶² *Domesday Book: Yorkshire*, ed. M. L. Faull and M. Stinson (London, 1986), Part One vol. 30, p. 316b.

⁶³ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 17.

⁶⁴ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 65.

⁶⁵ C. T. Clay and D. E. Greenway (eds.), *Early Yorkshire Families*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series CXXXV (1973), pp. 35-36.

extant copy or record of this grant other than the royal confirmations beginning with King Henry I and confirmed by his successors [B004, B007, nos. 10 etc]. This grant must have been made to the eremitical community as Robert (I) de Lacy was banished before the community became an Augustinian house. Thus the grant of land in West Hardwick probably included the ecclesiastical customs from the church of Hardwick that the religious community later quitclaimed to the parish of Featherstone in exchange for the use of the church/chapel of St Oswald by the community [no. 737]. This was probably the state of play when Robert (I) de Lacy was banished to Normandy. His active involvement at this point would grant him the sobriquet of 'founder' in normal circumstances. However, the circumstances surrounding the foundation of the Augustinian house of Nostell Priory were by no means accomplished under normal circumstances.

Antiquarian assertions that the de Lacy family founded Nostell Priory were based on Dugdale's error in his *Monasticon Anglicanum* attributing a charter to Robert (I) de Lacy that was in fact a confirmation made by Robert (II) de Lacy (d. 1193) [nos. 84, 85].⁶⁶ The document included grants which were clearly made during the time of Robert (II) de Lacy's lifetime, not that of his grandfather and refer to an agreement concluded by his father Henry (I) de Lacy (d. 1177). What can be said is that Robert (I) de Lacy was directly involved in the established religious community at Nostell, the precursor to the Augustinian Priory, and that the de Lacy family's connection to Nostell certainly preceded that of Archbishop Thurstan, probably Adelulf, and may have even preceded that of King Henry I. The de Lacy family were reconciled with King Henry I at his court in Normandy in 1130 x 1135 but they would not return to England until after the king's death in 1135.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 92.

⁶⁷ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 73.

Before leaving this discussion of witnesses to the original agreement and the one referred above it is important to note there is one notable witness lacking on both documents: Adelulf, royal confessor and first prior of Nostell Priory. Most discussions following the foundation story unequivocally conclude, not without some difficulty, that Adelulf was responsible for coming across the house of hermits, bringing them to the attention of King Henry I and requesting royal leave to join their community at its inception. While his absence from this document does not negate Adelulf's involvement, he would certainly have been as important to the scribe as the other names copied. His lack of attestation combined with the fact that the house may have been formalised by Archbishop Thomas (II) as early as 1109 x 1114 suggests Adelulf's connection with the house was much later. In fact Adelulf does not occur in any documents until the earliest date of October 1119 x 1 January 1123 [nos. 39, 932, B009].

Eremitical Community: In transition

Phase I: 1114 x 1119

Nostell Priory's transition from an hermitage to a regular Augustinian house was not unusual. Fifty of the Augustinian houses extant by the 12th century had begun as eremitic communities who gradually accepted the Augustinian rule. The Augustinian rule was easily adaptable by eremitical communities because the rule

. . . provided a general framework for community life rather than a set of detailed instructions and could therefore be assimilated more easily by an established group.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Herbert, 'Hermitages', p. 131.

Hermitages which were transformed into Augustinian houses often did so because of internal desire for change, or because they found their community becoming too large or too unruly and sought the structure of a rule, or because of an external influence, secular or ecclesiastical.⁶⁹ King Henry I played a pivotal role in the foundation of hermitages as well as their transformation from hermitage to monastery and his involvement in Nostell should come as no surprise.⁷⁰

During the period 1109 x 1119, the eremitical community probably continued to occupy their original chapel of St Oswald and were living communally by a rule, probably the rule of St Augustine. After the banishment to Normandy of the de Lacys the king held the honour of Pontefract in his own hands until at least c.1116.⁷¹ During some of this time the king used a minor baron of the honour, William (I) Foliot, to protect the eremitical community and probably to ensure that royal mandates were implemented [no. 41]. The king's employment of William (I) Foliot as a royal agent in regard to the Priory, rather than the sheriff of Yorkshire, Osbert of Lincoln, may suggest that William had a personal interest in the Priory's establishment.⁷² William (I) Foliot and his family, like other local men of the honour, were themselves benefactors of the Priory; William's family maintained a close affiliation with the Priory up until at least the late 12th century.⁷³ In 1115 x 1116 the king granted the community the wood

⁶⁹ Herbert, 'Hermitages', pp. 135, 140; also see Burton, 'Eremitical Tradition', pp. 28-29.

⁷⁰ For the King Henry I's involvement in the conveyance of Goathland hermitage to Whitby Abbey and similar conveyances by other patrons of hermitages at Storwood, Spaldingholme, and Sproxton see Burton, 'Eremitical Tradition', pp. 29-31.

⁷¹ The year in which the king granted the honour of Pontefract to Hugh de Laval is unknown but for a detailed analysis suggesting between 1114 and probably c. April 1116 see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 243-44. His argument is further supported by the agreement discussed above with Archbishop Thomas II and Robert (I) de Lacy [no. 737].

⁷² Judith Green, *English Sheriffs to 1154*, PRO Handbooks No. 24 (PRO, 1990), p. 89; W. M. Ormrod, (ed.), *The Lord Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of Yorkshire 1066 - 2000* (Barnsley, 2000), pp. 48-49.

⁷³ The affiliation of benefactors, such as William (I) Foliot, is explored more fully in Chapter III but his first wife was probably buried at Nostell Priory [no. 462, B016].

surrounding the chapel of St Oswald, probably consisting of four bovates of land from what had been demesne land of the de Lacys; this grant augmented the two bovates of land granted, before 1114, by Robert (I) de Lacy and his tenant Ralph Gramaire [nos. 23, 41]. This land probably included the fishpond, which figures in most topographical descriptions of the eventual monastic precinct, and the site of the first new-built conventual church.⁷⁴

Eremitical Community: the Advocate

Hugh de Laval probably received the honour of Pontefract from the king before April 1116 and he was with the king in Rouen in 1118.⁷⁵ Hugh de Laval's relationship to Nostell Priory is describe by the 13th-century scribe of the Cartulary as the advocate: the section containing the charters of Hugh de Laval and the de Lacy family is rubricated as *Hic incipiunt carta advocatorum*.⁷⁶ The distinction between advocate, founder or patron is difficult to grasp; Susan Wood in her important work on 13th-century monastic patrons suggests that an advocate might be a 'defender and agent in secular affairs, originally chosen by the monastery or appointed by the king' but it might equally represent a significant benefactor.⁷⁷ By the 13th century the terms *advocatus*, *patronus* and perhaps

⁷⁴ The king specifically recites in his confirmation *ego quoque munificentia regale confirmo nemus videlicet in quo sita est predicta ecclesia quam Robertus de Laceso eis concessit et duas bovatas terre in Herdwick quas idem Robertus dedit et concessit et Radulphus Gramaticus* [B004]. However, in his mandate to William (I) Foliot c. 1114 x 1116 the king credits the grant of all six bovates to Robert de Lacy [no. 41]. This grant of four bovates (half a carucate) was a point of contention by Henry (I) de Lacy when he regained the honour of Pontefract and he contested the Priory's right to this land where they had built their church [no. 83].

⁷⁵ Hugh de Laval's receipt of the honour of Pontefract was undoubtedly tied to the king's desire to gain support of lords in Normandy to help with his difficulties with Louis VI of France. For a more detailed explanation see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 243-44 and Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', pp. 59-60. Hugh de Laval was witness to only a few documents of the king whilst in Normandy, see W. Farrer, 'An Outline Itinerary of King Henry the First (continued)', *English Historical Review* 34, no. 136 (October, 1919), p. 510.

⁷⁶ London, BL, Cotton Vespasian E XIX, Cartulary of Nostell Priory, ff14r-17v. The rubric precedes no. 81 and the heading '*carte advocatorum*' is copied on the top of folios 15 recto, 16 recto, and 17 verso. At folio 19 recto the heading changes.

⁷⁷ Susan Wood, *English Monasteries and their Patrons in the Thirteenth Century* (Oxford, 1955), pp. 2, 16-21.

even *fundator* were interchangeable, but the Cartulary provides no definition of the expectations of the 'advocate' in the early- to mid-12th century.⁷⁸ It was not until 1136, and the return of the de Lacy family, that a more specific relationship is recorded [no. 83]. Until then it is possible that Hugh de Laval functioned as the 'advocate' in the sense of both a royal agent of the king and a personal generous benefactor to the community. His grant to the Priory was significant [no. 81]. Yet, none of his gifts can be dated to any earlier than the consecration of Archbishop Thurstan in October 1119. Whether he was involved in supporting the eremitical community at Nostell cannot be documented and his role as advocate of the Priory is discussed below.

Augustinian House: The Establishment

October 1119 x January 1123

Archbishop Thurstan has a more pronounced presence in the Cartulary than Hugh de Laval particularly after his consecration in October 1119.⁷⁹ But even before his return to England in February 1121 he was obviously acquainted with the progress of the Nostell community and provided the assistance and support they needed.⁸⁰ In 5-14 January 1120, whilst with Pope Calixtus II, Archbishop Thurstan arranged for a papal bull that bestowed on the community of Nostell the privileges of the Augustinian Order, recognising that they had been living a communal life [B008]. It is most likely that in this same time-frame Adelulf, royal confessor to King Henry I, was appointed the

⁷⁸ Wood discusses later examples where religious houses of royal patronage had designated advocates to act as protectors and the term was also used to designate generous benefactors, Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, pp. 17-18. Also see H. M. Colvin, *The White Canons in England* (Oxford, 1951).

⁷⁹ Burrows' conclusion that Thurstan founded the Priory before his consecration weakens some of his argument but fundamentally he plumps for Thurstan as the founder, see Burrows, 'Foundation', p. 31.

⁸⁰ The chapter of York Minster is known to have been in contact with the archbishop whilst he was in France with the pope both before and after his consecration in October 1119, see Nicholl, *Thurstan*, pp. 57, 69.

first prior.⁸¹ After Archbishop Thurstan's return to his diocese the grants of churches and ecclesiastical privileges made to Nostell Priory increased significantly and there are constant mentions in the Nostell Cartulary of grants made 'by the hand' or 'at the encouragement' of the archbishop [nos. 18, 33, 81, 101, 104, 118 513, 514, 534, 553, 1000].⁸²

The date of the institution of Adelulf as the first prior of Nostell is uncertain: he first appeared as prior in two charters of King Henry I which can be dated to as early as 1120 x 1 January 1123 [nos. 39, 932].⁸³ If the interpretation I have suggested of the *Gesta* is accepted, that Ralph Aldave was the master of the eremitic community formalised 1109 x 1114 and Adelulf was probably not involved with the initial eremitic community, then Adelulf's involvement began arguably after the king's initial involvement and during the rule of Archbishop Thurstan (1119 x 1140). Such a late involvement by Adelulf suggests it is quite possible that he was appointed the first prior with royal and archiepiscopal support. Who was Adelulf? Little is known of him: he may have been a Yorkshire-born son of English parents and was probably a kinsman of Osbert de Clare.⁸⁴ He was known to have some Yorkshire connections: King Henry I granted to Adelulf land and the tithes of mills in Pocklington, ERY.⁸⁵ When or how he came to the attention of either the king or the archbishop of York is not known but he was with both at the election of Archbishop of Canterbury William de Corbeil in

⁸¹ A discussion of Prior Adelulf is provided below; also see Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, pp. 178, 283. For a biography see Summerson, 'Athelwold', *DNB*, art. 50338.

⁸² It has been suggested that Thurstan issued charters using his title of archbishop prior to his consecration but current thought suggests that he did not, Wilson, 'Nostell & Scone', p. 143 and *EEA* 5, nos. 26-82.

⁸³ Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, pp. 178, 283.

⁸⁴ *The Letters of Osbert de Clare, prior of Westminster*, ed. E. W. Williamson (London, 1929), pp. 72-74, no. 9; *EEA* 30, p. xxxv fn 14.

⁸⁵ Summerson, 'Athelwold', *DNB*, art. 50338; *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. W. Farrer, vol. I (Edinburgh, 1914), no. 432; *EEA* 30, pp. xxxv-xxxvii.

February 1123 and he accompanied the king in 1131 to meet Pope Innocent II.⁸⁶ He likely received personal grants of money from the king directly in at least 1129 x 1130, totalling 27*li*.⁸⁷

In 19 October 1119 x 14 December 1124 (but probably after January 1120) Pope Calixtus II authorised Prior Adelulf, at the urging of Archbishop Thurstan, to move the Priory from 'the old place' to their new place, probably above the fishpond [B009]. That authority was probably connected with a new agreement negotiated by Hugh de Laval and Archbishop Thurstan between Nostell Priory and the monks of La Charité (St John of Pontefract) that granted the church of Featherstone to Nostell Priory [B010, nos. 30, 118].⁸⁸ This agreement probably occurred at a time when the Priory was out-growing the original monastic precinct. The agreement also suggests the Priory had begun to interfere with or have a greater interest in the parish of Featherstone than the monks of La Charité at St John of Pontefract [nos. 29, 31, 81]. Probably at the same time the king approved the relocation of the Priory and granted the Priory the right to build their church above the fishpond [no. 21].⁸⁹

The earliest cumulative record of benefactors and the initial endowment is a confirmation of gifts by issued by King Henry I on 7 January 1122 [B004]. It is clear from this royal confirmation that the king and the archbishop were determined to garner ample spiritual and temporal gifts for the Priory. In total, by January 1122, through the encouragement of the king and the ecclesiastical authority of Thurstan, the

⁸⁶ Brett, *English Church Henry I*, p. 245; D. L. Bethell, 'English Black Monks and Episcopal Elections in the 1120s', *English Historical Review* 84, no. 333 (October, 1969), 673-98, p. 306n.

⁸⁷ It is slightly possible that the grants were to the Prior of St Oswald in Gloucester but given the frequency which Adelulf was with the king the grants were probably to him, see Stephanie L. Mooers, 'Patronage in the Pipe Roll of 1130', *Speculum* 59, no. 2 (April 1984), 282-307, p. 306.

⁸⁸ The king not only confirmed this agreement but also acted as a witness; once again Hugh de Laval may have been acting as royal agent rather than on his own initiative [nos. 29, 737, B010].

⁸⁹ Site changes were not unusual and could be undertaken for a variety of reason, for a discussion of Augustinian site changes see D. M. Robinson, 'The Site Changes of Augustinian Communities in Medieval England and Wales', *Medieval Studies* 43 (1981), 425-44.

Priory held the advowson of three chapels and at least eighteen churches [B004]. This transfer of parish churches from secular to monastic control was part of the overall ecclesiastical pattern of the 12th century.⁹⁰ The temporal endowment of the Priory was also significant and widespread.⁹¹

The January 1122 confirmation by King Henry I is also not without controversy, but can be finally resolved. Dugdale in his *Monasticon Anglicanum* provides a royal confirmation purportedly issued by King Henry I, which as read, also included grants to Nostell Priory made during the reigns of both Kings Henry I and Henry II. The result of this presentation has complicated all assessments of the date of foundation, the extent of the initial endowment and a host of other tangential issues.⁹² The Nostell Cartulary does not aid in the recovery of the royal confirmation of King Henry I, the loss of the first few folios of the manuscript also meant the loss of the confirmation of King Henry I.⁹³ The present manuscript section of royal charters begins with a fragment of a confirmation by King Henry II [no. 7]. Fortunately a close reading of two other primary sources support the case that the royal confirmation as presented in *Monasticon* was a conflation of two other documents. The beginning of the *Monasticon* confirmation attributed to King Henry I was based on a document which summarised the confirmation of kings from Henry I to Henry III [no. 1097] and the remaining fragment of the *Monasticon* confirmation is that of King Henry II [no. 7].⁹⁴ Additional

⁹⁰ It has been estimated that by 1150 a quarter of the parish churches of England had passed to the monastic communities, see G. W. O. Addleshaw, *Rectors, Vicars and Patrons in Twelfth and early Thirteenth Century Canon Law*, St Anthony's Hall Publication 3 (York, 1956), p. 5. See Chapter IV for a more complete discussion of the spiritual endowment.

⁹¹ See Chapter IV for a discussion of the temporal endowment.

⁹² For one example where the use of the conflated grant has made an otherwise valuable assessment of Nostell's temporal property problematical, see T. Burrows, 'The Geography of Monastic Property in Medieval England: A case study of Nostell and Bridlington Priors (Yorkshire)', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* LVII (1985), 79-86.

⁹³ Chapter V provides an inventory of the entire Cartulary and an examination of the lost folios.

⁹⁴ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, pp. 92-93, no. 2.

support of this interpretation can be found in the *Gesta*. The *Gesta* author included within the narrative a rendition of the royal confirmation of Henry I that mirrors, gift by gift, the confirmation grant copied into the 16th-century cartulary of Tockwith.⁹⁵ Both documents, and the witness list of the Tockwith charter, confirm the date as 7 January 1122 [B004].

A full description of the benefactors and their gifts to Nostell Priory, recorded in the general confirmation of King Henry I, are discussed in Chapter III. The confirmation undoubtedly represents gifts which may have been made at any time during the period 1109 to 1122; for example, it includes the gifts of Robert (I) de Lacy, clearly made well before the eremitic community was transformed to an Augustinian house of canons. The benefactors are a mixture of royal *curiales*, northern barons (some newly made by Henry I and some long standing) and local tenants of the honour of Pontefract, like William (I) Foliot and relations of Amfrey of Featherstone mentioned above. The confirmation charter then is a culmination of earlier gifts that were subsequently recorded. In some cases the general confirmation is the only surviving record of the gift; in others subsequent generations confirmed the grants of their ancestors and thus provide proof of the effectiveness and veracity of the gift.

The grants from the royal *curiales* must have come at the king's encouragement. There are many mandates regarding Nostell Priory from King Henry I to Archbishop Thurstan and the royal sheriffs and magnates by which the king made grants of land, confirms the actions of the archbishop and of other. These documents suggest that the king maintained his interest and control over the foundation and its subsequent development, using the archbishop and others to implement his munificence [nos. 18,

⁹⁵ The *Gesta* document was altered from the first person to the third person to conform to the author's narrative but the gifts are identical to the Tockwith charter, see Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, pp. 21-23 and 'Ctl. Tockwith', no. 64. The later version is included in Appendix B as B004.

26, 29-31, 33, 37, 38, 40, 42]. Royal patronage probably did not equate to direct royal involvement.⁹⁶

It would be easy enough to end the recitation of the foundation sequence at this point but there are additional twists and turns which affect the foundation story.

Eremitic Community to Augustinian House: The founder

Henry I was credited by contemporary chroniclers for his generosity to the Church by his foundation of religious houses.⁹⁷ Modern interpretation of his motivation for these gifts has varied: they were gifts of a pious man, or acts of penance at moments of spiritual crisis, or grand gestures meant to increase the royal dignity or gifts meant to solidify political relationships.⁹⁸ Which of these reasons motivated King Henry I to found Nostell Priory? Probably a combination of most of these factors and a closer look at the period of his direct involvement in the Nostell Priory foundation sequence is somewhat enlightening.

There is no direct surviving indication that the king was involved in the actions to formalise the hermits of St Oswald into a community effected by Archbishop Thomas II and Robert (I) de Lacy in 1109 x February 1114, although it cannot be

⁹⁶ Compare this with Waltham, another royal foundation, first a house of secular clerks founded in 1060 and later refounded as a house of regular canons by King Henry II. Because the canons at Waltham had a royal founder the house never had 'a special relationship with any one baronial family but looked for increase in wealth and estates to men of no such status: their neighbors, . . .' *The Early Charters of the Augustinian Canons of Waltham Abbey, Essex*, ed. Rosalind Ransford, *Studies in the History of Medieval Religion* 2 (Woodbridge, 1989), pp. xxiv, lxxii. Also compare to the royal patronage of the Gilbertines, see Brian Golding, *Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertine Order, c. 1130-c. 1300* (Oxford, 1995), pp. 312-14.

⁹⁷ Judith Green, 'The Piety and Patronage of Henry I', *Haskins Society Journal* 10 (2001), 1-16, p. 1; for an alternative interpretation of Henry I's motivation see C. N. L. Brooke, *Churches and Churchmen in Medieval Europe* (London, 1968), pp. 150-53 [formerly printed as 'Princes and Kings as Patrons of Monasteries: Normandy and England', in *Il monachesimo e la riforma ecclesiastica, 1049-1122* (Milan, 1971), 125-44].

⁹⁸ Judith Green suggests that Henry I's piety was conventional rather than exceptional and his gifts were motivated by various factors, see Green, 'Piety and Patronage of Henry I', p. 3; Brett terms these gift-giving times as moments of 'spiritual panic', see Brett, *English Church Henry I*, p. 112n; Brooke suggested that Henry I, like his father William I, was a master of the 'grand gesture', see Brooke, *Churchmen & Churches*, p. 150; Wightman suggested Henry I founded Nostell as a political counterbalance to the local lord, Hugh de Laval, see Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 59n.

discounted [no. 737]. However, in the subsequent stages of the foundation sequence of Nostell Priory (between February 1114 and December 1135) the king's involvement is plain. Viewed in several steps his involvement proves to be fairly constant. First, after the banishment of the de Lacys from Pontefract, c. 1114, and up until the recognition of Nostell as a house of the Augustinian Order by papal bull in 1120 [B008] the king's involvement can be seen in a series of grants and mandates both directly and through William (I) Foliot and Hugh de Laval [nos. 23, 31, 41]. The subsequent period between 1120 and his royal confirmation of January 1122 was probably his period of most active involvement in encouraging endowment grants and it was probably not a coincidence that this time period signals the return of Archbishop Thurstan to England [B004, nos. 21, 30, 39]. But the wealth of benefactions made during this period cannot be solely the result of Thurstan's return and the number of benefactors who were members of the king's court suggests that he was influential in their benefactions. Finally from January 1122 until the king's death in December 1135 the king continued to confirm the grants of others and to respond to encroachment on the Priory's rights [nos. 16, 18, 21, 25-27, 29, 31-33, 36-38].

Only one potential motivation may be easily abandoned. The standard theory that Henry I experienced two times of spiritual crisis, the first after his son and heir's death in the sinking of the White Ship in 1120 and the second at the time when his daughter's marriage seemed to be falling apart between 1129 and 1131, do not fit the sequence of the Nostell foundation.⁹⁹ His involvement in the community at Nostell predates the death of his son and although his exposition in his royal confirmation in 1122 refers to his wife and son, it is not remarkable for the time nor is it sufficient to associate repentance or spiritual crisis as a motivation:

⁹⁹ Green, *Piety and Patronage of Henry I*, pp. 5-6.

Duas nimirum donationes ab incolumitate regni mei et salutem anime mee necnon pro animabus patris mei Willelmi magni regis Anglie et matris mee magne regine et uxoris mee magne regine secunde et Willelmi filii mei omniumque fidelium dei defunctorum ita quod ab omni tam clericorum infestatione quam laicorum absolvo.
[B004].¹⁰⁰

Even another low point in his life, the death of Queen Matilda in 1118, does not mark a special time in his involvement in Nostell Priory. It may then be safe to say that if the king did suffer periods of spiritual crisis that inaugurated a spate of religious gift-giving, it was not an obvious motivation for his foundation or his gifts to Nostell Priory.

The extent of the king's piety is not easily calculable. Judith Green suggests that his piety was conventional rather than exceptional and perhaps influenced as much by personal piety as his innate concern for the future of his dynasty: a ruler with a constant and practical eye on the wider diplomatic necessities of his realm.¹⁰¹ Accepting that, like all medieval Christian monarchs, Henry I was a pious man who made pious gifts as a matter of course, it cannot be ignored that many of his gifts were also motivated by practical and political factors. Some have argued that a man who made a business of government could not equally be a man of great piety but piety and practicality do not seem to be mutually exclusive character traits.¹⁰² Equally some of his most extravagant

¹⁰⁰ This citation is according to the Tockwith version. Note that the *Mon. Ang.* version of B004 and no. 1097 gives '*Mathild(is)*' for '*magne*' when referring to the two queens. This exposition differs very little from that found in King Henry I's notification of his foundation of Reading Abbey, see *Reading Abbey Cartularies*, ed. B. R. Kemp, 2 vols., Camden Fourth Series 31, 33 (1986-87), vol. 1, no. 1. For an interpretation of the king's foundation of Reading Abbey as a act of penance or a gesture of spiritual crisis see Pauline Stafford, '*Cberbez la femme. Queens, Queens*' Land and Nunneries: Missing Links in the Foundation of Reading Abbey', *History* 85, no. 277 (2000), 4-27.

¹⁰¹ Green, 'Piety and Patronage of Henry I', p. 16; also see Wightman who suggests it was tied to Henry I's difficulties in Maine, Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 59.

¹⁰² Nostell Priory's foundation in the honour of Pontefract has been chief amongst his gifts thought to be politically motivated, see particularly Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 59.

and grand gestures may have been partly intended to increase his royal dignity, such as his foundation of Reading Abbey as a royal mausoleum.¹⁰³

It has been frequently suggested that Henry I's royal foundation of Nostell was for the very specific intent of founding his own monastic house in the land recently confiscated from the de Lacy family in order to make his royal authority felt, both locally and within the baronial community.¹⁰⁴ It has also been suggested that his effort at Nostell was symptomatic of a concern about the stability of his northern realm and the desire to place his imprint in the north.¹⁰⁵ Henry I was known as a political creature and just as the building of a castle is emblematic of physical power, authority and domination, so the founding of a monastery is emblematic of a spiritual strength: God on the side of the founder. This element of spiritual power projection was particularly helpful when the king was supplanting the lordship of another, still living lord (Robert (I) de Lacy) by installing a new lord (Hugh de Laval), whilst at the same time he provided a new focus for the religious life of the honour of Pontefract.

With no document to specify his stated reason my conclusions can only be hypothetical.¹⁰⁶ What is obvious from the span of his interest and support to the Priory was that it was not a grand momentary gesture. The king, with his archbishop of York, was engaged in the progress of the Priory and thus while political necessity and practical

¹⁰³ C. N. L. Brooke, following the lead of Professor R. W. Southern, suggests that Henry's grants to religious houses were practical and in line with a secular purpose, see Brooke, *Churchmen & Churches*, p. 138.

¹⁰⁴ Herbert, 'Hermitages', p. 141; Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 57; Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, p. 76.

¹⁰⁵ Judith Green suggests that Nostell Priory and Carlisle diocese were motivated by a concern for the northern borders, see Green, 'Piety and Patronage of Henry I', p. 6. Also see the discussion below for the impetus of Archbishop Thurstan and King Henry I in creating the diocese of Carlisle, particularly the assessment of Nicholl, *Thurstan*, pp. 140-50 and Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, pp. 30-38.

¹⁰⁶ No foundation charter survives although even foundation charters hide more than they record and are typically ceremonial rather than confessional, documenting many years of grants rather than a single act. For a fuller discussion of foundation charters see Galbraith, 'Monastic Foundation Charters', pp. 205-22.

considerations must have affected his decision; he maintained a generous and intimate relationship with the Priory from c. 1114 until his death.

I would not argue that he was the only motivated individual: indeed I believe that his three royal confessors, Thomas and Thurstan, both later archbishops of York, and Adelulf, later first prior of Nostell, probably provided the encouragement and the conduits for his generosity. The rights associated with the patron of a monastic house are discussed in detail in Chapter III, but in the case of Nostell Priory the efforts of King Henry I and Archbishop Thurstan indicates they worked as a team: the king stirring up his court to support the initiative with handsome gifts of land, rents and churches and the archbishop providing the ecclesiastical authority where needed in facilitating grants of churches, bestowing episcopal gifts (prebend) and acquiring papal support at the appropriate points. It is doubtful that the Priory would have flourished as it did without the cooperation and teamwork of these two men.

Augustinian House: Prior and Archbishop

Prior Adelulf

Some of Adelulf's biography was discussed above, particularly regarding when he first appeared as the prior of Nostell but the longevity of his rule as prior and his significant role in the North bears further discussion and particularly aids understanding of his personal contribution to the prestige of the Priory. Prior Adelulf (sometimes known as Athelwold), royal confessor, friend of king and archbishop, was not destined to spend his monastic life in the isolation of his community at Nostell. He was often with the king and the archbishop.¹⁰⁷ In 1133 he was elevated from prior to bishop. The creation of his bishopric of Carlisle and his appointment as the first bishop, whilst still the prior

¹⁰⁷ See Brett, *English Church Henry I*, p. 245; Bethell, 'English Black Monks', p. 306n; *EEA* 30, pp. xxxv-xxxvii.

of Nostell, was a political move that was probably the construct of both the king and the archbishop precipitated by a mixture of secular and ecclesiastical necessity. Archbishop Thurstan consecrated Adelulf in 1133, probably on 6 August; but, the decision to establish the diocese of Carlisle may well have been discussed in Rome as early as 1128.¹⁰⁸ For Archbishop Thurstan's part the creation of the diocese of Carlisle, with Adelulf as the first bishop, would not only resolve his dispute with the bishop of Glasgow over submission to York of the Scottish bishoprics but also resolve ecclesiastical control over Cumbria south of the Solway.¹⁰⁹ For King Henry I the creation of the new diocese helped clearly identify Carlisle as an English city.¹¹⁰ The choice of Adelulf as bishop of Carlisle would have been easy: royal chaplain, friend and companion of the archbishop and the king, he was also '*persona grata*' at the Scottish court.¹¹¹ Adelulf also was known to have a good relationship with David I of Scotland and certainly David's half-brother Waltheof had for a while been a canon of Nostell. The Priory had received gifts from the kings of Scots, including David I and his son Henry, and Adelulf had helped to found the Augustinian house at Scone [nos. 812-19]. When, subsequently David I reabsorbed the Carlisle diocese into the Scottish kingdom, and certainly by the reign of King Stephen in England, Bishop Adelulf was frequently found at both English and Scottish courts [nos. 11, 13, 813].¹¹²

The *Gesta* claims that the '*curia Romana*' granted Adelulf authority to hold both the priorate of St Oswald as well as the bishopric of Carlisle; the dispensation cannot be precisely dated but perhaps bracketed by his earliest noted date as prior of Nostell and

¹⁰⁸ *EEA* 30, p. xxxiv.

¹⁰⁹ Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, vol. 1, p. 35.

¹¹⁰ Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, vol. 1, p. 35.

¹¹¹ Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, vol. 1, pp. 35-36.

¹¹² Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, vol. 1, pp. 40-41.

his consecration: thus 1120 x 1133.¹¹³ Tradition has long held that Adelulf was also the first prior of the Augustinian house in Carlisle (founded c.1122); but this has been reconsidered as unlikely without additional evidence.¹¹⁴ The *Gesta* does credit Adelulf as founder of the cathedral church of Augustinian canons in Carlisle (*fundator ecclesie cathedralis canonicorum ordinis nostri in dicta civitate*), which may mean that Adelulf was involved in providing an initial cadre of canons for the house, perhaps from Nostell Priory, or this may be merely describing the fact that when the diocese was formed he established an Augustinian priory as the cathedral.¹¹⁵

Adelulf left his mark in many ways on Nostell Priory during his long rule. He brought prestige and honour to the Priory through his attendance on Kings Henry I, Stephen and David I during his priorate. His selection as bishop of Carlisle would have placed him at a higher level of status than the abbot or other superior of any other large house. Such a prestigious prior would have attracted significant benefactors or benefactions, not only because of his position but also his close connection with the kings and archbishop.¹¹⁶ His prestige would also have deterred those who might have felt resentment at the Priory, in particular the de Lacy family whose own demesne land

¹¹³ Leeds, WYAS, NP C 1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 87.

¹¹⁴ Summerson suggested Adelulf was the first prior as early as 1124 citing the *Gesta* as support but was based on a mis-reading of *Gesta* by John Burton and Dugdale. The *Gesta* claims Adelulf was authorised to remain as prior of Nostell whilst bishop of Carlisle, not to remain the prior of two houses and bishop as Burton and Dugdale claim. *Gesta* states 'et privilegiatus fuit a curia Romana ut occuparet pro vice sua prioratum sancti Oswaldi, non obstante quod episcopus esset.' in Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 87. For further discussion see: Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, vol. 1, pp. 35-36; *EEA* 30, p. xxxv; Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, p. 277; D. E. Greenway, (ed.), *John Le Neve Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300: Vol. II Monastic Cathedrals* (London, Institute of Historical Research, 1971), p. 21; Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, p. 249.

¹¹⁵ Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 88.

¹¹⁶ For a similar association see Abbot Baldwin of Bury St Edmunds and his relationship with Kings William I and William II, Emma Cownie, 'Religious Patronage at Post-Conquest Bury St. Edmunds', *Haskins Society Journal* 7 (1995), 1-9, particularly pp. 2, 6.

was granted by the king to the Priory.¹¹⁷ In this later instance it is perhaps not a coincident that that many of the disagreements between the de Lacy family and the Priory were settled after Adelulf resigned his priorate. For instance when Adelulf retired he presented his successor, Savard, directly to the archiepiscopal authorities, not to Henry (I) de Lacy [nos. 541-42]. But it was with Adelulf's successor Prior Savard that Henry (I) de Lacy successfully renegotiated the process of election of a new prior and settled disputes concerning the endowment of Nostell Priory [nos. 82-83].

Archbishop Thurstan

Also during this time Archbishop Thurstan completed the work of Archbishop Thomas II, instituting the final prebends in York Minster, including the prebend of Bramham [no. 511].¹¹⁸ The Bramham prebend was held by the convent of Nostell Priory (with the prior as prebendary) and was based on three churches granted before 1122 by Robert Fossard. His grant is not without difficulty, as it may have taken a considerable time to be completely effective [nos. 32, 33, 534, 545]. There were only two monastic prebends at York, the other being the prebend of Salton held by the Augustinian house of Hexham.¹¹⁹ The prebend of Bramham not only tied the Priory to the Dean and Chapter of York from an ecclesiastical perspective, but the prebend was probably one of the most lucrative portions of Nostell Priory's temporal endowment, and whilst explored in Chapter IV, it is worth noting that not only were their tithes from churches included in the original Fossard gift but also over 28 bovates of land.

¹¹⁷ This grant of a half carucate of demesne land was the subject of two royal mandates [nos. 38, 41] as well as a point of friction until an agreement was reached between Prior Savard and Henry (I) de Lacy [nos. 82-83].

¹¹⁸ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, pp. xxii-xxiii. Also see Chapter IV.

¹¹⁹ Both Hexham and Nostell were given special attention by Archbishop Thomas II, as discussed above, and both began as eremitical communities that he sought to formalise by the Augustinian rule. For further information concerning the York prebends see Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. xxiii.

Augustinian House: The Advocate

The Advocate

In most discussion of founders, patrons and advocates of English religious houses the distinction drawn is usually between the founder and the next generation of the founder's family, a matter of first-degree family relations. Of course, most English houses defined their founder, patron and advocate as the same individual. In the case of Nostell Priory the king was the founder and patron, and yet there may have been an additional authority figure: the advocate. Nostell Priory was not unique; there are occasional instances of a religious house of royal patronage with someone akin to the Continental version of a chosen or designated advocate, but it was not common.¹²⁰ Since the identification of Hugh de Laval and the de Lacy family as 'advocates' is based on the entry of the 13th-century scribe of the Nostell Cartulary it is possible that the existence of an advocate in the early-12th century was a retrospective designation based on the changes in the relationship between Henry (I) de Lacy and the Priory in the mid-12th century [nos. 83, 84]. In such a case, Hugh de Laval's inclusion in the section for 'advocates' was recognition of his significant benefactions rather than a formal role. It is difficult to determine the contemporary understanding of the role of the advocate and with only the Cartulary contents to base a definition caution must be exercised. To add to this dilemma the contemporary definition changed again in the beginning of the 13th century in such a way as to blur the distinction between the roles and rights of the patron and those of the advocate.¹²¹

¹²⁰ One example during the time of King Henry I was Robert de Ferrars, a magnate and neighbour who adopted the role of advocate for Burton Abbey, see Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, pp. 17-18.

¹²¹ Roger de Lacy, in the late 12th to early 13th century, embarked on a series of pleas which succeeded in altering his rights as advocate; see Chapter III for a more detailed explanation.

Hugh de Laval

There are a few indicators of Hugh de Laval's involvement in the Priory within the Cartulary that may define his role as advocate. Beginning in 1119 the king addressed his mandates regarding Nostell to Hugh de Laval, and not William (I) Foliot, suggesting that Hugh de Laval may have acted as 'royal agent' for the king; both documents affirm the Priory's rights to land and a fair and were also addressed to the archbishop of York and the sheriff of Yorkshire [nos. 38, 42]. Hugh was also responsible, along with Archbishop Thurstan, for negotiating an agreement between the monks of St John of Pontefract and the canons of St Oswald, an agreement that granted the church of Featherstone to the canons in exchange for other possessions [no. 29, B010]. The king confirmed Hugh's own grants of the church of Ackworth and the manor of Hessle and the service of Olerius in a confirmation of many gifts of other Yorkshire notables [nos. 31, B004]. Only one charter personally issued by Hugh de Laval survives in the Cartulary: it granted to Nostell Priory seven churches and confirmed the grants made by his men [no. 81]. This latter document specifically records the grant was made in the presence of Archbishop Thurstan. In fact all of the charters in the Cartulary that mention Hugh de Laval also mention Archbishop Thurstan. Thus not only is Hugh's active relationship with Nostell Priory established as no earlier than Thurstan's consecration (October 1119) but it suggests a strong relationship between both men as regards the Priory [nos. 18, 29, 31, 38, 42, 1097, B010].¹²²

Throughout the lifetime of Hugh de Laval the king continued to make his own gifts and grant privileges to the Priory, most without mention of Hugh de Laval [nos. 16, 21, 25-27, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40].¹²³ It would seem that Hugh de Laval was a gracious

¹²² It is possible that the documents, most issued by King Henry I, were actually dated earlier, after Thurstan's enthronement in York in 1114 but such a conclusion must be approached with caution.

¹²³ Most of the Cartulary charters are truncated and the witness lists thus lost, so some caution should be exercised: Hugh de Laval may have been a witness.

benefactor to the Priory; certainly, the gift of seven churches and tracts of lands was one of the most significant non-royal benefactions the Priory received in the early years. But he does not seem to act independently toward the Priory and may have sometimes acted specifically at the behest of the king and in concert with the archbishop, not an unusual role for a baron of his stature [no. 29, B010]. Even on issues of a purely secular nature, royal grants of a fair and freedom from toll, customs and passage, he is not mentioned nor addressed [nos. 27, 30, 36].

Hugh seemed to have acknowledged all of the previous Lacy monastic establishments, and the Cluniac monks of St John, Pontefract and the Priory of St Oswald, Nostell both benefited from his newly acquired largesse. He made a general confirmation of the previous gifts made to St John Pontefract (from the time of the de Lacys) that was recorded as at the 'strong suggestion of the archbishop.' His relationship with St John's of Pontefract shows signs of personal affinity: in his own grant to St John of Pontefract he described the monks as *Pontefracti monachis meis*.¹²⁴

Hugh de Laval had a political motivation to support the royal foundation of Nostell situated on the proverbial doorstep of his new *caput*. He had a feudal obligation of loyalty to the king, who had gifted him the honour of Pontefract, and thus he would need to show his public support of the king's religious projects. Hugh de Laval would need to acquire the loyalty of the men of his honour and he would have looked for opportunities to project his authority whilst fostering personal relationships with his more influential tenants. That may not have been an easy task. The de Lacys had been lords of Pontefract and received the feudal loyalty and homage of men still living when

¹²⁴ *The Cartulary of St. John of Pontefract*, ed. R. Holmes, 2 vols. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series XXV, XXX (1899-1902), vol. 1, pp. 20-23, nos. 3, 4.

Hugh de Laval arrived.¹²⁵ His major Pontefract tenants, men such as William (I) Foliot and Amfrey of Featherstone, would have seen any act of generosity by Hugh de Laval to the former de Lacy religious foundations and the royal foundation at Nostell as not only signifying his piety but also proclaiming his spiritual authority within the honour and would be considered an act of good lordship.¹²⁶ His active benefactions to Nostell would have also provided an opportunity for the men of the honour to publicly affiliate themselves with his local leadership and the king's authority, acts he acknowledged when he confirmed all gifts the Priory held from 'his men' (*quicquid de hominibus meis tenent*) [no. 81].

What was the relationship of Hugh de Laval with Nostell Priory? Why did the 13th-century scribe of Nostell Cartulary describe him as advocate? Was the title given because he was a significant benefactor, the king's royal agent for matters relating to the Priory or just the most important magnate in the area whose support would or could be solicited? There is only enough evidence to suggest that all were the case; there is insufficient evidence to suggest that his role as 'advocate' carried any special authority.

William Maltravers

A singular event in the Priory's history during 1129 to 1136 revolved around the successive holders of the honour of Pontefract, the advocates: Hugh de Laval and William Maltravers. Hugh de Laval died before the fiscal year of 1129 x 1130.¹²⁷ Within

¹²⁵ Wightman provides an interesting parallel of a similar substitution into a Norman honour that was resisted by the local tenants out of loyalty to the heir of their lord. They reacted with violence and King Henry I was forced to withdraw his initial candidate, see Wightman, 'Henry I & Foundation', p. 59; also see David Crouch, 'Strategies of Lordship in Angevin England and the Career of William Marshal', in Christopher Harper-Bill and Ruth Harvey (eds.), *The Ideals and Practice of Medieval Knighthood II*, (1988), p. 5.

¹²⁶ Crouch suggests a variety of processes employed by feudal barons in similar situations, the new authority, including shared support of religious institutions, see Crouch, 'Strategies of Lordship in Angevin England', p. 9.

¹²⁷ Mooers, 'Pipe Rolls 1130', p. 303.

that fiscal year 1129 x 1130 one of King Henry I's 'new men', William Maltravers, purchased from the king for 1000*m* a 15-year tenure of the honour of Pontefract and for a gift of £100 to the king, he also obtained Hugh's widow and her dower rights.¹²⁸

William Maltravers was a clerk probably in the royal chancery and appears as witness to royal charters even during his tenure of Pontefract.¹²⁹ When the chronicler Richard of Hexham describes the chaos that erupted on the news of the death of Henry I his first example was the murder of Maltravers by a knight of his own honour of Pontefract.¹³⁰

Maltravers probably made no grant to Nostell Priory as none were recorded in subsequent royal confirmations [B007]. He made one religious gift in his 5-year tenure of Pontefract to Cluniac priory of St John of Pontefract: a bovaté of land.¹³¹ It was perhaps thus appropriate that the Cluniac monks also received him as a brother for the last 3 days of life as he died from his wounds.¹³²

King Stephen issued a pardon to the knight who struck Maltravers the fatal blow, and interestingly he also issued a pardon to the 'men of Ilbert (II) de Lacy' for forfeitures they committed between the death of King Henry I and the coronation of Stephen, especially for the death of William Maltravers.¹³³ To what, if any extent, the de Lacys were involved in the death of Maltravers is unknown. Wightman, the Lacy family

¹²⁸ Although Wightman is dismissive of the character of Maltravers, with only his dramatic end as justification, his details of the purchase by Maltravers and the effects on the honour of Pontefract are sound, see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 68-73.

¹²⁹ Newman, *Anglo-Norman Nobility*, p. 96. The term 'clerk' has rather broad scope, see Green, *Government Henry I*, p. 29 and Brett, *English Church Henry I*, p. 108.

¹³⁰ 'Ea tempestate Willelmus cognomento Transversus, qui honorem Fracti Pontis, sic enim quoddam oppidum nominatur, ex dono Henrici regis habuerat, a quodam milite homine suo, Pagano nomine, apud ipsum oppidum letali vulnere percussus, post triduum in habito monachili mortuus est. Et quem patri suo, Roberto de Lesci, rex Henricus abstulerat, Ilbertus de Lesceio, filius ejus, mox eundem honorem recuperavit.' in *Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I*, ed. Richard Howlett, 4 vols., Roll Series 82, vol. 3, *The Gesta Stephani regis Anglorum by Richard, prior of Hexham* (1884-89), pp. 139-40.

¹³¹ *EYC III*, no. 1489.

¹³² *Ctl. Pontefract 1*, p. 83.

¹³³ *EYC III*, p. 143, nos. 1440, 1455, 1547. For a discussion of Maltravers career at court and in Pontefract see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 68-72.

biographer, describes Maltravers '[a]s an upstart who took no interest in the affairs of his barony save for what he could extract to recoup the sums he had paid for it...' and thus deserving of a violent death, but Wightman offers no support for that assessment.¹³⁴ It is possible that the episode was the result of a personal disagreement between Maltravers and the knight and not representative of any general dislike of Maltravers by the men of the honour. The royal pardon of Ilbert (II) may have been a formality for Ilbert (II) rather than a personal indictment and would end speculation of his involvement whilst gaining a pardon for his knight who caused Maltravers death. There are no records of Maltravers in the Cartulary, other than as witness at the king's court, and if the king or the Priory considered him 'the advocate' no evidence nor hints can be discovered [no. 21].

Ilbert (II) and Henry (I) de Lacy

The de Lacy family returned to England following the death of King Henry I and their return would have significant impact on Nostell. Robert (I) de Lacy had died *ante* 1129. Shortly after the death of King Henry I Robert's two sons, Ilbert (II) and Henry (I), returned to England to support King Stephen. Ilbert (II), the eldest and his father's heir, attended King Stephen's Easter court of 1136. It was probably then that the majority of the honour of Pontefract was returned to the de Lacys with a significant portion retained by Hugh de Laval's cousins [no. 127].¹³⁵ Ilbert (II) made grants neither to Nostell nor to St John's Pontefract, although the latter did receive from him a confirmation of their previous grants.

Ilbert (II) occurred only once in the Cartulary. King Stephen informed him of the Priory's right to a fair [no. 11] and he was also addressed on a similar grant of a fair

¹³⁴ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 72.

¹³⁵ *EYC III*, no. 1508.

for the cell of Woodkirk in Morley [B006]. It is possible these two documents reveal a glimpse of a role as Nostell's advocate. Both documents are addressed to Ilbert (II) de Lacy and it is reasonable that Ilbert (II) de Lacy had a right to know the king was authorising the fair at Nostell, within his honour and sphere of concern. The notification of the fair at the cell of Woodkirk, Morely, nominally in the patronage and certainly within the honorial sphere of William (III) earl de Warenne, would be of less concern to Ilbert (II) de Lacy; unless the king considered Ilbert (II) to be responsible for or have some formal relationship to the Priory [B011]. In the turmoil of the early years of Stephen's reign there were probably too many other things for Ilbert (II) to worry about than Nostell Priory and the rights and responsibilities of an advocate. And just as in Henry I's reign, King Stephen made a number of grants and mandates to Nostell that did not mention either of the de Lacy brothers, although Adelulf, as bishop of Carlisle, was a frequent witness to these documents [nos. 11-15]. Ilbert (II) de Lacy was a principal leader at the battle of the Standard and at the battle of Lincoln in February 1141, and was dead by 1142-3.¹³⁶

Henry (I) de Lacy was the heir of his brother Ilbert (II). He probably continued to side with King Stephen but was eventually reconciled with King Henry II. He received two pardons from the new king specifically forgiving whatever disagreement his grandfather, Robert (I) de Lacy, had had with King Henry I and which resulted in the de Lacy banishment. The new king also regranted to Henry (I) de Lacy anything the de Lacys had lost in the recent conflict: a grant would prove difficult for the relationship between Henry (I) de Lacy and Nostell Priory.¹³⁷ Adelulf, prior and bishop, attended King Henry II's coronation and the Priory received a royal confirmation of their

¹³⁶ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 73-74; Sanders, *English Baronies: a study of their origin and descent 1086-1327*, p. 138.

¹³⁷ *EYC III*, nos. 1449-50.

benefactions in February 1155 as well as a writ to the sheriffs of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire that Nostell Priory (the church, canons, possessions and men) was under his protection [no. 20].¹³⁸ There were other specific grants and privileges none of which mention the de Lacys [nos. 22, 24, 28, 34, 35, 43, B007]. Initially it seems that the king did not use the de Lacys as royal agents nor were the de Lacys great benefactors, that is until Henry (I) de Lacy returned from his first trip to Jerusalem (1154 x 1157) and then things began to change.

Henry (I) de Lacy was a force to be reckoned with and his desire to reconstitute the honour of Pontefract would undoubtedly focus on the gifts that King Henry I and Hugh de Laval had made to Nostell Priory from the churches and land in the demesne of the honour of Pontefract. Amongst the issues creating noticeable friction between the Priory and Henry (I) de Lacy was the half carucate of land in Hardwick which King Henry I had granted from Robert (I) de Lacy's demesne and upon which the Priory had begun to build their new monastic precincts [nos. 23, 38].

The Nostell Cartulary provides some hints about this disagreement in two charters granted by Henry (I) de Lacy to Nostell. In the earlier document, dated August 1154 x August 1157, Henry (I) de Lacy confirmed all the lands and churches the Priory had before the war of Stephen and Matilda, and for this he was absolved and pardoned by Prior Savard for all the evil he had done to the Priory, the plunder he had carried away, the men he had captured and all their lands he had seized [no. 83].¹³⁹ This

¹³⁸ Summerson, 'Athelwold' *DNB*, art. 50338.

¹³⁹ The violence in Yorkshire during the time of Stephen and Maude was not only as a result of their royal struggle but also a result of general in-fighting between the barons; see C. Warren Hollister, 'The Magnates of Stephen's Reign: Reluctant Anarchists', *Haskins Society Journal* 5 (1993), 77-87, particularly p. 85; also see Barbara English, *The Lords of the Holderness 1086-1260: A study in Feudal Society* (Oxford, 1979), pp. 21-22. William le Gros made a similar plea to Bridlington Priory for forgiveness, see *Abstracts of the Charters and Other Documents Contained in the Cartulary of the Priory of Bridlington in the East Riding in the County of York*, ed. W. T. Lancaster (Leeds, 1912), p. 342. The Nostell Cartulary contains one other request for forgiveness dated to the mid-12th century and perhaps reflects similar acts of violence during this period [no. 987].

confirmation significantly specifies his confirmation of the half carucate which King Henry I had granted and where they had begun to build their church.¹⁴⁰ In the second document, not issued until Henry (I) de Lacy returned from Jerusalem, October 1154 x 1159, he re-confirmed the return of the church of Warmfield, confirmed land in Thorpe and himself granted 40s in rents from Pontefract [no. 82].¹⁴¹

One other very important statement in these charters also gives a clue as to a new arrangement over the advocacy of the Priory: Henry (I) de Lacy granted that the Priory may have free elections [no. 83]. This statement suggests that the some portion of the rights of a patron in the vacancy and involvement in the election of a new prior were vested in Henry (I) de Lacy, rather than solely in the crown. Henry (I) de Lacy does not claim the title of 'patron' nor 'advocate' in his charter, nor does his son and heir Robert (II) de Lacy, leaving the definition of the Lacy responsibilities as advocate versus that of a patron still unclear [nos. 83, 84]. The entire situation changed significantly in the early 13th century, and the de Lacy family legally acquired some of the rights of a patron. A discussion on these rights and the expectations of a patron are explored more fully in Chapter III. The most that can be said is that the role of the advocate of Nostell Priory, changed or was at least further refined in the first century of the Priory's existence, to include the gift of free election of the prior. Whether Henry (I) de Lacy had also argued for more expansive rights as advocate is as unknown as is his definition of 'free election'.

¹⁴⁰ A similar situation existed for the Stutevilles whose land had been seized by the king and granted to de Mowbray honour; when their estates were finally restored to them they tried to reclaim lands that Roger de Mowbray had granted to religious institutions, see Janet Burton, 'The Estates and Economy of Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire', *Citeaux* 49 (1998), 29-93, p. 45.

¹⁴¹ Disagreement between monastery and patrons over land were not unusual and some resulted in formal litigation, see *The Lanercost Cartulary*, ed. John M. Todd, Surtees Society 203 (1997), p. 8. Conflicting expectations and changing relationships between religious houses were a matter of course, see E. Jamroziak, 'Rievaulx Abbey and its Patrons: Between Cooperation and Conflict', *Citeaux* 53 (2002), 51-72.

Augustinian Canons and Nostell Priory

What was the attraction for potential founders to the Augustinian order and what was Nostell Priory's status in the Augustinian family in England? To understand why Nostell Priory became an important member of the Augustinian Order in the North, requires some analysis of why the Augustinian Order was popular. The easiest means of understanding its importance in the North is to determine how Nostell Priory ranked amongst other similar houses. How successful was the foundation of Nostell Priory? Was the endowment sustainable?

The Augustinians in England

The Norman Conquest signalled the beginning of a great resurgence of monastic life in England, which included reformation of existing monastic or eremitic communities, re-foundation of lapsed monastic communities and the new foundation of religious institutions.¹⁴² The Augustinian order arrived later in England than on the Continent, perhaps because of the insular nature of this country coupled with the fact that the Augustinians had not gained a foothold in northern France until the late 11th century.¹⁴³ But even arriving as late as the 1100's the Augustinian order found 'enormous scope for further monastic expansion'.¹⁴⁴ Some Augustinian houses were new foundations, but some like Nostell, Hexham and Bridlington in the North took over sites occupied by informal religious communities.

¹⁴² For an alternative opinion on a whether there really was a 12th-century 'crisis' of monasticism in reaction to supposed decadence or laxity of the Benedictine order see John van Engen, 'The "Crisis of Cenobitism" Reconsidered: Benedictine Monasticism in the Years 1050-1150', *Speculum* 61, no. 2 (April, 1986), 296-304.

¹⁴³ D. M. Robinson, *The Geography of Augustinian Settlement*, 2 vols., British Archaeological Reports 80 (Oxford, 1980), vol. 1, p. 18.

¹⁴⁴ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 18.

The first three decades of the 12th century, the time of King Henry I, saw not only the introduction of Augustinian canons to England and Wales but also the highest number of foundations: by 1128 over thirty Augustinian houses had been founded, by 1152 there were over fifty-one houses.¹⁴⁵ Augustinian canons continued to be immensely popular in England despite subsequent fashions for other orders (e.g. Cistercian): over 250 houses were established of which at least 144 still existed at the dissolution (1535-40).¹⁴⁶ The reign of King Henry I saw the 'most spectacular expansion of religious orders which this country witnessed' and the Augustinian order was particularly popular with the king and magnates: of the forty-three houses of English regular canons founded during his reign at least thirty-three were founded or substantially aided by Henry or by members of the royal court, *curiales*, with the advice of archbishops of Canterbury and York: Anselm, Thomas (II) and Thurstan.¹⁴⁷ Nostell Priory's foundation in these early years of the Augustinian arrival in England may also explain the richness of the Priory's initial endowments, the status of the initial benefactors, and the quality of the first prior. Chapter III explores the identity of the benefactors, both at foundation and subsequently, and shows this pattern of benefactions by royal *curiales* and *familiares* holds particularly true in the case of Nostell Priory.

Augustinians in the North

Nostell Priory was in the first wave of Augustinian foundations in the North. Foundation dates are difficult and an effort to pinpoint even the year should be approached with caution. Even if a foundation charter exists it represents the process

¹⁴⁵ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 18.

¹⁴⁶ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 25.

¹⁴⁷ Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, pp. 128, 132.

of foundation and does not in itself represent an act which occurred with the blink of an eye, much less at the issuing of the foundation charter.¹⁴⁸ This study of Nostell Priory highlights the difficulty in specifying a single year as the year of foundation but even with that caveat in mind, the largest Augustinian houses in the York diocese (Bolton, Bridlington, Kirkham, Nostell and Worksop) were probably begun within the first two decades of the 12th century, with Warter, Drax, and Newburgh following after 1130.¹⁴⁹

What enticements did the Augustinian canons offer a potential founder? The founder's choice of the Augustinian house rather than another order was based on a mixture of piety and practicality. The order was very flexible as to the numbers of canons required for a new foundation and thus might need only a relatively small monastic precinct; the order was willing to accept the advowson of parish churches and thus offered some potential for parochial reform.¹⁵⁰ Finding measures to determine the cost of creating or even the cost of maintaining Nostell Priory in the 12th and 13th centuries is not simple, there are no account rolls, receipts or records.¹⁵¹ The most one can hope for is to get a grasp of the relative value and size by examining the only data points available to modern historians: the size of the house, measured by the number of inmates and the physical size of the monastic precincts; and the financial wealth determined by the tax valuations. Unfortunately even this approach must be contemplated with caution; there is an element of guesswork in any attempt to compare

¹⁴⁸ Galbraith, 'Monastic Foundation Charters', pp. 205-22.

¹⁴⁹ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious House*, pp. 137-80.

¹⁵⁰ Dickinson lists four factors although some, such as spiritual benefit was equally expected from other orders, see Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, p. 137.

¹⁵¹ The 15th-century rental of Nostell Priory provides a great deal of information about Nostell income and estate management but nothing similar survives for the 12th and 13th centuries, see 'Nostell Rental', 108-35. For examples of such documentation for other religious houses see *The Bolton Priory Compotus 1286-1325, together with a Priory Account Roll for 1377-78*, ed. Ian Kershaw and David M. Smith, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series CLIV (2000); *The Fountains Abbey Lease Book*, ed. D. J. H. Michelmore, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series CXL (1981); *The Account-Book of Beaulieu Abbey*, ed. S. F. Hockey, Camden Fourth Series 16 (1975).

information from different times, collected for different purposes and perhaps with different criteria.

With these difficulties in mind the Table II-A provides an opportunity to compare the Yorkshire houses on the basis of foundation date, population and a single valuation.¹⁵² The table is a composite of sources: the initial cadre of canons at the foundation, canons remaining at the dissolution from David M. Robinson, *The Geography of the Augustinian Settlement*, BAR British Series 80, vol. 2, Appendix 20; foundation dates and net income in c.1535 as recorded in Knowles and Hadcock's *Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales*, as well as the number of canons in the clerical poll tax enrolments in 1381 for the Province of York from recent work by F. P. Mackie.¹⁵³ The Nostell foundation date has been amended based on the date of the bull of Pope Calixtus II of 1120 but even that amendment flags up the difficulty of picking a single point in time, as the house was already living as canons by the rule of St Augustine prior to the issuance of the papal bull.

¹⁵² The spiritual and temporal endowment is explored in detail in Chapter IV.

¹⁵³ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious House*, pp. 137-80; 'The Clerical Population of the Province of York: An Edition of the Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', ed. F. P. Mackie (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of York, 1998); Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 2, Appendix 20.

Table II-A: Foundation/Number of Canons/Valuation of Augustinian Houses in York Province

House	Foundation year ¹⁵⁴	Canons at Foundation	Canons in 1380-81 ¹⁵⁵	Canons at Dissolution	Value 1535 £
Guisborough	1119	unk	26	25	628
Bridlington	1113	unk ¹⁵⁶	25	26	547
Nostell	1120	?12? ¹⁵⁷	16	25	492
Kirkham	1122	unk	17	18	419
Worksop	1119	19	'18'	17	239
Bolton	1120	11	14	29	213
Newburgh	1142	26	13	18	367
Warter	1132	12	11	13	143
Marton	1135x1154	unk	7	16	151
Haltemprice	1322	13	9	10	100
Drax	1130-9	13	8	10	92
Healaugh	1160	unk	7	6	67
North Ferriby	1140	8	6	7	60
Conishead	1154	8-9	7	8	97
Felley	1132/1260		'5'		40
Shelford	t. Henry II	13	'12'	10	116
Thurgarton	1119-39	unk	'25'	17	259

Sources: David M. Robinson, *The Geography of the Augustinian Settlement*, BAR British Series 80, vol. 2, Appendix 20; Knowles, D. & R. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales*, (2nd edn., London, 1971), pp. 137-45; 'The Clerical Population of the Province of York: An Edition of the Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', ed. F. P. Mackie, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of York, 1998, pp. 126-7.

Community size

Unlike the rule of St Benedict, the rule of St Augustine did not prescribe a minimum number of residents; therefore the supporting endowment for Augustinian canons did

¹⁵⁴ The Nostell Priory foundation date has been amended, all other dates are from Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, pp. 137-45.

¹⁵⁵ Note that those of Felley, Newstead, Shelford, Thurgarton and Worksop were within the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and that enrolment did not survive: Mackie has estimated the numbers enclosed here in 'quotes' in 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', pp. 126-27, Chapter IV.

¹⁵⁶ The number at foundation is unknown, see Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, p. 149; Knowles suggests that the priory had as many as 32 canons after the Black Death, see David Knowles, *The Religious Orders in England* (3 vols., Cambridge, 1948-59; reprint, 1961-2), vol. 2, p. 259.

¹⁵⁷ There were 12 canons at the formalisation of the eremitical community and there were probably at least that many in 1120 but we have no way of knowing. The number here also does not attempt to include the five cells of Nostell Priory; see Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 85.

not need to be quite as large.¹⁵⁸ Also unlike the Benedictine minimum of thirteen monks, Augustinian houses could be as few as three or four canons. Knowles suggests that the houses of Augustinian canons were 'founded with a fixed complement, 13 being the norm for a moderate house, 26 for an unusually large one'. There were a few exceptional and very large-scale houses that, over their history increased their inhabitants, such as Osney, which grew to 50 canons in residence in 1225.¹⁵⁹

If the top three Northern houses, Guisborough, Bridlington and Nostell priories, were considered unusually large, most of the remaining Yorkshire houses based on their population, were in Knowles' category of 'moderate'. These numbers are not without difficulty; in the case of Nostell Priory they do not include the canons at the five cells but the numbers are small (totalling 10-12) and there were separate endowments for the larger cells (Breedon, Woodkirk and Tockwith). The table also shows the anomaly of dissolution populations at the closure of the small monasteries when the ranks of the larger houses tended to increase above their normal contingent as canons from the smaller houses relocated. Nostell Priory absorbed at least the prior of Woodkirk and probably the canons from that cell c.1530.¹⁶⁰

The initial community at Nostell was recorded in the *Gesta* as the rector/*magister* and eleven brethren but we have no idea of the size of the community in 1120 when the house was recognised as a formal Augustinian house.¹⁶¹ Between the formalisation of the eremitical community 1109 x 1114 and the summary of gifts in 1122 the endowment

¹⁵⁸ See Bavel and Canning, *The Rule of St Augustine*.

¹⁵⁹ For a comparison of communities and orders see Knowles, *Religious Orders*, vol. 2, p. 259. In 1225 Osney (or Oseney) reached a high of 50 canons (and indeed 24 *conversi* or lay-brothers), see *Cartulary of Oseney Abbey*, ed. H. E. Salter, 6 vols., Oxford Historical Society LXXXIX, XC, XCI, XCVII, XCVIII, CI (1929-36), vol. 3, p. 79, no. 1254. For a comparison see Colvin, *White Canons*, Appendix II, pp. 358-59 and Golding, *Gilbertine Order*, pp. 191-262.

¹⁶⁰ C. Cross and N. Vickers, *Monks, Friars and Nuns in Sixteenth Century Yorkshire*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series CL (1995), pp. 332-42.

¹⁶¹ Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 85.

increased dramatically and by any standards the endowment seems to have comfortably supported a larger number of canons than the original 12 hermits [B004]. This increased economic capacity is reflected in the increase in the residential canons. The Priory probably reached its peak in 1312 with 26 canons, in 1380 there were 15 canons besides the prior, and at the dissolution the prior and 28 canons were pensioned.¹⁶² The lack of a prescribed minimum left the size of an Augustinian house to 'local initiative and episcopal approval' and often meant the initial conventual church and precinct was as small and as simple as a parish church and adjacent churchyard.¹⁶³ Thus one reason for the popularity of Augustinian foundations can be attributed to the very modesty of the Augustinian life, the use of a parish church for a conventual church, a modest complement of canons, even when at its largest size all of which could be supported by a relatively small endowment.¹⁶⁴

The recruitment sources for canons in the 12th and 13th centuries are rarely explored as a single theme, principally because of the uneven survival of information in records of the names of individual.¹⁶⁵ The Nostell Cartulary does provide some indications that canons were accepted from the local area, younger sons of local knights, a subject discussed in Chapter III. On the other hand, there are numerous examples of canons from one house sent to form the nucleus of a new house. Nostell famously sent canons at the request of King Alexander of Scotland to colonise the previous possible

¹⁶² Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, p. 169. Although 29 canons at the dissolution would seem to be the peak of the number of canons the numbers probably included the relocated canons from the cells and did in fact include the former prior of Woodkirk, see Cross and Vickers, *Monks, Friars & Nuns*, pp. 332-42.

¹⁶³ Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, p. 134.

¹⁶⁴ Brett, *English Church Henry I*, p. 138.

¹⁶⁵ See Mackie's discussion of the difficulty of comparing ordination records to clerical poll tax enrolments: 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', pp. 185-93. There are exceptions to the lack of records, for instance the Thornton Abbey Chronicle contains eight chronological lists of monastic office holders for Thornton Abbey, including the cellarer, chamberlain, almoner, sacrist and others serving from as early as 1239 through to as late as 1533, see Oxford, Bodleian, Tanner ms 166 ff 33-39.

Culdee community at Scone, maybe as early as 1115 but more likely c. 1120.¹⁶⁶ As a result of this successful transplantation at Scone, their first prior Robert, from the original contingent from Nostell, was appointed bishop of St Andrews in 1123.¹⁶⁷ William, the rector of Garton on the Wolds, who had become a canon of Nostell, influenced the foundation of the Augustinian house of Kirkham (f. 1122/3) and was the first prior.¹⁶⁸ Nostell's role in colonising other houses was neither unique to the house nor confined to the early years. Waltheof, a canon of Nostell, left to become the second prior of Kirkham by 1141 and he himself sent the first prior and twelve canons from Kirkham to colonise Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire.¹⁶⁹

The houses of Guisborough, Bridlington, and Nostell were early establishments, c. 1120s, benefiting from the first flush of Augustinian enthusiasm at the royal court as well as the active participation of Archbishops Thomas (II) and Thurstan. What is striking about the list of Yorkshire houses is, with the exception of Newburgh, all the houses founded 1113 x 1120 were established with a sound economic footing, based on their valuations in 1535. Those houses founded from 1130 onwards, with the exception of Newburgh, tended to be small houses and with smaller valuations. Most modern thought suggests this trend reflects the downward social level of later founders: equally then it reflects the fact that the first flush of Augustinian foundations in the North,

¹⁶⁶ Wilson, 'Nostell & Scone', p. 142. Wilson's interpretation of the early foundation of Nostell Priory is not without difficulties but his primary concern was to show that Nostell Priory was founded early enough to also have been involved in the reformation of Scone. Contemporary thought suggests the foundation of Scone by Nostell to be c.1120, see D. E. Easson and Ian Borthwick Cowan, *Medieval Religious Houses Scotland: with an appendix on the houses in the Isle of Man*, (2nd edn., London, 1976), pp. 89, 97-98.

¹⁶⁷ D. E. R. Watt and Norman F. Shead, *The Heads of Religious Houses in Scotland from Twelfth to Sixteenth Centuries*, Scottish Record Society New Series 24 (2001), p. 198.

¹⁶⁸ Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, p. 79; Janet Burton, *Kirkham Priory from Foundation to Dissolution*, Borthwick Papers no. 86 (York, 1995; reprint, 1999), p. 2.

¹⁶⁹ Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, p. 168; 'Thornton Abbey Chronicle', pp. 3-4, 43 where the Chronicle described the arrival of the first canons.

before the arrival of the Cistercians in the 1130's, benefited from the initial patronage of the king and his affluent royal *curiales*.¹⁷⁰

With these limitations in mind the Augustinian plantation in Yorkshire would seem to have been fairly constant: moderate houses were supported by moderate endowments and remain moderate houses, such as North Ferriby and Warter. The three largest houses in the north: Guisborough, Bridlington and Nostell, were well endowed probably from the beginning and certainly from the late 13th century and their populations remained relatively constant until the dissolution. As discussed see in Chapter IV, their economic viability was never seriously questioned.

Monastic Precincts

An additional economic factor influencing a founder's decision to select a monastic order may have been the value of land provided for the monastic site. Wasteland in remote areas was worth little to a founder when compared to rich arable land or urban property, either of which could be held in demesne or leased. Arable land or urban rents were expensive gifts for the founder, a drain on his own resources. Robinson, in his signal study of the geography of Augustinian settlement in England, discards the normal distinction of geographical remoteness as the sole domain of the Cistercians. In practice the rule of St Augustine showed 'few limitations on the type of site or situation . . . [and Augustinians] showed a greater diversity in the choices of sites than any other contemporary religious order' thus including the remote as well as the populated.¹⁷¹ The site chosen for Nostell Priory is a good example: it was not in a populated location but

¹⁷⁰ This is particularly reflected in the gift of parish churches. Lanercost Priory received from their baronial patron 'every church in the barony of Gilsland' but one, see *Cil. Lanercost*, p. 6.

¹⁷¹ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 19.

there were villages and settlements. The initial complement of canons was probably small and the first conventual church was probably the parish church of Wragby.

The modest size of the conventual population, which could fit into the footprint of a parish church, was an important factor for a founder in selecting the Augustinian order. The potentially small size, that is parish church size, of some houses at their foundation meant that in fact parish churches were the ideal conventual church. It also meant that with some alteration, a parish church could be converted to a conventual church and at some saving of construction time.

Parish churches rarely lasted long as monastic sites because even Augustinians, who were not bound by the tenets of rigorous isolation of other orders, found that parish churches were too distracting and thus did not accommodate the contemplative requirements of the religious community. Further there was simply not enough room in the parish churchyard for the expansion that a monastic complex required particularly if the monastery's economic capacity was increased and there was a concomitant increase in their population.¹⁷² All religious orders found that rash decisions in the first enthusiasm of site selection were to be repented later and basic necessities like adequate and close water supplies were an additional cause for relocation.¹⁷³ All of these issues probably induced the religious community at Nostell to build a new conventual church and move in the 1120s.¹⁷⁴ There is probably a strong relationship between the economic capacity based on growing endowments and the number of canons a house could support, and increased economic capacity not only necessitated increased

¹⁷² Dickinson, *Austin Canons*, pp. 150-51.

¹⁷³ Robinson, 'Site Changes', pp. 425-26.

¹⁷⁴ Similarly at Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire, the first conventual church was probably the parish church of Thurgarton, dedicated to St Peter, until the convent relocated to a new-built complex a few miles away, *The Thurgarton Cartulary*, ed. T. Foulds (Stamford, 1994), no. 988, p. xix.

monastic precincts but also allowed for improved domestic facilities for the housing of canons and also for the church.

Some sense of its importance and wealth could be assessed by comparison of the monastic precincts of northern Augustinian houses. The largest Yorkshire foundations, Guisborough, Bridlington and Nostell, were categorised by Knowles as 'unusually large houses' based on the number of canons typically in residence.¹⁷⁵ How did their precincts compare? There were physical remains of Nostell Priory as late as 1735 but there is no extant archaeology by which to compare Nostell Priory's monastic precinct to its sister houses.¹⁷⁶ Nor, sadly, does anything contemporary remain of the original conventual precinct centred on the parish church of Wragby.¹⁷⁷

A sense of the size Nostell Priory might have occupied can only be assessed by looking at the size of the churches and the cloisters of its sister houses of Bridlington, Guisborough and Kirkham. Table II-B provides information recovered from monastic archaeology and is fraught with the usual difficulty of information gathered at a different time and for different purposes. Although its chronology is questionable, as a broad-brush glimpse of the physical size of the larger Northern Augustinian houses it is immediately apparent that all these precincts were much larger than the parish churches of their original foundations.

¹⁷⁵ Knowles, *Religious Orders*, vol. 2, p. 259.

¹⁷⁶ Nikolaus Pevsner and Enid Radcliffe, *Yorkshire The West Riding, The Buildings of England* (2nd edn., London, 1959; reprint, 2001), p. 380 and National Trust, *Nostell Priory, Yorkshire* (rev. edn., London, 1994), pp. 49-50.

¹⁷⁷ Pevsner and Radcliffe, *Pevsner, WRY*, pp. 380, 560.

Table II-B: Northern Augustinian Monastic Precincts

Measured in feet	Length of Nave	Width of Nave	Total Length of church	Area of Cloister [Square feet]
Guisborough	164	82	364	14400
Bridlington	220	80	435	7990
Nostell	?	?	?	?
Kirkham	116	42	314	10944

Source: Robinson, *The Geography of Augustinian Settlement*, 2 Vols.
British Archaeological Reports 80, vol. 2, Appendix 19.

Conclusion

The site at Nostell, West Riding of Yorkshire, was the home of an eremitic community probably supported by the Archbishop Thomas II of York and the local baron, Robert (I) de Lacy and existing as early as 1109 x February 1114. The eremitic community grew in size and captured the attention of King Henry I and Archbishop Thurstan. Their direct intervention resulted in the transition of the eremitic community into a house of Augustinian canons. The king's endowment of the house, by his own gifts and privileges and by his encouragement of others to contribute, established an economic basis that sustained the Priory as one of the largest Augustinian houses in the North of England.

A royal founder/patron was to the benefit of the Priory. When the community was formally instituted as an Augustinian house, the local lord of Pontefract, Hugh de Laval, probably acted as a royal agent in concert with Archbishop Thurstan. Together they protected the house and encouraged more gifts. At the end of 1135, in the space of a few months the Priory lost its founder, King Henry I, and then witnessed the murder of the then lord of Pontefract, William Maltravers, and eventually saw the return of the de Lacy family. These events were to cause great changes and disputes over land

and rights culminating in the first sure glimpse of an 'advocate' who was much involved in the Priory's election processes.

In spite of these tribulations, the Priory's initial endowment and royal patronage provided an endowment that not only sustained the Priory through the next four hundred years but guaranteed its status as one of the largest and wealthiest Augustinian houses in the North of England.

Chapter III: Patrons and Benefactors

Introduction

The foundation history of Nostell Priory, the focus of the previous chapter, charted the transition from a hermitage in the woods of St Oswald to formal community living by a rule and finally to an Augustinian house of regular canons. Archbishop Thomas II and Robert (I) de Lacy's roles in the formalisation of the hermits in the wood were instrumental and Robert's role in particular presaged the relationship which later generations of the de Lacy family would have with the Priory. The leading actors in the transition from eremitic community to Augustinian house, King Henry I and Archbishop Thurstan, were equally crucial. The factors that motivated the king to establish Nostell Priory and the archbishop and de Laval to support that establishment reflected the spiritual and temporal politicking of the time and were also developed in Chapter II. The long-term survival of a religious house, however, depended greatly upon the continuing support of the patron and other benefactors. This chapter will examine these patrons and benefactors, their transactions with Nostell Priory and endeavour to reveal their expectations as recorded in the Cartulary. The Cartulary primarily records the transactions of the 12th and 13th centuries: only 86 of the 1328 documents, or 6.5%, were issued after 1300. It is thus by necessity that the discussions of this chapter will focus on the patrons and benefactors of the 12th and 13th centuries. Discussion of the founders, patrons and benefactors of the monastic cells of Nostell Priory are beyond the scope of this thesis; some discussion of the patrons and benefactors can be found in the edited works of the cartularies of the cells or in regional

histories. An in depth study of the Nostell Priory monastic cells provides opportunities for future work.¹⁷⁸

The patron, *fundator*, *patronus* or *advocatus*, had specific obligations and rights recognised in both canon and secular law; the patron might also act as an advocate, mentor and beneficiary to the religious house. In exchange for these acts of patronage the patron of a religious house typically expected to acquire varying levels of spiritual, economic and political benefits. How the legal rights and the spiritual, political and economic benefits were demonstrated between the patron and Nostell Priory will be explored, based on the evidence (or lack of evidence) in the Cartulary. The decided difference between the expectations of Hugh de Laval and the expectations of the de Lacy family is not unique to Nostell Priory: it reflects the change in patronal attitude which occurred when subsequent generations of patrons, 'hereditary patrons', assumed the responsibilities and obligations of patronage.¹⁷⁹ By the dissolution the patronage of many monasteries had devolved through escheats, forfeits or other means into the king's hand and Nostell Priory was no exception. The patronage of Nostell Priory was forfeit to the king at the execution in 1322 of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, husband of Alice de Lacy [nos. 95, 942].

The monastic benefactor had a special bond with a religious house because he had personally chosen to establish and maintain that relationship. His descendants might also feel a special bond, an affiliation inherited from their ancestors. The spiritual, economic and political expectations of a benefactor were often similar, if not

¹⁷⁸ For Tockwith/Skewkirk see 'Ct. Tockwith', pp. 149-206. For Breedon see 'Ct. Breedon'. Bamburgh receives some treatment in Bateson, *Hist. Northumb., The Parish of Bamburgh*, vol. 1, pp. 73-95. Hirst, and Woodkirk are areas where future work is needed although they are included in recent work on of monastic cells, see Martin Heale, *The Dependent Priors of Medieval English Monasteries*, Studies in the History of Medieval Religion 22 (Woodbridge, 2004), especially pp. 25, 60, 290-91, 293.

¹⁷⁹ This situation is further developed in recent work, see Karen Stoeber, 'Late Medieval English & Welsh Monasteries and their Patrons c.1300-1540' (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Southampton, 2003). D. Postles suggests that subsequent patrons of Osney exhibited almost indifference, see David Postles, "'Patronus et advocatus noster": Osney Abbey and the Oilly family', *Historical Research* 60 (1987), 100-102.

stronger, than the expectations of the legal patron, but a benefactor had no legal rights in the monastic house such as those reserved to the legal patron. Nostell Priory was not unique in developing a cadre of benefactors who maintained a long-term relationship with the Priory; several minor baronial and knightly families¹⁸⁰ maintained a continuing relationship with the Priory for several generations, relationships that can be traced through donations and requests for spiritual benefits, such as specific prayers, fraternity, and burials. On the other hand several of the most generous benefactors at the foundation developed interests in other religious houses and disappeared from the Cartulary, reappearing only periodically in documents designed to re-establish or reaffirm legal agreements. The documents which record the benefactors' grants, some formulaic and some with individual expressions of piety or concern, provide a view into the spiritual benefits expected by the benefactors and also show to what extent the benefactors were aware of the inner-workings of the Priory and felt an affiliation to the canons.

Patrons: the nature of the relationship

Susan Wood suggests that of the over five hundred religious houses which existed by the 13th century

It seems that no earl was without one or more [religious houses], and between them the earls or their widows or heirs were patrons of at least

¹⁸⁰ There is a very real difficulty in distinguishing the minor baron from the senior knight during the 12th century and unless a charter specifies the individual was a knight (*miles*), I have whenever possible provided as a guide their status in relationship to a larger baron, for instance indicating if they held knight's fee of a major baron such as the de Lacy family. My use of the terms knightly class and gentry are intended as generic terms to describe men who held directly of a tenant in chief or were probably important retainers or land holders. For further discussion of the difficulty of social stratification and an overview of various approaches see David Crouch, 'From Stenton to McFarlane: Models of Societies of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* Sixth Series 5 (1995), 179-200; Richard Dace, 'Lesser Barons and Greater Knights: The Middling Group within the English Nobility c.1086-c.1265', *Haskins Society Journal* 10 (2001), 57-79; and for the evolution of social models see Chris Given-Wilson, *The English Nobility in the Late Middle Ages: The Fourteenth-Century Political Community* (London, 1987), pp. 11-14.

89 religious houses; and at least 203 houses were in the advowson of about 148 barons and country gentlemen, . . .¹⁸¹

Since its foundation Nostell Priory was linked inextricably to the honour of Pontefract and the patron of the Priory was the holder of the honour. The Priory's conception was effected because King Henry I had the honour in his own hands to exploit as he wished and his actions as royal founder preceded Hugh de Laval's receipt of the honour of Pontefract. Chapter II has discussed the difficulty in identifying the precise nature of the relationship between Hugh de Laval and William Maltravers and the Priory from the records of the Cartulary. When Hugh de Laval died, his successor, William Maltravers, although the holder of the honour of Pontefract, left no trace of his relationship in the Cartulary, nor do subsequent confirmations indicate any gifts by him to the Priory. It is possible that William Maltravers acquired the patronage when he purchased his 15-year lease of the honour. Although no record of Maltravers exists in the Cartulary that proof of his relationship may have been copied on to one of the lost folios [see Chapter V]. But it is likely that with the death of the founder King Henry I and the return of the de Lacy family to Yorkshire, the patronage of Nostell Priory was linked to the honour of Pontefract. If the patronage had been transferred or retained separately from the honour and not granted to de Laval, the obvious choices would have been the king, the archbishop of York or another baron, and in any of those cases there would have been little motivation to subsequently release it to the de Lacys. Thus it is probably certain that de Laval and Maltravers considered themselves, and were considered by the Priory, to have been the advocates or patrons of Nostell Priory. Certainly when the de Lacys

¹⁸¹ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 7. For general studies of lay founders and patrons see Sally Thompson, *Women Religious: The Founding of English Nunneries after the Norman Conquest* (Oxford, 1991; reprint, 1996), particularly Chapter 9; Golding, *Gilbertine Order*, Part II, pp. 191-262; Katrina Legg, *Bolton Priory: its patrons and benefactors 1120-1293*, Borthwick Paper 106 (York, 2004); David Postles, 'Religious Houses and the Laity in the Eleventh- to Thirteenth-Century England: An Overview', *Haskins Society Journal* 12 (2002), 1-13.

returned from their banishment in Normandy and the honour of Pontefract was returned to Ilbert (II) de Lacy, the patronage of the Priory was transferred to the de Lacys.¹⁸² Ilbert (II) was in possession of the honour of Pontefract at least by King Stephen's Easter court of 1136.¹⁸³ Ilbert (II) was addressed with Archbishop Thurstan in two mandates that confirmed privileges which Nostell Priory had received from King Henry I: both were issued between December 1135 x June 1139 [no. 11, B006].¹⁸⁴ The mandate to Ilbert (II) regarding Nostell Priory mirrored the original grant by King Henry I, addressed to Archbishop Thurstan and Hugh de Laval, and indicates that Ilbert (II) had the responsibility and authority to comply, suggesting he was in fact the patron [nos. 11, 42]. It is of course possible that Ilbert (II) was addressed merely because he was the chief lord in the area of the Priory.

As discussed in Chapter II, in the section he titled *Hic incipunt carte advocatorum domus sancti Oswaldi de Nostel'* the compiler of the Nostell Priory Cartulary included first a charter of Hugh de Laval and then charters of the de Lacy family [nos. 81-95], leaving no doubt that in the mid-13th century the Priory considered both de Laval and the de Lacy family the advocates and subsequent actions by the de Lacys suggest that advocate was synonymous with patron. In the fourteenth century, when the de Lacys no longer held the honour of Pontefract, a panel of jurors at an inquisition *post mortem* reported to the Queen's escheator that at the elections of a prior, the convent would present their choice '*domino castri et honoris*': it would seem that Nostell Priory was considered an appurtenance of the lord of the castle and of the honour of Pontefract [no. 95].

¹⁸² Although Hugh de Laval had no heirs of his body, a probable brother or nephew retained a portion of the honour of Pontefract that constituted at least 20 knights fees by 1166, a situation that probably exasperated the Priory's relationship with the de Lacys. The Lacy claim to the land held by Laval was not resolved until the 13th century when the land was forfeit to King John and reunited with the Pontefract honour, see *EYC III*, no. 1508.

¹⁸³ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 73.

¹⁸⁴ These charters confirmed the rights of fairs at Nostell and at the cell of Woodkirk and were discussed in Chapter II.

Thus it is possible to trace the patronage of Nostell Priory by the holders of the honour of Pontefract. This was not an unusual situation: monasteries were not only spiritual houses but also had a direct feudal relationship to their lord as property of sorts and when the lord's land was conveyed to another, unless specified otherwise, the patronage would also transfer.¹⁸⁵ Wood, in her study of the 13th-century monastic patrons, points out that patronage of monastic houses was often transferred to another who did not

. . . have the same feeling about [the monastery]: could not easily appropriate to himself the founder's anxiety for the souls of his ancestors and heirs, nor feel pride and affection for the martyrology of successive generations of the same family.¹⁸⁶

While the founder was involved in a solemn act, setting aside men and land from his own use to the support of *his* monastery, Wood suggests these later patrons:

. . . would regard [the monastery] as a piece of property, exploit it, sell it, or bestow it on kinsmen or followers. But as long as it remained a genuine monastery it was likely to be something less or something more than a simple property: something whose very existence was resented by its lord and therefore precarious, or a matter of family pride and piety.¹⁸⁷

On the other hand Stoeber, studying patronage in the period of the 14th century up to the dissolution, suggests that the bond felt between the religious houses and the patrons lessened the further away in time from the founder, but the bonds never completely disappeared. These latter day patrons, whom she styles as 'hereditary patrons', were those who were not personally involved in the establishment of a house but had merely acquired the patronage through marriage, purchase or, as in the case of Nostell Priory,

¹⁸⁵ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 21.

¹⁸⁶ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 24.

¹⁸⁷ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 2.

through royal grant.¹⁸⁸ The hereditary patrons of Nostell Priory exhibited early resentment and latterly a more business like approach, rather than pride and piety and unlike the examples cited by Stoeber the only bond holding the Priory to the de Lacy family was a legal bond rather than a bond of personal affection. Neither Maltravers nor the de Lacys had familial ties to the Priory; in fact it had been founded in the time of a man the de Lacys considered a usurper [see Chapter II]. Whilst it is impossible to know the exact relationship between the Priory and the de Lacys, the evidences of the Cartulary suggest that the de Lacys maintained their legal rights as patrons, but felt little need to contribute materially to the Priory: in the four hundred years the de Lacy family held the patronage of the Priory and were holders of the honour of Pontefract, they personally granted to the Priory a total of 45s of annual rents, whilst making significant material grants to other religious houses.¹⁸⁹ Nor did the de Lacys take advantage of the spiritual obligations a patron could expect from a house in his patronage as shall be shown in the discussion of burial locations. Hugh de Laval would probably have felt a spiritual and emotional bond with the Priory that the subsequent patrons did not. The fact that Hugh de Laval had no heirs of his body to inherit the honour and the patronage meant that the shift from the initial patron/advocate to hereditary patron was telescoped and the Priory would probably have been more dependent on non-patronal benefactors and their own abilities to sustain the Priory far sooner than similar religious establishments.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁸ Stoeber, 'Late Medieval Patrons', pp. 6, 11, 117.

¹⁸⁹ Ranulf de Blundeville, earl of Chester is a further example of a patron willing to grant rents, rights and quittances but unwilling to grant land, see J. W. Alexander, 'A Pinchpenny Patron: Ranulf III of Chester', *Cîteaux* 22 (1971), 29-39.

¹⁹⁰ For a similar situation of a later royal foundation that was more dependent on local neighbours rather than baronial patrons see *Waltham Abbey*, p. lxxii. For a further example see the Cistercian house of Garendon as discussed in Postles, 'Religious Houses & Laity', p. 5.

Patrons: Practical Benefits of Patronage

The benefits of patronage of a religious house were practical and spiritual. In a practical sense the legal rights of a patron to grant the licence to elect, to have custody in vacancy and the right of presentation of candidates to the diocesan provided insurance for stability and supervision at the monastery at times of change and vulnerability. Patrons provided endowments to support the monastery and might represent or protect a religious house when other authorities threatened their privileges. All these were acceptable acts of good lordship. If a close bond existed between patron and house then there might exist a practical relationship of shared advice and counsel. In the same sense the patron perceived the monastery as an enfeoffed tenant and had the same feudal expectations he had of any tenant: good estate management, fealty and tenurial service, even if the service rendered was unspecified spiritual benefits. The de Lacys accepted and displayed the formal responsibilities of patronage that society expected from major barons and tenants in chief: each generation approved the grants made to Nostell by their ancestors and their men [nos. 84, 85, 89, 91, 92, 1016].¹⁹¹

The election of a new prior or abbot would be one of the most important events for a patron because in feudal society the abbot/prior was one of his tenants and any feudal lord would at all costs wish to avoid a 'treacherous or dilapidating tenant' and thus would want to have some level of influence over the selection of a new prior.¹⁹² The legal rights of a patron in the process of electing a head of a religious house changed over time and were affected by the ecclesiastical reforming movement in the late 12th century. Although a full discussion of these reforms is beyond the scope of this work there are significant markers of these reforms in the Cartulary that are useful for

¹⁹¹ The relations between the Ros family and Rievaulx Abbey would appear similar in many ways, see Jamroziak, 'Rievaulx Abbey Patrons', 51-72, particularly pp. 69-70.

¹⁹² Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 40.

understanding the relationship between the Priory and its patrons. The right of a Priory to elect the head of house in the 12th century would have permitted some level of patron involvement, but this direct involvement was eroded and finally forbidden by the reforming decretals of Popes Celestine III, Clement III and Innocent III.¹⁹³ No documents survive in the Cartulary to establish either when the Priory received the gift of free election or any document describing how it was to be effected. Henry (I) de Lacy in his confirmation of Nostell Priory's endowment (c. 1153 x 1154) granted and confirmed that the Priory had '*liberam suam electionem ad priores suos eligendos, libere et quiete et honorifice sine omni contradictione vel reclamacione de me et heredibus meis*' [no. 83]. This confirmation and terminology is mirrored in a similar confirmation by Robert (II) de Lacy, son and heir of Henry (I) de Lacy [no. 84]. But what did a 'free election' mean to the parties involved?

When Prior Adelulf resigned in 1153 x 1154 he himself notified the dean and chapter that his successor Savard '*qui communi consilio totius ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et consensu omnium fratrum, Spiritus Sancti gratia cooperante, in prioratum canonice electus est*' [no. 542]. This course of events was confirmed by Archbishop William Fitz Herbert in April x June 1154, the archbishop said that Prior Adelulf himself had given the canons of Nostell Priory the licence and freedom to elect a prior, and they had elected Savard, had presented him to the archbishop and the chapter of York and the archbishop accordingly confirmed Savard as prior [no. 998]. The fact that the licence to elect and the presentation was made by Prior Adelulf is an interesting statement and brings into question what the involvement of both Henry (I) and Robert (II) de Lacy was because normally the patron grants licence to elect, the convent elects and the patron presents. Adelulf may have felt that his dignity as bishop of Carlisle did not necessitate his seeking the patron's assent, although that would be more unusual.

¹⁹³ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, pp. 40-41.

A part of the answer may lie in another document from the dean and chapter in the late 12th century which states that in the past Robert (II) de Lacy had presented a prior elect to the archbishop, but the dean and chapter further state it was the custom of the Priory that the brothers choose and elect their prior and if their patron was absent they were accustomed to present their choice to the church of York, the archbishops or their officials [no. 543].¹⁹⁴ This description, dated no later than January 1199 would speak to the elections of Priors Savard, Geoffrey and Ansketil (the later two ruling between c. August 1154 and January 1199).¹⁹⁵ It is just possible to re-construct a situation where this description is supported. In the first years of the reign of King Henry II Henry (I) de Lacy may have taken part in many of the new king's campaign including Bridgenorth in 1155. He was often with the king on campaign including Wales in 1165, eastern Normandy in 1173 and at Easter 1177 he departed on his last trip to Jerusalem, where he met his death.¹⁹⁶ The election of either Savard, Geoffrey or Ansketil could have occurred during any of these absences by Henry (I) de Lacy and established the precedent described by the dean and chapter in the time of Adelulf and Savard. It is possible that the precedent of presenting the new prior directly to the officials or archbishop when the patron was absent was the established procedure and amenable to Henry (I) de Lacy and his son Robert (II).

At the death of Robert (II) de Lacy (d. 1193), without heirs of his body, the honour of Pontefract was transferred, including the patronage of the Priory, to Roger de

¹⁹⁴ This document must be viewed with some caution as it is incomplete and although the portion cited is complete the conclusions of the argument made by dean and chapter did not survive in the Cartulary.

¹⁹⁵ The exact year of Prior Savard's death is not known however he appears as late as 1155; the dates of the rule of his successor, Geoffrey is also problematical; the death of Geoffrey's successor, Ansketil, is known to be April 1196, see Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, pp. 178-79, 283.

¹⁹⁶ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 84-85, 115.

Lacy, a blood relative and son of the constable of Chester.¹⁹⁷ Roger de Lacy was also often absent from his *caput* at Pontefract in the company of the king or acting on the king's behalf in Normandy. It was probably during one of his absences that his first opportunity to exert his authority as patron at the death of a prior occurred and the process was not to his liking. It would seem that at the death of Prior Ansketil c. April 1196 the election of Robert of Woodkirk was conducted in the same manner as Prior Savard's: he was elected by the convent, in the absence of the patron he was presented to the archiepiscopal officials, and the dean and chapter instituted him into his prebend in York Minster. This, as Roger de Lacy makes perfectly clear in a letter to Archbishop Geoffrey, was not his interpretation of the free election process and he believed himself de-seised of his feudal rights as patron because his right to assent in the election and present the elect was not sought [no. 87]. Roger de Lacy petitioned the pope for restitution of his rights, as did the officials of York. Unfortunately some of the documents, which were probably copied into the Cartulary concerning this litigation, are now missing: the remaining documents only hint at a series of letters and petitions by the Priory and Roger de Lacy and perhaps even one *interim* agreement.¹⁹⁸

More than likely an *interim* agreement was reached with Roger de Lacy in 1201 that he would not interfere in the next election at the death of Prior Ralph of Belford (ruled 1201-1208) [no. 86]. Whatever the sequence and number of these petitions a very long and protracted battle ensued that was not resolved until April 1205 x 1211 in a definitive sentence by papal judges delegate [no. 93].¹⁹⁹ But from this point forward the

¹⁹⁷ For the descent of the Honour of Pontefract in the Lacy family see Table I-A. Also see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 85; *EYC III*, no. 1522; C. L. Kingsford and Paul Dalton., 'Lacy, Roger de (d. 1211)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/15861> (November 2004).

¹⁹⁸ For instance the Dean and Chapter's query concerning the priory's right to a free election is incomplete, see no. 543.

¹⁹⁹ Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283; Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 61.

process is very clearly laid down and the future generations of the de Lacy family pointedly repeat the formula in every subsequent confirmation [nos. 89, 91]. The process was as follows and in sequential order: the patron was to be notified of the vacancy, the patron was to give licence to elect, the convent was to freely elect their prior, the patron had the right of presentation to the archbishop for institution, and if the patron believed the candidate was unsuitable an ecclesiastical court would decide. Importantly, if the patron was not in the county of Yorkshire at the time of the vacancy, his steward of the castle of Pontefract was to be notified in the patron's stead and when the election was complete and if the patron was absent, only then could the convent present their candidate directly to the officials of York. The terms of this definitive sentence were not unusual, by the early 13th century the rights of the patron were stereotyped:

. . .the right to be informed of a vacancy, and to give licence to elect; to have the elect presented to him, to assent to the election, and to present him to the bishop for confirmation. Licence beforehand, and assent afterwards, were the key points.²⁰⁰

What was not at issue in Roger de Lacy's complaint, or at least not mentioned in the documents surviving, was his right concerning custody in vacancy, another standard legal right of patronage. There is only one clue to the extent of the patron's rights at Nostell Priory and it was a 14th-century description, which may therefore only be cautiously applied to procedures of the 12th and 13th centuries. In any event this document indicates that the patron did not profit from custody in vacancy but did exercise the right of dominion by the placement of a gatekeeper at the Priory, ostensibly to protect the Priory from robbery, but more often as a symbol of his authority.²⁰¹ In a document recording an inquisition *post mortem* of 1336 the jurors swore that at the death

²⁰⁰ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 41.

²⁰¹ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 82.

of a prior '*dominus qui tempore fuerit de predicto castro*' would post his man at the gate of the Priory but that the vacancy was with no other profit to the patron '*sede vacante aliquo alio proficuo*' [no. 95].

The legal rights of the patrons of Nostell Priory follow those of most monastic houses from the 12th to the 14th centuries, and were neither more liberal nor more restricted than any other. The difference between the rights which Henry (I) de Lacy enjoyed and those that Roger de Lacy fought to guarantee were similar in form and nature to the patrons of other Augustinian houses. There is a general lack of surviving records from either episcopal registers or indeed the Cartulary itself recording the presentation of priors of Nostell Priory. The first documented confirmation of an election was, not surprisingly, in 1291 from the registers of one of the best-documented archiepiscopates, that of Archbishop Romeyn.²⁰² In any event the lack of documentation concerning licence or assent in the Cartulary is not significant because the processes before the complaint of Roger de Lacy would have been taken for granted and were not of primary concern to the compiler of the Cartulary. The decision of the papal judges delegate was worth including for the sake of convenient reference in the case of future disagreements.²⁰³ The exception was Richard of Warter, who when he was elected prior, chose not to present himself to Henry (II) de Lacy's steward at the castle but to personally travel to Kingston [upon Hull] to present himself to his absent patron [no. 94].

²⁰² David M. Smith and Vera C. M. London (eds.), *The Heads of Religious Houses England and Wales II 1216-1377* (Cambridge, 2001), p. 439.

²⁰³ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, pp. 44-45.

Patrons: Spiritual Benefits of Patronage

The spiritual benefits of patronage of a monastic house were based on the belief that salvation could be purchased

. . . in the same way that men and women in the later Middle Ages bought indulgences. Fundamental to society . . . was the belief that intercession could be bought, and that vicarious prayers were sufficient to obtain salvation, without interior change (repentance) or alteration of outward behaviour. Penance was undertaken by members of the religious orders on behalf of the world.²⁰⁴

First and foremost a religious house was founded with the belief that the inhabitants would pray for the souls of their founder and other family members as requested.²⁰⁵ But there were generally additional expectations for prayer over and above the spiritual benefit that a founder expected to accrue by the very act of founding the priory. The outward evidences of the spiritual benefit of patronage were manifest in requests for prayers, confraternity, admission as a canon and burial within the monastic precinct. In addition to these fundamental spiritual benefits, most documents recording grants included at a minimum a request for non-specific prayers. When Hugh de Laval granted to Nostell Priory his largest donation, seven churches in his advowson, and confirmed the grants of his men he did so *'pro Dei amore et salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum'* [no. 81]. One could consider his request *quid pro quo* for the considerable endowment but it is too easy to relegate this simple phrase as a formulaic or colloquial throw-away when in fact it may be the underlying evidence of the relationship of a formal contract exchanging the material gift for the merit of a spiritual return.

²⁰⁴ Janet Burton, *Monastic and Religious Orders in Britain, 1000-1300* (Cambridge, 1994), pp. 210-11.

²⁰⁵ This cumulative effect of the eternal obligation to pray may have also had a deleterious affect over time as religious houses were perceived to have expended more energy in praying for the dead than engaging with the living, see B. Thompson, 'Monasteries and Their Patrons at Foundations and Dissolution', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* Sixth Series 4 (1994), 103-23, particularly p. 116.

Henry (I) de Lacy recognised the spiritual benefits acquired by resolving his quarrel with Nostell Priory in a conciliatory charter after his return from Jerusalem. In his charter he recorded that he had returned one of the churches and the lands that he had seized from the Priory and he had granted 40s of annual rents to the Priory: his charter reads '*pro Dei amore et redemptione peccatorum meorum et salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum*' [no. 82]. He himself did not make any other substantial grants to the Priory: his grant of 40s was the first de Lacy grant in over 50 years to Nostell Priory and the only other direct and subsequent de Lacy grant was the remit of 5s rent a century later [no. 90]. Alternatively he may have felt remorse and thankfulness for his safe return from Jerusalem and he could be forgiven for thinking that Nostell Priory was certainly not lacking in endowments from the honour of Pontefract at the hands of King Henry I and Hugh de Laval and at the expense of the de Lacy patrimony. Additionally, the knights of Pontefract who had welcomed back de Lacy may have ^(not) wanted their grants returned or redirected because, as we shall see below, the knights of Pontefract had very close connections with the Priory.

The right of burial within the monastic precincts was one of the primary spiritual rights of a patron. The efficacy of the prayers of religious was thought to be increased by the physical presence of the patron's tomb in the midst of the convent. Patrons were often buried near the altar, in the choir or even near the chapter house door or in other locations of particular spiritual significance, where the religious might be frequently and visibly reminded of the patron and thus pray for his soul. By the 12th century an earl might be patron of more than one religious establishment and his choice of burial location may be reflective of a variety of factors. Golding suggests that there was a fundamental difference between the monastic and lay interpretations of the lay

patron's choice of burial location.²⁰⁶ The monastic interpretation was that the presence of their patron's tomb in their house was indicative of his loyalty to their house. It brought to the house the same level of social esteem in which the patron was held, and it was also thought to have guaranteed that succeeding generations would favour their house with new benefactions drawn by the spiritual attention given the souls of their ancestors buried there. The counter interpretation by the lay patron was that his selection for burial was a 'symbol of loyalty to, and continuity with, the family' and he was most likely to select his family customary burial place above even his own religious foundation.²⁰⁷

An additional spiritual benefit might accompany a burial request: admission to the religious house as though one of their own. A patron who planned in advance might specify in a grant or signify in some other way that he wished to accept the habit of a religious at his death and thus die in the monastery with all the spiritual benefits accrued by the religious themselves, then of course to be buried as a canon in an honoured location. Even those who may not have planned ahead could automatically request that right. When William Maltravers was struck down by one of the knights of the honour of Pontefract he took the habit of a Cluniac monk and died of his wounds three days later at the monastery of St John of Pontefract: he was buried near the altar of the conventual church.²⁰⁸

The most obvious individuals who expected to receive the rights of and burial at Nostell Priory and could also claim the habit as a member of the house were Hugh de Laval and his wife Dametta but nothing is known of the nature of their death nor where

²⁰⁶ Brian Golding, 'Burials and Benefactions: an Aspect of Monastic Patronage in Thirteenth-Century England', in W. M. Ormrod, (ed.), *England in the Thirteenth Century: Proceedings of the 1984 Harlaxton Symposium* (Woodbridge, 1984), p. 74.

²⁰⁷ Golding, 'Burials & Benefactions', p. 74. Preferences changed in the later Middle Ages and burials in monasteries diminished, see Stoeber, 'Late Medieval Patrons', Chapter V, p. 209.

²⁰⁸ RS 82 vol. 3, pp. 139-40.

they were interred; Hugh was dead by 1129 and his wife was still living as late as 1130 x 1136.²⁰⁹ The de Lacy family are somewhat easier to trace. Although dead before the foundation of Nostell Priory Ilbert (I) de Lacy (d. c. 1093) is of concern to this discussion in order to determine if he established a family burial place but the results are inconclusive. Ilbert (I) de Lacy had buried one son at La Trinité du Mont in Rouen and he may have chosen to be interred in that same church.²¹⁰ It is also possible that he chose to be buried in the Chapel of St Clement, which he had founded in his own castle shortly after 1086 but there is no certain evidence.²¹¹ His son and heir Robert (I) de Lacy (d. *ante* 1129) founded the Cluniac monastery of St John of Pontefract probably during the reign of William Rufus, before August 1100, endowing the house with 7 manors, 5 churches, the hospital of St Nicholas and other lands from his Yorkshire estates.²¹² His only other recorded religious donation was the land he gave to the hermits in the woods of St Oswald, later the Augustinian Nostell Priory and he was notably active in the formalisation of the eremitic community [B004, nos. 38, 737]. Robert (I) died *ante* 1129 while banished from England and his choice of burial is also unknown. Robert (I)'s son and heir Ilbert (II) (d. 1141 x 1143) was probably buried in the monastery of St John of Pontefract. This assumption is based on the grant made by his widow, then married to Roger de Mowbray, of land from her dower to the monastery of St John of Pontefract '*pro anima prioris domini mee Ilberti de Lascy*', confirmed by Ilbert (II) de Lacy's brother and heir Henry (I).²¹³ It would seem unlikely that she

²⁰⁹ An alternate spelling of her name is Dalmeta. *EYC III*, nos. 1475, 1489; Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 68.

²¹⁰ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 57.

²¹¹ Holmes quite easily disproves the St John of Pontefract monastic legend that states Ilbert (I) and his wife were interred at the monastery, see *Ctl. Pontefract 1*, p. xvi.

²¹² Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 56; *Ctl. Pontefract 1*, no. 1.

²¹³ *EYC III*, nos. 1494-95.

would grant land to a house, which was no longer in her realm of daily life, other than for the support of her husband's burial place.

Henry (I) de Lacy (d. 1177) surpassed the religious donations of his ancestors: he founded Barnoldswick abbey in 1147, and arranged its relocation in 1152 to Kirkstall;²¹⁴ at the rededication of the conventual church of St John of Pontefract in 1154 x 1158 he made a grant '*pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee et patris mei Roberti de Lasci et Matildis matris mee*' (an event which may have prompted his sister-in-law's grant for the soul of her late husband Ilbert (II) de Lacy), and he was a benefactor to the hospital of St Peter of York (later St Leonard's) and to Selby Abbey.²¹⁵ He had a choice of establishments to choose for his burial place, but he died while travelling to Jerusalem in September 1177, and although it is possible that his heart may have been brought back for interment, there is no evidence where he was buried.²¹⁶ Robert (II) de Lacy (d. 1193) made modest donations to many of the same religious institutions as his father: Kirkstall, St John of Pontefract, and also to Fountains Abbey.²¹⁷ He chose his father's foundation of Kirkstall Abbey for his burial place.²¹⁸ The later de Lacys chose neither St John of Pontefract nor Nostell Priory for their burial. According to the genealogy of the de Lacy family, written by monks of Whalley, John constable of Chester founded the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlaw, Cheshire, in 1172 and was buried there at his death in 1190.²¹⁹

²¹⁴ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, pp. 112-13, 115, 121.

²¹⁵ *EYC III*, nos. 1499, 1502, 1504.

²¹⁶ Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 84-85.

²¹⁷ *EYC III*, nos. 1509-11, 1514, 1517.

²¹⁸ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 5, p. 332.

²¹⁹ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 5, p. 647.

The son of John constable of Chester was Roger de Lacy and Roger (d. 1211) and the next two generations of the holders of the honour of Pontefract, John (d. 1240) and Edmund (d. 1258), were also buried at Stanlaw Abbey.²²⁰ Edmund de Lacy did decide to have his heart buried separately at his foundation of Black Friars in Pontefract.²²¹ During the lifetime of Henry (II) de Lacy the monks of Stanlaw Abbey finally convinced him that the site at Stanlaw was too vulnerable to the sea and too wretched to sustain the monks and after much pleading he arranged for them to move to land belonging to a tenant in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire, in 1296: Stanlaw remained a monastic cell.²²² The suggestion that burial with the family was symbolic of loyalty to the family takes an interesting twist as Henry (II) de Lacy has the bones of all the ancestors buried at Stanlaw Abbey transferred to the new abbey at Whalley. Having accomplished this rather dramatic translation of his ancestors, Henry (II) de Lacy himself was buried in the choir of St Paul's in London in 1311.²²³ Thomas, earl of Lancaster (d. 1322), one of the final patrons of Nostell Priory, was buried at the conventual church of the monastery of St John of Pontefract after his execution. The end result of this burial genealogy is clear. It is likely that none of the patrons of Nostell Priory ever selected the Priory as their place of interment, the only possible exceptions might have been Hugh de Laval and his wife, and even de Laval may have chosen St John's of Pontefract or a monastery of his own family in Normandy.

²²⁰ See Table I-A for the de Lacy family relationships and for further explanation of the descent of the honour of Pontefract see Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 85; *EYC III*, no. 1522; Kingsford and Dalton, 'Roger de Lacy', *DNB*, art. 15861.

²²¹ William Page, (ed.), *A History of Yorkshire*, Victoria History of the Counties of England (3 vols., London, 1913), vol. III, pp. 271-72.

²²² *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 5, p. 639.

²²³ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 5, pp. 647-48.

Patrons: Economic Benefits of Patronage

The political benefits of demonstrating your loyalty by following the lead of your feudal lord in his donations to religious houses were explored in Chapter II and in the grants of benefactors below. The economic benefits of patronage are less easy to reckon. Bennett Hill, writing of patronage in the reign of King Stephen, suggests that patronage of religious houses was perceived as ‘. . . investments from which [the patron] might anticipate concrete material return;’ amongst which he includes the typical economic benefits of custody during vacancy, feudal dues, service for land not granted in frankalmoin, and rights of hospitality: the same feudal rights of a baron over his knights and an overlord over his tenants.²²⁴ Hill’s insistence that economic benefits were the prime motive for patronage is more difficult to substantiate or disprove based solely on the Nostell Priory Cartulary because his evidence is reliant on the extraction of dues and customs which were not recorded in the documents but which he suggests were part of a negotiated agreement. He suggests these agreements whereby the

. . . amount of secular service that a monastery owed to a patron for a grant of land was also privately settled between the benefactor and the monastery in a verbal agreement and not recorded in the charter at all.²²⁵

If this suggestion were true the implication is that the documents typically considered grants were more likely sales of land and privileges. As seen in the discussion of legal rights above, there were probably no profits for the patron of Nostell Priory during vacancy. Nostell Priory had no obligations for knight’s service to the honour of Pontefract nor indeed to any of the tenants in chief where the Priory held land.

²²⁴ Bennett David Hill, *English Cistercian Monasteries and their Patrons in the Twelfth Century* (Urbana, 1968), p. 38.

²²⁵ Hill, *English Cistercian Patrons*, p. 57.

Bennett Hill further suggests that during the reign of King Stephen patrons intentionally granted land in frankalmoin tenure to religious houses as a deliberate policy of their 'pseudo-pious patronage' in an attempt to escape or reduce their feudal obligations to the king.²²⁶ All of the land granted to Nostell Priory by Hugh de Laval was in frankalmoin and any verbal agreement would not have survived the changes in patrons. As for the grants made to Nostell Priory, only 30 of the 145 grants of land in frankalmoin in the Cartulary were made in the 12th century. The remainder almost exclusively belong to the 13th century, and almost all were for two or less bovates of land. The largest gift of land in frankalmoin in the 12th century, of which a description of the size survives, was the grant made by Robert Fossard of 28 bovates of land as part of his endowment of the prebend of Bramham [no. 534]. The only other large land grant, 60 acres in frankalmoin, was that land granted by Eve de Day daughter of Hugh de Day when her father entered the Priory having contracted leprosy (December 1147 x 1196) [no. 792].

As a counter to the general attribution of the primacy of spiritual benefits as the impetus for monastic grants, Hill suggests the ideals of a feudal military nobility, the ideals of loyalty and bravery, were the antithesis of the Christian virtues of humility and love, virtues which monasteries represented. Thus Hill concludes it was unlikely that patrons appreciated the spiritual benefits of monastic life. Further he states that

Piety and penance were not the only, or even the main, motives of the great lords. Rich men built monasteries for pride rather [than] devotion, as visible testimony to their power and their position; the monasteries were in many ways the 'status symbols' of the twelfth century.²²⁷

It is true that the vagueness of many grants recorded at this time in cartularies such as Nostell's leave questions as to what if any service or the amount or nature of

²²⁶ Hill, *English Cistercian Patrons*, p. 60.

²²⁷ Hill, *English Cistercian Patrons*, p. 55.

service might have been associated with a grant, or even if it is an outright grant in frankalmoin or a hidden sale. Often even the value rendered in an agreement was abbreviated to the statement that the canons provided the donor a 'sum of money' thus denying the reader an opportunity to assess the value of the grant [e.g., nos. 126, 192, 195, 1248, 1302-1304]. He is equally close to the mark if one compares the attitude of founders as opposed to hereditary patrons, or as to patrons who have transferred their primary allegiance to other religious houses.

But Hill's contention of purely economic gain will not work in a cost analysis of expended versus income earned for either Henry (I) de Lacy or Henry (II) de Lacy and their religious foundations. For Henry (I) de Lacy the cost of rebuilding the conventual church of the monastery of St John of Pontefract, damaged in the anarchy of Stephen's reign, in addition to establishing and then relocating his Cistercian foundation of Kirkstall at almost the same time, must have cost him far more than he might ever hope to receive back in economic terms. Equally Henry (II) de Lacy's relocation of his family's foundation from Stanlaw Abbey to Whalley, not to mention moving all the family tombs could not have been an inexpensive operation. As for Nostell Priory, after the resumption of the honour of Pontefract by the de Lacys their gifts were extremely small. There is some merit in applying Hill's theory of economic priorities; it is worth considering that Henry (I) de Lacy saw Nostell Priory as a drain on his limited resources, resources otherwise available for projects higher on his own list of priorities, such as rebuilding the honour of Pontefract after King Henry I's dismemberment of the honour. Henry (I) de Lacy may have felt the de Laval investments were not to his liking and he would have preferred investment in his own personal religious establishment of Kirkstall or the family's foundation of the monastery of St John of Pontefract. Throughout its existence, from the de Lacy perspective, Nostell Priory was someone else's religious establishment and land committed to it might have been

differently invested by the family, but even this is meeting an argument of silence by an argument of conjecture.²²⁸ In the ultimate reckoning, that of the auditors of King Henry VIII, all four of these religious institutions were financially solvent and Nostell Priory was clearly top of the league: Kirkstall was valued at £329, Whalley was valued at £321, St John of Pontefract was valued at £335, Nostell Priory was valued at £429.²²⁹

Benefactors c. 1122: the royal *curiales*

The confirmation issued by King Henry I on 7 January 1122 recorded donations from benefactors who were either royal *curiales* or significant tenants, probably enfeoffed knights, of the *curiales* or the honour of Pontefract [B004]. In both cases they reflect at the highest level of the feudal structure the concept that men will support the religious institutions of their feudal lord as a political testimony of their loyalty as well as a means to establish a social identification with the baronial community. In some cases the donations may almost appear as a *quid pro quo* for other gifts bestowed by the king on the baron. Amongst the benefactors recorded in January 1122 who can be identified as royal *curiales* were men who received estates in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire from the king's gift, in much the same fashion as Hugh de Laval [B004].²³⁰ The benefactions of these *curiales* to Hugh de Laval's 'local' monastery further supports the perception that the decision to found Nostell Priory was a decision fostered in the court of King Henry I rather than at the castle of Pontefract. The spiritual benefits which the royal *curiales* primarily anticipated by supporting the foundation of Nostell Priory would have been

²²⁸ Expectations changed over the centuries; a general overview of the changing expectations and the intended and unintended consequences of foundations is provided in Thompson, 'Patrons at Foundation and Dissolution', p. 108.

²²⁹ I have used Knowles and Hadcock's valuation for common comparison, see Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, pp. 97, 113, 115, 142. If the cells at Woodkirk and Bamburgh were included in the valuation of Nostell Priory would rise by another £150.

²³⁰ For further information regarding the early Yorkshire Norman barons including the Lacys, see John Le Patourel, 'The Norman Conquest of Yorkshire', *Northern History* VI (1971), 1-21.

the general merit accrued from the act of giving. The benefactors would have expected the convent to remember their generosity in the convent prayers and thus each benefactor would reap spiritual benefits in the form of non-specific prayers for their souls as benefactors.²³¹ It would suggest that the more religious foundations to which a baron contributed, the increasing number of religious praying for your soul. For the royal *curiales* this general spiritual benefit was probably the most they expected from Nostell Priory and in their case the more important and immediate gain was from the political benefit of supporting the king and his foundation at Nostell. Among the second rank benefactors, the knightly class or minor barons, were feudal tenants of other *curiales* whose intent was probably also the political benefit of supporting their lords' own political ties. Those who were tenants of the honour of Pontefract and were to be neighbours of the Priory may have had additional expectations especially *vis à vis* the social implications of the new canons in their own community and the potential spiritual merit to be accrued by their close presence. This last category will be more fully explored in a separate section on knightly class benefactors.

A close reading of the royal *curiales* who occurred as benefactors provides insight into the participants in the planning stage of the foundation as well as assisting in the identification of the other benefactors. The most obvious partners in this foundation strategy and amongst the most influential members of the king's court regarding religious matters were his chaplains: Thurstan and Adelulf. Thurstan was a royal chaplain from as early as 1103 and travelled with the king after his election as archbishop except during his exile between 1119 and 1121.²³² Adelulf, the first prior of

²³¹ For a discussion of how this belief changed overtime see Thompson, 'Patrons at Foundation and Dissolution', p. 107.

²³² Janet Burton, 'Thurstan archbishop of York (c. 1070-1140)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/27411> (November 2004).

Nostell, was also a royal chaplain and was often in the king's company even after his election as prior.²³³

Although not all of the secular benefactors in the January 1122 confirmation can be identified a few examples from both the *curiales* and the knightly class is probably indicative of the entire group. The young Stephen, count of Mortain, nephew of King Henry I and later king himself, granted lands with his tenants: Cliburn, Sunulf and Roger de Limesy. At this time Robert Fossard, whose grants in Bramham were to constitute the York prebend, may have still held of the count of Mortain, although at some point in the reign of King Henry I Nigel Fossard, father of Robert, was elevated to tenant in chief and received from the gift of the king a new barony of Mulgrave.²³⁴ Geoffrey son of Payn was one of the men Orderic described as having been raised from the dust to baronial status and in fact the king had granted to Geoffrey a newly-created barony in Yorkshire from the royal demesnes by 1115 x 1118, land previously forfeit to the king from the fee of Erneis de Burun in the Trussebut fee.²³⁵ Geoffrey was the founder of the Augustinian house of Warter in Yorkshire c.1132.²³⁶ Another *curialis*, Gilbert son of Jocelyn by 1115 x 1118 held in chief of the king in Lincolnshire including Ashby, North Riding of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, and of Alan of Lincoln in Stixwold, Lindsey South Riding, Lincolnshire, from where he granted property to the Nostell

²³³ Adelulf receive personal grants from the king in 1129-30; he was with the king at the Canterbury elections in 1123 and in Rouen when the king met with Pope Innocent II in May 1131. See Mooers, 'Pipe Rolls 1130', 282-307; Bethell, 'English Black Monks', pp. 677, 692. Adelulf's biography was discussed in Chapter II but also see: Summerson, 'Athelwold', *DNB*, art. 50338; Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle*, pp. 35-40; *EEA* 30, pp. xxxv-xxxvi.

²³⁴ Paul Dalton, *Conquest, Anarchy & Lordship: Yorkshire, 1066-1154*, Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life & Thought, Fourth Series (Cambridge, 1994), pp. 117, 142n11.

²³⁵ Dalton, *Conquest, Anarchy & Lordship*, pp. 100, 120, 141; Newman, *Anglo-Norman Nobility*, pp. 96, 122; *Early Yorkshire Charters Vol. X The Trussebut Fee*, ed. C. T. Clay, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Extra Series VIII (1955), pp. 1-2.

²³⁶ It is suggested by Knowles and Hadcock that Geoffrey was also known as Geoffrey Trussebut, a suggestion with which Clay strongly disagrees; both do concur that Geoffrey son of Payn was the founder of Warter. Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, pp. 144, 178; *EYC* X, p. 3.

Priory.²³⁷ William son of Nigel was constable to Ranulf earl of Chester and in his own right lord of Flamborough, Yorkshire.²³⁸ At the time of his donation before January 1122 William d'Arches held in chief of the king; however in 1124 he suffered tenurial demotion and became an undertenant of Nigel d'Aubigny in the Mowbray fee; but even then William's family still retained an affiliation with the Nostell Priory cell at Tockwith.²³⁹ William d'Arches also founded the Benedictine convent of Nun Monkton in 1147 x 1153 where his daughter Matilda was prioress; in 1203 another daughter Juetta was still involved with the Nostell Priory cell of Tockwith [no. 973].²⁴⁰ In 1115 x 1118 Alan de Creon [Craon or Credun] held in chief of the king in various locations in Lincolnshire and his grants to Nostell Priory were from those holdings.²⁴¹ The king's gift of the manor of Hessle, with Olerius of Hessle, was part of his royal demesne land in Yorkshire and quite close to the monastic precincts. Two of the benefactors were not barons but subtenants of other *curiales* or men favoured by the king: William d'Aubigny de Brito and the earls Ferrers. Although not a direct benefactor William d'Aubigny de Brito, a royal *curialis*, confirmed the grant of his tenant Adeliz of Cheddington of churches and land [no. 831].²⁴² Benefactors Humphrey and Attrop Hasteng granted property in Staffordshire and Warwickshire and may have been tenants

²³⁷ *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, ed. C. W. Foster and Thomas Longley, Lincoln Record Society 19 (1924), pp. 238, 253.

²³⁸ Dalton, *Conquest, Anarchy & Lordship*, pp. 99, 271.

²³⁹ Dalton, *Conquest, Anarchy & Lordship*, pp. 96, 100.

²⁴⁰ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, pp. 254, 263. For further information on Juetta see Philadelphia Ricketts, 'Widows, Religious Patronage and Family Identity: Some cases from Twelfth-Century Yorkshire', *Haskins Society Journal* 14 (2003), 117-136.

²⁴¹ *Lindsey Survey*, pp. 238, 242, 245, 247, 254.

²⁴² Newman, *Anglo-Norman Nobility*, pp. 145n, 162, 188-89. Also see K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, 'William d'Aubigné Brito', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/281> (August 2005).

of Henry Ferrers (d. 1100), his son Robert Ferrers (d. 1138) first earl of Derby, or at the time the land may have been in the king's own hands.²⁴³

The royal *curiales* did not make additional donations to Nostell Priory. Their involvement was only at the initial foundation, their role to support the king in his new initiative. Many of them founded their own religious establishments.²⁴⁴ Their donations were significant and their very cachet as 'the king's men' would have added to the social status of the Priory at its foundation, but their imprint on the Priory as benefactors was not sustained.

Benefactors c.1122: the knights of the honour of Pontefract

The next level in the feudal hierarchy reacted in just the same political context as their lord and it is thus not surprising that tenants of Pontefract, most of whose descendants held knights' fee of Henry (I) de Lacy, constitute the second major group of benefactors in the January 1122 confirmation. Cownie states that 'motivation behind patronage was always mixed; primarily governed by locality, lordship and tenurial status, it could also be influenced by ties of family or friendship'.²⁴⁵ This is reflected most strongly in this level of benefactors to Nostell Priory.

The tenants of the honour of Pontefract, the knightly class, experienced the political necessity of displaying loyalty to two different lords (de Laval and de Lacy) who, although not necessarily enemies, were themselves struggling to claim their tenants' loyalty. There were effectively three periods of time when the Pontefract

²⁴³ The only evidence for them to have held of earl Ferrers is significantly later in 1235-36 when William (II) earl Ferrers held Chebsey, Staffordshire of the king for a knight's fee but such a connection would explain their earlier gift, see *Liber feodorum: the book of fees, commonly called Testa de Nevill* (3 vols., PRO, 1920), vol. 1, p. 542.

²⁴⁴ The descendants of the earls Ferrers continued to support their cell at Breedon and thus do reappear. Likewise the d'Arches also continued in their support of the cell at Tockwith.

²⁴⁵ Cownie, *Religious Patronage in Anglo-Norman England*, p. 181.

tenants needed to switch or reaffirm loyalty: first, during the time of Ilbert (I) and Robert (I) 1080 x 1115, second whilst the land was in the hands of the king and during the tenure of Hugh de Laval c. 1115 to 1129, and finally at the return of Ilbert (II) and Henry (I) de Laval c.1136. This act of switching of loyalty is apparent when the same tenants appear as benefactors to St Clement's Chapel founded by Ilbert (I) after 1086²⁴⁶ or St John of Pontefract founded by Robert (I) c. 1100, and also appeared as benefactors in Nostell Priory's 1122 confirmation [B004], or perhaps also later making donations to the monastery of St John of Pontefract after the return of the de Lacys c. 1136. There were other benefactors who were descendants of tenants who appeared as benefactors to both the de Lacy and de Laval foundations.

Two benefactors occurred in the Nostell Priory foundation confirmation of January 1122 and had previously been benefactors to the chapel of St Clement in the time of Ilbert (I) and Robert (I) de Lacy (c.1100): Irnulf [Ernulf] of Preston [Purston Jaglin], and Roger Poitou. Ernulf of Preston granted a bovate of land in West Hardwick at Nostell Priory's foundation and his descendants also continued as benefactors of the Priory until as late as the 1230s [nos. 881, 882].²⁴⁷ Roger of Poitou made donations to the Chapel of St Clement before 1136 and also at the return of the de Lacys: his donation to Nostell Priory was a mill in Saxton [no. 107].²⁴⁸ At the return of the de Lacys to the honour a second phase of loyalty demonstration occurred and benefactors mentioned in the January 1122 confirmation of Nostell Priory also made grants to the de Lacy patronage of St John of Pontefract: Swein son of Alric, Roger Poitou, and William (I) Foliot.²⁴⁹ Swein son of Alric held not only of the honour of Pontefract, but

²⁴⁶ *EYC III*, p. 187.

²⁴⁷ See the note preceding no. 722 for further family information. See *EYC III*, pp. 187, 265.

²⁴⁸ *EYC III*, p. 187, no. 1493.

²⁴⁹ For Swain son of Alric see *EYC III*, no. 1451 and no. 31. For Roger Poitou see earlier discussion above. For grants of William (I) Foliot see *EYC III*, no. 1493.

had also been enfeoffed by King Henry I for lands in the vale of Eden. He granted land in Crofton and in Huntwick to Nostell Priory [no. 101].²⁵⁰ A principal tenant of de Lacy and de Laval, William (I) Foliot probably held Pontefract for King Henry I during the time the king held the honour of Pontefract in his own hands [no. 41]. William (I) Foliot granted a mill at the foundation of Nostell Priory and continued to make grants to Nostell Priory after the return of the de Lacys; before his death by 1145 he granted another mill in Firsby, Lincolnshire, as well as a *mansum* in Pontefract [B007].

There were other benefactors of Nostell Priory recorded in the January 1122 confirmation whose families maintained an active relationship with Nostell Priory. The sons of William (I) Foliot: Jordan, Henry and William (II), were all benefactors of Nostell Priory; the latest family donations, made by William (II) Foliot, consisted of over 3 bovates of land and probably occurred in late 12th century [nos. 459, 460 and note preceding no. 456]. Ralph of Featherstone was another Pontefract tenant who granted land in Featherstone at the foundation of Nostell Priory and whose family continued as benefactors up to the early 13th century [nos. 741, 743]. Ascelin de Day granted land to Nostell Priory, which became the monastic precinct, and his family continued as benefactors until at least the late 13th century. Ascelin de Day and his descendants will be discussed in greater depth below as a case study of knightly class benefactors.

Measuring the loyalty of a tenant based on donations to a lord's religious foundation should still be treated with caution. A lord such Henry (I) or Henry (II) de Lacy had multiple religious houses within his patronage and it would be too simplistic to think that all tenants or even some tenants would be expected to provide benefactions to all of his religious houses. Additionally, and the de Lacys are again relevant

²⁵⁰ Dalton, *Conquest, Anarchy & Lordship*, pp. 189-90; Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, p. 57.

examples, the tenurial lord might have religious foundations that were distant from his knights, and those knights would reasonably see no sense in giving, nor would the distant religious house see any value in receiving, small plots of land near to the knight but far from the religious house. Cownie suggests

Not all tenants patronised their lords foundations. Men who held of more than one honour did not patronise all the religious foundations associated with those honours.²⁵¹

This situation would have been typical for men such as Swein son of Alric, mentioned above, who held of both the Paynel fee and the Lacy fee.

Tenants not only patronised their lord's foundations out of political necessity but also truly believed '... they would receive very real spiritual, social and political benefits from patronising monasteries close to their holdings.'²⁵² Monastic houses, especially Augustinian houses, were a part of the social and parish landscape. Nostell Priory may not have enjoyed a close relationship with the de Lacys but the relationship with the knightly class, the gentry, lesser gentry and free peasantry, often their tenants or neighbours, was more intimate.²⁵³ This intimacy can be discovered in the documents that record their gifts and include their specific requests for spiritual favours. A benefactor, who chose to associate himself with a religious house had established a personal relationship that Wood describes as a feeling of belonging and therefore sharing the spiritual benefits of a house which might evolve into 'a whole network of kinship and friendship between the members of the convent as individuals, particularly

²⁵¹ She also comments that the Pontefract tenants switched their attention to each new de Lacy foundation but in saying so she ignores the political difficulties the tenants faced with the changes in the honour, see Cownie, *Religious Patronage in Anglo-Norman England*, pp. 175, 178.

²⁵² Cownie, *Religious Patronage in Anglo-Norman England*, p. 180.

²⁵³ A similar relationship existed between Garendon Abbey and the local knightly families, see Postles, 'Religious Houses & Laity', pp. 3-4.

the head, and the neighbouring gentry'.²⁵⁴ This class of benefactor *hoped* for the same spiritual benefits the patron *expected* to receive. Thus the negotiations which took place between the priory and the knights or their sub-tenants were revealed more in their documented grants than in the grants of a patron, for the latter felt his rights were natural and did not need elucidating. The benefits, which benefactors *hoped* for, were prayers for their soul, both non-specific and specific, confraternity, admission as canons for themselves or members of their families, a place to be buried and sometimes a place to worship. Benefactors might have used the religious house as a means of satisfying their own moral obligations of feeding the hungry or clothing the naked or other acts of mercy.²⁵⁵ All of these expectations can be found in charters within the Cartulary. A few examples will suffice to show that the local community not only felt a personal relationship with Nostell Priory but also often chose the Priory and not their parish church to be the focal point for their spiritual relationship.

Every document that makes a direct donation to the Priory includes at least a petition for non-specific prayers. These petitions for non-specific prayer typically include a request for prayer for the soul of the donor, perhaps for the souls of their family and their ancestors. Some documents leave no doubt of additional spiritual concerns of the donor, for example Adam son of Swein in the mid 12th century augmented his father's gift and petitioned '*ut anima patris mei et matris mee atque mea per misericordiam Dei sint libere ab omni potestate diaboli et ab omni pena et tormento gehennali?* [no. 101].

Grants made as a petition for forgiveness are rare in the Cartulary and other than that of Henry (I) de Lacy mentioned above, the Cartulary contained only one other

²⁵⁴ Wood, *Patrons in the Thirteenth Century*, p. 122.

²⁵⁵ The seven corporal works of mercy were: feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit the sick, relieve the prisoner, house the stranger and bury the dead, see Eamon Duffy, *The Stripping of the Altars: Traditional Religion in England c.1400-c.1580* (London, 1992), pp. 357-58.

petition for forgiveness (from the same period following the anarchy of King Stephen's reign): William de Lisle made his grant with the petition '*pro emendatione omnium malefactorum que feci predicte ecclesie et pro fraternitate predictorum canonicorum qui receperunt me in canonicum*' [no. 987]. A tenant who solicited his overlord's confirmation of the grant might include the overlord in the prayers as did Elias de Boseville who asked '*pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et fratris mei Fulconis et omnium parentum meorum et pro anima Willelmi comitis de Warenne*' [no. 424]. An even more direct example was Osbert (I) Salvain who asks his overlord, Adam Tison, to confirm his grants to Nostell Priory by pointing out '*et fratres quibus data est elemosina pro tua salute et anime et corporis specialiter orabunt*' [no. 355].

Another spiritual benefit, which a donor might hope for, was to be accepted into confraternity with the canons. The ceremony of confraternity was a solemn occasion and Lanfranc in his *Monastic Constitutions* provides an idea of the ritual conducted in the Chapterhouse:

If the applicant be secular, he shall sit before the abbot or by the abbot, if he is a distinguished person, and when his request has been made known to the brethren he shall receive fellowship by taking into his hand a book of the gospels. Then he shall go round receiving the kiss of peace. . . ²⁵⁶

This ceremony is probably what William de Lisle meant when he said '*pro fraternitate predictorum canonicorum qui receperunt me in canonicum*' [no. 987]. Bishop Hugh du Puiset was much more direct when he confirmed the advowson of Bamburgh church to Nostell Priory: his *inspeximus* specified he wished to be accepted into confraternity with the canons and be a beneficiary of prayers in the Priory as though he were a prior [no. 891]. Reginald son of Hugh of Thurnscoe, considerably lower in social status than

²⁵⁶ *The Monastic Constitutions of Lanfranc*, ed. David Knowles and C. N. L. Brooke, trans. David Knowles, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 1951; reprint, 2002), p. 171.

Bishop Puiset, sold the Priory 16 acres of land but also granted an additional acre to Nostell Priory: for the latter gift he asked in exchange to be received by the canons in fraternity [no. 186]. William (I) of Preston granted a *cultura* of land because the Priory had received and subsequently buried his son as a canon [no. 723].

Commemorations which sought to elicit prayers at the anniversary of the death of the donor or a loved one, an obit, or rents or allowances that were to be paid on the anniversary of the death, were less expensive and more affordable for gentry or lesser gentry. At the request of his wife Emma, Adam de Wennerville arranged an allowance from his estates to be delivered to Nostell Priory initially yearly at Martinmas (a standard time for payment of rents) but after his wife's death it was to be paid on the feast closest to the anniversary of her death [nos. 125, 150, 151]. John de Eyvill, knight, granted land in Harlington, asking in exchange that the canons say an obit and one special mass for the soul of his brother Robert on the anniversary of his death [no. 443]. Another form of commemoration was the grant of some small income for a pittance, a small extra dish of food or drink, allowed to the canons on the anniversary of the death of the donor. Five grants of lands or rents specified the provision of a pittance for the canons [nos. 635, 636, 264, 267, 412]. The grant of a pittance had merit in several ways: it was a grant to a religious house that might satisfy the moral obligations of feeding the hungry, the canons in this case. It also meant that on the anniversary of death of the benefactor the canons would be provided with a visible reminder of the benefactor and elicit a prayer of thanksgiving for his gift and for the salvation of his soul. PITTANCES were also less costly than other forms of commemoration and thus more affordable for the lesser gentry or the free peasantry.

While the instances recounted thus far request prayers, fraternity, or commemoration all these requests benefited the donor's soul directly and specifically, but there were other donations which not only speak more directly of the familiarity of

local families with the Priory but were also intended by the donor to benefit directly someone else, often discharging through the services of the canons the benefactor's moral obligations embodied in the seven acts of mercy.²⁵⁷ These gifts to benefit specifically the individual obedientaries of the Priory suggest that the donors felt some affiliation with those obedientaries and saw merit in their work. Grants to the almoner not only accrued special spiritual merit by being included in the prayers of the priory but also allowed the donor to effect his moral obligation by supporting the canons' work to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick. In fact all of the seven acts of mercy might be vicariously accomplished by the religious house; there were ten such grants to Nostell Priory, one of which further specified the grant was to buy shoes for the poor [no. 879]. Grants to the infirmary would aid the healing of the sick and the dying. William son of Alexander of Bramham granted rents of 2*d* for lights for the Priory infirmary, as did John Tylli and Thomas Barri [nos. 579, 638, 663]. Jordan de Lisle granted land designated for the fabric of the convent [no. 1241].

As an Augustinian house Nostell Priory had a visible presence in the parish communities and as the holder of the advowson of a parish church carried the obligation for the provision of religious services to the parishioners either directly or indirectly. The extent to which Nostell Priory provided their own canons or relied on vicars will be dealt with in greater detail in Chapter IV, but it is important to consider that the Priory may have been viewed by the parishioners as a custodian or supervisor of the parish church. There are a number of documents in the Cartulary which speak to this specifically, directing rents for the provision of lights in various parish churches in the patronage of Nostell Priory: Bramham, Swinton, Wath upon Dearne, and Adwick upon Dearne [nos. 371, 489, 635]. Often the grant was not made to Nostell Priory but

²⁵⁷ The responsibility of the almonry would have satisfied at least the first four of the corporal acts of mercy; the hospitaller may well have included the act of housing the stranger. Gifts to the infirmary might have been seen as an act associated with visiting the sick or with providing comfort to the dying.

were grants made by a tenant to a sub-tenant specifying that the sub-tenant was to pay part of his rent in cash and the remainder was to be used to provide lights in the parish church. These documents were not specifically addressed to the Priory but the inclusion in the Cartulary suggests the Priory maintained a level of supervision in the execution of the provision. Those instances mentioned above for the provision of lights for the Priory infirmary were addressed specifically to the Priory.

The provision of lights was significant for several reasons: it was affordable for free peasantry, lights were visible symbols of piety and lights provided an opportunity for commemoration. Speaking of a later time but perhaps equally appropriate here Duffy suggest that provisions for lights were

. . . not in any straightforward sense individualistic gestures, for they were designed to contribute to the dignity and beauty of parochial worship, and in return [the donor] expected to be held in perpetual memory within the parish.²⁵⁸

Lights were associated with the ritual of the mass and the statutes of English dioceses in the 13th century directed that a candle was to burn continuously before the host.²⁵⁹ Candles were not only an integral part of the celebration of the mass, but would be carried in processions and at the ceremonies associated with death and the burial of the dead. The cost of lights for normal use in the mass was from contributions of parishioners as *lightscot*, *ciragium*, or wax scot.²⁶⁰ Lights at lesser altars would reflect a personal act of devotion or piety by the donor, the specificity of where the light was placed reflecting his own wish to honour his own patron saint or the patron saint of a

²⁵⁸ Duffy, *Stripping of the Altars*, p. 134.

²⁵⁹ David Postles, 'Lamps, lights and layfolk: "popular" devotion before the Black Death', *Journal of Medieval History* 25, no. 2 (1999), 97-114, p. 99.

²⁶⁰ Postles, 'Lamps, lights and layfolk', p. 104.

family member or simply for the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. For example, Walter and William the sons of Alexander of Bramham both made grants for the provision of lights, William for lights in the Priory infirmary and Walter for lights to be burned in front of the altar of St Nicholas on the saint's feast day in Bramham parish church [nos. 579, 635]. William son of Ralph of Wath upon Dearne granted land and the rents for the provision of lights in the service of St Mary in his parish church [no. 411].²⁶¹ The most generous and most specific grant of this sort was Ralph Haget's grant to provide for one stone weight of wax for two candles for every mass celebrated in the church of Adwick upon Dearne, one to burn at the altar before St John the Baptist and the other before the altar of St Mary Magdalen [no. 489].

There are a number of agreements between Nostell Priory and gentry for the licence of a chapel for personal devotion. These personal chapels could threaten the income of the parish church (the mother church) and therefore most agreements to allow such chapels were very specific in reserving the tithes, oblations and burial fees to the mother church.²⁶² In one instance of such an agreement for a private chapel the donor agreed to his provision of lights in the parish/mother church and in another situation the donor agreed that the oblations would return to the mother church, except for the retention of funds for the provision of lights in the chapel throughout Easter week [nos. 937, 1292].

All of these grants that contain specified spiritual favours in exchange show a familiarity and perhaps a factor of comfort in the ministrations and presence of Nostell Priory. There may have been many more similar requests for spiritual benefits that were not tied to land transactions and were thus not considered for inclusion in the Cartulary.

²⁶¹ In the 15th century there was a chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Wath, see 'Nostell Rental', p. 126.

²⁶² See Chapter IV for a full discussion of private chapels and the impact on mother churches.

The 12th and 13th centuries lack vast collections of wills or bequests that might have provided even greater evidence of spiritual petitions.

The most precious spiritual benefit for which the benefactor *hoped* was another privilege the patron *expected*: burial within the monastic precincts. Patrons, such as the de Lacys, had many choices for the burial location. For a non-patron the choices were more limited: the parish church or parochial cemetery or a local religious house. The parish, although not free, was where the Church specified burial. The income from mortuary fees was something protected by the parish churches or their custodians who possessed the right to these fees. During the plague in the mid-14th century the parishioners of six villages in the parish of Bamburgh, in the advowson of Nostell Priory, were granted the privilege of burying their dead in the local chapel cemetery rather than travel the great distance to the parish church, but the Priory reserved the mortuary dues to the parish church [no. 890]. Baronial level families could negotiate burial in their private chapels, such as Margaret de Vescy who sought the support of the bishop of Durham to have a cemetery at her chapel of Tuggal [no. 914]. The only real alternative to burial in the parish church for a benefactor in the gentry, lesser gentry or free peasantry class was based on his success in negotiating with a religious house for his or his family members' burial within the monastic precincts.

A benefactor's request for burial in the monastic precincts provides one of the most valuable monitors of the esteem and familiarity the knightly class or other local gentry felt toward a religious house. The choice of burial in a religious house was also a choice not to be buried in the parish church: it signified an affiliation with the convent and belief that invested greater confidence in the efficacy of the canons' intercession. It indicated the requestor wanted to place the salvation of his soul in the hands of 'an extremely specialised group of people – the professed religious' whose intercessory

prayers might more effectively shorten his time in purgatory.²⁶³ The fact that the patrons of Nostell Priory chose other religious houses for their burial place may have also allowed the knightly class or the gentry to more freely negotiate with Nostell Priory to use the convent as their own family burial place, without intruding upon space the patron might have otherwise considered *his space*. It might also guarantee that a 'small fish' in the otherwise 'large pond' of the feudal social hierarchy, could be a 'big fish' in the 'small pond' at Nostell Priory. All the requests for burial in the monastic precincts of Nostell Priory included grants of lands, which may lead one to suppose the arrangement was 'cash for burial', but in fact in almost every request for burial the requestor had previously provided grants or entered into other transactions with the Priory. These were men who were known to the Priory and who themselves knew and identified with the Priory.

Of all the spiritual benefits a benefactor might *hope* to receive by his support of a religious house, burial was also perhaps the most effective for the long-term salvation of his soul. Burial in the Priory meant a visible presence in the midst of the prayer of the canons:

. . . the resting place of the corpse amongst those of monks or canons was a constant reminder and a direct invocation to the religious for their intervention [for his salvation].²⁶⁴

Benefactors' requests for burial at Nostell Priory, evidenced in the Cartulary, are fairly steady throughout the late 12th and 13th centuries. There were numerous families of knights who negotiated for the burial of their families at Nostell Priory and whose subsequent generations did the same or at least continued to make grants to the Priory.

²⁶³ David Postles, 'Monastic Burials of Non-Patronal Lay Benefactors', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 47, no. 4 (October, 1996), 620-37, p. 622.

²⁶⁴ Postles, 'Monastic Burials of Non-Patronal Lay Benefactors', p. 625.

The earliest instance of burial at Nostell Priory recorded in the Cartulary was for the wife of William (I) Foliot: she was dead by 1129 x 1130 when William (I) married secondly Agnes de Arches of Catfoss.²⁶⁵ William (I) Foliot was one of the original benefactors of the Priory and had granted a mill in Norton before January 1122 [B004]. William (I) had also probably held the honour of Pontefract for the king at the departure of the de Lacys in c.1114 [no. 41]. By his first wife William (I) Foliot had three sons: Jordan, Richard, and Payne. His son and heir Jordan (I) Foliot was, himself, a man of stature in the honour of Pontefract: in 1166 he held three knights' fee of Guy de Laval and two knights' fee of Henry (I) de Lacy.²⁶⁶ In the third quarter of the 12th century, Jordan (I) confirmed his father's previous grant of a mill in Norton and additionally made his own grant of the land adjacent to the mill *pro salute sua et anima matris mee que ibi sepulta est* [no. 462, B017].²⁶⁷ Descendants of William (I) Foliot, including the sons of both of his wives, were benefactors to the Priory and to the parish church of Felkirk [nos. 421, 456-60].

William (I) Preston held land in Purston Jaglin of Henry (I) de Lacy for the service of a knight's fee in 1166.²⁶⁸ William granted to Nostell Priory a *cultura* of land in thanks for his son Henry's acceptance as a canon. In the same document William negotiated that the canons would accept William into fraternity if he wished and also the canons would accept his and his wife's bodies if they also wished to be buried at Nostell Priory [no. 723]. William (I) of Preston had already negotiated with the Priory for a chantry in his chapel of Purston Jaglin with the grant of a bovate of land to support a deacon who served the altar [nos. 722]. In the early 13th century his daughter Isolda

²⁶⁵ *EYC III*, p. 219; Clay and Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 79.

²⁶⁶ *EYC III*, no. 1508.

²⁶⁷ Although this document is incomplete [no. 462] a copy was transcribed by Dodsworth and was printed by Farrer and provided in Appendix B as B017, also see *EYC III*, no. 1529.

²⁶⁸ *EYC III*, no. 1508.

granted rents she received in Knaresborough with her body for burial at the Priory [nos. 726, 727]. Subsequent generations were benefactors of the Priory including gifts to the fabric of the Priory and the almonry [nos. 753, 772, 879].

William (I) of Featherstone also held land of Henry (I) de Lacy for the service of a knight's fee in 1166.²⁶⁹ William (I) son of Amfrey of Featherstone may have been the grandson of Ralph of Featherstone who was a benefactor at the foundation of the Priory before January 1122 [B004]. William (I) granted ten acres of land in Featherstone with his body, a grant confirmed by his son William (II) [no. 741]. A de Lacy retainer, John of Hodroyd, knight and steward of Henry (II) de Lacy, granted land to Nostell Priory with his body in the late 13th century [no. 1086].

Women also made personal bequests to the Priory with their body for burial, Eda daughter of Adam of Swinton granted her inheritance to the Priory, a grant her son confirmed [nos. 379, 380]. One of Eda's relatives, Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot, later negotiated a corrody with Nostell Priory, discussed below. But these two women and the knights mentioned above, all had negotiated and maintained a spiritual, and perhaps even social, relationship with the Priory, not unlike the type of relationship a patron might enjoy. These few examples and the study of Ascelin de Day which follows strongly suggests that Nostell Priory was not isolated within the community and although not patronised by their patron, was frequently sought out by the knightly and gentry classes of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Ascelin de Day and descendants: a case study

Ascelin de Day and his descendants, tenants of the honour of Pontefract, provide an opportunity to explore the characteristics of a knightly family and their patronage of Nostell Priory. Six generations of this family maintained a relationship with Nostell

²⁶⁹ *EYC III*, no. 1508.

Priory beginning with the foundation and lasting into the late 13th century. Ascelin's grant of the woods of St Oswald with adjacent land above the fish pool and the *cultura* in Foulby constituted Nostell Priory home farm and the monastic precincts and from a practical perspective augmented the grant by Robert (I) de Lacy made before he was banished. It was probably on the land that Ascelin granted that the Priory built its church [see Chapter IV]. Ascelin had made one of the most significantly practical donations to his new lord's foundation. At the return of the de Lacys Ascelin was provided the same opportunities to demonstrate loyalty to them and he complied; Ascelin de Day was a benefactor of two other religious institutions with which de Lacy was associated: his family monastery of St John of Pontefract and St Peter's Hospital, York, of which de Lacy himself was benefactor.²⁷⁰

The descendants of Ascelin de Day also provide an example of how the spiritual and social expectations of the patron can be shared by his knights. These knightly benefactors *hoped* to also acquire the spiritual benefits that the patron *expected*: prayers, fraternity, admission as a canon and burial; Hugh de Day, son of Ascelin, had need of all four. The date of Ascelin's death is unknown but he had divided his holdings in the honour of Pontefract by 1166 between his sons Hugh, Henry and Ralph, who held between them Ascelin's obligation of two knights' fees in the service of Henry (I) de Lacy.²⁷¹ Sometime between December 1147 and 1166 Hugh de Day contracted leprosy. At his request, and accompanied by a grant of land next to the Priory's home farm, Hugh was received as a canon at St Oswald for the rest of his life and undoubtedly he was buried there [no. 797]. His burial can be confirmed by his son-in-law Peter of Toulston's charters which includes a petition for the souls of Peter and his wife, their ancestors and friends '*quorum corpora ibidem requiescunt*' [no. 795].

²⁷⁰ EYC III, nos. 1475, 1502, 1607.

²⁷¹ EYC III, no. 1508.

Hugh de Day's leprosy would affect his social and legal status; Matiland cites Bracton's writing in the mid-13th century which compares a leper to an excommunicate, and concludes that a leper was put

outside the community of mankind . . . he [was] incapable of suing and making gifts or contracts . . . He still remains the owner of what was his before his 'segregation' but he cannot inherit.²⁷²

This may explain why no charter survives in the Cartulary recording Hugh de Day's grant of 10 acres of land with his body, except in the confirmation by his daughter Eve de Day. She also confirmed her grandfather Ascelin's grant and made additional grants of land with her husband's agreement [nos. 792, 794-97]. Confirmation of the grants of ancestors was not just a matter of recognising the right of the religious house to the previous grants but also signifies that the following generation was perpetuating the family relationship and equally wanted to share 'in the merit attained by the original donor'.²⁷³

Donations by subsequent generations are not always as extravagant as the original donor's, as was reflected in the case of Ascelin and his descendants: the gifts of his son and granddaughter were substantial, but those of the third and subsequent generation were less so. Ascelin had granted extensive land for the monastic precincts; Hugh son of Ascelin de Day granted 10 acres of land at his entry into Nostell Priory; Eve daughter of Hugh granted an additional 60 acres, augmenting her father's grant considerably [no. 792]. Her husband Peter of Toulston confirmed the grants of Eve, her father Hugh and her grandfather Ascelin but made no grants himself; but Peter may

²⁷² Sir F. Pollock and F. R. Maitland, *The History of English Law before the time of Edward I*, (2 vols., 2nd edn., Cambridge, 1898), vol 2, p. 480. Also see Charlotte A. Roberts, Mary E. Lewis, and Keith Manchester, *Past and present of leprosy: archaeological, historical, paleopathological and clinical approaches*, British Archaeological Reports International Series 1054 (Oxford, 2002).

²⁷³ Cownie, *Religious Patronage in Anglo-Norman England*, p. 158. Alternatively, Jamroziak suggests that later generations might reconfirm gifts but not feel any familial relationship to the religious house, see Jamroziak, 'Rievaulx Abbey Patrons', p. 60.

have felt a greater affinity based on his own family ties since his brother Thomas became a monk of the house of St John of Pontefract [no. 795].²⁷⁴ At the fourth generation both of the two sons of Eve and Peter, Hugh of Toulston and Rayner of Ackton, joined their mother and maternal grandfather as benefactors of Nostell Priory in the early 13th century [nos. 798, 1234, 1238]. The fifth generation, Beatrice daughter of Hugh of Toulston, had received significant land in *maritagium* at her marriage to Henry of Huntwick but no record of grants to Nostell Priory were recorded by her or her husband. Their son Robert son of Henry of Huntwick, living in the mid to late 13th century and now the sixth generation perhaps completes the circle for, just as his ancestor Hugh de Day, he gave his body for burial in the cemetery of the monastery of St Oswald accompanied by a grant all his land in Huntwick, the same township from which had granted land his ancestors [no. 1242].

A further thought: Corrodies

It is difficult to find the proper place to discuss corrodies as their nature is often categorised as a temporal rather than a spiritual contract: a contract not made by a benefactor seeking to care for his soul but as a commodity purchased for security, a special form of pension or annuity.²⁷⁵ The Priory must have provided a number of corrodies; some may have been for cash in advance settlement and some resulted from royal grants to servants or royal retainers, to be fulfilled by Nostell Priory. The latter were not usually advantageous for the Priory because the only relief from the burden

²⁷⁴ EYC III, no. 1602.

²⁷⁵ B. Harvey, *Living and Dying in England 1100-1540: The Monastic Experience* (Oxford, 1993; reprint, 2002), p. 180. For other comprehensive studies of corrodies see: P. H. Cullum, *Cremetts and Corrodies: Care of the Poor and Sick at St Leonard's Hospital in the Middle Ages*, Borthwick Paper, 79 (York, 1991); D. H. Williams, 'Tudor Cistercian Life: Corrodians and Residential Servants', *Citeaux* 34 (1983), 77-91, 284-310; Ian Keil, 'Corrodies of Glastonbury Abbey in the Later Middle Ages', *Proceedings Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* 108 (1964), 113-31; and of particular relevance to Yorkshire, Ricketts, 'Widows', 117-36.

would have been Nostell Priory's acquittance from payment of royal custom for all their corrodies, typically no land or compensation came with the royal corrody, only the obligation to provide it [nos. 27, 28]. On the other hand it is not surprising that the corrodies which were copied into the Cartulary were connected with grants or return of land: other types of corrodies negotiated for cash or resulting from royal grants would have appeared in the account books of the almoner or other obedientaries. The discussion of the corrodies at this juncture, in the context of benefactors but just before the discussion of the endowment [Chapter IV], is pertinent. Of the three corrodies copied into the Cartulary, in at least two of the cases the recipient, the corrodian, was also a benefactor of the Priory and in the third perhaps a servant or sub-tenant. At the same time, from the economic perspective, the Priory benefited from these corrodies because they provided the Priory an opportunity to change the tenure of land and exploit it directly.

The selection of Nostell Priory for a corrody suggests that the corrodian felt an affiliation for the Priory, or at least a familiarity with the standard of living and may have assumed some spiritual benefit from such a relationship. Like most corrodies that were arranged and negotiated between local benefactors and monastic houses, these three corrodies were probably advantageous to the Priory as well as for the recipient because in each case the Priory was able to return leased land to demesne land and the corrodian received an economically secure package of goods and services. They were not considered generally advantageous to the family of the corrodian who was thus disinherited from the land. Because of this affect on inheritable land corrodies required documented negotiations with those affected and many corrodies, such as one in the Nostell Priory Cartulary, included some recognition that the heirs and family of the

benefactor would have no recourse to the land nor the corrody.²⁷⁶ Harvey categorises corrodies as either standardised, that is based on what either a monk or a servant received, or selective which were more *ad hoc* arrangements and not as comprehensive.²⁷⁷ All of the Nostell Priory corrodies constituted the standard fare of the canon or a servant of a canon, less the delicacies or other pittances granted as a special treat to the canons, but the corrodies also included grants in kind [nos. 370, 799].

Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot met many of the common elements of a corrodian. She was a widow, probably at least over 40 years of age when she made this arrangement. Her agreement indicated she would receive daily food allowance of a canon and grants in kind: a specific dwelling with a garden and an allowance for her clothes. In exchange for the corrody she had returned an extensive amount of lands and tenements she had inherited from her father as part of her dower rights. Her agreement specified that at her death her heirs had no right to the corrody nor to the land she had granted. Based on the nature of the corrody, the amount of property and the higher status of the dwelling she requested it is safe to assume that she was from a middling family, below the status of a knight probably some level of gentry rather than free peasantry. Her family were benefactors of Nostell Priory as well.²⁷⁸ Unlike some corrody packages Juliana was not resident at the Priory and her daily allowance was probably collected weekly by a servant and conveyed the five or so miles to Swinton where the dwelling she specified was located. The corrody was probably to the economic benefit of the Priory as they were able to return leased land to demesne land.

²⁷⁶ Ricketts points out that this exercise of control by widows over their dower land is of particular significance as an expression of independence, see Ricketts, 'Widows', p. 120.

²⁷⁷ Harvey, *Living and Dying in England*, pp. 181-82. Keil found six grades of corrody at Glastonbury in 1322, see Keil, 'Corrodies', p. 113.

²⁷⁸ See the note preceding no. 363 for further information concerning her family.

The second corrodian is more of a mystery. Avice daughter of Bernard of Huntwick cannot be identified in any other document in the Cartulary other than that describing her corrody [nos. 49, 799]. In the final concord establishing this corrody she quitclaims twenty acres of land in Huntwick, very near the Priory precincts, which she had unsuccessfully claimed in a plea of *mort d'ancestor*. The corrody she received was the standard arrangement for the corrody of one servant and grants in kind of 4*d* annually for shoes. From this agreement the most one can suggest is she was either a widow or alone and was arranging for her own sustenance. She was of a lesser social status than Juliana because her corrody was less than that of a canon, and because she arranged for the allowance to be collected daily at the Priory she must have lived very near the Priory itself. It is quite likely that Avice, or her husband, was a free tenant of the Priory and her plea of *mort d'ancestor* may have been her effort to retain the land and the corrody was the result of negotiation with the Priory.²⁷⁹ It is possible, but less likely, she was herself a servant or the widow of a servant of the Priory and this arrangement her security in widowhood. This is unlikely because sixteen acres of land would suggest that she or her husband were exploiting the land probably with the help of servants or subtenants. The 'servant's corrody' would have been a ration of bread and ale, probably of lower quality than that of a canon's fare and perhaps leftovers from the canons' table.²⁸⁰ Avice's quitclaim of the land she held of the Priory was advantageous for the Priory which would have thus acquired the full rights of ownership for the land rather than the restricted rights of a landlord and, just as with Juliana Prudfot's land, Avice's land could be returned to Priory demesne use.

²⁷⁹ This type of exchange for real property is more fully explored in Harvey, *Living and Dying in England*, p. 192.

²⁸⁰ Harvey, *Living and Dying in England*, p. 182.

The third example of a corrody found in the Cartulary does not have the same 'look' as the two corrodies discussed above but it has the hallmarks of such. A significant amount of land was returned to the Priory in exchange for this package: the corrody was not a life-time grant but had a specific term and it would provide food and accommodation for the recipients. But unlike Avice and Juliana the corrodian was not a widower, not middle-aged and not looking for security at the end of a life, rather at the beginning. Alexander of Bramham, in July 1186 x July 1187, asked that the Priory take charge of his daughter Matilda, as a free woman, and retain his son in some good office for the next 12 years and provide for him as a free man [no. 557]. Alexander of Bramham had already portioned the remainder of his estates amongst his two older sons and this grant provided a secure situation for his younger children [see note preceding no. 578]. It is likely that Alexander's grant and arrangement with the Priory to care for his two children was made at his death. Although not specifically termed a corrody the result is perhaps the same, the two children would have been fed and housed, the land in question was four bovates held of the Priory and subinfeudated by Alexander to other tenants. Grant in kind could be loosely applied to the agreement that the Priory would provide the young son Simon work in '*aliquo ministerio domus sancti Oswaldi*' [no. 557]. The exchange was still advantageous to the Priory who received full ownership/custody of the land: although subinfeudated at least one layer of tenure was removed. The question it does not answer is how and where the daughter would be cared for and what trade the son would learn, probably details arranged verbally between Alexander and the prior.

All of the corrodies were negotiated as a social contract of economic importance to both parties. To relegate the corrody to the realm of only economic considerations ignores, at least in these three cases, that the corrodians probably felt some affection for the Priory. They could have alternatively sold the Priory their rights to the land and

taken their money elsewhere for a corrody. They chose the Priory for a place or symbol of security just as much as benefactors and descendants of benefactors did for their gifts.

Conclusion

The patrons and benefactors of Nostell Priory included kings, barons, royal *curiales* and knights and gentry of the honour of Pontefract. The foundation may have had political overtones at its creation but it was still a spiritual creation, a powerhouse of prayer and intervention. The charter confirming the foundation grants resembles a royal roll call of Yorkshire barons or their knights who owed their good fortune to the king's gift and as a result the benefactions were generous, albeit widely dispersed across the country. However, many of the benefactors were local knights who maintained their close connection with the Priory and many of their descendants were still evident as benefactors in the 14th century. The evidence by which the relationship between the legal patrons (de Laval, Maltravers and de Lacys) and the Priory can be judged is very slim. Although an argument from silence carries risk, it is probably safe to say that the paucity of donations and transactions by the de Lacys in the Cartulary indicates a lack of personal and spiritual identification with the Priory. But in the end the original foundation endowment was so generous that the Priory was able to begin with a comfortable income and the apparent lack of patronal interest did not appear to have adverse economic impact. Ultimately the Priory's strongest support came from the knights of Pontefract and their families. These were the people who granted land, negotiated the futures and inheritance of their children, requested and received confraternity and selected the Priory as their family burial place.

Chapter IV: Endowment

Introduction

This chapter will explore the spiritual and temporal endowment of Nostell Priory during the 12th and 13th centuries, as evidenced by the contents of the Cartulary. In the first instance the development of the temporal endowment is examined in the context of the location, management and economic value: where were the Priory's holdings, what was the nature of the income derived from these estates and how did the location, near or far from the Priory, affect the management of the endowment? Secondly, the spiritual endowment is identified and details provided of the churches, chapels, cells and subordinate chapels belonging to the Priory. The late 12th- and early 13th-century ecclesiastical and lay attitudes toward the parish church and the framework of governance of the spiritual care of souls in the parish underwent evolutionary changes that had a significant affect on the economic viability of Nostell Priory. Finally, as far as possible, a assessment is made of the relative ranking of Nostell Priory with other Augustinian houses in Yorkshire.²⁸¹

Temporal Endowment

Augustinian houses do not have a reputation for the agricultural dynamism of the Cistercian houses. The typical Augustinian house received its temporal income mostly from tithes and cash rents rather than the work solely of lay brothers and sale of

²⁸¹ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 109 suggested that assessed wealth for taxation, the physical size of the monastic precincts and the number of canons are the primary tools for meaningful comparison. Comparison of precincts and the number of canons were discussed in Chapter II but some additional analysis is provided here.

produce.²⁸² Analysis of the total wealth of 179 Augustinian houses assessed in 1291 indicates the income derived from temporalities comprised a little over sixty per cent of the total recorded wealth, with the remaining forty per cent of the income derived from spiritualities.²⁸³ The economic disadvantage of income from fee farm (rents) and other such long-term fixed financial agreements was that there was little opportunity to reconcile the amount received to the actual costs in periods of high inflation. Tithes on the other hand, based on a percentage of current value of the product, provided an income tied to the general cost of living.²⁸⁴ That is not to say that cash rents did not benefit the economic situation of the Augustinian house: rents were the most reasonable way to derive an income when you did not have the same Cistercian lay brother population to exploit the land held in demesne. For Augustinian houses the balance of land held in demesne versus cash rents must have been a knotty problem. There is little opportunity to determine what the religious house felt was the best economic strategy other than by studying where land was acquired and how it was managed.²⁸⁵ The strategy employed by Nostell Priory will be assessed by reviewing the chronological acquisition of land and its location and the methods chosen to manage the land: where were the temporal holdings, and were the lands held in demesne, managed as a grange, or did they simply provide cash rents?

²⁸² Augustinian houses did have lay brothers but the numbers in the North were seldom large. Ian Kershaw, *Bolton Priory: the Economy of a Northern Monastery 1286-1325* (Oxford, 1973), pp. 11-3, notes that in this period there was a convent of 12 to 17 canons at Bolton and between 2 and 5 lay brothers. See *Bolton Priory Comptus*, index entries under 'lay-brothers'. In 1381 there were 12 lay-brothers at 5 of the 15 Augustinian houses, Nostell Priory had none, see 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', pp. 149-50.

²⁸³ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 117.

²⁸⁴ For a general overview of this subject for the period 1291 to 1535 see Robert N. Swanson, 'Standards of Livings: Parochial Revenues in Pre-Reformation England', in Christopher Harper-Bill, (ed.), *Religious Belief and Ecclesiastical Careers in Late Medieval England*, Studies in the History of Medieval Religion 3 (Woodbridge, 1991), pp. 151-96.

²⁸⁵ A number of treatises on estate management from as early as the 13th century survive, some were copied and held by monastic houses, see Dorothea Oschinsky, 'Medieval Treatises on Estate Management', *Economic History Review* New Series 8, no. 3 (1956), 296-309.

A detailed chronological reconstruction of the acquisition of temporal endowment of Nostell Priory is not possible: few of the early charters/documents are dated; basic biographical information is not available on many donors; many transactions are datable to only very general, broad dates; and a few documents were vague as to location, value or even the nature of the transaction. The simplest method to determine chronological patterns in acquisition is to unravel the confirmation charters made by successive kings and identify new grants recorded within them.²⁸⁶ Thus we can trace grants of temporalities and the location of the lands from the early 12th century through to c.15th century in four main periods: (1) 1109 x January 1122 [B004]; (2) 1122 x February 1155 [B007]; (3) 1155 x 1280 [nos. 8-10, 71]; and the last period, (4) 1280 x 15th century, is based on the townships listed in the 15th century index [no. 1].

1109 – January 1122

Chapter II traced the origins of the Augustinian house at Nostell to the rule of Archbishop Thomas II of York (1109 x 1114). The foundation of any religious house, even one built on the site of a previous religious place, is a long time in the making; however, the acquisition of the land for the monastic precincts is the first step in the long road to establishment. The nucleus of the monastic precincts, a church and a cemetery, were recorded in an agreement reached in 1109 x 1114 between the monks of St John of Pontefract, the priest of the church of Featherstone and the clerks of St Oswald [no. 737].²⁸⁷ In the same time period two bovates of land nearby in Hardwick were granted by Robert (I) de Lacy with his tenant Ralph Gramaire and probably used

²⁸⁶ A similar effort was undertaken by T. Burrows but the document used for the royal confirmation of King Henry I was Farrer's charter in *EYC* 3, no. 1428: the charter is seriously flawed making Burrow's work problematic (see Chapter II). Burrows, 'Geography of Monastic Property', 79-86.

²⁸⁷ Although there are difficulties with this charter as copied into the Cartulary, Chapter II has hopefully resolved the concerns expressed in *EEA* 5, p. 19, no. 17 and *EYC* III, no. 1465.

to support the eremitic community [B004]. Robert (I) de Lacy also granted them a right to assart in the woods of St Oswald [no. 38]. A grant by Ascelin de Day of wood above the pool of St Oswald probably also expanded the early precinct [B004]. After the de Lacy family was banished to their Norman estates, c. 1114, King Henry I granted the 'wood around St Oswald' (which Robert de Lacy had originally given them the right to assart) and the king augmented the original two bovates in Hardwick with an additional four bovates [nos. 23, 38]. The canons began to build their church on this extra four bovates sometime between 19 October 1119 x 14 December 1124 [B009, no. 21]. Thus the initial eremitical precincts included the church, cemetery, the surrounding woods of St Oswald, including the wood above the fishpond, and four bovates of land, and the canons had relocated on to part of the new land by December 1124.

King Henry I's less tangible but still valuable gifts included the Priory's right to hold its possessions free of geld, pleas, customs, with sac and soc, toll and team, and infangthief and all free customs [nos. 21, 30]. King Henry I also granted Nostell Priory the same privileges granted to St Peter, York [B004, no. 1097]. He granted them a five-day fair during the feast of St Oswald, effectively 3-7 August [no. 42]. The grant of 12*d* daily from the king's farm of Yorkshire lasted until the dissolution [B004, no. 24]. Thus from the royal interest had come: land, permission to build a conventual church, special rights and liberties, exemption from tax and other secular monetary obligations, income from a fair, and a substantial secure royal income.

The land conveyed to the Priory in the foundation phase before 1122 indicates that the initial endowment was geographically dispersed throughout 64 vills in twelve counties from Bamburgh, Northumberland, in the north, to King's Langley in Hertfordshire in the south. It included land and rents in the East, North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire [B004]. The sheer geographical dispersal of the lands in this initial

period is staggering and should portend a wealthy, well-endowed house with a broad based support across the country. However, these geographically dispersed grants are actually superficial to the economic income from temporal wealth because the land was linked with parish churches that provided a fixed pension for as long as the church remained in their possession. Thus the extensive lands granted by the family of Attrop Hasteng in Warwickshire and Staffordshire were tied to the churches of Newbald Pacey, Chebsey, and Leamington Hastings [no. 853]. Likewise the grant made by Adeliza wife of Ralph of Cheddington and her family of lands in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire was tied to the income of the churches of Cheddington and King's Langley [no. 832]. The most economically important land would be that in Northumberland and in Yorkshire, but even some of that land was tied specifically to parish churches that initially provided only fixed pensions, although that situation would change as will be described in the section on the spiritual endowment.

Nostell Priory was situated in an area of sandstone hills and not well suited for arable exploitation nor even sheep farming. Fortunately, most of the land in the West Riding of Yorkshire which the Priory received in its foundation phase was probably tenanted and already producing an income which was transferred to the monastery. The initial land endowments, independent of parish affiliation, in the West Riding were within five to ten miles of the monastic precincts. Crofton, Warmfield, Featherstone, Wintersett and Hessle were within five miles of the monastic precincts, the land in Morley was ten miles to the west and the mill of Norton was ten miles to the east. Beyond the land near the monastic precincts were the lands in Batley thirty miles to the northwest, the mill of Saxton thirty miles to the northeast, and Great Houghton also twenty miles to the southeast and Bramham thirty miles to the north. The land granted in Kirk Hammerton was probably always meant to be managed by the cell at Tockwith

and both were forty-five miles to the north.²⁸⁸ The grants of land in Bamburgh, centred on the church of St Aidan and St Hardulf, was probably also intended to support the Priory through the management of the monastic cell.²⁸⁹

The foundation stage, although including land in a broad geographical spread, actually created a small nucleus around the monastic precincts, with similar endowments near the cells of Bamburgh and Tockwith. The land associated with churches, particularly those extra-Yorkshire, provided cash income in the form of fixed pensions and thus not further exploitable. The land which the clustered closest to the monastic precincts provided the greatest potential for economic exploitation.

1122 – 1155

The period between 1122 and 1155 was characterised by additional grants of land both in areas already within the footprint of the temporal endowment and in new areas in the more fertile area to the southeast of the Priory between the rivers Calder and Dearne and the Vale of York. Lands in the new areas of Charlston, Royston, Thurnscoe, Aldwick upon Dearne, Swinton, and Bamburgh undoubtedly brought an increase yield from arable lands and the rents, tithes or other associated agricultural income. The new areas of temporal lands were at a greater distance from the monastic precincts, generally between ten and twenty miles to the southeast along the fertile river valleys. There were minimal increases in temporal holdings in the last thirteen years of the reign of King Henry I, only expansion in nearby Charlston, Hessle and Royston. Also in this period there was a great number of gifts of parish churches and these will be discussed in the

²⁸⁸ The cell at Tockwith or Scokirk was established as a dependent cell and the cartulary has been printed, see 'Ct. Tockwith', 151-206. Also see Heale, *Cells*, pp. 39-48.

²⁸⁹ The cell at Bamburgh provided an economic centre for Nostell to manage its Northumberland estates although the gift of the advowson was problematical, see the discussion of the spiritual endowment which follows. See Bateson, *Hist. Northumb., The Parish of Bamburgh*, vol. 1, pp. 73-95. For a description of Bamburgh and its economic role, see Heale, *Cells*, pp. 24-25.

section on the spiritual endowment below. This period included a time of devastation during the struggle between Stephen and Matilda, following the death of King Henry I, and left visible traces in the charters of the Cartulary. A prime clue to the damage came from the Priory's own patron as seen in Henry (I) de Lacy's conciliatory charter to Prior Savard, confirming his restoration of land just as the Priory had held 'before the time of war', and his plea for forgiveness for the 'plunder he had carried way, their men he had captured and their land he had seized' [nos. 82, 83]. The mill in Saxton, held entirely by the Priory, was destroyed in the war [no. 107]. Other benefactors perhaps also felt the need to rectify damage caused or disagreements that grew out of the divided loyalties of the era [nos. 82, 987]. All was not a loss in the reign of King Stephen, however: the canons managed to acquire the king's confirmation of their St Oswald fair at Nostell [no. 11], his reconfirmation of all the grants of King Henry I [no. 12-13], including their churches in the south [no. 15] and a fair at their cell of Woodkirk in Morley [B006]. In fact most of the land increases occurred during the final, calmer years of the reign of King Stephen: additional land in Crofton [no. 220], Barnburgh (including another mill) [nos. 424, 433, 434], Thurnscoe [nos. 181, 183-87], Swinton [no. 352] and Bramham [no. 548, B007].

1155 – 1280

During the reign of King Henry II there was some expansion into new areas of the West Riding, including Pontefract and Chevet [no. 83] and Great Houghton [no. 158]. The confirmations of the Priory endowments by successive Kings Richard, John and Henry III show no new grants of land [nos. 8-10]. Although the royal chancery may have been petitioned to confirm the previous royal confirmation *verbatim*, it was usual to 'update' the record of possessions if any had been required since the last general confirmation. There were significant grants during the early years of the reign of King

Edward I up to his general confirmation dated 10 November 1280 [no. 71]. The Priory acquired land nearer to the monastic precincts in Huntwick [no. 795]. There were also grants of land a further distance from the Priory that included: Adwick upon Dearne [no. 490], Bramham [nos. 60, 592], Oglethorpe [no. 622], Oxenhope [nos. 271, 272], and finally Thornhurst and Holme in Owston [nos. 1080, 1081].

There are a number of charters which record the purchase of land by Nostell Priory which cannot be dated other than occurring before 1264, the latest date of Scribe A of the Cartulary [see Chapter V], and thus defy assignment to any particular phase. These purchases were primary small parcels which most likely augmented land already in the temporal endowment and were aimed at consolidation of territory. Purchases in Bramham were plentiful [nos. 1177, 622, 908], and in Wilsick in Stainton [nos. 336-44], as were purchases nearer to the monastic precinct or near to parish churches in Featherstone, Wragby, Thurnscoe, South Kirkby and in York [nos. 765, 186, 192, 133].

1280 and beyond

In the last quarter of the 13th century the Priory secured a mortmain licence from Edward I to purchase up to 10*m* of land [no. 73], and another licence in 1312 during the reign of King Edward II for the right to purchase up to 20*m* of lands and rents [no. 77].²⁹⁰ Beginning in the late 13th century the Priory purchased land throughout the West Riding creating a compact area of endowment within a 8-10 mile radius of the Priory and along a line from the Priory southeast to Tickhill [see Map IV-A which follows the section on temporal endowment]. Some of the land purchased must have augmented lands near to their parish churches. The largest purchase was in Crofton which included

²⁹⁰ A mortmain licence may also have been used to acquire land from tenants in order to return the land to demesne. It is not clear that Nostell used these licences for such purposes but it is possible, see T. A. M. Bishop, 'Monastic Demesnes and the Statute of Mortmain', *English Historical Review* 49, no. 194 (April, 1934), 303-306.

18 tofts, 15 bovates of land, 73 acres arable land, 15 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood and rents of 8s 2d [no. 445].

**Temporal Endowment: Methods of management: home farm, demesne manor,
grange**

T. A. M. Bishop's pioneering study of monastic granges in Yorkshire suggests three ways in which monasteries exploited and managed their land.²⁹¹ Lands near the immediate monastic precincts were treated as home farm and generally held in demesne probably for direct sustenance of the establishment. Secondly there were 'demesne manors' which generally were granted as an entire single large feudal holding with certain fiscal and judicial rights and responsibilities, often identified by a manorial court.²⁹² The final method used for land management, the grange or *grangia*, was land that was typically distant from the monastic precincts. Granges were found exclusively on monastic estates, however the term *grangia* could be loosely defined to represent both a tithe barn and a larger agricultural complex.²⁹³

Both Waites and Bishop suggest that the locations chosen for granges, particularly for Augustinian houses, were near populated areas because the grange needed to be near a parish church and the tithes collected in the parish.²⁹⁴ Although Cistercian granges might contain up to 200 acres of land, the Augustinian granges

²⁹¹ T. A. M. Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', *English Historical Review* 51, no. 202 (April, 1936), 193-215, p. 195. See also C. Platt, *The Monastic Grange in Medieval England: a Reassessment* (London, 1969); and R. A. Donkin, *The Cistercians: Studies in the Geography of Medieval England and Wales* (Toronto, 1978), especially pp. 51-67.

²⁹² Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', p. 200.

²⁹³ Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', p. 194.

²⁹⁴ Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', pp. 204, 206-207; Bryan Waites, 'The Monastic Grange as a Factor in the Settlement of North-East Yorkshire', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XL (1962), 627-56, especially p. 639.

consisted of a more compact one to two bovate tenement.²⁹⁵ The tithes of grain and other produce would need a collection point and the grange, whether a small operation of a tithe barn, or a larger agricultural unit, would by necessity be close to the parish churches appropriated to the religious house. It would also be located on major transportation routes for ease of access to the motherhouse, markets and near productive industry or arable land.

It has been assumed that land, regardless of how it was managed, a home farm, demesne manor or grange, typically was granted to Augustinian houses with tenants intact, and the land was either worked by a mix of villeins, lay brothers and hired labourers or was permanently alienated to freeholders who held in tenure of the monastery.²⁹⁶ The latter paid their rents for their inheritable land and paid tithes from their income to the Priory. Waites in his study of monastic granges in the northeast of Yorkshire found that the canons at Malton and Guisborough used hired workers and the canons 'made it their business to acquire tofts to house their workers', which he calls 'toft-labourers', who then constituted the workforce on monastic land.²⁹⁷ This term, 'toft-labourer', becomes a catch-all term for hired labourers or villein who might also be described as tenants in villeinage, *custumarii*, or tenants *ad voluntatem* and although the difference may not be decipherable they can be identified by their possession of a small toft and croft.²⁹⁸

²⁹⁵ Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', pp. 206-207. For further comparisons of monastic granges see: Waites, 'Monastic Granges NE Yorks', pp. 629-32; Bryan Waites, 'The Monastic Settlement of North-East Yorkshire', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XL (1962), 479-95. Cistercian granges differed from Augustinians, for comparison see: Burton, 'Estates of Rievaulx', 29-93, especially pp. 69-71; and *The Cartulary of Byland Abbey*, ed. Janet Burton, Surtees Society 208 (2004), pp. lxxvii-lxxix.

²⁹⁶ Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', pp. 201, 206.

²⁹⁷ Waites, 'Monastic Granges NE Yorks', p. 631.

²⁹⁸ This type of monastic labourer is described by Bishop who assumed that toft-holding tenants worked as hired labourers on monastic land and who also believed that eventually villeins were turned into toft-holding labourer. This idea was followed by Waites, who believed granges were worked by a combination of hired workers and villeins. See: Bishop, 'Monastic Granges in Yorkshire', pp. 206-207 and Waites, 'Monastic Granges NE Yorks', p. 631.

Serfs, unfree men or peasants held in villeinage leave few records of their presence on the landscape although some examples from Nostell Cartulary are provided below. These families were tied to the land and their labours would be an important aspect of demesne management. There are only a few mentions of serfs or *nativi* at Nostell Priory in the 13th century [nos. 285 293 508, 734, 894, 919, 1153, 1214]. These serfs paid merchet for the marriage of their children and tallage and other customs of villeinage [no. 825]. Unfortunately there are no supplementary records describing the tenants, status or their lands which are contemporary with the Cartulary. There does exist a 15th-century rental [1478] and whilst there were undoubtedly many changes in the intervening years, it gives some glimpse of the tenants and estate management.²⁹⁹

Based on these models of management of monastic temporal estates the estate model for Augustinian houses emerges. Home farms were found in the land nearest the monastic precincts and tenanted primarily by villeins or hired labourers and possibly lay brothers. Manor demesnes, which were granted intact with arable land or other productive industry, buildings, and perhaps major dwellings, may have mixed tenants (villeins and tenured). Granges are located in the same localities as appropriated churches at some distance from the monastic precincts and were either simply tithe barns or larger granges with buildings and tenanted mostly by villeins, hired labourers or lay brothers. In all cases villeins or hired labourers can be identified as tenants with small dwellings or cottages and small parcels of land for sustenance. Although we have no way of verifying how much Nostell depended upon local tenants or villeins for labour on large granges, perhaps the inference can be made that a preponderance of tenants with tofts is indicative of the large workforce needed to work a large grange or land in demesne. Contrarily a smaller number of tenants with tofts might imply a

²⁹⁹ 'Nostell Rental'.

simple tithe barn-type grange needing labour only for collection of tithes or management of the tithe barn. The demesne manor is much more difficult to distinguish, as discussed below.

Home farm

The initial foundation grants of Nostell Priory included land in the townships surrounding what became the monastic precincts. Those lands closest to the precincts would have been the most logical to be managed as a home farm, using the model above and the small vill or settlement of Foulby, Wragby parish, was only a mile or two from the monastic precincts. It is not possible to identify the exact value of the lands in Foulby; however, the land of 'St Oswald' in c. 1292 was valued at 9*li* and included 5 carucates of land worth 60*s*, rents assessed at 100*s* and *fructus gregum* or livestock valued at 20*s* [no. 463]. Foulby was probably included in the valuation under 'St Oswald'. In 1478 there were seventeen tenants each holding a single cottage with garden and one to four acres of land.³⁰⁰ At the dissolution Foulby was described as farmed land with tenants worth 9*li* 6*s* 11*d*.³⁰¹ Foulby also had a mill, a fish pool, and a resident brewer [nos. 785, 788, 790]. The proximity to the monastic precincts, the high number of cottagers or toft-labourers would fit the model described as a home farm.

Large granges

In c. 1292 the grange of Oakenshaw in Crofton, combined with the grange of Santingley, Winterset, were assessed, for land, rents and *fructus gregum* or livestock, at 10*li* 3*s* 4*d* [no. 463]. In as early as the mid-12th century a grange was described at

³⁰⁰ 'Nostell Rental', p. 113. The 15th-century manuscript of the 'Nostell Rental' is missing two folios that contained further information on Foulby: the description that survives indicated the tenements owned by the tenants was entirely cottages and small parcels of land suggesting they were toft-labourers.

³⁰¹ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 96.

Oakenshaw [no. 236]. In 1478 in Oakenshaw there were six tenured tenants and twenty-one toft-labourers: this fits into the model of a large grange provided above.³⁰² Santingley, in Wintersett township, probably was the collection point for the tithes of grain of Wintersett, Ryhill, Upper Hiendley and Havercroft, or within 5 miles of Santingley [no. 1087]. In 1478 Santingley had a mixture of four tenants at fee farm and eight toft-labourers.³⁰³ Santingley was described as a grange worth *16li 1s 4d* at the dissolution.³⁰⁴ There was also a mill, brewer, and fish pool that would have increased the income from the grange [nos. 248, 253, 255, 1091]. Two other large granges were mentioned in the Cartulary: Sherbarrow in South Kirkby and Kettlecroft in Bramham. In c.1292 the Priory held 2 carucates of land in South Kirkby worth 20s with further rents and *fructus gregum* or livestock valued at 24s, for a total assessment of 45s. Although not as high an income as the granges at Crofton and Wintersett, the grange at Sherbarrow would have been the collection and distribution centre for the tithes from the appropriated church of South Kirkby, which had been assessed at 40s in 1299 [no. 464]. The grange at Bramham was probably amongst the largest income units in the temporal endowment of Nostell Priory. In 1466 there were thirty-six toft-labourers, and small tenement holders which included the vicar and chaplain of Bramham and the miller of the watermills used for grain; there were six tenants holding land in tenure, including the same vicar and chaplain.³⁰⁵ The total value of Bramham at the dissolution, from rents, the manor, and tenants was assessed at *35li 19s 6d*.³⁰⁶

³⁰² 'Nostell Rental', pp. 114-17.

³⁰³ 'Nostell Rental', p. 114.

³⁰⁴ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 96.

³⁰⁵ 'Nostell Rental', pp. 130-31

³⁰⁶ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 96.

Tithe barns

The grange at Lindley, Huddersfield, was specifically intended as a tithe barn [no. 316]. There may have been a grange at Huntwick in c.1292 that had 20 acres of land in demense assessed at 6s 8d [no. 463]. There was a grange at Morley in 1251 x 1264 although there is insufficient information to determine the type of grange, but it could be part of the cell of Woodkirk as it mentions proximity to the house of the canons [no. 294]. There was a tithe barn in Gomersal, Batley parish, in 1466.³⁰⁷

Demesne manors

It is considerably more difficult to distinguish a large grange from a demesne manor. A manor is generally defined as an estate held by a lord and farmed by tenants who owed him rents and services, and whose relations with him were governed by his manorial court. The size of the holding, the number and type of tenants would resemble that of a large grange, the only unique characteristic would be the administration of a manorial court. There is one clear example of a demesne manor in the temporal holdings of Nostell Priory, that of Sulkholme, Nottinghamshire. Granted before 1122 it remained as part of the temporal endowment until the dissolution [B004]. Sulkholme was described in *Quo Warranto* investigations of 1274 x 1294 as a manor [no. 921]. In 1292 Sulkholme was assessed at 1m for a carucate of land, rents of 40s, *fructus gregum* assessed at 20s for a total value of 5*li* 13s 4d [no. 463]. In 1277 x 1291 reference is found the Cartulary to a Priory court held at Sulkhome and certain tenants were to attend the 2 sessions of the court, except for cases of writ of right [nos. 1287, 1291]. In 1478 it had six tenured tenants, fourteen tenants who held small parcels of lands, tenements and cottages and may have been toft-labourers, and six free tenants; the later included a free

³⁰⁷ 'Nostell Rental', p. 122

tenant of the water corn mill and the site of a manor house.³⁰⁸ At the dissolution it was also called a manor and assessed at $11\text{li } 3\text{s } 9\frac{1}{2}\text{d}$.³⁰⁹ There were a few instances where grants to Nostell Priory described the property as a 'manor'. The manor of Hessle was granted to Nostell before 1122 and it was valued at 1li at the dissolution [no. 29].³¹⁰ South Kirkby was described as a manor in 1309 but it is impossible to determine if Santingley the grange and South Kirkby the manor were separate entities: a fuller discussion of grange of Santingley was provided above [no. 152]. The prior in 1298 described Rothwell as a manor but there is no mention of manorial courts [no. 296]. In 1466 the demesne lands in Rothwell were held for the 'rectory manor' and the rents were $66\text{s } 8\text{d}$; the tenants, based on small rents and cottages with small parcels of land, were probably toft-labourers.³¹¹ The church of Rothwell had been granted to the Priory before 1122 and in 1299 was valued at $20\text{m } 5\text{d}$ [nos. 18, 81, 464, B004].

Manorial courts

Nostell had the right of *infangthief* and other customary jurisdiction over its own lands, and in 1205 a Priory court is found resolving disputes over land in Burton Fleming [no. 706]. In the first half of the 13th century the Priory held a manorial court to resolve disputes concerning land in Wragby which suggest the court would have been near or at the monastic precincts [nos. 757, 760, 762, 768]. In this latter case it is possible that the Priory held manorial courts for those lands and tenants which were part of the home farm.

³⁰⁸ 'Nostell Rental', pp. 116-17.

³⁰⁹ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 96.

³¹⁰ *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 96.

³¹¹ 'Nostell Rental', p. 125.

Temporal Endowment: Livestock, Mills, Grants in Kind

The Priory also received income from a variety of agricultural sources for which only brief mention can be found in the Cartulary. These sources were not tied directly to land, the main ingredient of the Cartulary, but were derived from the land: livestock, mills, and cash rents that came without title to the land.

Livestock

The Priory's temporal estate included livestock and there are indications they not only owned their own pasture land but they made special arrangements for summer pasture in as far west as Saddleworth, Rochdale parish, for many as 40 oxen or cows [no. 145, 478]. Oxenhope, also far to the west, provided new land for pastures [no. 280]. The Priory also arranged for pasture closer to Nostell at Thornhurst, Owston parish [no. 1074]. In the mid-13th century they pastured a small flock of 220 sheep in Cudworth [no. 476]. By the mid-14th century the Priory had considerable livestock holdings in Great Houghton, just to the southeast, consisting of at least twenty horses, twenty oxen/draught animals, ten steers, sixty cows, forty heifers, and a flock of 400 sheep [no. 544]. There were other indications that the Priory engaged in typical landlord arrangements with their tenants. In 1208 x 1237 a lease included relief owed to the Priory of either the best livestock or 15s of silver, at the choice of the canons [no. 1093]. From at least 1455 until as late as 1517 the Priory leased a bovate of land in Cold Hiendley with the relief due of a third part of the chattels and goods at the death of the tenant [nos. 496-99].

Cash rents/grants in kind

Grants from benefactors also included cash rents from land. The earliest cash rents in the 12th century were primarily from the royal or baronial classes: King David of Scotland [no. 812], King Henry I [no. 26], William (III) earl Warenne [B011], Nigel d'Aubigny [no. 978], Roger (I) de Mowbray [no. 981]. The majority of gifts of cash rents were in the 13th century and from the knightly or middling landholders. Grants in kind included not only pasture rights and access but also rights for assarting [nos. 38, 103, 183, 199 and others], brushwood for fences [nos. 167, 478], permission for gathering and drying in turbaries [no. 163], fish garths [no. 343], pannage and free *parcagium* [no. 824]. One of the more interesting food rents received is from the de Mowbray family. In 1115 x 1129 Nigel d'Aubigny granted land, assart and 15s of annual rents [no. 978]. In 1135 x 1148 his son Roger (I) de Mowbray increased the food rents to 30s annually and added 8 sesters of malt and a 1000 eels [no. 981]. In 1263 the food rents were abandoned but the annual 30s rents were continued [no. 988].

Mills

Another source of income, which benefited the Priory, was from mills. The earliest endowment of the Priory included the grant of mills at Norton, Ashby Puerorum, Lincolnshire [no. 43, B004], Saltford, Warwickshire [no. 54], Saxton [no. 107, B004], and possibly the mill in Bramham [no. 548]. In some instances the Priory would be granted not the mill but right to multure [no. 43], the liberty to mill their tithes [no. 1296], or the tithes of milling [no. 908].³¹² Other grants gave rights similar to parish tenants [no. 421], cash rents from the mill [no. 930], and in the case of the mill of

³¹² 'Nostell Rental', p. 135.

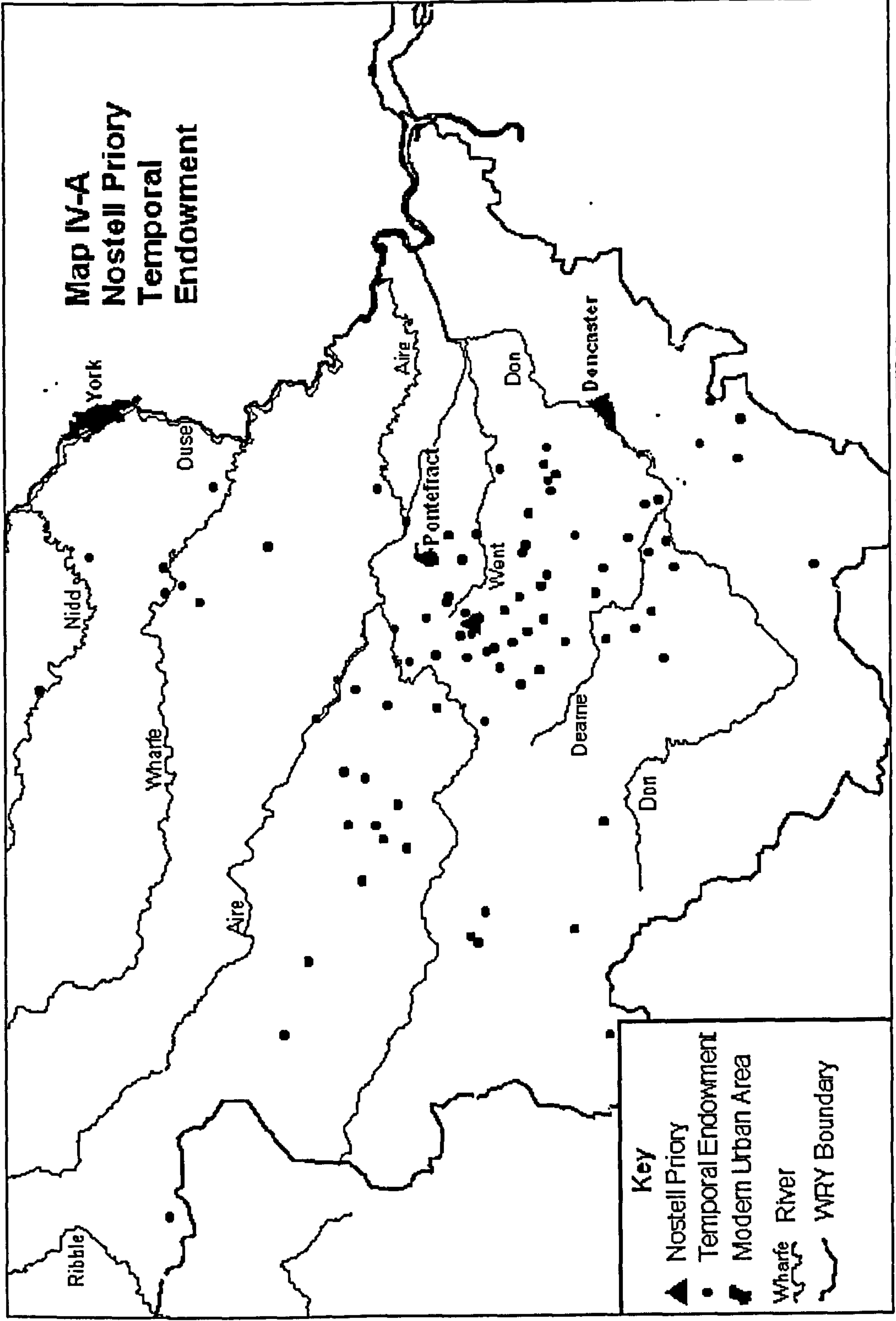
Harlington it included the miller and his family [no. 417]. There are only a few instances where it is clear that the mill is a water mill, a horse mill or a wind mill; a millpool was described at Winterset [no. 1091] and a watermill at Sulholme, Nottinghamshire, and Bramham; a horse mill was described at South Kirkby in the 15th century.³¹³ There is no mention of windmills in the temporal endowment of Nostell Priory, although there were windmills in the Wakefield and Pontefract area in the late 12th and early 13th centuries.³¹⁴

Conclusion

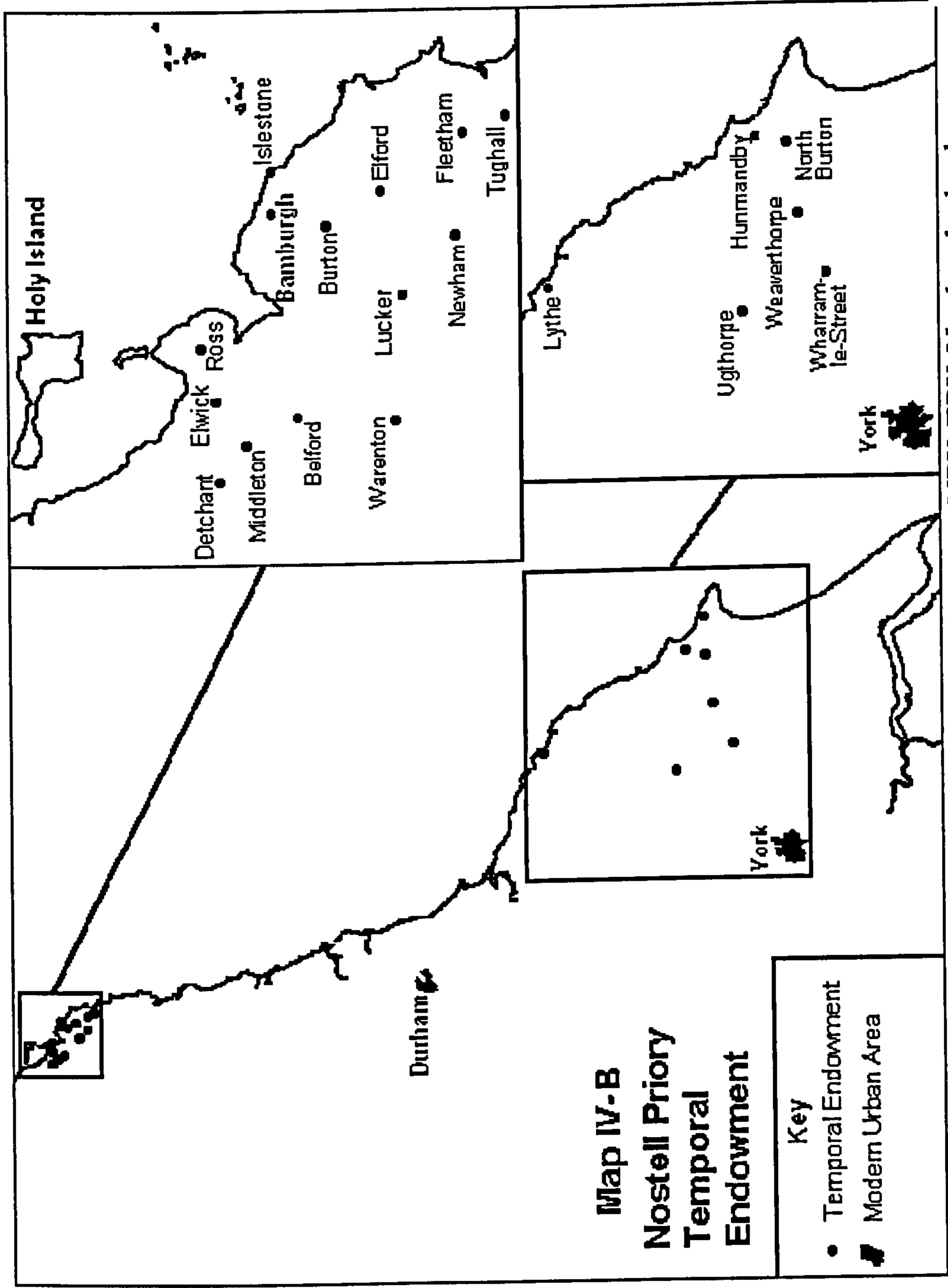
The temporal endowment of Nostell Priory was primarily land and their management of that land probably centred on land rents, demesne farming, and the need to collect tithes in their appropriated churches. Cash rents were not inflation proof but would provide a dependable income. Gifts in kind were for the necessities of life and would have been welcome safety nets in times when cash was not available.

³¹³ 'Nostell Rental', pp. 117, 119, 130.

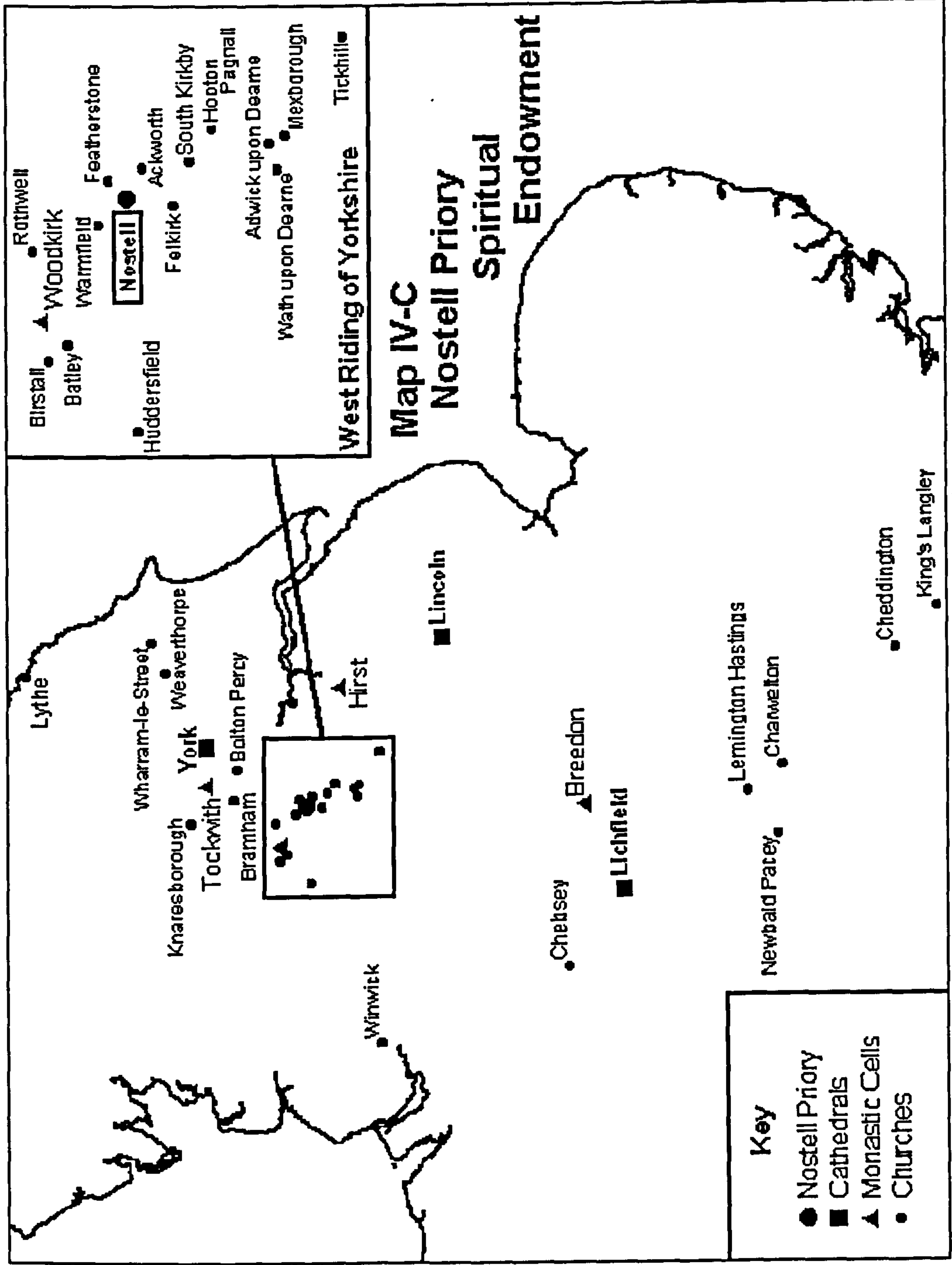
³¹⁴ Richard Holt, *The Mills of Medieval England* (Oxford, 1988), p. 31.



MAP IV-A: Nostell Priory Temporal Endowment WRY



MAP IV-B: Nostell Priory Temporal Endowment, NRY, ERY, Northumberland



MAP IV-C: Nostell Priory Spiritual Endowment

Spiritual Endowment

Spiritualities: Monastic Dependencies or Cells

Nostell Priory possessed five cells: Bamburgh, Northumberland; Breedon, Leicestershire; Hirst, Axholme, Lincolnshire; and Tockwith and Woodkirk in Yorkshire. Each probably had a different status and relationship with the mother house of Nostell.³¹⁵ The cartularies and history of two of the cells, Breedon and Tockwith, have been discussed in the edited works of the cartularies and will be only briefly treated.³¹⁶ All of the cells shared the local parish church, with the probable exception of Hirst, and it is possible that the movement of canons between the Priory and the cells was fairly constant. In July 1310 the prior was given licence to allow his canons to stay in dependent cells for more than a year but whether that was a change to a historical pattern or a convenience of the time is not clear.³¹⁷

Bamburgh

The church of Bamburgh was granted to Nostell Priory by King Henry I in 19 October 1119 x 26 November 1120 [no. 40]. The grant was to take affect after the death of Algar the priest but in fact there was a steady stream of royal annuitants, which delayed the Priory's enjoyment of the possession of the church and the establishment of the

³¹⁵ For a full discussion of the relationships between monastic dependent cells or priories and their mother houses see Heale, *Cells*.

³¹⁶ 'Ct. Breedon'; 'Ct. Tockwith', pp. 151-206, although the discussions of Nostell Priory should be revised in view of recent scholarship.

³¹⁷ *The Register of William Greenfield Lord Archbishop of York 1306-1315 part ii*, ed. William Brown and A. Hamilton Thompson, Surtees Society 149 (1934), no. 889.

cell.³¹⁸ After the death of Algar the priest in c.1171³¹⁹, King Henry II informed Hugh du Puiset, bishop of Durham, that the Priory was granted the church *in proprios usus* but only after the death of his clerk Hugh Murdac. Murdac retained the church and the endowment until the time of King John [nos. 19, 891]. On 11 November 1204 King John directed the bishop of Durham to admit John son of Roger Bigot as rector and Peter des Roches as vicar.³²⁰ In the autumn of 1215 King John confirmed the church to the Priory probably just as he succeeded in appointing his next annuitant [no. 44]. This royal annuitant was Stephen de Fossa Nova, cardinal-priest, and he did not relinquish the church to Nostell Priory until 1221 x 1222 and even then he encumbered the Priory with an annuity for his lifetime of £100 and following his death a perpetual pension of 50*m* to the convent of St Sixtus, Rome.³²¹ In May 1228 King Henry III confirmed the church as the endowment of Nostell Priory, but only after the death of his clerk Luke the chaplain [no. 1314]. At this point the Priory sent representatives to Rome who acquired the statement by Stephen de Fossa Nova recounting his relinquishment of the patronage into the hands of Pope Honorius III who had granted it *ad proprios usus* to Nostell Priory [no. 1302]; and indeed on 5 September 1221 Archbishop Walter de Gray had inducted the prior and convent into corporal possession of the church based on a papal mandate of Pope Honorius III of 14 May 1220 [no. 528]. The fact that King Henry III's clerk Luke was elected archbishop of Dublin around 13 December 1228 and was consecrated after May 1230 may have somewhat mitigated the crisis. King Edward

³¹⁸ The *Gesta* records that the third prior of Nostell, Geoffrey, died at Bamburgh and was buried at the 'old place' at Nostell. *Gesta* also provides dates for Geoffrey's rule that are very problematical. In any event his presence at Bamburgh cannot be used to signify the presence of a cell as he may well have been in Bamburgh for a number of reasons. See: Leeds, WYAS, NP C1/1/1 Nostell Priory Act Book, p. 89; Knowles, Brooke, and London, *Heads I*, p. 283; Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 61.

³¹⁹ Bateson, *Hist. Northumb. 1*, p. 75n.

³²⁰ Bateson, *Hist. Northumb. 1*, vol. 1, p. 76 citing *Patent Rolls of 6 John*, m. 6.

³²¹ Bateson, *Hist. Northumb. 1*, vol. 1, p. 79.

I also claimed the advowson of the church of Bamburgh and on 14 May 1293 the itinerant justices at Newcastle adjudged the advowson of the church of Bamburgh to the Priory [no. 975].

The fight was certainly worth the effort as the church of Bamburgh was estimated in the 1292 tax evaluation to be worth 400*li*.³²² There was a fire before 1294 that destroyed the charters and goods of the canons [no. 1311]. But it was nothing compared to the devastation of the north by the Scots beginning in 1296; by 1299 the church was valued as only worth 230*li* 9*s* 4*d* and the tithe valued at 23*li* 11*d* [no. 464]. By 1300 the church had been destroyed and the land upon which their tithes were based was devastated [no. 1322].

The Priory was given the tithes of the vills of Tuggal [Tughall] and Newham, Northumberland, but an agreement concerning these tithes in January 1497 forced the Priory to pay an annual rent of 100*s* to the abbey of St Mary of Alnwick [no. 809]. In the early to mid-13th century the Priory granted numerous licences for chapels who were subject to the mother church of Bamburgh: Newstead [no. 909], Outchester [no. 910], Belford [no. 911], Tuggal [no. 912], Newham [no. 913], and Middleton [no. 915].³²³ During the plague of 1349 the Priory licensed the vills in the chapelry of Belford, Northumberland, to establish a cemetery although still requiring burial fees to the church of Bamburgh, but relieving the parishioners of the long trip to the church of Bamburgh. [no. 890]. Map IV-B (preceding this section) provides locations of the chapels and associated temporal endowment near Bamburgh.

It is likely the cell at Bamburgh was not established until the resolution of the gift of the church. Having finally received the church for their own use in 1220 x 1221

³²² Bateson, *Hist. Northumb. 1*, vol. 1, p. 85.

³²³ For a discussion of the lay motivation for establishing chapels in the 15th century, see Nicholas Orme, 'Church and Chapel in Medieval England', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* Sixth Series 6 (1996), 75-102.

the Priory turned its attention to the matter of tithes and reasserted their rights [nos. 908, 911]. The church of Bamburgh was a long distance from Nostell Priory and they maintained a presence in the church of St Aidan and St Oswald near the castle with one canon usually designated the 'master of Bamburgh' or the 'proctor'. The canons at Bamburgh were probably considered as an administrative unit to preserve and oversee Nostell's assets in the North rather than a Priory.³²⁴ But additional enclaves may have existed as in 1244 there was a chapel at Luker, Northumberland which had two canons and two men [probably servants or serfs] who were granted land and communal rights for their subsistence [no. 895]. The number of canons varied, in 1371 there were 2, in 1381 probably only one canon and in 1534 there were four.³²⁵ The canons may have shared the parish church, with a conventual choir and crypt and the remainder of the church parochial.³²⁶ The cell at Bamburgh was probably dissolved with Nostell on 20 November 1539.³²⁷

Breedon, Leicestershire

Robert (I) Ferrers granted to Nostell Priory the church of Breedon, dedicated to St Hardulf, in 19 October 1119 x 1 January 1123; the gift was confirmed by King Henry I and by Bishop Robert Bloet of Lincoln [nos. 932, 935, 936]. In 1138 x 1159 either Robert (I) Ferrers or his son Robert (II) Ferrers endowed the church with lands, the tithes of Newbold and Diseworth (Leicestershire), and conveyed two chapels (Staunton Harold and Worthington) to Nostell Priory and to the church of St Mary and St Hardulf of Breedon on the Hill [no. 926]. In 1158 x 1196 Nostell granted Richard

³²⁴ Heale, *Cells*, p. 25.

³²⁵ 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', p. 136; Heale, *Cells*, p. 297.

³²⁶ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, p. 145; Heale, *Cells*, p. 304.

³²⁷ Heale, *Cells*, p. 312.

son of Harold of Leake a licence for a chapel at Staunton Harold with a chaplain provided from the mother church of St Hardulf, Breedon [no. 937, B018].

The patronage of the cell transferred to Robert of Tateshall but the circumstances and the time period are not clear. There must have been some disagreement concerning the election of the prior of Breedon resolved by an agreement between Nostell Priory and Walter son of Robert of Tateshall in the early 13th century. The agreement established that Nostell Priory would present two canons from the cell at Breedon to William or his heir and as patron he would select one to be the Prior of Breedon. Failing a suitable choice from the canons of Breedon, Nostell would present two candidates chosen from their own house [no. 938]. In September 1245 the prior and canons presented Walter Stokes, to Robert of Tateshall, knight, who as patron presented him to the bishop of Lincoln for institution as prior [no. 941].³²⁸ The situation had changed by the 15th century, perhaps through escheat, and in July 1450 the prior and convent of Nostell presented to King Henry VI as duke of Lancaster and patron, one of their canons, William York, for institution as the prior of Breedon [no. 942]. John Emley was presented to the Priory of Breedon on the death of J. Hyndrewell (d. 26 August 1495) [no. 943]. The cell was well endowed by local landholders.³²⁹

The population at Breedon was probably never more than five canons and more often three: a prior and 5 religious at foundation, 5 canons c. 1220, 3 brothers in 1377, and 3 in 1441.³³⁰ Breedon shared the parish church of Breedon on the Hill.³³¹ The cell at Breedon ceased in 12 January 1539 when it was leased.³³²

³²⁸ Smith and London, *Heads II*, p. 345.

³²⁹ Although there are charters for Breedon in the Nostell Cartulary a number of relevant folios are missing and the Breedon Cartulary provides a fuller collection, see 'Ct. Breedon'.

³³⁰ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, p. 149; *Clerical poll-taxes of the diocese of Lincoln, 1377-1381*, ed. A. K. McHardy, Lincoln Record Society 81 (1992), no. 373; Heale, *Cells*, p. 297.

Hirst, Axholme, Lincolnshire

The cell of 'St Mary' Hirst in the Isle of Axholme was founded by Nigel d'Aubigny, probably for a single hermit. There is no indication that a church formed part of the endowment.³³³ D'Aubigny granted the 'monastery of Hirst' into the hands of the prior of St Oswald suggesting the gift was made after Nostell was founded as an Augustinian house in 1120 although it could be earlier: Nigel d'Aubigny received the Isle of Axholme before May 1108 [no. 978].³³⁴ Additional grants were made by his son Roger (I) de Mowbray in 1138 x 1154 [nos. 979-86, 988]. These grants were not reflected in the royal confirmations to Nostell Priory [B004, B007, nos. 8-10, 71]. The grants were primarily food rents, access to common pasture and pannage and the endowment was later commuted to cash rents [no. 985]. Roger de Mowbray granted six bovates of land in 1135 x 1148 [no. 986]. The Cartulary records four different canons of Nostell residing at Hirst over a 45-year span, from Ralph in 1121 x 1148 through to Osbert Silvain in December 1148 x December 1166 [nos. 978, 982-84, 986]. Roger (II) de Mowbray confirmed the grant of rents in April 1263 [no. 988].

Hirst remained a small cell of one or two and in 1472 there was one canon residing.³³⁵ The cell at Hirst was still in operation in 1535 but no evidence about its

³³¹ Heale, *Cells*, p. 304. There were five men (a vicar and at least two chaplains) named at the church of Breedon in the 1377 clerical poll-tax in Lincoln, in addition to the three canons (brothers) of the cell, see *Clerical poll-tax*, nos. 222, 373.

³³² Heale, *Cells*, p. 310.

³³³ Nothing remains of the precincts of the cell of Hirst, there is a brick Georgian house now standing on the site, see Nikolaus Pevsner, John Harris, and revised by Nicholas Antram, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2 edn., London, 1964; reprint, 2001), p. 141.

³³⁴ See Chapter II for the relevance of these dates and no. 737. For Nigel d'Aubigny see *Chtrs. Mowbray*, p. xxi.

³³⁵ Heale, *Cells*, pp. 7, 299.

dissolution is known and it may have been surrendered with Nostell on 20 November 1539.³³⁶

Scokirk/Tockwith

The chapel of All Saints in Scokirk [Skewkirk] in the township of Tockwith, Bilton parish, was granted to Nostell Priory by William de Arches and Geoffrey Fitz Payn before 7 January 1122 [B004, B005]. A 16th-century cartulary (Tockwith Cartulary) provides many documents which were lost from the Nostell Cartulary: of the seventy documents in the Tockwith Cartulary, twenty-eight are repeated in the Nostell Cartulary.³³⁷ The cell was probably founded with one to two canons and none were enrolled on the clerical poll tax of 1381 although it is possible the tax was paid with Nostell.³³⁸ The cell at Scokirk/Tockwith ceased when it was leased in January 1539.³³⁹

Woodkirk

There was a church in the wood of Morley dedicated to St Mary at the Domesday Survey which was in the king's hands whilst the rest of Morley belonged to Ilbert (I) de Lacy.³⁴⁰ William (II) earl Warenne received the manor of Wakefield (including the parish of Woodkirk) after the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 and held in chief of the king.³⁴¹ It is not clear if William (II) earl Warenne granted the church to Nostell Priory or only confirmed, as overlord, the grants by Ralph de Insula [de Lisle] and his son

³³⁶ Heale, *Cells*, p. 312.

³³⁷ 'Ct. Tockwith', pp. 151-206.

³³⁸ Heale, *Cells*, p. 299; 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', p. 129.

³³⁹ Heale, *Cells*, p. 310.

³⁴⁰ *Early Yorkshire Charters Vol. VIII The Honour of Warenne*, ed. C. T. Clay, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Extra Series VI (1949), p. 185; William Page, (ed.), *A History of Yorkshire*, Victoria History of the Counties of England (3 vols. London, 1912; reprint, 1974), vol. 3, p. 294.

³⁴¹ *EYC VIII*, p. 178.

William.³⁴² However, in a charter by William (III) earl Warenne he describes his father William (II) earl Warenne's grant as having been to the church and the canons there and consisting of the site of the church, a grove between two streams, lands and mills; c.1138 William (III) earl Warenne himself granted to the church and the canons living there 20s from his rents in West Ardsley. Ralph de Insula [de Lisle] and his son granted 12 acres of land and 4 bovates to the *capella* at Woodkirk *per manum Turstini archiepiscopi*, a grant which can be dated before January 1122 [B004, B011].

The confirmations by Kings Henry I and Henry II and Thurstan archbishop of York do not mention canons residing at Woodkirk and the foundation of the cell is routinely given as before 1135.³⁴³ The date for the residence of canons can thus be suggested as 1122 x 1147: as early as King Henry I's confirmation during the time of William (II) earl Warenne (1121 x 1138) and certainly by the time of William (III) earl Warenne (1138 x 1147). It is difficult to separate the church from the cell, perhaps because there was little actual separation: it is possible that the cell of canons and the parish shared the use of the church and the canons served at the parish altar as well as kept the choir as their monastic chapel. In the late 12th century (April 1196 x January 1199) there was mention of a grant to Walter of Headly, rector and the canons of Woodkirk [no. 320]. There was a 'warden' of the church there in the late 12th x early 13th century [no. 281] and a prior in June x July 1202.³⁴⁴ Nicholas was the prior of Woodkirk in the 13th century, before 1230 [no. 353]. In July 1286 one of the canons of Saint Oswald [Nostell Priory] was licensed to hear confession of the parishioners of the

³⁴² Heale, *Cells*, p. 291n.

³⁴³ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, pp. 144, 180.

³⁴⁴ *Pedes Finium Ebor, Regnante Johanne, A.D. MCXCIX-A.D. MCCXIV*, ed. W. Brown, Surtees Society 94 (1897), p. 16.

church of Woodkirk.³⁴⁵ In the Valuation of Norwich in 1254 the church was valued at 13*l* [no. 465]. In 1299 the spiritualities of Woodkirk were valued at 10*l* [no. 464].³⁴⁶ In 1320 there were two canons residing at Woodkirk.³⁴⁷ No secular incumbent of Woodkirk was listed in the 1381 poll tax enrolment for the deanery of Pontefract.³⁴⁸ At the dissolution of Nostell Priory the late prior of Woodkirk, Robert Holden, then resident at Nostell was granted a pension of 12*l*.³⁴⁹

Spiritualities: Parish Churches

The bedrock of the spiritual endowments of Nostell Priory were the parish churches that were granted to the Priory in its foundation phase in the early 12th century.³⁵⁰ The initial endowment included seventeen Yorkshire parish churches and a moiety of an eighteenth; seven parish churches outside the borders of Yorkshire and Northumberland swelled the endowment to a total of over twenty parish churches [Map IV-C preceding this section].³⁵¹ The spiritual and temporal endowments that accompanied these churches were not static nor were they necessarily similar. This section will compare benefits that Nostell Priory enjoyed from the appropriation of these parish churches. The Yorkshire churches, with the benefit of the archiepiscopal registers and *acta* of the 12th and 13th centuries, provide an opportunity to study the

³⁴⁵ *The Register of John le Romeyn, Lord Archbishop of York, 1286-1296*, ed. William Brown, Surtees Society 123 (1913), pp. 53-54.

³⁴⁶ 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381'.

³⁴⁷ Page, *VCH Yorks*, vol. 3, p. 233.

³⁴⁸ 'Clerical Poll Tax Enrolments 1377-1381', p. 130.

³⁴⁹ Cross and Vickers, *Monks, Friars & Nuns*, p. 332.

³⁵⁰ For a comparison of Yorkshire houses and their endowment of parish churches see Janet Burton, 'Monasteries and Parish Churches in Eleventh- and Twelfth-Century Yorkshire', *Northern History* XXIII (1987), 39-50.

³⁵¹ These numbers include the parish churches associated with the monastic cells.

churches and their appropriations with a clear view of the changes as they occurred and will be the basis for detailed discussion.³⁵² The Cartulary affords a glimpse of the economic value of the spiritual endowment in an incomplete listing of the tax assessments in c.1254 and 1299 and forms a part of the assessment that follows [nos. 463-65].

The following section contains details of the parish churches that were in the patronage of Nostell Priory in the 12th and 13th centuries. The Yorkshire parish churches provide the greatest level of detail for two reasons: the Cartulary contains an abundance of evidence recording the changes of status and appropriations, and where gaps occur the York archiepiscopal registers and earlier *acta* generally fill in gaps. Nostell Priory's initial spiritual endowment, not including the prebendal churches, numbered twenty-four and a moiety: by the mid-13th century that number had been reduced to fifteen churches. The loss of churches resulted from ineffective grants, renegotiated grants, or diocesan action. In the process of ordaining perpetual vicarages in parish churches in Nostell's patronage, Archbishop Walter de Gray also reserved and re-appropriated the churches of Weaverthorpe, Bolton Percy and the moiety of the church of Mexborough, no doubt as a price for the new arrangement. Nostell Priory gained the advowson of Birstall in 1300 by pleading poverty.³⁵³

The churches of the Bramham prebend (Bramham, Lythe, Wharram-le-Street) have been treated as a separate category.

³⁵² Reform of pastoral affairs, particularly the appropriations of churches, was of particular interest to the church. See for example the work of Bishop Hugh of Lincoln in ensuring provision for vicarages in parish churches appropriated to monasteries: *The Acta of Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln 1209-1235*, ed. David M. Smith, Lincoln Record Society 88 (2000), pp. 35-8. Also see examples in *English Episcopal Acta I: Lincoln 1067-1185*, ed. David M. Smith (British Academy, 1980), and particularly in *English Episcopal Acta IV: Lincoln 1186-1206*, ed. David M. Smith (British Academy, 1986).

³⁵³ Poverty was a common reason for appropriation of churches to monasteries, see Colvin, *White Canons*, p. 281. For a study of lay involvement in these reforms see John Howe, 'The Nobility's Reform of the Medieval Church', *American Historical Review* 93, no. 2 (April, 1988), 317-339, particularly p. 338. For a closer look at the benefactors and the donation of advowsons, including benefactors of Nostell Priory, see J. E. Newman, 'Greater and Lesser Landowners and Parochial Patronage: Yorkshire in the Thirteenth Century', *English Historical Review* 92, no. 363 (April, 1977), 280-308.

Spiritual Endowment: Yorkshire Parish Churches

Ackworth

Hugh de Laval granted to Nostell Priory the church of Ackworth before January 1122 [nos. 29, 81, B004]. Archbishop Thurstan confirmed the grant but Archbishop Roger Pont L' Évêque did not, suggesting that by 22 November 1181 the Priory did not hold the advowson of this church [nos. 513, 514, 517]. Paradoxically, the church is still mentioned in the gift of Nostell in royal confirmations received from Kings Henry II, Richard I, John and finally Henry III, the last dated 16 June 1228 [B007, nos. 8-10]. The church does not appear in the Cartulary copy of the Valuation of Norwich in 1254 [no. 465], nor is the church listed in the general confirmation of King Edward I dated 10 November 1280 [no. 71]. The church does not appear in the 1299 summary of taxation in the Cartulary for the archdeaconry of York [no. 464]. There are no institutions to this benefice recorded in the 13th-century archiepiscopal registers but in 1302 Henry (II) de Lacy was acting as patron and presented an incumbent for institution.³⁵⁴ It is possible that at some point the de Lacys either successfully challenged Laval's original grant or else came to some sort of accommodation with Nostell over this church.

Adwick upon Dearne

Swein son of Ailric granted the church of Adwick upon Dearne to Nostell Priory before January 1122 [nos. 31, 81, 101, 102, B004]. In 1187 the descendants of the donor, the co-heiresses Amabel and Matilda with their husbands, confirmed the grant of the church to Nostell Priory thus resolving a dispute over the right of presentation to the

³⁵⁴ *The Register of Thomas of Corbridge, Lord archbishop of York, 1300-1304, part i*, ed. W. Brown, Surtees Society 138 (1925), p. 68.

church [nos. 104-106, 488]. On 12 November 1222 Archbishop Walter de Gray appropriated the church to Nostell Priory, the patrons, *ad opus fabricae ecclesie sue* and the Priory was to ensure it was served by suitable ministers [no. 522]. It is likely that the Priory received all the tithes of the church and presented a chaplain for care of souls in the parish. In 1291 the church was assessed at 4*l*: however there was no return for the church in 1535.³⁵⁵ Robert of Rainborough unsuccessfully disputed the Priory's right of presentation at Easter 1307 [no. 487].

Batley

Hugh de Laval granted the church of Batley to Nostell Priory before January 1122 [nos. 31, 81, B004]. By 11 March 1252 a perpetual vicarage had been ordained in the church. When Peter of Dewsbury, chaplain, was instituted into the vicarage the vicarage endowment was described to include: the altarage and tithes of sheaves of Scalecroft, Howley and Finsdale Plant [Morley], with the hay tithes of the whole parish and the vicar was to bear the episcopal and archidiaconal customs. The prior and convent, as rectors of the church, were to provide a suitable dwelling place [no. 530]. In the Valuation of Norwich c. 1254 the church was assessed at 30*m* [no. 465]. In 1299 the assessment of the church was 15*m*, the tithes were assessed at 20*s* and the assessment of the vicarage was 10*m* [no. 464]. Few of the incumbents are recorded: Peter of Dewsbury as above [no. 530];³⁵⁶ William of Aberford was instituted on 27 July 1316,³⁵⁷ and Richard of Normanton occurred as vicar from as early as 4 October 1361 until 22 March 1390 [nos. 177-79, 485]. In the early 13th century the Priory granted a licence for a private

³⁵⁵ *The Register of William Greenfield Lord Archbishop of York 1306-1315 part III*, ed. William Brown and A. Hamilton Thompson, Surtees Society 151 (1936).

³⁵⁶ *The Register or Rolls of Walter Gray, Lord Archbishop of York*, ed. James Raine jr, Surtees Society 56 (1872), p. 112.

³⁵⁷ *The Register of William Greenfield Lord Archbishop of York 1306-1315 part V*, ed. W. Brown and A. Hamilton Thompson, Surtees Society 153 (1940), no. 2803.

chapel dedicated to St Nicholas in Morley with a stipendiary chaplain to celebrate divine service daily: probably to sustain the chapel, the grant of the founder included a toft and croft in Morley and a serf with his issue [nos. 285, 293, 295]. The grant of tithes of the vill of Churwell in the parish of Batley was contested by the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, York, and the vicar of the parish of Leeds, claiming the tithe against Nostell Priory. The matter was resolved by papal judges delegate in an agreement in 1233 x 1236 [no. 1029]. In February 1236 the abbot and monks of Marmoutier, the mother house of Holy Trinity, York, again disputed the parish boundaries but the papal judges delegate upheld the original decision [no. 301].

Birstall

Robert son of Ralph de Tylli, patron, granted the advowson of the church of Birstall to Nostell Priory in May 1286, although the licence to appropriate the church had been acquired from King Edward I in February 1274 [nos. 68, 76]. Robert de Tylli also granted to Nostell Priory and to the church a toft and croft in Gomersal in augmentation of the church [nos. 1016, 1018]. The rectory was held by William of Pickering as late as January 1301 [no. 1324]. William of Pickering first occurred as archdeacon of Nottingham on 28 September 1287 and had an indult dated 2 August 1290 for two other benefices to be collated to him, one of which was probably Birstall.³⁵⁸ Archbishop Thomas Corbridge appropriated the church to Nostell Priory in September 1300 and the Dean and Chapter concurred [nos. 1322, 1323]. The church was to be served by a vicar collated by the archbishop and the tithes and altarage were

³⁵⁸ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 26; B. Jones, (ed.), *John le Neve Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1300-1541: Northern Province*, vol. VI (Institute of Historical Research, 1963), p. 6. William de Pickering was elected Dean of York on 11 September and died 7 April 1312.

worth 35*m*. The appropriation of the church was to ease the financial burdens which Nostell Priory had suffered with the loss of Bamburgh and the expenses of hospitality during King Edward I's war with the Scots. The appropriation was not without a price, the Priory was to pay William Pickering a pension of 80*m* a year at his resignation of the rectory and the Priory was to pay 10*m* for the augmentation of the service of St Mary at her altar in the crypt of York Minster [no. 1323]. Moreover, the archbishop and his successors obtained the right of collation.

Bolton Percy

Picot de Percy, a Domesday tenant of William de Percy, granted to Nostell Priory the church of Bolton Percy before January 1122 [nos. 18-19, B001-B004]. On 22 February 1218 a descendant of Picot de Percy, Robert (II) de Percy (d. 1226 x 1229) quitclaimed his right to the advowson of the church, probably having entered an unsuccessful plea of *darrein presentment* [no. 52]. There are no records in the Cartulary that would explain the arrangements for the church endowment; it was probably an ancient rectory whereby Nostell Priory, as the patron, received a pension from the rector/priest, the arrangement that existed in 1247.³⁵⁹ On 18 May 1248 Archbishop Walter de Gray reserved the advowson of the church of Bolton Percy to the see of York [no. 536]. On 22 November 1248 the archbishop collated the church to Ralph Brito, clerk, the prior and convent having transferred to the see of York their right of patronage.³⁶⁰

Featherstone

Hugh de Laval granted the church of Featherstone to Nostell Priory 1123 x 25 April 1124 after negotiating an agreement between the Cluniac monastery of St John,

³⁵⁹ *Reg. Walter Gray*, pp. 205-206.

³⁶⁰ *Reg. Walter Gray*, p. 104.

Pontefract, and Nostell Priory [nos. 29, 81, B010]. The monastery of St John, Pontefract, had agreed earlier (1109 x 1114) that the 'clerks of St Oswald' could have for their own use a chapel and a cemetery, with no obligations to the church of Featherstone. The subsequent grant of the advowson of the church would mean that the Priory held the parish where its monastic precincts were built. The mother house of St John's of Pontefract, La Charité, confirmed the agreement [no. 118]. William son of Amfrey of Featherstone, with his brother, confirmed the grant of the church to St Oswald in 1154 x 1180 [no. 739]. A perpetual vicarage had been ordained in the church by the last half of the 12th century; the vicarage was endowed with at least a toft and 6 acres of land in Featherstone [no. 1215]. In the late 12th century there were two chapels associated with the church, the first at Whitwood, which was granted by Nostell Priory for the exclusive use of the monks of St John, Pontefract, as it was near their grange [no. 740]. The second chantry chapel at Purston Jaglin was licensed by the Priory to William (I) son of Robert Preston in the last half of the 12th century [no. 722]. Not only was the chapel of Purston Jaglin sufficiently well endowed to sustain a chaplain and a deacon, but William (I) son of Robert Preston also granted land and pasturage to Nostell Priory for this privilege. On 29 January 1271 the church of Featherstone was awarded the tithes of all coal dug within the limits of the parish of Featherstone [no. 1216].

Felkirk

The church of Felkirk was also known as Hodroyd or Hoderoyd. Swein son of Ailric granted the church to Nostell Priory before January 1122 [no. 31, B004]. Archbishop Roger de Pont L' Évêque granted that when the church was vacant the Priory could convert the church and *'fructus et omnes obventiones et possessiones . . . in proprios usus'* [no. 516]. The incumbent may have been Richard son of Moses Hodroyd who granted to

Nostell Priory from the church of Felkirk the tithes of Wintersett and Ryhill, including oblations, mortuary dues, and tithes of grain of Upper Hiendley, Havercroft and certain demesne lands [no. 1087]. On 22 April 1220 Archbishop Walter de Gray confirmed the church *in proprios usus* to Nostell Priory '*cum capellis, terris et decimis*' although it is not clear if this was the total endowment, spiritual and temporal [no. 521]. By 1252 Archbishop Walter de Gray had ordained a perpetual vicarage in the church when he instituted Thomas of Dalton at the presentation of the prior and convent. The vicar was to have the altarage, tithes of sheaves of Cold Hiendley, the tithes of hay of the parish and he was to bear the episcopal and archidiaconal customs. The Priory was to provide a suitable dwelling [no. 531]. John of Bosington, chaplain, was presented in 1249 x 1255 and the arrangement of the endowment was the same [no. 1092]. A disagreement with the rector of the church of Silkstone concerning the tithes of the vill of Brierley in the parish of Felkirk was resolved initially on 2 February 1226 but re-negotiated in 1317 [no. 507].³⁶¹ In 1254 the church was assessed 20*m* [no. 465]. In 1299 the church was assessed 14*m*, the tithes 18*s* 8*d* and the vicarage assessed 10*m* [no. 464]. In 1211 x 1225 a descendant of the original donor confirmed the grant of the church to Nostell Priory [no. 104].³⁶²

Hooton Pagnell

The church of Hooton Pagnell was granted to Nostell Priory in the mid x late 12th century by William Paynel [no. 159]. This grant probably never took effect. Ralph Paynel, grandfather of the William Paynel, granted this church to Holy Trinity Priory,

³⁶¹ A. Hamilton Thompson and C. T. Clay, (eds.), *Fasti Parochiales Vol. 2*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series CVII (1943), p. 59; A. Hamilton Thompson, 'The Chapel of St Mary and the Holy Angels, otherwise known as St Sepulchre's Chapel at York', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XXXVI (1944-45), 63-77, 214-48, especially pp. 64, 71.

³⁶² For a list of incumbents see Thompson and Clay, *Fasti Parochiales 2*, pp. 110-14.

York, when he refounded and renewed the endowments in 1089.³⁶³ The gift was confirmed by both King Henry I and by Alexander Paynel, father of this grantor William.³⁶⁴ A further complication to this gift is that William Paynel granted this same church to Archbishop Roger de Pont L'Évêque as part of the foundation of the chapel of St Mary and the Holy Angels in York Minster by 1177 x 1181, although Holy Trinity Priory may have retained an interest in the church.³⁶⁵ Finally, this grant to Nostell appears neither in any subsequent royal confirmations nor in the confirmation that William Paynel himself issues [no. 158].

Huddersfield

Hugh de Laval granted the church of Huddersfield to Nostell Priory before January 1122 [nos. 31, 81, B004]. Archbishop Geoffrey of York instituted a vicarage in the church in the late 12th century (1191 x 1194), when he canonically instituted Michael of Wakefield, chaplain, into the corporal possession of the vicarage [no. 1318]. The ordination ordered that the vicar received all oblations and altarage but the Priory was to retain tithes of sheaves, hay and vegetables; the Priory was to provide a suitable dwelling place. It was later reported that during the rule of King John (1199-1216) a previous parson, 'Gilbert', had alienated land belonging to the church of Huddersfield for which the prior sued for its return in October 1251 [no. 61]. On 22 April 1220 Archbishop Walter de Gray confirmed the church *in proprios usus* to Nostell Priory '*cum capellis, terris et decimis*' [no. 521]. The endowment did in fact change in 1242 when

³⁶³ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, p. 82.

³⁶⁴ A. Hamilton Thompson and C. T. Clay (eds.), *Fasti Parochiales Vol 1*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series LXXXV (1933), p. 142.

³⁶⁵ Thompson and Clay, *Fasti Parochiales 1*, p. 143; *English Episcopal Acta 20: York 1154-1181*, ed. M. Lovatt (British Academy, 2000), no. 129.

Archbishop Walter de Gray ordered the admission of Robert Talebot as vicar of Huddersfield, approved that the Priory could maintain the church *in proprios usus* and approved the annual pension of 8*m* 4*s* [nos. 311, 312]. In the last half of the 13th century the Priory received a toft where the convent was to build a grange for keeping the tithes of Lindley and Quarmby, Huddersfield parish. The right to the tithes from the vill of Bradley was the subject of a disagreement with Fountains Abbey in 1244 [no. 313]. The church was assessed 20*m* in 1254 and 14*m* 3*d* and a half penny in 1299 [nos. 464, 465].

Knaresborough

King Henry I granted this church to Nostell Priory before January 1122 [no. 37, B004]. The Stuteville family had held Knaresborough of the king until c. 5 August 1205 when Nicholas (I) entered a 10,000*m* fine for his inheritance that was never paid and Knaresborough remained in the king's hands.³⁶⁶ As was the case in the church of Bamburgh, King John confirmed the church to Nostell Priory, saving the lifetime interest of one of his retinue, Alexander of Dorset, a gift confirmed by King Henry III [nos. 9-10]. Alexander of Dorset held a lifetime interest in the church of Knaresborough from 1208 and the prebend of Ulleskelf, [York] from 20 January 1216 until May or June 1226.³⁶⁷ In May of 1233, presumably after the death or departure of Alexander of Dorset, clerk, Nicholas (II) de Stuteville had presented Peter de Rivallis to the church, a presentation the king allowed to stand in spite of the fact that the manor of Knaresborough remained in royal hands.³⁶⁸ In October 1233 probably partly to resolve the intrusion of Peter de Rivallis an agreement was concluded whereby Nicholas

³⁶⁶ *Early Yorkshire Charters Vol. IX The Stuteville Fee*, ed. C. T. Clay, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Extra Series VII (1952), pp. 13-14.

³⁶⁷ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 102.

³⁶⁸ *EYC IX*, p. 20.

(II) de Stuteville recognized the church was in the gift of the prior and convent of Nostell and that the advowson of the church was added to the endowment of Bichill in York Minster [no. 1011]. On the death or departure of Peter de Rivallis, the church of Knaresborough became part of the endowment of the prebend (now known as the prebend of Knaresborough).³⁶⁹

Mexborough

Swein son of Ailric had granted to Nostell Priory a moiety of the church of Mexborough before January 1122 [nos. 101, 102, B004]. In 1211 x 1225 a descendant of Swein son of Ailric, Roger de Montebegon, confirmed his ancestor's grant [no. 104]. The arrangement of the endowment is unclear: however by 1248 x 1249 the Priory had probably received a pension from the church's incumbent.³⁷⁰ On 18 May 1249 Archbishop Walter de Gray reserved the moiety of the church of Mexborough to the archdeaconry of York and the prior and convent transferred their patronage to the archdeacon and his successors [no. 536]. The other moiety was in the gift of the prior and convent of Monk Bretton but in 1262 was consolidated with the archdeacon's moiety, and the whole church was annexed to the archdeaconry.³⁷¹

Rothwell

Hugh de Laval granted the church of Rothwell to Nostell Priory before 1122 [nos. 18, 81, B004]. The earliest recorded institution to the church was made by Archbishop Geoffrey of York in August 1191 x 1196 [nos. 519, 520]: Henry the clerk of

³⁶⁹ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 82.

³⁷⁰ *Reg. Walter Gray*, pp. 205-206.

³⁷¹ C. T. Clay, (ed.), *York Minster Fasti: Being notes on the dignitaries, archdeacons and prebendaries in the Church of York prior to the year 1307*, 2 vols., Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series CXXIII, CXXIV (1958-9), vol. 1, pp. 57-58, no. 10.

Nottingham, son of Henry the doctor of Nottingham was instituted by the archbishop and his official inducted him into the corporal possession of the church. A further rector John occurred between 1208 x 1237 [no. 1021]. Archbishop Walter de Gray instituted William of Blundel as rector of the church on 4 August 1242, on the presentation of the prior and convent as patrons [no. 527]. The Priory received a pension from the church even after 18 May 1248 when the same archbishop ordained a vicarage [no. 536]. The vicar was to have the altarage and one priest as a colleague [*socius sacerdos*], bear the customs of the church and receive a dwelling provided by the Priory; the Priory was to retain the tithes of hay and vegetables and all land of the church. On 1 July 1253 Roger of Warwick, priest, was instituted into the vicarage of Rothwell on the presentation of William of Blundel, rector, with the assent of the prior and convent; the vicar was to have all the altarage with the hay tithe of the whole parish, save that land held in the demesne of the church and he was to bear the episcopal and archidiaconal customs and was granted a dwelling.³⁷² This latter arrangement suggests that the Priory may have received a pension from the rector of the church.

In 1270 tithes for land which the chapel of St Clement of Pontefract Castle owed to the church of Rothwell was resolved by men living in the parish of Rothwell under the guidance of the steward of Alice de Lacy, widow of Edmund de Lacy [no. 317]. The same Alice de Lacy had a chapel at her dwelling in Rothwell in September 1290 which she held as her dower and supported two chaplains celebrating divine services with the permission of her son Henry (II) de Lacy.³⁷³ The responsibility for the maintenance of the fabric of the church was the topic of a suit in the court of York between the Priory and Nicholas del Green, the vicar of Rothwell, in July 1376.

³⁷² *Reg. Walter Gray*, p. 117.

³⁷³ *Yorkshire Inquisitions Vol. II*, ed. W. Brown, Yorkshire Archaeology Society, Record Series XXIII (1914), p. 115.

Nicholas was held to be responsible for the repair and maintenance of both the chancel and the choir of the church, and not the Priory [nos. 922, 923].³⁷⁴

South Kirkby

Hugh de Laval granted the church of South Kirkby to Nostell Priory before 1122 [nos. 31, 81, B004]. The episcopal confirmations of this grant were not consistent: it was confirmed by Archbishop Thurstan [no. 514] but not by Archbishop Roger de Pont l'Évêque in his document issued 1164 x November 1181 [no. 517]. It was however confirmed by Robert (II) de Lacy as early as 1177 x 1193 [no. 85]. The confusion cannot be explained. The church was the object of a series of documents, some contemporary and some retrospective, whereby Archbishop Geoffrey of York granted the church to Simon de Apulia, then chancellor of York, and Simon was instituted into corporal possession by the same archbishop, with the promise that the church would return to the Priory on Simon's death [nos. 127-31]. The church was in the hands of Simon de Apulia from c. 1189 until possibly 1214 when he became bishop of Exeter. In 1217 x April 1220 Archbishop Walter de Gray granted a pension of 20*m* to be paid to the Priory at the hand of Robert of Cornwall, rector, and his successors [no. 529]. Subsequent incumbents included Robert of Oxford who was instituted November 1215 x February 1219 [no. 132]. The endowment arrangements changed first in June 1230 when Henry, the chaplain (probably Henry of Oxford mentioned below) was instituted into the perpetual vicarage in the church of South Kirkby and was to receive the altarage, the hay tithes from Hampsall Stubbes, half the tithe from certain land in Little Hampole, a third part of the tithes of the demesne of the constable of Chester in South Elmsall with a messuage and the services of a clerk. The Priory was to retain the tithes

³⁷⁴ See also A. Hamilton Thompson, *Notes on the History of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rothwell* (Leeds, 1930).

of wool and lamb from the nuns of Hampole and the same from the demesne of the monks of Monk Bretton at Wrangbrook and the tithes of hay and mills throughout the parish, except those granted to the vicar.³⁷⁵ This arrangement was confirmed in May 1248 when Archbishop Walter de Gray ordained a vicarage in the church, the vicar was to have one priest as his colleague [*socius sacerdos*] and the vicar would receive the same as had been granted to Henry of Oxford [no. 526].

In April 1253 Archbishop Walter de Gray, at the presentation of Robert of Oxford as rector and with the assent of the prior and convent as patrons, instituted Peter of Oxford, clerk, and caused him to be inducted into corporal possession of the church of South Kirkby. Peter was to receive the altarage, the tithes of sheaves of grain of the vill of Stubbs, a third part of the tithes of sheaves of grain of Edmund de Lacy (constable of Chester) in South Elmsall and part of the tithes of sheaves of grain and hay from Little Hampole and a toft; the difference in tithes between that described for Robert of Oxford and that for Peter of Oxford gives a fair idea of the internal parish endowment arrangements by which Peter was granted his incumbency by Robert [no. 526].³⁷⁶ Two unusual events occurred at the church of South Kirkby that cannot be further explained by the information available. On 16 February 1217 a mandate was issued by Pope Honorius III to the archbishop of York claiming that the archbishop's men had despoiled the Priory of the church of South Kirkby [and Tickhill], had broken the cross and cast the host on the ground, had beaten some of the canons, excommunicated the prior and canons, had absolved the clerks, vicars and others from their fealty to the Priory and from paying their pensions; the mandate bears the inscription 'cancelled' and the Cartulary contains nothing that would further explain the

³⁷⁵ *Reg. Walter Gray*, p. 35.

³⁷⁶ For a list of incumbents see Thompson and Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, pp. 1-5.

event.³⁷⁷ The second instance is described in a report issued probably in the 13th century, certainly before 1264, by R. Talbot, Official of the [archdeacon of the] West Riding who, believing the church to be vacant, had gone to take the church into his possession and found the canons of St Oswald in full possession and when they had proven their rights of possession the official absolved them from his sentence of excommunication [no. 135]. In November 1268 the church was valued at 40*m*.³⁷⁸

Tickhill

Roger (II) de Bully granted the church of Tickhill to Prior Adelulf of Nostell in the presence of King Henry I in 1120 x 1 December 1123 [no. 39]. Roger (I) de Bully, father of the donor, was a Domesday holder of the honour of Tickhill.³⁷⁹ Very little is known of the family of Bully in England and it has been alleged that Roger (II) died in 1102 before his father, but the grant of the church supports Chibnall's assertion that Roger (II) was briefly seised of his father's lands in the early 12th century.³⁸⁰ The confirmation by King Henry I, issued in 1128 x 1129, confirmed Roger's gift as '*ecclesiam de castello de Tykehill*' [no. 39]. One of Archbishop Thurstan's confirmation describes the church in the same way [no. 513] but in a separate and slightly altered confirmation by the archbishop the description changes to '*ecclesiam de Tikehill cum capella sua de Staintona*' and the gift described as from the king [no. 514]. The confirmation by Archbishop Roger de Pont L'Évêque describes the gift as the church of the ville of Tickhill with its chapel of Stainton (*ecclesi[a] . . . de villa de Tykehill cum capella sua de Staintona*) [no.

³⁷⁷ *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland Vol 1 1198-1304*, ed. William H. Bliss (PRO, 1893), p. 44.

³⁷⁸ *The Register of Walter Giffard, Lord Archbishop of York, 1266-1279*, ed. William Brown, Surtees Society 109 (1904), p. 28.

³⁷⁹ Page, *VCH Yorks*, vol. 2, pp. 30, 32, 40.

³⁸⁰ Marjorie Chibnall, 'Robert of Bellême and the castle of Tickhill', in *Droit privé et institutions régionales. Etudes historiques offertes à Jean Yver* (Paris, 1976), p. 153.

517]. Both of the contemporary royal confirmations, made by King Henry I and King Henry II, make no mention of the church of the castle of Tickhill [B004, B007]. The issue becomes most noticeable and confusing when studying the writs of *darrein presentment* brought by descendants of Roger de Bully for the church of Tickhill, as related to the chapel in the castle of Tickhill [nos. 328-31, 1033-36]. Evidence from the Cartulary suggests the Priory held the advowson of a church near the castle of Tickhill, in the vill of that name and a chapel not too distant in Stainton, but not the chapel of the castle.³⁸¹

In 1164 x November 1181 Archbishop Roger de Pont L' Évêque instituted Nicholas, the chaplain, on the presentation of the prior and convent, and specified an annual pension for the Priory of 4*m* [no. 515]. In the late 12th x early 13th centuries the pension was increased to 12*m* when Archbishop Geoffrey of York instituted Jordan de Mattersey, chaplain, into the church of Tickhill but the archbishop further stipulated that at the death of Jordan de Mattersey the church should revert to Nostell Priory *ad proprios usus* [nos. 518, 540, 1030]. This change in the endowment would have given the Priory direct benefit. However, the change in the endowment may not have occurred in this manner. In November 1215 x February 1219 Archbishop Walter de Gray admitted Elias de Bernard, as rector, into the church of Tickhill, on the presentation of the true patrons, the prior and convent of Nostell [no. 132]. The endowment arrangements were clarified in 1217 x 9 April 1220, when the archbishop granted a pension of 15*m* to be paid by Elias Bernard to Nostell Priory [no. 529]. In February 1239 Archbishop Walter de Gray collated the church to Edmund le Breton, a pluralist, and although no arrangements are recorded, it is likely that the pension of 15*m* was continued [no.

³⁸¹ The same opinion is presented in *The Cartulary of Bhyth Priory*, ed. R. T. Timson, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts JP 17 (1973), p. cxviii.

525].³⁸² The major change to the endowment arrangements occurred on 18 May 1248 when Archbishop Walter de Gray ordained a vicarage in the church of Tickhill and replaced the pension with the following division of the endowment: the vicar was to have one priest to assist him [*sacerdos*] as well as a deacon and a subdeacon, all of the altarage (to include all obventions, tithes and revenues associated with the church including tithes of sheaves of wheat, hay, vegetables of church lands) and he should be provided with a dwelling: the Priory was to retain the tithes of hay and sheaves from the demesne lands [no. 536]. On 15 May 1273 Archbishop Walter Giffard instituted Simon de Sumerdby as vicar, on the presentation of the canons of St Oswald [nos. 1031, 1032]. In 1254 the church was assessed at 50 [*l*] *m* [no. 465]. In 1299 the church was assessed at 40*m*, the tithes at 54*s* 4*d* and the vicarage at 30*m* [no. 464]. On 18 June 1302 Walter de Garton, perpetual vicar of Tickhill, entered into an agreement with Nostell Priory, witnessed by Archbishop Corbridge, that the vicar was to receive the tithes of hemp and flax from the parish and the Priory was to receive all other tithes [no. 1325].

Chapel of Stainton [Tickhill]

The chapel of Stainton was included as part of the endowment of the church of Tickhill since at least the time of Archbishop Thurstan's confirmation and its fate followed that of the church of Tickhill [no. 514]. The chapel rendered 3*s* annually to the mother church of Tickhill from at least the late 12th century [no. 518]. Hugh de Stainton had challenged the dependency of the chapel of Stainton in May 1200 and the prior of Nostell triumphed by his provision of not only royal and archiepiscopal documents but also a charter by Hugh de Stainton himself confirming the right of Nostell Priory to the

³⁸² *Reg. Walter Gray*, p. 84.

chapel of Stainton. Hugh's charter does not survive in the Cartulary.³⁸³ In 1218 Ralph Grimston contested the advowson of the chapel; however the Priory's right of patronage to the chapel of Stainton and the chapel's subordination to the church of Tickhill was confirmed [no. 331]. On 18 May 1248 Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, ordered that the chapel of Stainton had rights of baptism and burial on account of the distance from the mother church of Tickhill and the vicar was to have the altarage and income from lands belonging to the church for his maintenance [no. 536].³⁸⁴ The chapel does not appear as a separate entity in the assessments of 1254 and 1299 and must have been included in the church of Tickhill [nos. 464, 465].

Warmfield

Gerbod son of Aldeline granted to Nostell Priory the church of Warmfield, from the fee of St Peter [York Minster] and with the consent of Archbishop Thurstan before 1121 x 1129 [nos. 81, 513, 514]. It is likely the church was an ancient rectory at the time of its donation and the incumbent rector would have provided a pension to the Priory as patron. In 1161 x November 1181 Archbishop Roger de Pont L' Évêque granted that when the church was vacant the Priory could convert *fructus et omnes obventiones et possessiones . . . in proprios usus* [no. 516]. The Priory continued to enjoy the total endowment of the church in the early 13th century: on 22 April 1220 Archbishop Walter de Gray confirmed the church to the Priory *in proprios usus* with all chapels, lands and tithes [no. 521]. The endowment changed as of 11 March 1252 when the same archbishop ordained a vicarage in the church and instituted Robert of Warmfield, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Nostell [no. 532]. The vicarage was to

³⁸³ Thompson and Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 75.

³⁸⁴ *Reg. Walter Gray*, p. 207. For a record of the vicars of the chapel of Stainton see Thompson and Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, pp. 73-76.

constitute the altarage, the tithes of the watermill of Warmfield, tithes of hay and half the tithes of sheaves of Warmfield, Kirkthrope and Heath Bruer and bear the burden of episcopal and archidiaconal customs. The Priory was to provide a dwelling and presumably received the remaining endowment. In 1254 the church was assessed at 13*m* [no. 465]. In 1299 the church was assessed at 7*m*, the tithes at 9*s* and the vicarage at 7*m* [no. 464].

Weaverthorpe

William and Herbert Fitz-Herbert [the former later to be known as St William of York] granted to Nostell Priory the church of Weaverthorpe, in the fee of St Peter [York Minster], before 1129 [nos. 18, 513, 514, B015].³⁸⁵ The earliest rector recorded in the Cartulary was Walter of Weaverthorpe in October 1154 x September 1162 and he was canonically instituted into the church of Weaverthorpe, saving the old pension to Nostell Priory [nos. 1001, 1002]. When his son Peter was instituted by the convent c. 1215, Peter swore to provide the old pension then described as 15*m* [no. 1004]. Peter also tried to revoke the gift of the advowson c.1219 but c.1224 the Priory seems to have made good their right.³⁸⁶ In December 1229 and in July 1244 the old pension was cited as due to Nostell Priory: however, in 1240 x 1244 the pension was described as 10*l* [nos. 1003, 1006, 1007]. On 18 May 1248 Archbishop Walter de Gray appropriated the church of Weaverthorpe, with its chapel of Helperthorpe, to the common fund of the canons of York Minster [no. 536].

³⁸⁵ For a list of rectors and vicars see N.A.H. Lawrance (ed.), *Fasti Parochiales Vol. 5*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series CXLIII (1985), pp. 57-60.

³⁸⁶ Lawrance, *Fasti Parochiales 5*, p. 57.

Spiritual Endowment: Other Parish Churches (outside Yorkshire)

Winwick, Lancashire

Stephen count of Mortain, later King Stephen, and Roger de Limsey, probably a royal chaplain,³⁸⁷ granted to Nostell Priory the chapel of St Oswald in Makersfeld, commonly called Winwick, Lancashire (Coventry & Lichfield diocese) before January 1122 [B004]. Nostell Priory's right to the advowson church was secured with the confirmation made by King Henry II in 1161 x 1162 [no. 35]. The prior was expected as the holder of a benefice to make obedience to the relevant diocesan bishop and he must have delayed in this discharge of duties because the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Geoffrey Muschamp (1198-1208), ordered his clerks to distrain the pensions and customs owed to the prior for the parish of Winwick [no. 856]. The financial loss would have been significant; the parish was valued at 160*m* in 1254 and the annual pension at 16*l* [no. 465]. The payment of the pension was a recurring problem [nos. 147, 888, 889]. The parish had at least one subordinate chapel, at 'Rochedene' [unidentified], Lancashire and the founder swore the chapel would not damage the rights of the mother church [no. 1292, 1293].

Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire

Attrop (I) of Hasteng granted to Nostell Priory the church of Leamington Hastings (diocese of Coventry & Lichfield) before January 1122 [no. 853, B004]. The church was appropriated as an ancient rectory and Nostell Priory received an ancient pension of 10*l* from the church as late as 1498 [no. 852]. Just as at Winwick in 1198 x 1208, the Priory was distrained of its pension until it made the appropriate obedience to the

³⁸⁷ K. S. B. Keats-Rohan, *Domesday Descendants: a Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066-1166*, vol. II Pipe Rolls to *Cartae Baronum* (2002), p. 549.

bishop for the benefice held at Leamington Hastings [no. 856]. In c.1254 the advowson was valued at 100*m* and the pension was 10*l* [no. 465].

Newbald Pacey, Warwickshire

Attrop (I) of Hasteng granted to Nostell Priory the church of Newbald Pacey (diocese of Worcester) before January 1122 [no. 853, B004]. The church was probably an ancient rectory when appropriated and Nostell Priory continued to receive a pension from the incumbent as late as 1253 x 1256 [no. 848]. Roger of Gloucester, bishop of Worcester in 1167 x 1179 appropriated the church to Nostell Priory with all tithes and lands, but only after the death of Henry son of Peter of Northampton [no. 841]. Another intruder, Boetius of the papal household, resigned his right to the advowson in 1218 x 1236 [nos. 845, 846]. Nostell Priory, as patron, continued to present clerks for institution throughout the 13th century [nos. 848, 857]. In c. 1254 the advowson was valued at 50*m* and the pension as 4*s* [no. 465].

Whitnash, Warwickshire and Haseley, Oxfordshire

Humphrey (II), brother of Attrop (I), and his mother Lescelin granted two churches in Whitnash, Warwickshire and Haseley, Oxfordshire, between January 1122 x July 1157, probably before February 1155 [B007]. In 1121 x December 1135 Salomon, clerk, son of Humphrey (I) Hastings may have been the rector of these churches [no. 25]. The grant of these churches may not have been effective as they do not reoccur in the Cartulary after 1155 [B007].

Chebsey, Staffordshire

Attrop (I) of Hasteng granted to Nostell Priory the church of Chebsey (diocese of Coventry & Lichfield) before January 1122 [no. 853, B004]. The Priory received a

pension from the endowment of the parish church in January 1229 [no. 855]. Just as at Winwick in 1198 x 1208 the ancient pension was distrained until the prior made the appropriate obedience to the bishop for the church at Chebsey [no. 856]. As the result of a final concord in 1222 x 1229 Nostell Priory relinquished all rights to the advowson of the parish of Chebsey, saving the ancient pension [no. 54]. The Priory subsequently quitclaimed all rights to the pension of 14s in as late as 1264 but probably before 1254 [nos. 465, 862]. There are no records of presentation or ordination of a vicarage for this church in the Cartulary.

King's Langley, Herefordshire

Adeliza wife of Ralph of Cheddington and her sons Simon and Hugh granted to Nostell Priory the church of King's Langley (Lincoln diocese) before 1122 [no. 832, B004]. The Priory had the right of presentation to the church at least as late as March 1229 [no. 837]. In 1235 x 1248 Bernard the papal scribe held the rectories of both the churches of King's Langley and Charwelton, the former until at least 1235 x 1248 [no. 840]. The ancient pension was 4*m* in c. 1254 [no. 465]. In October 1280 Nostell Priory gifted the advowson to King Edward I and Queen Eleanor, saving the pension of 2*m* to be paid by the rector [no. 70]. That pension continued until at least 1332, although it was not unusual for the rector to be in arrears [nos. 837, 75, 96]. In 1364 the pension was still 2*m* and the rector was again in arrears.³⁸⁸

Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

Adeliza wife of Ralph (I) of Cheddington granted to Nostell Priory the church of Cheddington before 1122 [no. 832, B004]. At the dedication of the church before 1122

³⁸⁸ *Royal Writs addressed to John Buckingham Bishop of Lincoln 1363-1398*, ed. A. K. McHardy, Lincoln Record Society 86 (1997), pp. 5, 7-8.

she endowed the church with 1½ hides of land in Buckinghamshire [no. 831]. There is certainly evidence that Nostell Priory, as patron, presented the rectors of the church from August 1189 x November 1200 and received a pension of half a mark from the rector [nos. 842, 844]. In 1228 x 1229 the Priory, as patron, presented Bernard the papal scribe to the rectory of Charwelton and he was instituted by Bishop Hugh of Lincoln [no. 837]. In 1254 the church was valued at 20m and the pension was half a mark [no. 465]. The Priory received a pension of half a mark from the endowment at least as late as April 1336 [no. 835]. An unsuccessful writ of *darrein presentment* was served by the master of the scholars of Merton College, Oxford in the spring of 1285 [no. 851].

Charwelton, Northamptonshire

Hugh of Cheddington granted to Nostell Priory the church of Charwelton before 1122 [no. 832, B004]. In 1186 and again in 1229 Nostell Priory maintained the right of presentation [nos. 836, 838]. The abbey of Biddlesden in Buckinghamshire quitclaimed the right to the advowson of the church of Charwelton in June 1222, probably after an unsuccessful effort to claim it; there were other difficulties in 1290 concerning the temporal endowment of the church [nos. 55, 1015]. In 1254 the church was valued at 40m and the pension was 4m [no. 465]. The Priory still held the advowson as late as 1331.³⁸⁹

Spiritual Endowment: Prebendal Churches of Bramham, Lythe, and Wharram le Street

³⁸⁹ *The Registers of Bishop Henry Burghersh, 1320-1342, Vol. II*, ed. N. H. Bennett, Lincoln Record Society 90 (2003), pp. 30-31, no. 1417.

At York 'the institution of prebendal vicars was within the authority of the dean and chapter as ordinaries of their peculiar jurisdiction'.³⁹⁰ Archbishop Thomas initiated the prebendal organisation of York before c. 1090. By the early 13th century the York archbishops had created a total of thirty-six prebendaries for the canons of York and those based on land estates, 'territorial', were probably all created by the last half of the 12th century.³⁹¹ The prebends were created to provide incomes for the canons of York; all were secular canons except two monastic prebendaries that existed in medieval York: the Prebend of Bramham, the prebendaries being the priors of Nostell Priory, and the Prebend of Salton, the prebendaries being the priors of the Augustinian house of Hexham.³⁹² The prebend of Bramham was one of five of the thirty-six prebends of York that originated from secular honours and one of only two that can be definitely attributed to the work of Archbishop Thurstan.³⁹³

The York prebend of Bramham consisted of the churches of Bramham, Wharram-le-Street and Lythe and was supported by landed estates; it was a 'territorial' prebend. The church was appropriated to the prebendary who was the rector and provision was made for the parochial services. The evidence of appropriations or institutions for the churches of Bramham and Wharram le Street are sparse. The Cartulary does not include institutions, ordinations nor other documents to confirm the arrangement of the parish organisation. The exception was the prebendal church of Lythe, it remained an 'ancient rectory' with an ancient pension and the evidences copied in the Cartulary and the documents recorded efforts to retrieve delinquent pension payments.

³⁹⁰ A. Hamilton Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organization in the Later Medieval Ages*, The Ford Lectures for 1933 (Oxford, 1947), pp. 105-106.

³⁹¹ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. xxiii.

³⁹² Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, pp. 95-97.

³⁹³ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. xxiii.

Prebend

Robert Fossard and his wife Oseria granted the churches to Nostell Priory before 1122 [no. 33]. It was not until 1135 x 1138 that Robert Fossard, at the petition of Archbishop Thurstan, confirmed his grant of these churches in order to constitute a prebend in York [no. 534]. Robert's confirmation can be firmly dated by the witnesses, and the original grant of Robert and Oseria can be dated by the confirmation made by King Henry I in January 1122 [B004]. The time delay between 1122 and 1138 represented in these three documents renders the date of the creation of the prebend by Archbishop Thurstan problematic [nos. 513, 514, 1096].³⁹⁴ Robert Fossard's grant, whatever the effective date, included in the final instance 14 bovates of land in Bramham, 4 bovates of land in Wharram le Street and 10 bovates of land in Lythe [nos. 534, 545]. Robert's daughter Agnes Fossard granted an additional 2 carucates of land in Bramham and a mill in 1147 x 1153 [no. 548]. The original endowment was augmented by donations from the Stutevilles of small parcels of land in Bramham [nos. 558, 568]. Robert son of Geoffrey of Barnby granted 6 more bovates of land in the fields near Lythe which may have augmented the prebend, although it is not specified as prebendal [no. 601]. In 1291 the churches were not assessed individually: rather the entire Prebend was valued at 40*li*.³⁹⁵

Bramham

³⁹⁴ *EEA* 5, pp. 47-49, nos. 54-55.

³⁹⁵ Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 60.

Bramham was the best endowed of the three prebendal churches. In 1295 the prebendary was the rector and the income from tenants was 5*l* 12*s* 4*d*.³⁹⁶ The Cartulary does not reveal how Nostell Priory administered its pastoral provision in the parish, although a 1478 survey indicates there was a vicar serving the parish.³⁹⁷ There is a suggestion in the charter of William (I) de Stuteville (dated mid-12th century before 4 June 1203) that the Priory had a 'monastery' in Bramham and it is possible such that a dwelling was provided either for canons sent to provide pastoral care in the parish or for the management of the extensive estates or both [no. 558].³⁹⁸

Lythe, North Riding of Yorkshire

The church of Lythe was in the original gift of Robert Fossard but was clearly disputed between the Priory and his descendants the de Turnham family and then through marriage to the de Mauley family. In a plea before the crown in Hilary term 1202, the Priory quitclaimed to Robert de Turnham and his wife the advowson of the church and accepted in exchange a pension of 36*m* [no. 611]. It appears that the dean and chapter unsuccessfully attempted to divert this plea to courts Christian [no. 613]. Accordingly, Robert de Turnham and his wife presented a clerk to the archbishop to be instituted into the church of Lythe and at the same time confirmed the right of the prior and convent to a pension of 36*m* at the hand of their clerk, who took an oath to pay the pension [nos. 603, 604]. In 1225 x 1230 Peter (I) de Mauley, as patron, presented the incumbent to the Archbishop of York and confirmed the Priory's right to the ancient pension of 36*m* and Archbishop Walter de Gray confirmed the pension [nos. 605, 612].

³⁹⁶ 'Extents of the Prebends of York [c. 1295]', ed. T.A.M. Bishop, in *Miscellanea, Vol. IV* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series XCIV, 1937), p. 4.

³⁹⁷ 'Nostell Rental', p. 130.

³⁹⁸ The charter describes a toft as *ex occidentali parte monasterii prope domum meam de Brameham*.

By September 1228 the archbishop found it necessary to rebuke the proctors of the rector, Matthew archdeacon of Winchester, for not satisfying the obligation of the pension [nos. 614, 615]. A subsequent rector found his lack of payment arraigned in front of the Official of the Court of York in 1290 [nos. 1205, 1206]. The rectors were often in arrears as least as late as 1312 [nos. 616, 621]. In 1295 the endowment of the church of Lythe was ten bovates of land, chapels, tithes, liberties, common pasture and easements yet yielded to the prebend only the pension of 'thirty-six sheaves'.³⁹⁹ After the dissolution, the patronage of the church of Lythe was granted to the Bigod family. When Sir Francis Bigod was attainted for his involvement in the Pilgrimage of Grace the patronage was transferred to the see of York by royal licence in 1544. Finally on 20 September 1546 Archbishop Edward Lee ordained a perpetual vicarage in the church of Lythe.⁴⁰⁰

Wharram le Street

Wharram le Street was in Robert Fossard's original gift but it is not clear when it was converted *ad proprios usus*. Gilbert, priest [*sacerdos*] is recorded c. 1167 x 1180.⁴⁰¹ In addition to the four bovates of land in the initial endowment, a moiety of a toft and an acre were granted to Nostell [nos. 606, 608]. In 1295 John of Bolton, chaplain, held land of the prebend and may have been the incumbent, the four bovates and two tofts of the church endowment yielded 38s.⁴⁰² A perpetual vicarage had been ordained in the church by November 1349.⁴⁰³

³⁹⁹ 'Extents Prebends York', p. 4.

⁴⁰⁰ George Lawton, *Collectio rerum ecclesiasticarum de dioecesi Eboracensi; or, collections relative to churches and chapels within the diocese of York and the diocese of Ripon* (London, 1840), p. 493.

⁴⁰¹ EYCI, no. 415; Lawrance, *Fasti Parochiales* 5, p. 65. The latter lists Gilbert as rector.

⁴⁰² 'Extents Prebends York', p. 4.

Nostell Priory in a Yorkshire Setting

To summarise three hundred years of acquisition, estate management and miscellaneous economic factors to understand how Nostell Priory became the third wealthiest Augustinian house in the North is in the end subjective. Table IV-A shows the net income of the six wealthiest Augustinian houses in Yorkshire at three specific points in time: the *Taxatio* of 1291, the *Nova Taxatio* of 1318 and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* c. 1535.⁴⁰⁴

Table IV-A: Valuation of Yorkshire Houses

Augustinian House	<i>Taxatio</i> c. 1291 £	<i>Nova Taxatio</i> 1318 £	<i>Valor</i> c. 1535 £
Guisborough	259	231	628
Bridlington	464	437	547
Nostell	578	532	608*
Kirkham	386	213	419
Newburgh	367	168	367
Bolton	221	115	213

Source: David M. Robinson, *The Geography of the Augustinian Settlement*, BAR British Series 80, vol. 2, Appendices 12-14. *Bamburgh cell added.

A comparison of the *Taxatio* of 1291 (*Taxatio*) to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (*Valor*) suggests that Nostell Priory was the wealthiest Augustinian house in Yorkshire until after 1318. Did Nostell decline in wealth or did the sister houses have good fortune? A study of the fortunes and misfortunes of the other Augustinian houses is beyond the scope of this dissertation; but the fortunes and misfortunes of Nostell Priory are pertinent. What cannot be seen in a comparison of overall valuation is the significant drop in income from spiritualities. Table IV-B shows a different picture.

⁴⁰³ Lawrance, *Fasti Parochiales* 5, p. 65.

⁴⁰⁴ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 2, Appendices 12-14.

Table IV-B: Wealth of Yorkshire Augustinian Houses Spiritualities

Augustinian House	<i>Taxatio</i> c. 1291 £	<i>Nova Taxatio</i> 1318 £	Net income c. 1535 £
Guisborough	172	143	251
Bridlington	230	204	253
Nostell	454	449	368*
Kirkham	254	138	113
Newburgh	280	143	197
Bolton	164	110	unknown

Source: David M. Robinson, *The Geography of the Augustinian Settlement*, BAR British Series 80, vol. 2, Appendices 12-14. * includes Bamburgh

The most likely cause of the loss in the income from spiritualities was the Scottish incursions which began in 1297 and caused great havoc on the income from Nostell Priory's highest income earner, Bamburgh. By September 1300 the church of Bamburgh had been destroyed and even more economically disastrous for the Priory was the added cost of hospitality for King Edward's army heading North [no. 1322]. The *Nova Taxatio* of 1318 was compiled to assess the losses suffered from the devastation caused by the Scottish.⁴⁰⁵ The reason the loss in 1318 was not more significant for Nostell was the earlier appropriation of the church of Birstall. In September 1300, Archbishop Corbridge appropriated the church of Birstall to the Priory *ad proprios usus*, and the income would have begun in January 1301 [nos. 1322, 1324]. The question that will remain unanswered is what would the value of Nostell Priory in the *Taxatio Nova* of 1318 have been if the income from the appropriation of the church of Birstall had not occurred. The period, for which the Cartulary provides data, primarily the 12th and 13th centuries, can be considered the economic peak of the Priory's endowment.

⁴⁰⁵ Robinson, *Geography*, vol. 1, p. 121. Robinson doubted the accuracy of the *Nova Taxatio* because Nostell Priory showed so little loss.

Conclusion

Nostell Priory was a significant land holder in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Their holdings along the river valleys provided an income, which by comparison with other Augustinian houses, must have provided ample income to support the house. The majority of the temporal endowments had been granted by the beginning of the reign of King Henry II and the following years were primarily focused on the acquisition and consolidation of holdings in areas where they had received earlier benefactions. They managed their estates through a mix of land in demesne and land leased for cash rents. Much of their techniques of estate management, particularly in the 12th and 13th centuries remains a matter of conjecture. The temporal endowment extended beyond the Yorkshire but most of the land and mills in the South centred on parish churches received in the original endowment by 1122. Nostell did not expand its holdings in the South, content it would seem to focus on the areas closer to home.

The spiritual endowment of Nostell was substantial and the grant of so many Yorkshire parish churches was impressive in quantity; but the sentiment behind such grants was typical in the era of parochial reform.⁴⁰⁶ Nostell, like all the Yorkshire religious houses having the gift of parish churches, struggled with claims and counterclaims, but not more nor less it would appear than others.⁴⁰⁷ Nostell Priory's prebend of Bramham was probably, after Bamburgh, the most significant income for the Priory; with the turmoil of the Scottish border denying the income from Bamburgh the steadfastness of the Bramham incomes must have been the mainstay for many otherwise economically difficult times.

⁴⁰⁶ Lay grants of parish churches in Yorkshire was the result of many motivations, for a general comparison of Yorkshire, see Newman, 'Greater and Lesser Landowners', pp. 290-91 which suggests that the baronial gifts of churches was complete by c1200. Also see Howe, 'The Nobility's Reform', p. 338 which suggests that the nobilities' grants of church was motivated by their belief in the need to reform as much as the belief of their ecclesiastical counterparts.

⁴⁰⁷ The gift of parish churches were often a 'double-edged' sword according to Burton, 'Monasteries & Parish Churches', p. 48.

Chapter V: The Production and Arrangement of the Cartulary

Ownership

The Cartulary of Nostell Priory is now catalogued as British Library Cotton Vespasian E XIX. The manuscript is inscribed as a gift to the Cotton Library by Sir Christopher Hatton (d. 4 July 1670). The journey of the manuscript from Nostell Priory in the mid-16th century to the Cotton Library in the following century is linked yet obscured by the friendship and common interests of six antiquarians: Roger Dodsworth (1585-1654), Sir Charles Fairfax (1597-1673), Sir William Dugdale (1605-1686), Richard Gascoigne (1579-166?), Thomas Gascoigne (d. 1690) and Sir Christopher Hatton (1605-1670). These men had in common an interest in Yorkshire history and their familiarity with each other and with medieval documents, and in particular with this Cartulary, creates a web of possession and sharing that makes the trail of ownership of the Nostell Priory Cartulary puzzling and entangled.

Nostell Priory surrendered on 20 November 1539⁴⁰⁸ and it is probable that the manuscript was sent, as with other Yorkshire monastic archives, first for storage in York castle and then, before 1552 and probably much earlier, into the custody of the local officials of the Court of Augmentations situated in St. Mary's Tower in York.⁴⁰⁹ Roger Dodsworth, antiquarian and genealogist, and collaborator with Sir William Dugdale on *Monasticon Anglicanum*, was a frequent visitor to the archives at St. Mary's Tower, York,

⁴⁰⁸ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, p. 169.

⁴⁰⁹ Barbara English and C. B. L. Barr, 'The Records Formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XLII (1936), 198-235, 358-386, 465-518, p. 233.

between 1623 and 1644.⁴¹⁰ He described seeing in the Tower monastic documents in 'their several chests' including an individual chest of Nostell Priory documents.⁴¹¹ Dodsworth, in his notes for *Monasticon Anglicanum*⁴¹² frequently refers to both original charters and the Nostell Priory Cartulary throughout his manuscripts.⁴¹³ It is his close relationship with another Yorkshire antiquarian, Sir Charles Fairfax, that leads to the next stage of the Cartulary's journey.

Charles Fairfax (1597-1673) was the seventh and third surviving son of Sir Thomas (afterwards first Lord Fairfax of Cameron, d. 1640).⁴¹⁴ Charles Fairfax and Roger Dodsworth worked together on various elements of Yorkshire history and genealogies. Dodsworth makes reference to the collections and 'evidences' of Charles Fairfax of Menston, Yorkshire from as early as April 1628.⁴¹⁵ Charles father, Sir Thomas, settled on Roger Dodsworth a pension of £50 a year in 1635.⁴¹⁶ Both Dodsworth and Fairfax used the Nostell Priory Cartulary in their research, although there are two different opinions of when and where that work took place. Most of Dodsworth volumes of notes were left with Fairfax at Dodsworth's death.

June 1644 found the city of York surrounded by parliamentary forces led by Ferdinand, Second Baron Fairfax of Cameron (older brother of antiquarian Charles

⁴¹⁰ R. Denholm-Young and H. H. E. Craster, 'Roger Dodsworth (1585-1654) and his circle', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XXXII (1936), 5-32, pp. 20-32.

⁴¹¹ English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', p. 33.

⁴¹² R. Holmes, 'Dodsworth Yorkshire Notes: The Wapentake of Osgoldcross', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* XI (1890), 30-70, pp. 30-31.

⁴¹³ Oxford, Bodleian, Dodsworth mss 6, 8, 95, 116, and 138. A complete comparison of the Nostell Priory charters contained in the Dodsworth manuscripts is not within the scope of this thesis, however when such charters were edited they are cited in the notes of the charters.

⁴¹⁴ *DNB*, vol. 6, pp 994-95; Andrew J. Hopper, 'Fairfax, Charles (1597-1673)', 2005, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/9078> (August, 2005).

⁴¹⁵ Denholm-Young and Craster, 'Roger Dodsworth & his circle', pp. 20-32.

⁴¹⁶ *DNB*, vol. 5, p. 1082; Graham Parry, 'Dodsworth, Roger (bap. 1558, d. 1654)', 2005, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/7760> (August, 2005).

Fairfax), the Earl of Leven and the Earl of Manchester. The Earl of Manchester was positioned on the northwest aspect of the city and his forces quickly began tunnelling under St Mary's Tower, then a key point in the City's defence.⁴¹⁷ On 16 June 1644 a mine was exploded in this tunnel which caused the Tower to collapse inflicting great damage to the monastic records stored therein. Soon after the attack, Sir Thomas Fairfax (son of Ferdinand Fairfax and nephew of Charles) then serving with his father's forces, offered a reward for the return of any of the documents that survived the explosion.⁴¹⁸ Many Yorkshire monastic documents were scattered and lost, some were rescued and eventually found a safe haven in the archiepiscopal archives, others were salvaged by antiquarians and kept.⁴¹⁹ It is this last category that may include the Nostell Priory Cartulary. Six weeks after the explosion of St Mary's Tower, Charles Fairfax 'found amongst the rubbish of St Maries Tower . . . divers deedes, muniments and other Records' which Fairfax took to his home at Menston; Fairfax returned to the ruin with Roger Dodsworth on 1 September, who was perhaps most familiar with the tower archive contents, and more deeds were found and taken to Menston.⁴²⁰

There is an alternative possibility which is often quoted. A close reading of the references and notations of Dodsworth's manuscript suggests that Charles Fairfax possessed the Nostell Priory Cartulary as early as 1632 and that Dodsworth's access to the manuscript was at the home of Charles Fairfax.⁴²¹ This situation would imply that the manuscript was acquired either before it reached the royal Augmentation Office keepers of the evidences in St Mary's Tower or was borrowed from the same keepers.

⁴¹⁷ Peter Wenham, *The Great and Close Siege of York 1644* (Kenton, 1970), p. 59.

⁴¹⁸ Wenham, *Siege of York 1644*, p. 71.

⁴¹⁹ English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', p. 215.

⁴²⁰ English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', p. 215.

⁴²¹ Holmes, 'Dodsworth Notes', pp. 30-31.

In 1637 a royal warrant was directed to various private citizens, including Roger Dodsworth, calling for the return of 'the coucher bookes' of various monasteries which the keeper believed should be returned to and retained in St Mary's Tower. Dodsworth, in possession of the Pontefract Priory cartulary, did not comply.⁴²² When Dodsworth and Fairfax were either separately or jointly in possession of the Nostell Priory Cartulary is problematical. Another close reading of the Dodsworth manuscript in light of the argument above may help in this detail, but more likely it will remain a puzzle.

Nostell Priory Cartulary folio 1 recto is difficult to read but it clearly includes the name 'Fairfax' boldly in the right corner and indicates that the manuscript was in Charles Fairfax's possession and library. B. English and C. B. L. Barr assign ownership of the manuscript to Charles Fairfax, further suggesting that both Fairfax and Dodsworth kept some, if not all, of the manuscripts they recovered from the ruins.⁴²³ Their argument supports either theory as they show that the Nostell Priory Cartulary is not amongst the papers that were returned after the Restoration.⁴²⁴ Nor is the manuscript cited in the Dodsworth's collection of manuscripts bequeathed to Fairfax and which Fairfax subsequently bequeathed in his will, dated 1672, with his own manuscripts, to the Bodleian Library and Lincoln's Inn.⁴²⁵

The larger question, other than how the Cartulary was in the Fairfax collection, is how did it come into the hands of Christopher Hatton and not in the Dodsworth or Fairfax collections at the Bodleian? The simplest answer is that the manuscript was

⁴²² English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', Appendix VIIA, pp. 496-99.

⁴²³ They also indicate that the manuscript was in the possession of Christopher Hatton, see English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', pp. 207, 234.

⁴²⁴ According to English and Barr the inventory of Torre in *The Antiquities of York Minster* does not include the Nostell Priory Cartulary nor many others and thus English and Barr conclude that many manuscripts were taken by Fairfax and Dodsworth and not returned; see English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', p. 220.

⁴²⁵ DNB, vol. 6, p. 995.

shared, borrowed, loaned or sold by Dodsworth or Fairfax before Fairfax's death. English and Barr describe at least one instance where Dodsworth left at the home of a friend, documents which had come from the ruins of St Mary's Tower and he actually pawned the Pontefract Priory cartulary to Sir Thomas Widdrington before 1654.⁴²⁶ Dodsworth is found to have frequently visited all of the other four antiquarians to use their archives in his research and Fairfax was not above lending Dodsworth manuscripts to William Dugdale and not returning them to Dodsworth.⁴²⁷ Thus, it is not too difficult to imagine that the Nostell Priory Cartulary might have next travelled to the library of any of the other antiquarians by a variety of methods.

The manuscript did become the property of Christopher Hatton before his death in 1670. Hatton's ownership is reflected in the frontpiece of the current manuscript wherein the donation inscription is '*ex dono Christopheri Baronis Hattoni*'.⁴²⁸ Christopher Hatton, first Baron Hatton of Kirkby, was baptised 11 July 1605, succeeded to the estates of his father Sir Christopher Hatton in September 1619 and was raised to the peerage in July 1643.⁴²⁹ He was a 'lover of antiquities' and knew both Roger Dodsworth and William Dugdale. Roger Dodsworth had visited Hatton as early as March 1635 whilst collecting information for his Yorkshire histories.⁴³⁰ Christopher Hatton met William Dugdale in London in 1635 and assisted him with access to the Tower of London archive and the Cotton Library; it was Hatton who encouraged

⁴²⁶ English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', p. 216, Appendix VIIA, p. 499.

⁴²⁷ Denholm-Young and Craster, 'Roger Dodsworth & his circle', pp. 20-32.

⁴²⁸ London, BL, Cotton Vespasian E XIX, second front piece (no folio number).

⁴²⁹ *The Complete Peerage or a history of the House of Lords and all its members from the earliest times*, (ed.) H. A. Doubleday, D. Warrand and Lord Howard de Walden, 1926, vol. 6, p. 396; also see Victor Stater, 'Hatton, Christopher, first Baron', 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/12606> (April, 2005).

⁴³⁰ *DNB*, vol. 9, p. 163; Denholm-Young and Craster, 'Roger Dodsworth & his circle', pp. 20-32.

Dugdale to collaborate with Roger Dodsworth on *Monasticon Anglicanum*.⁴³¹ Dugdale also benefited financially from Hatton's 'liberality': Hatton commissioned Dugdale to record the monuments, armorial bearings and epitaphs in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and provincial churches, a project completed by 1641.⁴³²

Hatton's opportunity to acquire the manuscript after the 1644 explosion at St Mary's Tower is not clear. At the outbreak of the civil war he was with the king at Oxford in November 1642; he was in Scotland in 1643; he was in Uxbridge from January until the end of February 1645; he was one of the king's negotiators in December 1646 and he retired to France by August 1648.⁴³³ He returned to England in late 1656, sometime after the death of Dodsworth. After the restoration of the monarchy, he was Governor of Guernsey in 1663 and later retiring to London he died 4 July 1670. Thus, the manuscript must have been gifted to the Cotton Library after Hatton was raised to the peerage in July 1643 and prior to his death in July 1670. As it is possible the manuscript was still in St Mary's Tower until September 1644 the gift to the Cotton Library could have happened no earlier than September 1644 and probably no later than July 1670. Given Hatton's preoccupation and involvement with the civil war he may well have not acquired the manuscript until much later, possibly on his return from France.

There are still other antiquarians that left a 'mark' on this manuscript although their relationship to the manuscript is less clear. In the right margin of f172r of the Nostell Priory Cartulary, there are two unique cursive signatures side by side: 'Richard Gascoigne' and 'Thomas Gascoigne'. The folio contains charters of Huntwick, Wragby parish, West Riding of Yorkshire. A friend of Dugdale and Dodsworth, Richard

⁴³¹ Denholm-Young and Craster, 'Roger Dodsworth & his circle', p. 6.

⁴³² DNB, vol. 6, pp. 136-37.

⁴³³ Stater, 'Christopher Hatton', DNB, art. 12606.

Gascoigne (1579-1661) lived in Bramham Biggin, Bramham parish, West Riding of Yorkshire and spent his time and energy compiling pedigrees of Yorkshire relatives and neighbours. Gascoigne was also a researcher in St Mary's Tower, probably before 1623, and possessed, at some point, the cartularies of the monastic houses of Meaux and Healaugh.⁴³⁴ Dodsworth began visiting Gascoigne as early as November 1630 and took notes from cartularies then in Gascoigne's possession. Thus their shared interest in local Yorkshire history might easily have included discussion of the wealth of information available in the Nostell Priory Cartulary, particularly the area of Bramham parish. A glimpse of his possession or access is found in a marginal note making reference to the number of folios remaining in the Cartulary and the date October 1634, but the name is not completely legible, *Richard Gascoigne* and it is impossible to know if the signature is his or a reference made to him by another [no. 1327]. William Dugdale met Gascoigne in early life and writes in the highest terms of him in *Warwickshire*, published in 1656.⁴³⁵ At his death in the 1660s Richard bequeathed his 'evidences and seales' to his cousin Sir Thomas Gascoigne whilst his 'paper, books and transcripts of antiquities' were preserved in the library of William, second earl of Stafford (these latter documents were destroyed almost entirely in May 1728).⁴³⁶ It is possible that Richard Gascoigne received, borrowed or purchased the manuscript from St Mary's Tower, Dodsworth, Dugdale or Fairfax and bequeathed them to his cousin Thomas Gascoigne, son of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, who then added his autograph to the manuscript. Little is available concerning Thomas Gascoigne who died in 1698 and other than his signature there is no evidence linking him to any of the other

⁴³⁴ English and Barr, 'Record of St Mary's Tower', pp. 207, 212.

⁴³⁵ *DNB*, vol. 7, p. 919.

⁴³⁶ *DNB*, vol. 7, p. 919. Some of the documents and manuscripts were saved from the intentional fire, see R. E. O. Pearson, 'Gascoigne, Richard, antiquary', 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10423> (April, 2005).

antiquarians.⁴³⁷ If he inherited the Nostell Priory Cartulary from Richard in 1660, it is not possible for Thomas to have kept the manuscript for very long as Hatton's gift must be before 1670. It is more likely that Richard and Thomas were generally researchers not owners and their signatures were entered during research in St Mary's Tower, at the Cotton Library later or when with one of the other antiquarians. This access and signing of the Nostell Priory Cartulary does not aid in framing the dates of transfer of the manuscript from the ruin of St Mary's Tower to Christopher Hatton, but must be acknowledged as one more antiquarian link in the history of Nostell Priory Cartulary.

The involvement of William Dugdale in the history of the Nostell Priory Cartulary does not stop at his collaboration with Roger Dodsworth on *Monasticon Anglicanum*. It is possibly Dugdale himself who facilitated Hatton's gift of the Nostell Priory Cartulary to the Cotton library. Dugdale was born in 1605 and lived at Blythe Hall in Warwickshire most of his life. Through the influence of his sponsor Sir Henry Spelman and Sir Christopher Hatton he was appointed a 'pursuivant extraordinary' in 1638. Although involved in support of Charles I, he remained in England during the Commonwealth although his income was compounded. He visited the exiled Hattons in Paris in 1648.⁴³⁸ By 1665 he was Norroy King of Arms and his travels as Norroy provide a wealth of information for his contemporaries as well as modern historians. He knew and frequently visited Charles Fairfax in Menston, Yorkshire, and is noted in 1665 borrowing eighteen volumes of Dodsworth manuscripts.⁴³⁹ He was a frequent visitor to the Cotton Library during his joint work with Dodsworth on *Monasticon*

⁴³⁷ His father Sir Thomas Gascoigne, second baronet, was acquitted in 1680 of conspiracy to kill the king and a plot to reinstitute the Roman Catholic faith. Thomas, of interest here, was not charged. Also see Stephen Porter, 'Gascoigne, Sir Thomas, second baronet (1596-1686)', 2004, <www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10426> (April, 2005).

⁴³⁸ DNB, vol. 6, pp. 137-39.

⁴³⁹ *The visitation of the county of Yorks; begun in Ao Dni 1665 and finished Ao Dni 1666, by William Dugdale, esqr., Norroy king of armes*, ed. Robert Davies, Surtees Society 36 (1859), pp. xi-xiun.

Anglicanum and later he was an assistant to the librarian during the ownership of both of Sir Thomas Cotton [1631-1662] and Sir John Cotton [1662-1702]. During the ownership of Sir Thomas Cotton, the Cotton collection became more of a reference library than the original lending library of Sir Robert Cotton. Thus much of Roger Dodsworth's and William Dugdale's notes for *Monasticon Anglicanum* must have been completed *in situ*, and there are no indications that Dodsworth at least was lent books.⁴⁴⁰

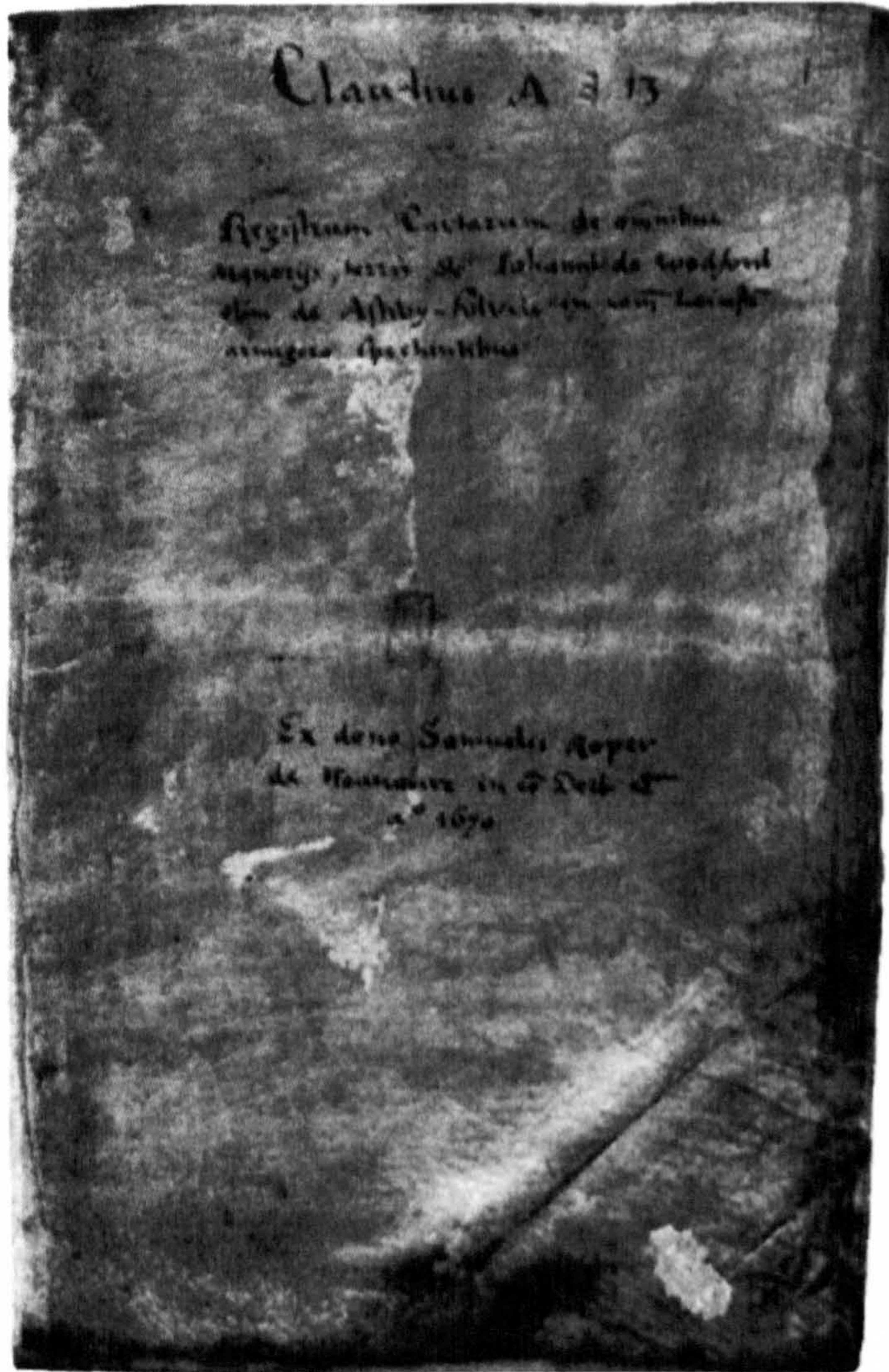
William Dugdale was working in the Cotton Library by 1635 and was credited with the negotiation of manuscript donations to the Cotton Library, including monastic cartularies. C. G. C. Tite, in a study of the Cotton Library, credits Dugdale with the emperor's pressmark, title and donation inscription of these manuscripts including the Nostell Priory Cartulary.⁴⁴¹ The example given for these inscriptions on a secular cartulary in 1670 ascribed to Dugdale bears the same format and hand as that which can be seen on the parchment end-piece in the Nostell Priory Cartulary.⁴⁴² [See Figures 1a and 1b following]

⁴⁴⁰ Colin G. C. Tite, *The Manuscript Library of Sir Robert Cotton*, The Panizzi Lectures (The British Library, 1993), p. 29.

⁴⁴¹ Colin G. C. Tite, *The Early Records of Sir Robert Cotton's Library: Formation, Cataloguing, Use* (London, 2003), Annex 5, p. 256.

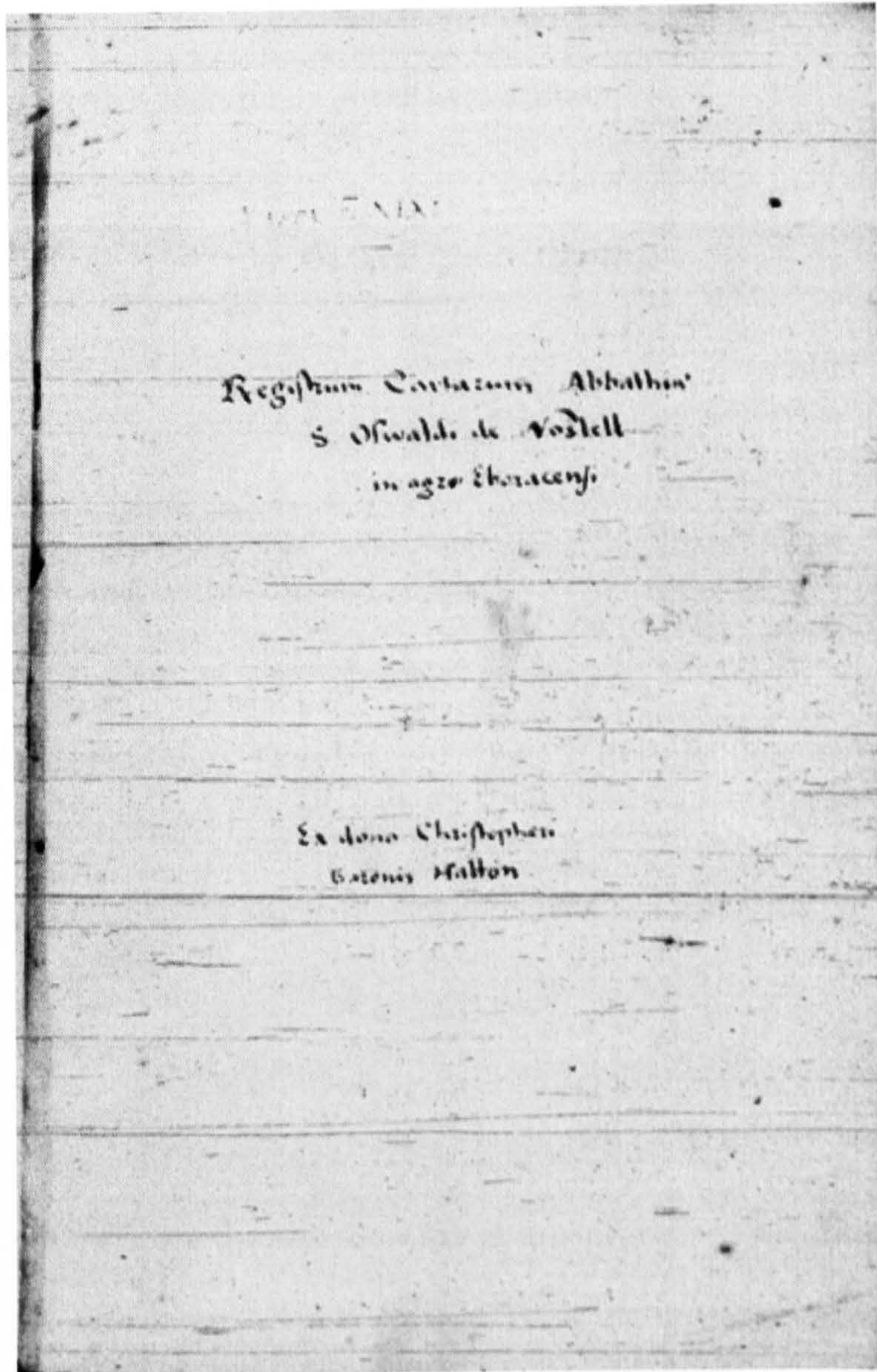
⁴⁴² Tite, *The Manuscript Library of Sir Robert Cotton*, p. 64 and fig. 26, p. 68.

Figure 1a: Pressmark, title and donation inscription by Sir William Dugdale



Source: Colin G. C. Tite, *The Manuscript Library of Sir Robert Cotton* (London, 1994) Fig. 26, p.68.

Figure 1b: Nostell Priory Cartulary pressmark, title and donation inscribed by Sir William Dugdale



Source: London, BL: Cotton Vespasian E XIX (not foliated)⁴⁴³

The Nostell Priory Cartulary survived the surrender of the Priory in 1539, an explosion in Saint Mary's Tower in 1644 and arrived in the Cotton Library sometime before the death of Christopher Hatton in 1670. Its journey through the hands of six antiquarians to the Cotton Library was not unmarked nor un-noted. These men

⁴⁴³ This image was scanned from a microfilm copy of the manuscript, the lines traced across this image are mechanical scratches on the microfilm; the manuscript folio is quite clean and bright. Although very faint on the microfilm and in this figure, the caption *Vespa E XIX* at the top of the folio is clear on the folio.

'marked' the manuscript with their interest and probably their literal marks in the annotations and marginal notes that are scattered throughout the folios, mingled amongst the hands of the archivists of the Priory. The manuscript did not survive these traumas without loss and damage as will be described below.

General Characteristics

Construction

There is no visible remnant of the binding of the Cartulary when kept at Nostell Priory. The Cotton Library binding was lost either with the Cotton Library fire in 1731 or with the rebinding by the British Museum in 1962.⁴⁴⁴ The British Museum binding, including new end pieces, is in the standard British Museum brown canvas boards and leather with an embossed gold crest on front and back covers. The spine is embossed 'British Museum'. The binding is tight-backed and in good condition.

The manuscript measures 185mm by 290mm although both the top and sides of the folios have been trimmed/cropped resulting in the loss of some marginal notes. The trimming of the pages was typical in the Cotton Library binding process. In the early days of the library the founder, Sir Robert Cotton, certainly did not seem to mind that the ratio of text-to-page was altered or that the notes of previous generations might be cut from the page 'I car not for the new notts' he instructed his binders on one occasion, an attitude evidently continued through the years of ownership of his descendants Thomas and John Cotton.⁴⁴⁵ This trimming also removed some of the medieval folio headings and foliation.

⁴⁴⁴ The date 14 May 1962 is stamped in the end piece attached to the boards of the binding of the manuscript; this date was confirmed by the Manuscript Department at the British Library (July 2003) as the date the British Museum rebinding was complete.

⁴⁴⁵ Tite, *The Manuscript Library of Sir Robert Cotton*, p. 64 and fig. 26, p. 48.

The parchment is flexible through use and the edges and corners where the finger naturally turns pages are smooth, thus making the reconstruction of the arrangement of sheets problematical. In general, however the convention of flesh-side facing flesh and hair-side facing hair is maintained, the exceptions are at the loss of folios where the order would be expected to falter. The parchment was not of the finest quality, but great care was taken to prepare the writing surface, filling natural blemishes and holes and rendering the writing surface smooth. So fine are some of the repairs, they can only be recognized by close examination with a magnifying lens.

There are at least fifty-five folios missing from the Cartulary, based on the medieval foliation; this includes the first three folios of the original Cartulary [containing royal confirmations] and the last eleven folios. The remaining twenty-nine missing folios are scattered throughout the manuscript and noted in the guide (Table V-A). The rebinding by the British Museum has obscured the quiring of the manuscript and a complete recovery of the construction is not possible. Using catch words and *signa* marks the following quires are recovered for ff1-44: 1²⁴ wanting 3 folios, 2¹² wanting 3 folios, 3¹⁰ wanting 1 folio, 4¹² wanting 1 folio. Folio 44r has the beginning of a quire mark and there is another at f137r, but the losses of folios and resulting loss of *signa* as well as the tight binding by the British Museum renders further recovery impossible

There are three separate foliation schemes found in the Cartulary, and each are unique in the method and result. Additionally on at least two occasions, the manuscript was checked for integrity of folios, once in 1707 and once in 1884, both with different results. The original foliation, on the rectos, are capital roman numerals from III to CLXXIJ (beginning on f4r and ending with f134r). This scheme was probably initiated by the original scribe as it coincides with the change in scribe and content described by

G. R. C. Davis and below.⁴⁴⁶ The second sequence of numbering consists of pagination by medieval arabic numerals from 5 to 442 (also beginning on f4r running through to at least f183r). This pagination was probably coincidental with the 15th century index of townships found on ff1v-2v [no. 1]. This pagination links the earlier portion of the manuscript (ff4r-f135v) with the later supplement (ff 136r-186v).⁴⁴⁷ The third foliation of arabic numerals 1-186 (beginning with the discoloured folio f1r) is a modern foliation most likely at the Cotton Library, as it does not include the pages with inscriptions 'Vespasian E xix', which the Cotton Library would consider as front-pieces and the British Museum would have considered part of the manuscript and thus have foliated.

The first six folios of the manuscript, as currently gathered, are problematical because they are either not in any foliation scheme or they are included only in the modern foliation scheme, although not part of the medieval gathering. The first (unnumbered folio) is inscribed 'Vespasian E 19' on a plain paper folio which, for purposes of conservation, was pasted to another more modern piece of paper, the latter with visible chain and wire lines but no visible watermark. This paper folio is not included in any foliation scheme. The page, although conserved with a paper backing, is relatively unmarked, shows no sign of the darkening on the first numbered folio and no shrinking associated with the fire damage of the last two folios described below.

The next two unnumbered folio are parchment and remarkably clean and fresh. The recto of the first folio is inscribed with the Cotton Library Emperor pressmark, title and donation inscription as follows:

Vespa E. xix
Registrum cartarum abbatie
S. Oswaldi de Nostell
in agro Eboracensi
ex dono Christopheri

⁴⁴⁶ Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 721.

⁴⁴⁷ Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 721.

Baronis Hattoni

The verso is blank. A second fresh, blank parchment folio follows. These two folios are probably a bifolium added at the Cotton Library and is most likely the handwriting of William Dugdale (see above). As this folio matches the size of the previous and the subsequent folios, it is likely that the trimming of the manuscript was done after or at the same time as the addition of these folios.

G. R. C. Davis describes the manuscript as two sections, a thirteenth century (after 1264) general cartulary (ff. 4-135) followed by a supplement (ff. 136-186) added after 1294.⁴⁴⁸ This distinction between the two sections, hereafter the General Cartulary and the Supplementary Cartulary, is supported by content, format and a change in the hand, as discussed below.

The first modern numbered folio (f1r) is a badly discoloured parchment. The darkening was probably caused by residue of the animal glue used in an earlier binding when the folio was the pastedown. When the pastedown was separated from the earlier binding the glues probably attracted dirt and other material. It is also likely that in the 19th century a chemical reagent was applied to the folio in order to read the inscriptions, a common practice, which unfortunately now renders the folio almost illegible.⁴⁴⁹ The text on this page is difficult to discern and even under ultra-violet light the only recoverable text is '*Fairfax*' in the upper right corner; a title: '*Cartularum Prioratus <sancti Oswaldi> de Nostall*' and a name under the title of which only '*Willelmus*' is discernable and is highlighted in the left margin by the sketch of a small hand pointing at the name. Across the bottom and on the left margin here is a continuation of notes from the 15th-century index (f1v-2v). This folio is not included in the medieval foliation but, as the

⁴⁴⁸ Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 721.

⁴⁴⁹ I am grateful to Claire Breay of the British Library for this information; email: Claire.Breay@bl.uk, 'FW: Query concerning Cotton Vespasian E xix', (16:17:04 October 3, 2003).

15th-century index is on the verso, this folio may represent the late medieval 'front-piece' or cover.

The 15th-century index occupies f1v to f2v. It is not accommodated in either medieval foliation. The index [no. 1] alphabetically lists the townships and thematic entries in the Cartulary. A few of the entries, notably '*Clementhorpe*' were added by later scribes. In general terms the index entries appears to have been written by the same scribe. Late entries are inserted into the index in the appropriate places, indicating that an effort was made to keep the index current.

Folio 3 is probably not contemporary with the General nor the Supplementary Cartulary and is not included in either medieval foliation. The charters written on this folio are not included in the 15th-century index. The charters on folio 3 all deal with property in Coney Street, York, and include charters documenting the ownership of the property before it was donated to the Priory. One late medieval scribe wrote all these entries but cannot be associated with other scribes in the manuscript, although admittedly this is an almost impossible task. It is possible that this medieval folio was added to the manuscript whilst in possession of Fairfax or Dodsworth as the modern foliation, probably added at the Cotton Library, does include this folio.

The manuscript received two separate examinations, one in 1707 and another in 1884. Traces of the earlier examination appear beginning on f9v and extending to f182v. Ink notations on the verso of the folios reflect a repeat count of ten folios. This annotation was probably the result of the public commissioners assigned to the Cotton Library in 1707 who began an inventory of all folios of all manuscripts in preparation for the arrival of a new librarian.⁴⁵⁰ This folio count does show that the missing folios before f186v of the manuscript were lost before 1707 and were not lost as a result of the Cotton Library fire of 1731. If this examination ignored the first three folios (the

⁴⁵⁰ Tite, *The Manuscript Library of Sir Robert Cotton*, p. 37.

Cotton Library front pieces) then the later addition of f3 was taken into account. The folio count are as follows: f9v(10), f19v (20), f29v (30) f39v (40), f49v (50), f59v (60), f69v (70), f80v (80), f90v (90), f100v (100), f110v (110), f121v (120), f131v (130), f141v (140), f153v (150), f162v (160), f172v (170), f182v (180). The count includes only one folio before the modern f1v, thus counting either the paper 'Vespasian 19' or one of the Dugdale parchment but not all three. The sudden change in the rhythm of the count at folios 121v, 143v and 162v may be the result of mis-counting.

The second examination was conducted by the British Museum in 1884 and differs from the 1707 Cotton Library 'count of ten'. This examination begins with the Dugdale Emperor pressmark page (in the upper right corner is a small pencil +) and continues to the current f186. The result is recorded on the last free end-piece in a pencil notation which reads:

1⁺ 186ff total 187

examined TW June 1884⁴⁵¹

The examination otherwise is the same as the Cotton Library count of ten. Although interestingly the paper 'Vespasian E 19' was not included whilst the two Dugdale parchment were counted. The last two folios (ff185-186) suffered great fire damage and only the pasting of f186 to paper pages saved the contents. Whether this damage is from the explosion at St Mary's Tower York, in 1644 or the devastating fire of the Cotton Library in 1731 is unknown.⁴⁵² Based on the 15th-century index there are at least eleven folios missing at the end of the current manuscript. These pages were missing before the British Museum examination. The first three folios (the Cotton emperor pressmarks) are very clean and bright and suggest that the manuscript was not damaged

⁴⁵¹ I am grateful to Dr. Andrea Clarke and the Conservation Department of the British Library for this information; email: Andrea.Clarke@bl.uk, 'no subject', (12:15:38) July 2003).

⁴⁵² The Conservation Department, British Library does not have any modern conservation records relating to the manuscript; Email: Claire.Brey@bl.uk (October 2003). It is possible the manuscript may have received conservation work whilst in the hands of any of the antiquarians mentioned above or at the Cotton Library.

in the Cotton Library fire, leaving the explosion of the St Mary's Tower in York (1644) as the most likely explanation.

The writing surface

The lower folio margins run from 250mm to 130mm and the top from 150mm to 200mm but the difference may only be a result of the cropping of the folios. The entries in the General Cartulary are on lined folios, each space providing 72mm width and writing is on the lower line. The folios of the Supplementary Cartulary are not lined. The only pricking is on the outer top of each folio at the intersection of a horizontal upper and lower margin and a right margin (normally 250mm from the outer folio edge). Although the General Cartulary had folios or partial folios for later entries, these areas were not lined.

Decoration

The manuscript is not highly decorated but the scheme of decoration is consistent within each section. Additions made by other scribes in either section have no decoration and although sometimes space is left for rubrication none was completed.

The use of decoration differs between the two principal scribes and their respective parts (General and Supplementary) of the Cartulary. The General Cartulary uses two alternating designs for initial letters, a blue letter with red tracery and extenders, a red letter with green tracery and extenders. The initial letters are consistently complete with only 70 occasions [out of over 1100] where the space and *signa* were noted, but not completed. Text is in dark brown ink although red ink is used to randomly highlight upper and lower case letters. Each charter or entry that is decorated has a header caption in red ink fitted into a space left between charters. The rubrics are brief, each township or thematic section begins with '*Hic incipiunt carte de*' and

the place or type of charters to follow. This rubric is followed immediately in the first case with the name of a donor '*Carta Roberti de Laschi*'. Often the rubric mentions only the donor, although on occasion, when space is available, the nature of the gift may be described in the rubric. Few mistakes are made, suggesting that the scribe also does his own rubrication and is familiar with the text. There are occasions where corrections are indicated in red or dark brown indicating the correction, in text or rubric, was made by whatever ink was at hand, without compunction or differentiation between scribe and rubricator. The text of the charters have red highlights of letters within the text, until f110, when it ceases. The highlights were not used to emphasize significant words, nor names but seem randomly employed resulting in a general appearance of colour, but no specific pattern.

The Supplementary Cartulary is not as decorated as the General Cartulary. Initial letters are almost always red, and when black, they are highlighted with red. There is no use of blue nor green as seen in the General Cartulary. Rubrics are consistently in red until f183 where the initial letters and rubrics are not completed. There is no use of red to highlight letters in the text of this section.

The Scribes

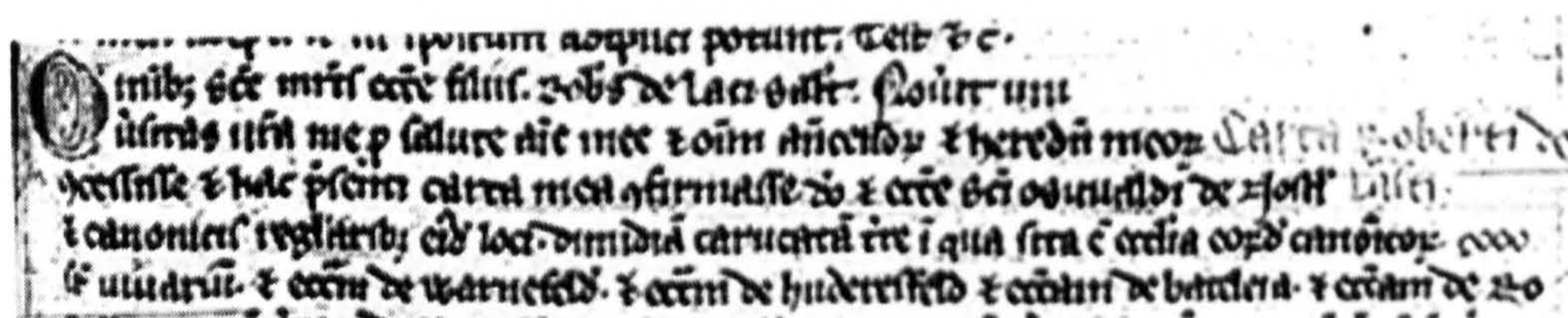
The entire manuscript includes a total of 1328 charters, rentals, pleas and other documents. Two principal thirteenth-century hands are responsible for a total of 1174 entries and 154 later entries were made by a large number of other scribes. The earliest dated charter is dated 1226 (no. 507 on f71r) and latest charter is dated 1517 (no. 499 on f69v).

The General Cartulary (ff 4-135) contains 864 entries in one principal hand, hereafter 'Scribe A' (see Figure 1c). The style of Scribe A is consistent in aspect, the slant of ascenders/descenders, formation of letters and abbreviations throughout the

General Cartulary. The principal scribe of the Supplementary Cartulary (ff138-186), Scribe B, is responsible for 310 entries on ff138r-183r (see Figure 1c). This hand is also consistent in aspect, ascenders/descenders, formation of letters and abbreviations. A slight variance noted on f163v (nos. 1186-1192) and at ff176v-f178r (nos. 1272-1286) consists of a smaller, more compact text but otherwise so closely resembles Scribe B in other characteristics that the variance may be related to a temporary change in the work of Scribe B. The General Cartulary is subject to a great deal of later additions, more so than the Supplementary Cartulary. There are 142 additional entries in the General Cartulary utilising the unlined blank pages or portions of pages left by Scribe 'A'. The Supplementary Cartulary contains twelve entries added by a clearly different scribes utilising the limited blank spaces in the Cartulary. Four documents can be dated by witnesses to the late 12th x mid 13th centuries [nos. 1085, 1204, 1249, 1250]. The last eight documents of the Supplementary Cartulary were all copied by other scribes; at least five of them can be dated firmly to 1301 x 1302 [nos. 1321-1325]. The last four documents of the Cartulary are so damaged by fire that no comfortable date can be assigned [nos. 1326-1328].

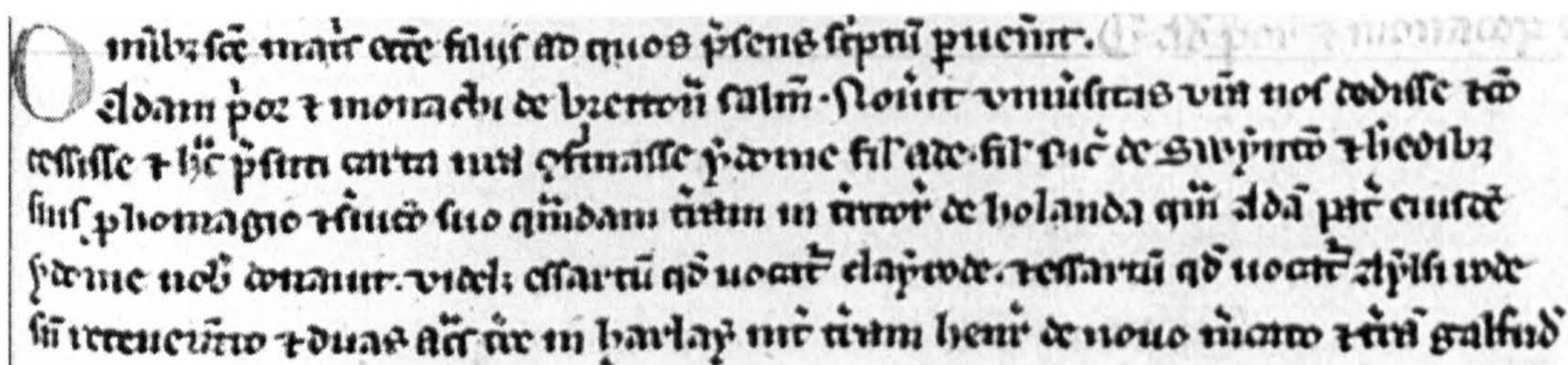
It is difficult to find confident means of identification and distinguishing between the hands in the entire cartulary other than the primary Scribes 'A' and 'B'. There are instances where a sequential cluster of charters can be clearly identified as 'not A and not B' and yet similar within the cluster. Thus, for a brief time, a new hand is 'identified'; for instance charters nos. 445 to 455 and no. 79, all probably from the 1300s, would all appear to be the same neat and careful hand but 'not A and not B' identified as 'C' and pictured in Figure 1c. But it is possible that hand 'C' may have made other entries in the manuscript that were freer, or made with less care and not as distinct. It is, regrettably, not possible to fit the 154 late entries into neat and unique hands.

Figure 1c: Principal Scribes (Scribe A and Scribe B) and a third Scribe



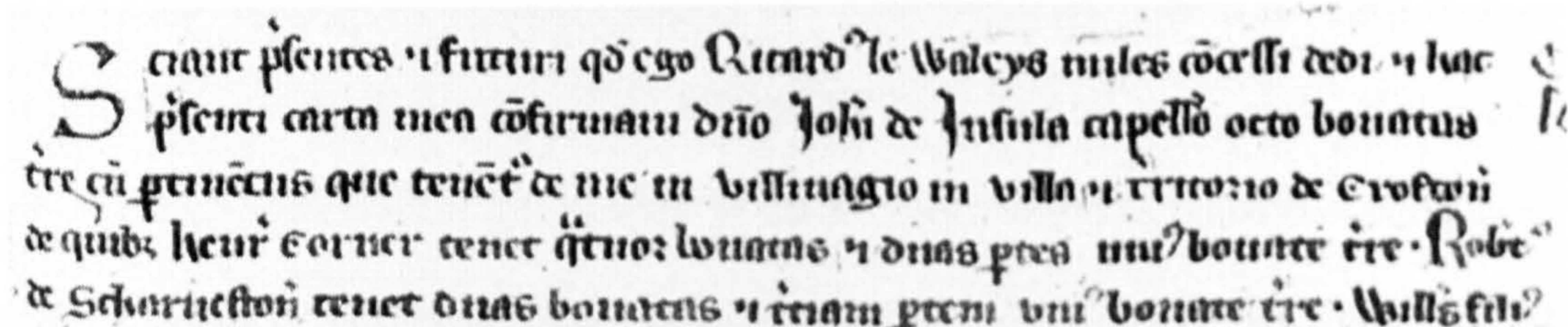
Omib; scē mris ecclē filis. Robs de Laci salt. Noit unu
 iuris ista me p salute aie mee & oim amicor & heredi meoz Carta Roberti de
 Westsle & hie pscim carta mea confirmasse do & ecclē sci osuuldi de Holf Lici.
 & canonicis reglarib; eid loci dimidia carucata tre i qua sra ē ecclia coz' canonicor. coz
 & uuaru. & ecclē de warnefeld. & ecclē de huderesheld & eccliam de batclera. & eccliam de Ho

Scribe A BL Cotton Vespasian E XIX f14r, no. 84



Omib; scē mris ecclē filis ad quos pscens septu puenit. *de pscens septu puenit*
 Eldam por & monachi de berton salm. Noit unuicitas vni nos reddisse tō
 cessisse & hie pscim carta mea confirmasse p dōme fil aie. fil Ric de Swynton & hiedib;
 suis p homagio & seruicō suo quidam titm in titor de holanda qm ada pat eiuscē
 p dōme nob donauit. videl; essartū qd uocat claytode. restartū qd uocat thylsi ude
 su reuencitio & duas aie tre in harlay nre titm henr de nouo mōto & tū galfud

Scribe B: Cotton Vespasian E XIX f145r, no. 1066



Sciant pscntes & futuri qd ego Ricard' le Waleys miles cōcessi dedi & huc
 pscnti carta mea cōfirmari dno Johi de Insula capello octo bouatas
 tre cū ptenētis que tenēt de me in villuagio in villa & titorio de Crofton
 de quib; henr corner tenet quatuor bouatas & duas ptes unu' bouate tre. Robe'
 de Schurleston tenet duas bouatas & tētam ptem unu' bouate tre. Will's fil'

Scribe C: Cotton Vespasian E XIX, no. 454

Throughout the manuscript there are casual marginal notes identifying the topographical or thematic. There are other marginal notes which may be *signa*⁴⁵³ for the archives: but can not be determined. The manuscript has many marginal notes and comments, some are clearly the residue from the antiquarians who used this manuscript, wrote notes about missing folios, and signed their names. There are other marginal notes that were probably added by subsequent archivists to allow them to quickly focus on the type of charters wanted. For instance, 'de opere' may be found in charters dealing with income for the works of the church [f180v], or in longer charters notes in the

⁴⁵³ Clanchy, *Memory*, p. 179.

margin mark the corresponding line of text where a piece of land or a pension is described. It is not possible to ascribe these notes to a Scribe nor even a time. They indicate the use of this cartulary as a well-used reference, but one which was not used so frequently that the user knew exactly where to find his needed text. The layout employed in the Cartulary creation reveals more about the perceived need this Cartulary was designed to meet.

The Layout

The layout employed in the General Cartulary is both thematic and topographical. It begins with thematic documents, royal charters of general confirmations [ff4r-8v wanting three folios], followed by royal charters for specific privileges such as a grant of a fair, confirmation of a church or secular privileges [ff5r-11r]. This is followed by final concords including assizes or pleas at King's Bench as well as the sale of property [ff11r-14r]. Then follows the charters of the advocate including initial endowments as well as any other document, complaint, or agreement that involves the major patrons and benefactors, namely the Laval, Lacy, Montbegon and Glanvill families [ff14r-18r].

These more formal documents resolved, the Cartulary is organized in topographical sections. The first topographical section includes property within the West Riding of Yorkshire, excluding dependencies [ff18r-76v, ff96v-109v wanting 11 folios], the Prebend of Bramham [ff79v-94r wanting 4-6 folios], donations to the fabric of the church [all 2-3 folios wanting] and the City of York [ff94r-96v wanting 3 folios]. In this section there are over thirty-one parishes represented within the West Riding of Yorkshire, but the structure is generally by township or vill rather than parish or wapentake.

In the midst of the West Riding parishes, a large section (ff79v-f93v) is devoted strictly to the Prebend of Bramham. In this section the structure is similar to that of the

General Cartulary, beginning with royal grants, charters of the patrons (Fossard family as well as confirmations by the pope, the archbishop of York, etc.) followed by all other general documents pertaining to the Prebendal endowment.

The last major category in the topographical section are endowments outside of the West Riding of Yorkshire [ff 97r-114v]. In this category are the endowments in Nottinghamshire, Buckinghamshire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Warwickshire. Following the layout employed in the overall Cartulary, this section starts with royal charters of Scotland followed by the documents from the major benefactors in the areas mentioned and then endowment charters and other documents. Unfortunately many of the folios containing these endowments are lost; whilst Buckinghamshire would appear complete, Nottinghamshire is missing three folios, Staffordshire is missing four folios, all folios are lost for Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Warwickshire. Using Buckinghamshire as an example confirms the model described above: the section includes the royal grant of Henry I as well as grants of the patrons (Chesney family) and the documents concerning the endowment follow. It seems likely that the structure would be the same for the record of the other distant endowments.

The Cartulary then returns to a more 'thematic' layout providing the charters in support of the Almonry [ff115r-117v] regardless of where the property may be located thus covering Leicestershire and Yorkshire. Then follow four of the five dependent cells of the Priory, each treated separately: Bamburgh, Northumberland [ff118v-124r], Breedon, Leicestershire [ff125r-129r with 3 lost folios], Scokirk, West Riding of Yorkshire [ff125r-129r with 2 missing folios] and Hirst, Lincolnshire [ff131r-132v]. Each dependency section includes the royal grant, significant grants by the local benefactors, followed by related documents. There is no section for Woodkirk, West

Riding of Yorkshire. It may be possible to reconstruct the missing folios of Breedon and Scokirk as editions of their cartularies exist.⁴⁵⁴

The last section of the General Cartulary includes endowment in areas which, while distant from the Priory at Nostell, are not dependent cells. Canonthorpe and Weaverthorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, are grouped into individual sections. Canonthorpe may have included the a chapel of St Giles [no. 989] but the Cartulary endowment [ff133r-134r] is lacking any royal or episcopal confirmation. In the case of Weaverthorpe [ff134v-135r] there is no royal grant, but rather the documents of the endowment from the archbishop of York confirmed by the Pope and the bishop of Poitiers [no. 1002].

The overall structure of the General Cartulary described is straightforward and consistent. In practice there are idiosyncrasies in the inclusion of the documents which provide insight into the intended use of the Cartulary. A close reading of the topographical sections reveals that the Cartulary is not a collection of charters or agreements solely with the Priory, but a record of the ownership and use of each individual property prior to the donation to the Priory. Thus in the 1,328 documents in the Cartulary, over twelve percent are documents that record the history of the endowment before it was gifted to the Priory. In this way the Cartulary documents not only who gifted the endowment, but how that donor had received the endowment, and thus indicating his right to give the gift. In Bramham, the negotiations and agreements for one gift of land (one bovate of land in Bramham, one acre in Holms and one acre in Birkheud) are described in eight documents [nos. 865-872 dated *c.* 1234 and 1253] and

⁴⁵⁴ Manchester, Rylands Library, Lat. ms. 225 is the early 16th-century cartulary of the cell at Tockwith (Skewkirk) printed as 'Ctl. Tockwith', pp. 151-206. Manchester, Rylands Library, Lat. ms. 222 represents a 13th-century cartulary of the cell at Breedon, Leicestershire and edited in McKinley's, 'Ctl. Breedon'. Leeds, West Yorkshire Archives, NP C1/1/1/1 and Leeds, West Yorkshire Archives, NP CI/1/2/3 are the 15th- and 16th-century registers of rentals and other deeds of Nostell Priory and are partially edited in 'Nostell Rental', pp. 108-35.

record the ownership and interest in the land beginning with William of Bramham's grant to his sister and brother-in-law, through his sister's dower rights, and his subsequent sale of the property to the Priory, and lastly the Priory's subsequent rental agreement with Hugh son of William son of Gamel. The last two charters showed that the Priory bought the land and rented it but to include the first six emphasised the history of ownership. These records pervade the Cartulary and in a very broad way reveal the use of the Cartulary as a reference of not only the endowment, leases and sale of property of the Priory but also a reference of what documents will prove the Priory acquired the property legally.

The Supplementary Cartulary is a mixture of a chronological extension of the General Cartulary but it is also a parallel record. The layout is very similar to the General Cartulary except that it begins with final concords. The final concords record the advowson of Weaverthorpe and Knaresborough, and land in Badsworth, South Kirkby and Wath upon Dearne parishes. They are dated 1226-1237 and would have been available to Scribe A of the General Cartulary. This section includes assizes and pleas dating from 1275-1290, after the time span of the General Cartulary. The documents of the patrons follow, in this case only those pertaining to the advowson of Birstall and date from 1286-1285. After the patrons' charters begins the topographical section covering twelve parishes of the West Riding of Yorkshire, again grouped by township rather than parish and again including a large section for Bramham (ff150r-165v). Following the West Riding of Yorkshire is a topographical section of distant areas, and whilst the counties are similar (Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Northumberland) the townships are different from the General Cartulary. There was one folio for the cell at Breedon, Leicester, but the folio is lost and the nature of its content unknown; none of the other cells are listed in the index for this section. The Supplementary Cartulary is missing nine folios between f137 and f186. The 15th-century

index records at least eleven more folios that followed f186 and these are lost [no. 1]. Some of the content is known yet only in a very general sense, with reference to West Riding of Yorkshire property as well as a chantry and reference to property in Newbald Pacey, Warwickshire. The Supplementary Cartulary suffered serious damage from fire as described above.

The construction of the General Cartulary provided ample space for later additions. Each major heading of a township began '*Hic incipiunt carte de ...*' and if there were space left on the folio at the conclusion of that township, it was left blank. If the township endowment ended on the recto, the following verso might well be left blank and the next township begun on the following recto. This space did not go unused for additions as early as 1270 appear [no. 317]. The hand of these additions vary greatly but the 142 documents entered in the General Cartulary in the available space are entered in the correct topographical section. Thus additions concerning the Batley parish are entered in the section dedicated to Batley. There were difficulties with longer charters such as the royal confirmations and grants of kings Edward I, II and III, Richard I and II which were entered at the end of the final concords as there was no space in the royal charter sections. The additions also include charters recording the history of ownership.

The Archive

It is apparent that the archive of the Priory contained more documents than are included in the Cartulary. The inclusion of charters documenting the history of property prior to acquisition by the Priory indicates that as the endowment was given, the Priory would expect to either receive the original documents from the donor, or at least had the opportunity to copy the charters into the archive records. It is possible that more of these documents were maintained in the archive, as many charters in the Cartulary do not show the same historical selection. The selection decisions of Scribe A

were quickly followed by other scribes who began making additions. The additions do make the interpretation and understanding of the layout problematical. The transition from the General Cartulary to the Supplementary Cartulary indicates that Scribe B was finishing the work started by Scribe A. The topographical and thematic areas of the Supplementary Cartulary do not repeat the General Cartulary. Why are there additions by various scribes 'not A and not B' that are dated from the same time [before 1264] that Scribe A was creating the Cartulary and why did Scribe 'A' not include these charters in his original layout?

There are thirteen charters, added by other scribes that can be dated internally to the period 1279 to 1292. They are inserted in the layout in the appropriate topographical or thematic section but these documents are not charters granting new gifts, but are pleas, licences or inquisitions *post mortem* but were originally omitted. Thus in the section allocated to charters *advocatorum* Scribe A originally entered the charters of the Lacy family which were amongst the patrons of the Priory. Scribe A included the decision regarding Roger de Lacy's rights as patron to approve and present the election of the prior of Nostell Priory [no. 93 dated c.1200]. Later additions record the approval of the election of a new prior [Richard Wartia] by Henry (II) de Lacy dated December 1277 [no. 94] and the inquisition *post mortem* after the death of a much later prior [dated 1377 no. 95]. Thus the additions, in this instance, relate to the section of the Cartulary (the advocate) where they are added but they are not charters *per se* and one was certainly available to Scribe A, but he chose to omit it. The largest instance are the additions from nos. 69-74, all of which deal with the advowson of the churches of King's Langley and Birstall and include royal licence to purchase land and rents, land bought or given in support of these churches and all dated between 1279 and 1286. These charters, entered by at least two scribes 'not A and not B' follow a final concord date 1283 that had been entered by Scribe B.

Why did Scribe A exclude documents that were surely available to him during his creation of the General Cartulary and then why were they added later? Perhaps the purpose or scope of the General Cartulary changed and these documents were deemed necessary for the General Cartulary. This alternative suggests there was a much larger set of documents in the archive than reflected in the Cartulary and that subsequent events necessitated or advised the addition of documents previously thought unnecessary or inappropriate. The Cartulary's purpose in the management of the Priory's endowment is unknown and even the suggestions here are speculative. Its general appearance and pattern of additional entries suggest it served some practical purpose until at least as late as the latest entry in October 1517 [no. 499].

The following guide describes the contents of the Cartulary of Nostell Priory. The Edition of the Cartulary follows the guide.

Table V-A: Guide to contents of Nostell Priory Cartulary

Guide to Contents.

The guide is keyed to modern folio numbers and the medieval pagination (15th century). Missing folios are identified using the medieval page numbers as guides (left column) and placed in square brackets []. The centre column indicates, in italics, the topographical or thematic headings provided by the scribe, placenames of missing folios were identified through the 15th century index (ff1v-2v) and are placed in square brackets []. The right column includes indication of later additions and any dates of either original or later additions which may assist in understanding the layout. Arbitrary foliation ‘a’ – ‘p’ are used for folios added later or missing folios which do not have modern or medieval foliation. In the first section (ff4r-135) representing the initial cartulary described by G. R. C. Davis as dated after 1264 the final concord of f10r, which is dated 1263, is probably the source of Davis’ dating of this section.¹

<i>Modern folio</i>	<i>Medieval page</i>	<i>Heading</i>	<i>Comment</i>
‘a-c’			Cotton emperor pressmarks, donation inscription c.1670.
f1r		<i>Cartularum Prioratus <sancti Oswaldi> de Nostall</i>	Title page, discoloured and illegible. Some index entries on lower margin but not legible.
		<i>Fairfax</i>	

¹ Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 721.

- f1v-2v Index of charters by topographical and thematic content in an early 15th century hand [no. 1]
- f3r-v Later additions of York City c.1310-16. No medieval foliation on these folios and they are not in the index. This folio may be addition. [nos. 2-6]
- 1 folio lost [1] [*Pontefract*]
[*Royal Charters*]
- 2 folio lost [2-3] [*Royal Charters*]
- f4r-8v 5-14 *Royal Charters*
- f8v-11r 14-19 *Final Concords*
- f11r 19
- Includes the beginning of Henry II royal confirmation charter [B007].
- The first charter of Henry II begins mid-charter with a note in a later hand indicating this charter is re-written on 'page 367' [f150r], however the charter on f150r was issued by Henry III, c.1228 [nos. 7-47].
- Final concords begin as the last entry on f8v [nos. 48-68].
- Ff10r-v includes a concord dated 9 April 1263 [no. 63].
- Two later additions of charters. One charter for land in Liversedge (parish of Birstall) [no. 69] and one confirmation regarding the advowson of the church of [King] Langley, Hertfordshire dated 9 October 1280 [no. 70].

f11v-12v	20-22	Four later additions of charters: Edward I of 10 November 1280 [no. 71], 28 October 1280 [no. 72], and others dated c.1279 x 1286 [nos. 73, 74].
f13r-v	23-24	Later additions of royal charters 1277-1286 [nos. 76-80]
f14r-16r	25-29	[nos. 81-93]
f16r-17r		<i>Charters of the Advocates</i>
		Later additions of charters, including an inquest into the right of the advocate concerning election of the prior and records of escheats, <i>post mortem</i> , etc. dated 1276-1337 [nos. 94-100].
f17v	32	Continue [nos. 101-105].
f18		f18 is a schedule, which is sewn in, of charters for Aldwick upon Dearne, Saxton, Went Hill (parish of Darrington) and Badsworth parish [nos. 106-109]
f19r-v	33-4	[nos. 110-120]
		<i>Saxton</i>
		<i>Went Hill (Darrington parish)</i>
		<i>Lofthouse (Rothwell parish)</i>
f20r-v	35-6	Begins on f19v [nos. 121-125]
		<i>Rothwell</i>
f20v-21r	36-7	[nos. 126-135]
		<i>South Kirkby</i>
f21r	37	Later addition concerning a chapel in South Kirkby [no. 136]
f21v	38	Later addition of a charter of land in South Kirkby [no. 137].
f22r-v	39-40	[nos. 138-145]
		<i>Smeathalls (Birkin parish)</i>

f22v	40	<i>Haverroft (Felkirk parish)</i>	[no. 146] Later addition of a bond for the pension of Winwick, Lancashire [c. 1325x1375] [no. 147].
f23r	41		[nos. 149-151] Later addition of charter of South Kirkby [no. 152].
f23v	42	<i>Hemsworth parish</i>	[nos. 153-157]. A quitclaim ends in mid charter. [no. 157]
f23v-24r	42-43		
f24v	44	<i>Wrangbrook (South Kirkeby parish)</i>	
1 folio lost	[45-46]	[<i>North Elmsall (South Kirkeby parish)</i>]	
		[<i>Wrangbrook (South Kirkeby parish)</i>]	
1 folio lost	[47-48]	[<i>Churwell (Bailey parish)</i>]	
		[<i>Ryhill (Wragby parish)</i>]	
1 folio lost	[49-50]	[<i>Badsworth (Badsworth parish)</i>]	
		[<i>Upton (Badsworth parish)</i>]	
f25r-27r	51-55	<i>Great Houghton (Darfield parish)</i>	[nos. 158-176] Later additions of Tickhill (parish of Tickhill) 1361x91. F27r has a note making reference to a misplaced charter on f13r. [nos. 177-180]
f27r-v	55		
f28r-31r	57-63	<i>Thurnscoe (Thurnscoe parish)</i>	[nos. 181-205, 207-215] Later addition in lower margin for land in Thurnscoe (parish of Thurnscoe) [no. 206]
f30r	61		
f31r-v	63-64		Later additions concerning Thurnscoe (parish of Thurnscoe)

f31v	64		[nos. 216-218]
			An inspection of property in Sulkholme, Nottingham dated 1436
			[no. 219].
f32r-33v	65-68	<i>Crofton (Crofton parish)</i>	[nos. 220-238]
f33v-34v	68-70		Later additions of Winterset (parish of Wragby) [nos. 239-246]
1 lost folio	[71]	[<i>Norfolk</i>]	
		[<i>Winterset (Wragby parish)</i>]	
		[<i>Winterset (Wragby parish)</i>]	
f35r-v	73	<i>Winterset (Wragby parish)</i>	Begins mid-charter of land in Winterset. [nos. 247-251]
f35v	74	<i>Walton (Sandal Magna parish)</i>	Ends mid charter of an unknown gift [nos. 252-256].
1 lost folio	[75-76]	[<i>Tickhill (Tickhill parish)</i>]	
f36r	77	[<i>Woolley (Royston parish)</i>]	[nos. 257-259]
f36v-37v	78-80	<i>Brampton Bierlow (Wath upon Dearne parish)</i>	[nos. 260-270]
f38r	81		Blank except for modern and medieval foliation.
f38v-39v	82-84	<i>Oxenhope (Bradford parish)</i>	[nos. 271-280]
f40r-f41v	85-88	<i>Morley (Batley parish)</i>	[nos. 281-295]
f41v	88		Later addition of plea of 1298 regarding communal pasture in Morley [nos. 296].
f42r-v	89-90	<i>Batley (Batley parish)</i>	[nos. 297-301]-

- f42v-43r 90-91 Later addition of charter for land in Batley [nos. 302-310]. One document is written in the lower margin of ff42v-43r [no. 304].
- f43v-44r 92-93 *Huddersfield (Huddersfield parish)* [nos. 311-315]
- f44r 93 Later addition of Huddersfield parish [no. 316]. Later addition to Rothwell parish dated 7 September 1270 [no. 317].
- f44v 94 Later addition to Rothewell parish dated c.1501 [no. 318]. Possibly the same scribe as index [no. 1].
- f45r-v 95-96 *Headley (Morley parish)* [nos. 319-327]
- f46r 97 Blank except for modern and medieval foliation.
- f46v 98 *Tickhill (Tickhill parish)* [nos. 328-331]. Ends mid-document of a sentence by papal judges delegate concerning the church of Tickhill and the chapel of Stainton [no. 331]
- 1 folio lost [99] [*Stainton (Stainton parish)*]
 [*Stancil (Wadworth parish)*]
 [*Tickhill (Tickhill parish)*]
 [*Wilsick (Stainton parish)*]
- f47r 101 Four later additions by the same scribe, all concerning Wilsick. The first begins mid-charter [no. 332]. One dated 13 December 1313 makes reference to a charter addition on f48v [no. 333]. A charter dated 5 May 1314 [no. 334]. A charter dated 20 January

- 1314 [no. 335].
[nos. 336-346].
Two later additions concerning Wilsick [nos. 347-348]. One later addition ending mid-charter, a final concord concerning land in Tickhill dated October 1340 [no. 349].
- 1 folio lost [105-106] [unknown]
f47v-48v 102-104 *Wilsick (Stainton parish)*
f48v 104
- f49r-v 107-108 *Swinton (Wath upon Dearne parish)*
These charters are numbered in the margin 'i' through 'x'. [nos. 350-359]. Ends mid charter [no. 359].
- 1 folio lost [109-110] [probably Swinton (Wath upon Dearne parish)]
Based on margin numbering, 12 charters were imposed on this folio and now lost.
- f50r-53v 111-118
Swinton continues [nos. 360-398]. F50r begins in mid charter [no. 360]. Charters are numbered on f50r 'xxij' through 'lxij'.
- f54r-v 119-120
Later additions for Swinton (Wath upon Dearne parish). [nos. 399-405].
- f55v 121
Blank except for modern and medieval foliation.
- f55v 122
Later additions for Thornhurst, Carcroft and Owston (Owston Parish) [nos. 406-407].
- 1 folio lost [123-124] [unknown]
This folio was cut from the manuscript and the stub remains in the binding.
- f56r-v 125-126 *Woolthwaite (Tickhill parish)*
[nos. 408-416].

- 1 folio lost [127-128] [unknown]
 f57r-59v 129-134 *Barnburgh, Harlington (Barnburgh parish)*
 f59v 134
 Includes charters of Shafton (Felkirk parish) [nos. 417-442].
 Later addition for Barnburgh, Harlington, Bamthorp (Barnburgh parish) [nos. 443-444]. Margin note, probably for [no. 444]: *carta erat scripta de littera valde recusta* and that the note was shown to Prior Adam 7 July 1387.
- f60r-62r 135-139
 Later additions for Crofton parish by the same scribe [nos. 445-455]. One in Anglo-Norman French dated 7 August 1320 [no. 445]. The remainder of the charters are also dated internally between 8 August 1320 and 10 April 1329.
- f62v 140 *Shafton (Felkirk parish)*
 [nos. 456-462]. Ends in mid-charter concerning a mill of Norton [no. 462].
- 1 folio lost [141] [*Felkirk, Norton, Shafton (Felkirk parish)*]
 [142] [*Norton (Felkirk parish)*]
Temporal tax of Barnburgh
- f63r-64r 143-145
 Later additions of the Taxation of 1292 and 1299 and the Norwich valuation of 1254 [nos. 463-465].
- f64v 146 *Cudworth (Royston parish)*
 Later additions for Cudworth dated 9 May 1338, 31 August 1340 and 17 February 1340 [nos. 466-468].
- f65r-66r 147-149 *Cadeby (Sprotbrough parish)*
 [nos. 469-478].

- f66r-68r 149-153 Later additions from 1289 – 1320 including royal confirmations by Kings Edward III and Richard II [nos. 479-487].
- f68v 154 *Adwick upon Dearne (Dearne parish)* [nos. 488-490]
- f68v-69r 154-155 Later additions of Adwick upon Dearne [nos. 491-494]. One dated 3 November 1303 [no. 493] and one dated 16 May 1309 [no. 494].
- f69v 156 Later additions of Cold Hiendley [nos. 495-499]. Three dated between 1 May 1455 through 1 October 1517 [nos. 496-499]. [nos. 500-508].
- f70r-71r 157-159 *Hodroyd (Felkirk parish)*
- f71r 159 Two later additions for Felkirk parish including the last regarding Cold Hiendley dated 1 May 1459 [nos. 509-510].
- f71v-72r 160-1 Later addition of assizes for land: in Stavely dated 25 August 1396 [no. 511].
- f72v 162 Later addition for Agbrigg parish dated 10 September 1511 [no. 512].
- 1 lost folio [163] *'Graffarthorpe' (unknown parish)*
- [164] *Tithes*
- f73r-76v 165-172 *Episcopal charters* [nos. 513-543]. Notation of f75r indicates *'Carta Roberti Fossarde'* is *'Prima Carta'*. F76v ends in mid-charter [no. 543].
- 1 lost folio [173] [*Aldwick upon Dearne parish*]

- [*fabrica ecclesie*]
 [*sententia diffinitiva super ecclesiis nostris*]
 [*W armfeld parish*]
 [174] [Bolton upon Dearne parish]
 f77r-79r 175-179 Later addition of plea concerning stock at Great Houghton (Darfield parish) dated 20 February 1359 [no. 544].
 f79v 180 The top half of the folio is blank. At mid-folio is a charter of William Fossard with a later note to look in the 6th folio preceding [see f73r-76v]. [no. 545].
 f80r-86v 181-194 *Bramham Prebend* These charters are numbered in the margins beginning on f80r with 'i' and continuing through at least f85r with 'liii'. [nos. 546-616].
 f86v-88r 194-197 Two later editions. No. 617-620 is one document dated 13 March 1308 concerning the church of Lythe (Langbargh parish NRY). No. 621 is dated 1 June 1312 concerns Lofffouse (Rothwell parish).
 f88v 198 *Oglethorpe (parish of Bramham)* [no. 622]
 1 lost folio [199] [*Lythe (Langbargh parish)*]
 [200] [*Batley parish*]
 1 lost folio [201-202] [*unknown*]

f89r-93v	203-212	<i>Bramham</i>	F89r begins mid-charter [no. 623]. Charters are numbered beginning with 'v' and consecutively until 'xxij' at f90v. At f91r the numbering begins again at 'xxx'. F91v begins numbering with 'xxxix' and continues 'lvj'. [nos. 623-675]. F93v ends mid-charter [no. 675].
2 folio lost	[213-217]-	[<i>unknown</i>]	
	[218]	[<i>fabrica ecclesie</i>]	
2 folio lost	[219-220]	[<i>unknown</i>]	
f94r-94v	221-222	<i>City of York</i>	[nos. 676-686].
f94v	222		Later addition noting that six other charters for Coney Street, City of York are entered in various folios [no. 687].
f95r-96v	223-226		City of York continues [nos. 688-703]
3 folio lost	[227-230]	[<i>unknown</i>]	
1 folio lost	[231-232]	[<i>Hunmanby parish ERY</i>]	
		[<i>'Walde', 'Ugbethorpn'</i>]	
f97r	233	[<i>Burton Fleming parish, ERY</i>]	[nos. 704-708]. Folio begins mid-charter [no. 705].
f97v	234		Later addition of indenture with Alnwick Abbey concerning land in Bamburgh, dated 2 January 1497 [no. 709].
1 folio lost	[235]		
	[236]	[<i>Bolton upon Dearne parish</i>]	

f98r-99r	237-239	<i>Pontefract</i>	[nos. 710-720] Later addition concerning a message in Pontefract dated 15 April 1340 [no. 721].
f99r	239		
f99v-100v	240-242	<i>Purston Jaglin (Featherstone parish)</i>	[nos. 722-735].
f100v-101r	241-242		Later additions of Purston Jaglin (Featherstone parish) [nos. 735-736].
f101v-102v	243-246	<i>Featherstone</i>	[nos. 737-748] Includes charter of Archbishop Thomas II of York for cemetery and chapel of Nostell [no. 737] and repeat King Henry I's confirmation of church of Featherstone [nos. 29/738].
f102v	246		Later addition of indenture concerning digging sea coal in the moor of Featherstone dated c.1312x1328 [no. 749].
f103r	247	<i>Hessle (Wragby parish)</i>	[nos. 750-751]
f103r	247		Later addition of charter of Hessle dated 9 July 1328 x 13 march 1337 [no. 752].
f103v-104v	248-251	<i>Wragby</i>	[nos. 753-768].
f105v	252		Two later additions of charters of Huntwick (Wragby parish) [nos. 773-774]. A different scribe duplicates the previous charter [no. 773 duplicates no. 772].
f106r-v	253-254	<i>West Hardwick (Wragby parish)</i>	These charters are numbered 'ix' through 'ix'. [nos. 775-784]

- f106r 253 Later addition of bond for forinsec service and secular tax for land in Huntwick (Wragby parish) in lower margin [no. 780].
- f107r-v 255 Foulby (Wragby parish) These charters are numbered 'i' through 'viij'. [nos. 785-792]. No. 792 is lined through and margin note occurs '*vacat hic quia in sequente folio*' probably a reference to the duplicate copy no. 796 on f108r.
- f107v 256 Later addition of land in Hessele dated 8 January 1348 [no. 793].
- f108r-v 257-258 Huntwick (Wragby parish) These charters are numbered 'i' through 'viij' [nos. 794-800]
- f108v 258 Later additions of charters of Huntwick with margin note '*de opere*' [nos. 801-803].
- f109r-v 259-260 Sharlston (Warmfield parish) The charters on f109r are numbered 'i' through 'v' [nos. 804-811]. No. 811 has a margin note '*de opere*'.
- f110r 261 Bedford, royal charters of Scotland These charters are numbered 'i' through 'viij'. [nos. 812-820]. No. 820 has margin note '*de opere*'.
- f110v 262 Three later additions of charters for Sharlston (Warmfield parish) [nos. 821-823]. No. 821 has a margin note '*sacrestaria*'.
- 3 lost folios [263-268] [Sulkholme and Market Warsop, Notts]
- f111r 269 [Market Warsop, Notts] Begins mid-charter of Sulkholme dated 13 May 1304 [no. 824].
- f111r 269 Later addition of a *nativus* who had fled the Priory dated 20 x 28 November 1301 [no. 825]

- f111v-113v 270-274 *Cheddington (Bucks)* [nos. 826-849].
Includes confirmation by King Henry I of three churches [no. 832]. One later addition for a presentation of the church at Cheddington (Bucks) dated 27 April 1336 [no. 835].
- f112r 271
- f113v 274
Three later additions concerning churches at Cheddington (Bucks), Churwell, Morley parish, and Leamington Hastings (Warcs) [nos. 850-852]. One assize of darien presentment dated 11 April x 7 May 1285 [no. 851], and a bond for the pension of the church of Leamington Hastings dated 24 February 1498 [no. 852].
- f114r-v 275-276 *Leamington Hastings, Newbald Pacey (Warc.) and Chebsey (Staffs)* [nos. 853-863]. A letter from Boetius member of the papal household ends in mid charter on f114v [no. 863].
- 1 folio lost 277-278 [*Cheddington, Bucks*] [*Chebsey, Staffs*] [*Newbald Pacey, Warcs*] [*Winwick, Lancs*]
- 1 folio lost 279-280 [*Chebsey, Staffs*] [*Leamington Hasting & Newbald Pacey (Warcs)*] [*Crofton, 'Seldeford'*]

- 1 folio lost [281-282] *Winwick, Lancs*
 [*turbaria*]
 [*Crampton, Notton*]
 [*'Svynslede'*]
- 1 folio lost [283-284] [*Houke, Snaith parish*]
 [*Winwick, Lancs*]
 [*almony*]
almony charters
- f115r-117v 285-290
 f117v 290
- f118r 291 *Bamburgh, Northumberland*
- f118v-122r 292-299 *Bamburgh, Northumberland*
- f122r-v 299-300
 numbering sequence as '*xxv*' [no. 916].
- f123r-124v 301-304
 One later addition of *Quo Warranto* for Sulkholme, Notts c.1274-1294 [no. 921]. A later addition of a definitive sentence regarding the repair of the church of Rothwell dated 21 July 1376 [nos. 922-923 combined]. A late addition of land in Penistone [no. 924]. A
- [nos. 864-887]
 Two later additions receipts for the pension from the church of Winwick, Lancashire dated 27 March 1437 [no. 888] and dated 26 April 1451 [no. 889].
 Unlined but one later addition regarding parish burial privileges dated 19 June 1349 x 29 December 1349 [no. 890].
 These charters are numbered '? through 'xxxix' [nos. 891-915]
 Later addition concerning Bamburgh but included in the

- f125r-126v 305-308 *Breedon (Leics)*
late addition of the tithes of the land in Whitwood [no. 925].
[nos. 926-941]. Confirmation by King Henry I of church of
Breedon [no. 932]. The confirmation of the same by King Henry
II [no. 933].
- f126v 308
Later addition Prior's petition to King Henry VI for presentation
of prior of Breedon dated 6 July 1450 [no. 942]. Later addition of
memorandum concerning presentation to Priory of Breedon
dated 1 September 1496 [no. 943].
- 1 lost folio [309] [*Breedon (Leic)*]
See note preceding no. 944. Pp. 309-310 probably included 'Ct. Tockwith,' nos. 2-12.
- [310] [*Skewkirk (Bilton parish)*]
See note p. 309 above.
- f127r-128v 311-314 *Skewkirk (Bilton parish)*
[nos. 944-966] Folio begins mid-charter [f127r no. 944].
Charters on f127r are numbered beginning with no. 945 as 'xj'
through 'xj'. Includes a grant by King Henry I of the church of
Scokirk/Skewkirk [no. 945]. No. 966 ends in mid-charter
(f128v).
- 2 lost folio [315-318] [*Skewkirk (Bilton parish)*]
See note preceding no. 944. Probably included 'Ct. Tockwith.'
nos. 35-50.
- f129r-v 319-320 *Skewkirk (Bilton parish)*
F29r begins in mid-charter [no. 967]. Charters are numbered
beginning with 'lv' through 'lx' [nos. 968-974].

f130r	321	<i>Northumberland</i>	Three later additions of Northumberland. [nos. 975-977]. One grand assize decision regarding King Edward I's claim to the church of Bamburgh dated 14 May 1293 [no. 975]. One late addition dated 5 January 1396 [no. 976]. One late addition reciting the tithes of sheaves from towns within Bamburgh [no. 977].
f130v	322		Blank except for medieval foliation.
f131r-132v	323-326	<i>Hirst (Belton parish, Lincs)</i>	[nos. 978-988].
f133r-134r	327-329	<i>Canonthorpe (Aston cum Aughton parish)</i> <i>'Becketona'</i>	[nos. 989-995]
f134r	329		Two later additions of Canonthorpe [nos. 996-997]. One indenture dated 2 February 1396 [no. 996]. One receipt dated 5 June 1514 [no. 997].
f134v-135r	330-31	<i>Weaverthorpe parish</i>	[nos. 998-1007].
f135v	332		Blank except for medieval foliation.

There is a change in format, hand, and decoration at this point in the manuscript. G. R. C. Davis considers the next section to be a 'supplement' added to the cartulary after 1294.² Scribe B is the primary hand.

² Davis, *Cartularies*, no. 721.

f136r-137r	333-336	<i>Final Concords & Assizes</i>	Five final concords dated 1226 – 1269 [nos. 1008-1012]. Assizes dated 1239- 1290 [nos. 1013-1015].
		<i>Gomersal (Birstall parish)</i>	
		<i>Lofthouse (Rothwell parish)</i>	
		<i>Rothwell</i>	
f137r-v	336	<i>Birstall adbowson</i>	[nos. 1016-1022]. F137v ends at the rubric of a charter [no. 1022].
1 folio lost	[337-338]	[<i>Huntwick (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>Shellbrooke (South Kirkeby parish)</i>	
		<i>Kirkeby, (Lincs)</i>	
f138r-v	339-340	<i>Lofthouse (Rothwell parish)</i>	[nos. 1023-1029]. F138r begins mid-charter [no. 1023]. Likewise, f138v ends mid-charter [no. 1029].
		<i>Elmsall (South Kirkeby parish)</i>	
		<i>Bailey parish</i>	
2 lost folios	[341]	[<i>Corrodium Ryngeston</i>]	
	[342]	[<i>Huddersfield</i>]	
	[343]	[<i>Huddersfield</i>]	
	[344]	[<i>unknown</i>]	
f139r-v	345-346	<i>Tickhill</i>	Archiepiscopal letters dated 1222 and 1281 [nos. 1030-1034]. Although the last document appears to end mid-charter (dated c. 28 February 1282) the pagination continues unabated [no. 1034].
		<i>Archiepiscopal letters</i>	

f140r-v	347-348	<i>Pleas at Westminster & Shrewsbury</i>	Pleas concerning the church of Tickhill dated Hilary/Trinity terms 1282 [no. 1035] and c.19 November 1284 [no. 1036]. Margin note that these are repeated at p.440 [f182r-v].
f141r	349		Blank except for modern and medieval foliation.
f141v	350	<i>Stainton parish</i>	[nos. 1037-1040].
		<i>Wadworth parish</i>	
142r-145v	351-358	<i>Swinton (Wath upon Dearne parish)</i>	[nos. 1041-1068]. No. 1051 includes land in Adwick upon Dearne.
145v-148r	359-363	<i>Thornhurst (Owston parish)</i>	[nos. 1068-1084].
		<i>Skellow (Owston parish)</i>	
		<i>Carroft (Owston parish)</i>	
		<i>Holme (Owston parish)</i>	
f148r	363		One late addition of itinerant justices decision dated 16 April 1292 x 12 June 1294 [no. 1085].
f148v	364		Blank except for medieval foliation.
f149r-150r	365-367	<i>Hodroyd (Felkirk parish)</i>	[nos. 1086-1097]
		<i>Winterset (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>Rybill (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>South Hiendley (Felkirk parish)</i>	
f150r-150v	367-368	<i>Bramham</i>	Grant of King Henry I of church of Bramham and other churches [no. 1097]. F150v ends mid-charter of a confirmation by Pope Gregory [IX] [no. 1098].

1 folio lost	[369]	[<i>ordinatio Tichkill</i>]	Bramham continues [nos. 1099-1121]. Charters are numbered in margin beginning 'v' through 'xxviii'. The last document on f153v ends mid-charter [no. 1121].
f151r-153v	371-376		
	[370]	[<i>Bramham</i>]	
1 lost folio	[377-378]	[<i>Bramham</i>]	
f154r-156r	384-389		Bramham continues [nos. 1122-1136]. F154r begins mid-charter [no. 1122]. Charters are numbered 'xxxvij' through 'l'.
f156v-159r	384-389		Bramham continues [no. 1137-1155]. Charters are numbered beginning with 'i', 'ii' through 'xvii'. Two charters on f159r are unnumbered [nos. 1154-1155].
f159v-162r	390-395		Bramham continues [nos. 1156-1177]. Numbering is inconsistent: 'xx' for no. 1156, nos. 1157-1159 are unnumbered, no. 1160 begins numbering from 'xxiii' and continues consecutively through 'xli'.
f162v-f163r	396-397	<i>Oglethorpe (Bramham parish)</i>	Charters are numbered 'xlii' through 'xlviii'. [nos. 1178-1184].
f163v-164v	398-400		Oglethorpe and Bramham continue [nos. 1185-1203]. Numbering has ceased.
f164v	400		Later addition for Bramham dated 1 June [1326] [no. 1204].
2 lost folios	[401-404]	[<i>Bramham & Lythe (NRY)</i>]	
f165r-v	405-406	<i>Lythe (NRY)</i>	[nos. 1205-1207]
		<i>City of York</i>	
f165v-167v	406-410	<i>Wharram le Street</i>	[nos. 1208-1211]
f167v	410	<i>Purston Jaglin (Featherstone parish)</i>	[no. 1214]

f168r	411	<i>Featherstone (Featherstone parish)</i>	[nos. 1215-1216]
f168v	412	<i>Went (Ackworth parish)</i>	[nos. 1217-1219]
		<i>Douedale (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>Hessle (Wragby parish)</i>	
f169r	413	<i>Douedale (Wragby parish)</i>	[nos. 1220-1222]
f169v-170v	414-416	<i>Hessle (Wragby parish)</i>	[nos. 1223-1233] The charters are numbered from 'i' through 'xv'.
		<i>West Hardwick (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>Foulby (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>Huntwick (Wragby parish)</i>	
		<i>Wragby, Sharlston (Felkirk parish)</i>	
		<i>almonry</i>	
1 folio lost	[417]	[<i>Sharlston (Felkirk parish)</i>]	
	[418]	[<i>Sharlston (Felkirk parish)</i>]	
		[<i>Harlington (Barnburgh parish)</i>]	
		[<i>Adwick upon Dearne parish</i>]	
f171r-172v	419-422	<i>Huntwick (Wragby parish)</i>	Charters are numbered from 'i' through 'xix' [nos. 1234-1248].
f173r			An insert of two charters concerning Huntwick (Wragby parish) [nos. 1249-1250]. This folio is a parchment piece horizontally affixed to a paper folio, not included in the medieval foliation.
f173v			This paper folio verso is described above. It is not included in the medieval

foliation.

f174r-177v	423-430		Huntwick continues [nos. 1251-1279]. Charters are numbered from 'xx' through 'xlviii'. Both f179v and f178r were numbered '430'.
f177v-179r	430-432	<i>Market Warsop (Notts)</i>	Charters are numbered 'i' through 'x' [nos. 1280-1291]. Both f179v and f178r were numbered '430'.
f179r-181v	432-437	<i>Winwick (Lancs)</i>	Charters are numbered 'i' through 'xxiii' [nos. 1292-1315]. These folios are
		<i>Fleetham (Northumberland)</i>	charters for lands outside of Yorkshire. The last charter on f181v ends mid-
		<i>Elford (Northumberland)</i>	charter [no. 1315].
		<i>Bamburgh (Northumberland)</i>	
		<i>'Warneford', Warntham' (Northumberland)</i>	
1 folio lost	[438]	[<i>Breedon (Leics)</i>]	
	[439]	[<i>Skewkirk (Bilton parish)</i>]	
	[439]	[<i>unknown</i>]	
f182r-v	440-441	<i>Pleas Westminster & Shrewsbury</i>	Duplicates of charters copied on f140r-v [nos. 1316-1317].
f182v	441	<i>Ordination of the vicarage of Huddersfield</i>	[no. 1318]
f183r	442	<i>Rotwell</i>	[nos. 1319-1320]
		<i>Huddersfield</i>	
f183r-v	443	<i>Huddersfield</i>	One late addition concerning a dispute with Fountains abbey dated 21 March 1301 [no. 1321].
f184r-184v	444-445	<i>Appropriation of Birstall</i>	One late addition of appropriation of the church of Birstall dated 25/26

September 1300 [no. 1322].
 Later addition concerning the appropriation of Birstall dated 14 October 1300 [no. 1323].

Later addition concerning the appropriation of Birstall dated 10 January 1301 [no. 1324]. Damaged by fire.

Late additions [nos. 1325-1328]. Margin f186v: *These figures 449 here should be here remaying but 282, while 42 leaves Octobri 1634, Richard Gasc[illegible].*

Paper endleaf with British Museum entry. No medieval foliation.

f184v 445

f185r-v 446-447 *Ordination of Birstall*

f186r-v 448-449 *Tickhill*

Brierly (Felkirk parish)

'Manesthorpe

Pontefract

Whitwood (Featherstone parish)

'Wrangbroke

1+186ff total 187

examined TW June 1884

f187r

The last two parchment folios of the manuscript are severely damaged by fire. The fifteenth century index indicates a further twelve folios existed although the contents of all of these folios is not given. The folios below continue to use the medieval foliation used primarily in the Supplementary cartulary [ff137-186] and the 15th century index, an arbitrary letter 'd' – 'm' are used to provide modern foliation equivalent.

'd' recto [450]

[*Warmfield parish*]

'd' verso	[451]	[<i>Cantar' in fine libri</i>]
'e' recto	[452]	[<i>Cantar' in fine libri</i>] [<i>Purston Jaglin (Featherstone parish)</i>] [<i>'Shalflyg</i>] [<i>Woolley (Royston parish)</i>]
'e' verso	[453]	[<i>Cantar' in fine libri</i>] [<i>Barnburgh parish</i>] [<i>Chevet (Royston parish)</i>] [<i>Foulby (Wragby parish)</i>] [<i>'Okenstchagh' (Agbrigg parish)</i>]
'f' recto	[454]	[<i>Barnburgh parish</i>] [<i>Newbald Pacey (W arcs)</i>]
'f' verso	[455]	[<i>unknown</i>]
'g' r-v	[456-457]	[<i>unknown</i>]
'h' recto	[458]	[<i>Crofton parish</i>]
'n' recto	[470]	[<i>Newbald Pacey (W arcs)</i>]
'n' verso	[471]	[<i>unknown</i>]
'o' recto	[496?]	[<i>Lythe (NRY)</i>]

This may be a scribal error for folio 406 as there are no other entries in the index after page 470.

Editorial Methodology

The documents contained in the Cartulary are numbered sequentially [nos. 1-1328]. Reference to the folio of the Cartulary is provided at the precise point of turning and all Cartulary folios are transcribed in sequential order. Each document is preceded by an English caption, and when given/known the folio/medieval pagination, and a place-name and date of the original document.

English Captions

The English captions follow a different convention than the actual edited charter for personal names, both forename/Christian names and for family names. Latin forenames or Christian names are given in their modern English form where such exists and rationalised when safe to do so; thus John for Iohannes, Richard for Ricardus, Anketil for Anketillus or Ansketillus and Evelyn for Avelina.

Surnames are complicated as many family names were 'latinised' in the documents. When the name can be rationalised it is, thus de Lisle for de Insula, Beauchamp for Bello Campo and Mauley for de Malo Lacu, Neufmarché for Novo Mercato and Neville for de Nova Villa. Where the surname cannot be rationalised the Latin version is retained as given. When patronymic become fossilised, as Fitz William, they are kept as such, otherwise 'son of' is retained. When surnames are solely toponymics 'of' is used before an English place-name, where readily identifiable, in its modern form without further note. For continental place-name 'de' before the place-name is retained and the Latin name is modernised if known. If the medieval form of an English place-name is not clearly

identifiable 'de' will precede the name which will be given as read. The surnames of some nobles has been regularised according to the modern convention of spelling, such as Lacy for *Lasci*, *Lascei*, or Percy for *Perci* or *Percei*. In some cases the problem of *identification* is very difficult and when the name is not identifiable it is retained as given in the text without note.

Dates

When the place of sealing is provided in the document it is provided with the date. Dates freestanding represent dates which are certain; however a date in brackets indicates no precise date is known. Dating of the documents is the most challenging aspect of the cartulary edition and it is not always possible to determine the exact date of the event described within the document, nor the date the original document was issued. Where internal evidence of the document itself is available, the date will be given as certain. 'c' for *circa* attached to a date means that the event maybe close to that date, before or after; 'x' links the limiting dates of undated charters or dates. Where a documents mentions the name of a bishop, a royal official or an noble, readily checked in *Handbook of British Chronology*, no note is given. Where the date assigned to a document depends on the tenure of a bishop, royal official or an noble, a note is appended to indicate the reason for the approximate dating and if the source is other than *Handbook of British Chronology*, the modern printed source where the arguments for the dating have been rehearsed is noted. In all cases the modern convention of dating a year from 1 January is maintained.

When a document of the cartulary is published or a copy exists elsewhere, both an abbreviated citation and description of significant variations will be referenced in the notes following each document.

Editing of documents

All documents are transcribed *in extenso*. In all documents *i* has been used as the equivalent for *i* and *j*, and *u* as a vowel and *v* as a consonant. The choice of *c* or *t* follows classical Latin practice. The Tironian 'et' and ampersand are rendered as *et*. Modern practice is adopted for punctuation. Capitals are reserved for personal and place-names, the Deity, saints days and other religious holidays, months and beginning of sentences. Personal names within the Cartulary are extended without parentheses except: where only an initial is given, or unless uncertainty exists about a personal name where the manuscript reading is retained, or a conjectural extension is bracketed []. Christ's name is extended as *Cristus*, not *Christus*.⁴⁵⁷ Place-names are not extended nor modernized in the text and the manuscript reading is retained. Modern place-names, when known, are provided in document notes.

Arabic or roman numerals are retained as in the Cartulary and abbreviations of money, weight, and numerals are retained in the original form. In roman numerals the trailing *j* is retained, i.e. '*viiij*'. Insertions in the text are indicated by the bracketing < > of the letter, word or words.

Lower case sigla are employed in textural notes and manuscript readings. When the variations in spelling, grammar or other editorial corrections are made to the text, to ease reading, the manuscript reading is provided in the textural note *italicised*. Simple transposition of letters have not been indicated. Within the text conjectural readings are provided in squared brackets [] and *italicised*. Missing or damaged sections are represented

⁴⁵⁷ P. Chaplais, 'The Spelling of Christ's name in Medieval Anglo-Latin: "Christus" or "Cristus"', *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 8, no. 4 (1987), 261-80.

by ellipse within squared brackets [. . .] and measurement of the space provided in millimetres.

British Library, Cotton Vespasian E XIX

Nostell Priory Cartulary

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Note: This index was added by a later hand probably in the 15th century based on the handwriting and ink used. It pre-existed the loss of folios discussed in Chapter V. The pagination of arabic numerals throughout the manuscript was added concurrent with the creation of the index and begins at no. 7 with page '5' [see Chapter V].

2. Grant by John of Woodhouse, clerk, to Robert of Apthorp, clerk, of all tenements with buildings and rents in York which John of Woodhouse had from the legacy of John Buk' son of Robert Buk', including the right of reversion at the end of 15^{1/2} years of one tenement which Thomas of Strensall held from John of Woodhouse. f3r

[1303 x 25 October 1310]

Rubric: Feofamentum Iohannis de Wodehous' factum Roberto de Apthorp'.
 Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes de Wodehous' clericus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse et hac presenti scripto confirmasse Roberto de Apthorp' clerico omnia tenementa cum edificiis et redditus cum pertinentiis suis que habui ex dono et legato Iohannis Buk' filii Roberti Buk' in Ebor', una cum reversione illius tenementi quod Thomas de Strensale tenet de me ad terminum quindecim

annorum et dimidii cum accideret. Tenend' et habend' predicto Roberto de Apthorp' heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta libere, quiete, integre, bene et in pace in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on John Buk'. This document and the four that follow [nos. 3, 4, 5, 6] concern the property the priory held on Stonegate in the city of York. The exact identity of John of Woodhouse is uncertain and his relationship with John Buk' also unknown. John Buk' occurs in 1303/4 [*Yorks Lay Subsidy*, p. 120]. He was dead by November 1310 when John of Woodhouse quitclaims his right to the legacy [no. 3] and probably by 25 October 1310 [no. 4]. Robert of Apthorp is also unknown [see no. 3]: however this document was probably used by him in court as proof of his right to sell this property in a final concord with Nostell priory in early May 1311 [*Yorks F. 1300-1314*, p. 86] [no. 3]. Thomas Strensall, potter, was admitted a Freeman of the city of York in 1295/96, he was chamberlain of the city of York 1312-13 [*Reg. Freeman York*, pp. 13-14]. He married Matilda, daughter of Thomas of Shipton. Thomas Strensall was dead by 5 April 1316 [nos. 4, 6]. This charter must be dated after the York City lay subsidy of 1303/4 and is probably time coincident or before the quitclaims of 15 November 1310 and 25 October 1310 which follow [nos. 3, 4].

3. Quitclaim by John of Woodhouse, clerk, to Robert of Apthorp, clerk, and his heirs of all right and claim in the tenements with buildings and rents in York of John Buk' son of Robert Buk' and any in York that were of Agnes Buk', sister of the aforesaid John Buk'. f3r.

York, 15 November 1310

Rubric: Quieta clamatio eiusdem Iohannis.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Iohannes de Wodehous' clericus salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remississe, relaxasse, et imperpetuum quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis Roberto de Apthorp' clerico, heredibus et assignatis suis totum ius et clamium que umquam habui vel habere potui seu potero in omnibus tenementis cum edificiis et redditibus cum pertinentiis suis que umquam fuerunt Iohannis Buk' filii Roberti Buk' in Ebor', et in omnibus tenementis cum edificiis et redditibus cum pertinentiis suis que umquam fuerit Agnetis Buk' sororis predicti Iohannis Buk' in Ebor'. Ita quod nec ego predictus Iohannes de Wodehous nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos seu nomine nostro aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis tenementis cum edificiis et redditibus cum pertinentiis suis, sicut predictum est exigere vel vindicare poterimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei et cetera. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera. Dat' apud Ebor' die Dominica proxima post festum sancti Martini in yeme anno domini millesimo trecentesimo decimo.

Note: This quitclaim records the property that was enfeoffed in the previous document [no. 2]. Whereas the previous enfeoffment describes a tenement rented by Thomas Strensall, this quitclaim suggests that the legacy of John Buk' includes the tenements with building and rents of Agnes Buk', sister of John Buk'. Agnes Buk' held at least three mesuages in York [no. 5]. She occurs in the early 1290's granting 3s rent to the vicars choral in York Minster from one of her messuages in York in return for their annual celebration of her death [*Vicars Choral* 1, no. 510]. She contributed to the York tallage of the lay subsidy of Edward I in 1303/4 [*Yorks Lay Subsidy*, p. 120]. This quitclaim implies that Agnes may have died between the lay subsidy of 1303/4 and an earlier quitclaim after her brother John's death in October 1310 [no. 4], leaving her property to her brother John who subsequently left the property to John of Woodhouse [no. 2]. In early May 1311 Robert of Apthorp enters a final concord with prior William of Nostell priory whereby he sells the messuage he owned in York for £40 to the prior to hold as chief lord of the fee [*Yorks F. 1300-1314*, p. 86]. Robert of Apthorp probably rendered his copies of the enfeoffment [no. 2] and quitclaim [no. 3] as his proof of right to sell the property.

4. Quitclaim by Thomas of Strensall, potter of York, and his wife, Matilda daughter of Thomas of Shipton, to master John of Woodhouse, clerk, of all right and claim in the tenement in York that was demised to them by John Buk' son of Robert Buk'. f3r

York, 25 October 1310

Rubric: Carta Thome de Strensale.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Thomas de Strensale le Pottere de Ebor' et Matildis uxor eius filia Thome de Schuptona salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos concessisse et quietum clamasse magistro Iohanni de Wodehous' clerico et heredibus et assignatis suis totum ius et clamium ac terminum que habuimus in toto illo tenemento cum pertinentiis suis quod habuimus et tenuimus ex dimissione Iohannis Buk' filii Roberti Buk' in Ebor'. Ita quod nec nos predicti Thomas et Matild[is] nec heredes nostri nec aliquis pro nos seu nomine nostro aliquid iuris clamii vel termini in predicto tenemento cum pertinentiis suis exigere vel vindicare poterimus seu poterit in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera. Dat' apud Ebor' die Dominica proxima ante festum apostolorum Simonis et Iude anno Domini m^o ccc^o decimo et regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quarto.

Note: For Thomas Strensall, see note to no. 2. He was dead by 5 April 1316 when his wife Matilda quitclaimed this tenement to the priory [no. 6]. Thomas Shipton, father of Matilda wife of Thomas Strensall, was a freeman of York in 1290/91 and was chamberlain of the city of York in 1306/07 [*Reg. Freeman York*, p. 11]. This charter, combined with the enfeoffment by John of Woodhouse [no. 2] implies Thomas Strensall had a lease from John Buk' for this property which was to run for 15 1/2 years. When, after the death of John Buk', John of Woodhouse sold this land to Robert of Aphorp it included the reversion of the property at the end of the lease. This document would prove that Thomas Strensall had no right in the property, other than his lease, and as such provides a clear right to this tenement for John of Woodhouse as he prepares to sell the property to Robert of Aphorp [nos. 2, 3].

5. Quitclaim with warranty by William son of Geoffrey of Otley to Agnes Buk' of all right and claim to three messuages in York, which he claimed by royal writ of right, rendering annually to William a half-penny per year at Whitsunday and service due to the chief lord of the fee, just as William's father had paid. The messuages lie in Stonegate in width between the land, building and house which was once Elias Bernard's and the pigsty of Thomas Buk' and toward York [Minster] in length and breadth from Stonegate up to the brewery which was once Elias Bernard's. ff3r-v.

[mid-13th century]

Rubric: Quieta clamium Willelmi de Otteleye.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Willelmus filius Galfridi de Otteley salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, relaxasse et omnino quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum Agneti Buk' et heredibus vel assignatis suis totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo umquam habere potui in illis tribus mesuagiis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in civitate Ebor' que ab eadem per breve domini regis de recto exigebam. Illa scilicet que iacent in Steyngat inter terram [βv] edificationem cum domibus que quidem fuit quondam Elie Bernard' ex una parte et porciam Thome Buk' ex altera versus maiorem ecclesiam Ebor' in longitudine et latitudine quantum se extendit a via qui vocatur Stayngat' usque ad bracinam que fuit Elye Bernard'. Habend' et tenend' de me et heredibus meis eidem Agneti Buk' et heredibus vel assignatis suis quibuscumque et quodocumque dare, vendere vel legare voluerit vel assignare libere, quiete, bene et in pace in perpetuum, per servitium unius oboli per annum scilicet ad Pent' pro omni servitio ad me et heredes meos pertinente, et faciendum servitium inde debitum capitalibus dominis feodi illius sicut pater meus inde fecit. Ita quod nec ego Willelmus nec heredes mei nec aliquis pro nobis vel per nos in prefatis tribus mesuagiis cum suis pertinentiis omnibus nichil iuris vel clamii de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus preter servitium unius oboli ut supradictum est. Et ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei predicta mesuagia cum suis pertinentiis omnibus predictae Agneti et heredibus vel assignatis suis contra omnes gentes in perpetuum warantizabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: William Ottley occurs as early as 7 October 1249 regarding a building at Patrick Pool, bordering this property in York [*Reg. Freeman York*, no. 21]. In 1256 William de Ottel' witnessed a grant of land in Stonegate [*Vicars Choral* 1, no. 493]. William Ottley is not recorded as contributing to the city of York 1303/4 lay subsidy, and he may have no longer owned land in the city, or had died. Robert Buk' had three children who figure in this property [nos. 2-6]. John son of Robert Buk' left property, probably that described in this charter, to John of Woodhouse between 1303/4 and October 1310 [nos. 2-4]. Thomas Buk', butcher, was a freeman of York in 1299/1301 [*Reg. Freeman York*, p. 8] and was still alive in June 1304 [*York Civ. Ord. 1301*, p. 24]. Thomas owned a tenement next to that of Agnes but is not recorded as contributing to the city of York 1303/4 lay subsidy, and he may no longer owned the land, or had died by 1303/4. In the early 1290s Agnes Buk', sister of Thomas and John, and daughter of Robert, granted 3s rent from one of her messuage in York to the vicars choral of York Minster in return for their annual celebration of her death [*Vicars Choral* 1, no. 510]. She contributed to York tallage of the lay subsidy of Edward I in 1303/4 [*Yorks Lay Subsidy*]. Agnes probably died between the lay subsidy of 1303/4 and the first quitclaim of her brother's property of 20 October 1310 [4] and probably left her tenements to her brother John [nos. 2, 3]. Elias Bernard was a canon in York Minster by 11 April 1224 [Greenway, *Le New 1066-1300: York*, p. 120]. He occurs frequently in the Cartulary as the rector of the Church of Tickhill [nos. 51, 130, 132, 331]. This sale probably represents the property discussed in nos. 2-6 and would precede Agnes' gift to the vicars choral in the early 1290's and certainly before her contribution to the lay subsidy of 1303/4.

6. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Matilda wife of Thomas of Strensall to the prior and convent of all right and claim to her part of a messuage in York, namely that which was once John Buck's and which master John of Woodhouse, clerk, had demised to her and her husband for a term of years. The land is bounded by the pigsty up to the king's highway of Patrick Pool. The whole messuage extends in breadth between the land of the Prebend of Newbald and the land of the Prioress of Nun Monkton and in length from the King's highway of Stonegate in front to Patrick Pool at the back. f3v.

York, 5 April 1316

Rubric: Queta clamatio Matildis que fuit uxor Thome de Stransale.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presentes scriptum pervenerit Matild[is] que fuit uxor Thome de Stransale de Ebor' salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me in ligia viduetate mea concessisse et sursum reddidisse .-priori et conventui de sancto Os[waldo] de Nostel totam illam partem illius mesuagii quod quondam <fuit> Iohannis Buck' in Ebor' quam magister Iohannes de Wodehous clericus dimisit predicto Thome quondam viro meo et mihi ad terminum annorum videlicet a divisa facta iuxta porcariam usque ad stratam regiam de Patrikpole. Preterea concessi, remisi et omnino de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamavi eisdem priori et conventui et eorum successoribus et ecclesie sue de sancto Oswaldo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel unquam habere potero in dicto mesuagio cum pertinentiis sicut se extendit in latitudine inter terram spectantem ad prebendam de Neubald ex una parte et terram Prioressse de Munketon ex altera et in longitudine a regia strata de Stayngate ante usque ad predictam stratam de Patrikpole retro. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquid de cetero in predictis tenementis exigere poterimus nec vindicare set exclusi simus ab omni actione in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Nicholao le Fleming tunc maiore Ebor', Waltero de Scotton, Ricardo de Duffeld, Willelmo de Abbathia tunc ballivis, Thoma filio Clementis de Pontefr', Georgio de Schupton, Iohanne de Leic', Ricardo Tunnok, Ricardo de Welton, Iohanne le Ferour et aliis. Dat' apud Ebor' in crastino sancti Ambrosii episcopi. Anno domini m^o ccc^{mo} sextodecimo. [10 Ed 2 in a different hand/ink].

Note: Patrick's Pool was first recorded in c. 1200 and by 1249 was described as a stagnant and impassable pool that stretched from York's current Newgate Market up to and including what is now Swinegate [RCHME *York* V, p. 124]. This property can still be identified in York as the 'property of the Prebend of Bramham' and includes what is now known as 'Coffee Yard', Barley Hall and the area occupied now by nos. 27-35 Stonegate [RCHME *York* V, pp. 231-3]. The messuage of the Prebend of Newbald was contiguous and occupied the area now nos. 35a-39 Stonegate. The prioress of Nun Munkton, West Yorkshire, was a Benedictine house of nuns founded by

William de Arches in 1147-53 [KH, pp. 254, 263]. Matilda, daughter of Thomas Shipton [no. 4], with her husband Thomas Strensall [no. 4] held a 15 1/2 year lease for this property [no. 2] and when the property was sold to Robert of Apthorp [nos. 2, 3] they recorded a quitclaim of any right to the property dated 25 October 1310 [no. 4]. This charter establishes Thomas Strensall's death as before April 1316. However, the date of the original lease is unknown and thus it is unclear whether the lease had expired by April 1316 or if Matilda could not or did not desire to maintain the lease after the death of Thomas Strensall. This property may be part of the property that Agnes Buk' purchased from William Ottley in the early 1290's [no. 5] or that she or her brother John are recorded as having rental income in 1303/4 lay subsidy [*Yorks Lay Subsidy*, p. 120]; it may also be the rent which Agnes promised to the vicars choral [*Vicars Choral* 1, no. 510].

7. Incomplete general confirmation by King Henry II of the grants of King Henry I and others.
f4r/p. 5

[York, January 1155 x July 1157, probably February 1155]

[f4r] [*The beginning of this charter is missing.*] . . . avus meus duobus diebus ante festum sancti Osuualdi et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum concessit et bene et quiete et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem meam habeant et nullus eos disturbet nec aliquam contumeliam sive iniuriam eis faciat super x. libras forisfacture. Preterea hec quicquid beneficii vel elemosine in terris, ecclesiis, ceterisque possessionibus prefate ecclesie rationabiliter collatum fuerit ego quoque similiter gratie regalis auctoritate confirmo. Sit igitur tota predicta elemosina quieta et libera sicut aliqua etiam elemosinarum mearum quietior et liberior est. Denique ego Dei gratia rex Henricus do et concedo ecclesie sancti Osuualdi regis et martiris de Nostlath sicut ante me rex Henricus avus meus eidem ecclesie dedit et concessit scilicet eandem libertatem et easdem leges et consuetudines quales et habet ipsa matrix ecclesia beati Petri Eboracensis, preter ea que ad magisterium Cristianitatis et reverentiam archiepiscopalis respiciunt dignitatis; quoniam nimirum libertatem et consuetudinem eidem ecclesie sancti Osuualdi ab omni exactione episcopalis consuetudinis solute venerabilis Turstinus Eboracensis archiepiscopus ratam et inviolabilem possidendam concessit. Nulli autem hominum meorum post hec liceat hanc elemosinam Henrici regis avi mei et meam et hunc locum, ob incolumitatem regni mei et salutem anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum, et successorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum confirmatum, et omnes possessiones eius perturbare vel minuere; sed in perpetua et regali pace firma et illibata permaneant. Volo ergo et firmiter precipio ut predicti canonici bene et in pace et quiete et honorifice teneant cum saca et soca et toll et team et infangnenetheof et omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus in nemore et plano, in terris et aquis, pratis et paschuis et passagiis et in omnibus locis. Test[ibus] Thedbaldo Cant' archiepiscopo, Rogero Eborac' archiepiscopo, Roberto Linc' episcopo, Hugone Dunolm' episcopo, Thoma cancellario regis Anglorum, Reginaldo comite Cornual', Willelmo comite Alb', Roberto comite Leicest', Hugone comite, Henrico de Estsexia, Henrico de Suili^a, Willelmo de Perceio, Eustachio filio Johannis.

* ms *sic* however possibly Henry de Oilli.

Note: Date based on witnesses and the King's itinerary. The earliest possible date was Thomas Becket's appointment as Chancellor in January 1155 and the latest date was the death of Eustace Fitz John in July 1157. King Henry II was in York in February 1155 and this charter may have been sealed at this time [Eyton, *Itinerary Henry II*, p. 5]. A complete charter was printed in vol. 6 of *Monasticon Anglicanum* [*Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, pp. 93-94] which is included as B007.

8. General confirmation by King Richard I of the gifts of Kings Henry I and Henry II and of others [itemised]. ff4r-v/pp. 5-6

Gorron, 11 April 1190

Rubric: Carta domini Ricardi regis Anglie' filii domini Henrici regis secundi.

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglie, Dux Norm', Comes And' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiis, vicecom[itibus] baillivis, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis totius terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos ecclesiam beati Osuualdi regis et martiris que iuxta castellum Pontisfracti in loco qui dicitur Nostlai super vivarium sita est et in qua canonici regulares ad serviendum Deo viventi per manum venerabilis Turstini Eboracensis archiepiscopi constituti sunt et omnes possessiones eiusdem ecclesie regie potestatis auctoritate confirmasse sicut Henricus avus H., regis patris nostri, eandem ecclesiam constituit et confirmavit. Donationem vero quam predictae martiris ecclesie et eiusdem loci canonicis idem rex Henricus fecit; videlicet: totum nemus quod circa eandem ecclesiam est et quod dicitur nemus sancti Osuualdi imperpetuum eis liberam et solutam concedimus et confirmamus, duodecim etiam denarios in die de firma nostri propria Eboracisyre quos primo dictus H. rex ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie regali dono concessit, nos eis regali auctoritate imperpetuum concedimus et confirmamus, dimidiam vero carucatam terre in qua predicta ecclesia sita est et eidem ecclesie adiacet et duas bovetas terre in Hardewich, quam similiter terram Robertus de Laceio eis dedit et concessit et Rad[ulfus] Gramaticus, quantum ad se inde spectabat ab omni terreno servitio et omnibus regalibus consuetudinibus imperpetuum liberam, solutam, et quietam eis confirmamus. Preterea confirmamus donum quod fecit idem rex Henricus predictae ecclesie et canonicis eiusdem loci, videlicet ecclesias sancti Osuualdi et sancti Aidani cum capellis suis de Bamburch sicut Algarus presbiter eas unquam melius tenuit, et ecclesiam de Tykehill' quam etiam habent ex dono Turstini archiepiscopi, qui prius eam dono regis Henrici primodicti possederat, et ecclesiam de Chnaredburch cum terris et decimis et capell[is] et omnibus rebus que ad predictas ecclesias pertinent; et terram que fuit Godrici Mercatoris in Norwico, et consuetudinem que de eadem terra exit. Item in Warsoph, et in Sulholm tres bovetas terre, et duas partes unius bovetate terre ad hutwara concedimus et confirmamus ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus. Donationes etiam quas fecerunt predictis canonicis principes et nobiles regni mei nostri regali potestate confirmamus, videlicet de Hugone de Laval ecclesiam de Rothewella et ecclesiam de Hachawrtha et ecclesiam de Federstan et ecclesiam de Huderefeld' et ecclesiam de Bateleia cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus et manerium de Hesella cum servitio Oterii; de Willemo Foliot duo molendina in Nortona et in Frisebia et unam mansuram in castello Pontefracti; de Adam de Reinevilla unam bovetam terre in Histoft; de Rogero Pictav' unum molendinum in Saxtona, de Sueno filio Ailrici unam carucatam in Croftona et totum manerium de Winterset' in bosco et plano sicut idem Suenus melius tenuit; et de eodem Sueno ecclesiam de Felekircha et ecclesiam de Hadwich et dimidium ecclesie de Mechesburch cum omnibus rebus ipsis ecclesiis pertinentibus; de Ascelino de Dai nemus et terram sicut iacet ex occidentali parte ecclesie et [letters dotted for deletion including in] sancti Osuualdi et sicut idem Ascelinus eis dedit et concessit; de Oilerio unam bovetam terre in [f4v] Heseleia; de Gordardo de Croftona unam bovetam terre in eadem villa et vastas terras que sunt in occidentali parte predictae ville quas idem Godardus et ceteri homines ville prefatis canonicis concesserunt; de Luvena in Torp et in Torp Rogeri concessione Hugonis de Laval sex caruc<a>tas terre; de Hingulfo de Matona unam bovetam terre etiam unum pratum et unam piscariam in Bethala; de Rad[ulfo] de Fetherstan decem acras terre; de Becca tres acras

terre; de Sueno filio Edwini presbiteri unam bovetam terre in Haltona; de Gerbodo ecclesiam de Warnefeld' cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus pertinentibus eidem ecclesie et tres bovetas terre in eadem villa, et de eodem Gerbodo et filiis suis Willelmo et Roberto unam carucatam terre in Barnaburch; de Everardo unam bovetam terre in Tocwith; de Willelmo de Arches duas bovetas terre in Hamertona; de Roberto Fosardo ecclesiam de Brameham cum quatuordecim bovetis terre que ad ecclesiam pertinent et ecclesiam de Warum cum quatuor bovetis terre et ecclesiam de Lid cum decem bovetis terre quas videlicet ecclesias predictus Robertus Fossardus prefatis canonicis dedit per manum Turstini archiepiscopi; de Willelmo Fossardo filio Roberti Fossardi et Agnete filia eius duas carucatas terre in Brameham et molendinum eiusdem ville; de dono etiam Alexandri Painel et Agnetis uxoris eius viginti acras terre in eadem villa, de Ansketillo de Bolemer duodecim bovetas terre in eadem villa; de Hugone de Muscampo unam carucatam terre in Burton'; de Willelmo filio Nigelli dimidiam carucatam terre in Bucton'; de Herberto filio Herberti et Willelmo fratre eius Eborac' thesaurario ecclesiam de Wivertorp cum omnibus eidem ecclesie pertinentibus concessu Turstini archiepiscopi; de Picoto de Perceio ecclesiam de Booltona; de Willelmo de Arches et Gaufrido filio Pagani capellam Omnium Sanctorum in Tochwith et terram que capelle adiacet; de Willelmo comite Warennie et de Rad[ulfo] de Insula et Willelmo filio eius ecclesiam de Wodekircha per manum Turstini archiepiscopi, et de eodem Rad[ulfo] et Willelmo filio eius duodecim bovetas terre in Morlai, de Roberto filio Herberti de Beston' duodecim acras terre in Morlai; de Rad[ulfo] de Lacella unam bovetam terre in Cumbrewrth; de Sunneva unam mansuram in Eboraco, de Cliberno et Sunulfo mansuras quas dederunt sancto Osuualdo in Eboraco; de Gisleberto filio Gocelini sex bovetas^a terre in Sticheswald' et molendinum de Eschebi; de Leofwino filio Anieti duas bovetas terre in Crantona, de Stephano comite Morit' et de Rogero de Limesie capellano eius ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi de Macresfeld, de Attropio filio Unfridi Hastens unum molendinum cum terra que eidem molendino adiacet in Saldeford, et ecclesiam de Lavintona et ecclesiam de Chebesei et ecclesiam de Neubold, et de Unfrido fratre eiusdem Attropii et Lecelina matre Unfridi ecclesiam de Heseleia et ecclesiam de Witenes cum omnibus rebus eisdem ecclesiis pertinentibus testimonio Turstini archiepiscopi, de Atheliza uxore Rad[ulfi] Chaisneduith et de Simone et Hugone filiis eius ecclesiam de Chedendon' et ecclesiam de Langelegha et ecclesiam de Cheluerona et in Saldena duas hidas terre et in Midetona quindecim acras terre. Confirmamus etiam donum quod Osb[ertus] Silvanus fecit ecclesie sancti Osuualdi scilicet totam terram suam de Suinton' in duas carucatas terre ad utwara; de Alexandro Painello unam carucatam terre que vocatur Haou in Halton', et in eadem villa terras quas dederunt predictae ecclesie Suenus filius Edwini et Iordanus Painellus et in Thimescho terras quas dederunt Rad[ulfus] et Iordanus de Laceio et in eadem villa tres bovetas et dimidiam, de dono Ade de Novo Mercato; de Helia de Bosevill' tres bovetas terre et sex acras et unum toftum^b que fuit Huschar in Barneburc et unum molendinum de Harlenton' quod pertinet ad eandem Barneburc. Concedimus etiam et confirmamus ecclesie sancti Oswaldi et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie ut habeant feriam apud Nostleth sicut rex H. avus patris nostri duobus diebus ante festum sancti Osuualdi et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum concessit et bene et quiete et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem nostram habeant et nullus eos disturbet nec aliqua contumeliam seu iniuriam eis faciat super x. libras forisfacture. Et ecclesiam de Bredon' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, preterea

hec quicquid beneficii vel elemosine in terris ecclesiis ceterisque possessionibus prefate ecclesie rationabiliter collatum fuerit nos quoque similiter gratie regalis auctoritate confirmamus. Sit igitur tota predicta elemosina quieta et libera sicut aliqua etiam elemosinarum nostrarum quietior et liberior est. Denique damus et concedimus ecclesie sancti Osuualdi regis et martiris de Nostlath sicut ante nos rex H. avus patris nostri eidem ecclesie dedit et concessit scilicet eandem libertatem et easdem leges et consuetudines quales etiam habet ipsa mater ecclesia beati Petri Eborac', preter ea que ad magisterium Cristianitatis et reverentiam archiepiscopalis respiciunt dignitatis; quoniam nimirum dignitatem et consuetudinem eidem ecclesie sancti Osuualdi ab omni exactione episcopalis consuetudini[s] solute venerabilis Turstinus archiepiscopus Eborac' ratam et inviolabilem concessit possidendam. Nulli ac hominum nostrarum post hec liceat hanc elemosinam H. regis patris nostri et H. regis avi sui et nostram et hunc locum, ob incolumitatem regni nostri et salutem anime nostre et pro animabus antecessorum nostrarum et successorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum confirmatum et omnes possessiones eius perturbare vel minuere; sed in perpetua et regali pace, firma, et illibata permaneant. Volumus etiam et firmiter precipimus quod predicti canonici bene et in pace et quiete et honorifice teneant cum socha et saccha et toll et theam et infangenetheof et omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus in nemore et plano, in terris, et aquis, pratis et pascuis, et passagiis et in omnibus locis. Test[ibus] Hugone Dunelm', Hub[erto] [57] Saresb', Hugone Covitr' [sic] episcopis, Comite I. Moret', Willelmo de Hum', Willelmo Marescall', Iohanne Maresc', Hugone Bardulf, Rad[ulfo] filio Godef[ridi], fratre Milone elemosinario, Nicholao capellano, Willelmo filio Ricardi. Data per manum Iohannis de Alenc' Lexov' archidiaconi, vicecancellari nostri, xij die Aprilis apud Gorram anno primo regni nostri.

* ms uses two variations within this charter *bovata* and *boveta*. ^bms *toftan*

Note: This charter confirms most of the grants recorded in King Henry II's general confirmation [B007]. There were no new grants recorded in this confirmation.

9. General confirmation by King John of the gifts of Kings Henry I and Henry II and the gifts of others [itemised]. f5r/p. 7

Woodstock, 25 July 1215

Rubric: Carta domini Iohannis regis filii Henrici regis secundi.

Johannes Dei gratia rex Angl' Dominus Hybern', dux Norm', Aquit' et Comes Andeg' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iustic[iariis], vicecomitibus, prepositis et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre antecessorum et heredum nostrarum concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beati Osuualdi regis et martiris que iuxta castellum Pontefracti in loco que dicitur Nostlai super vivarium sita est et canonicis ibidem servientibus omnes possessiones eiusdem ecclesie sicut Henricus avus H. regis patris nostri eandem ecclesiam constituit et confirmavit. Donationem vero quam predictae martiris ecclesie et eiusdem loci canonicis idem rex Henricus fecit, videlicet totum nemus quod circa ecclesiam est et quod dicitur nemus sancti Osuualdi imperpetuum eis liberam et solutam concedimus et confirmamus duodecim etiam denarios in die de firma nostra propria Eborac'syre quos primo dictus H. rex Anglie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie regali dono concessit nos ei regali auctoritate imperpetuum concedimus et confirmamus et dimidiam carucatam terre in qua predicta ecclesia sita est et eidem ecclesie adiacet et duas bovatas terre in Hardewich quam similiter terram Robertus de Laccio eis dedit et concessit; et Rad[ulfus] Gramaticus quantum ad se inde spectabat ab omni

terreno servitio et omnibus regalibus consuetudinibus imperpetuum liberam, solutam, et quietam eis confirmamus. Preterea confirmamus donum quod fecit idem rex Henricus predictae ecclesie et canonicis eiusdem loci: videlicet ecclesias sancti Osuualdi et sancti Aydani cum capellis suis de Baamburc [sic] sicut Algarus presbiter eas unquam melius tenuit, et ecclesiam de Tykehill' quam etiam habent ex dono Turstini archiepiscopi, qui prius eam dono regis Henrici primodicti possederat, et ecclesiam de Knaresburc cum terris et decimis et capellis et omnibus rebus que ad predictas ecclesias pertinent, salva Alexandro de Dorsete clerico possessione sua quam habet in ecclesia ipsa de Knaresburc quo advixerit et terram que fuit Godrici Mercatoris in Norwico et consuetudinem que de eadem terra exit. Item in Warsop, et in Sulholm tres bovatas terre et duas partes unius bove terre ad hutwara concedimus et confirmamus ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus. Donationes etiam quas fecerunt predictis canonicis principes et nobiles regni nostri regali potestate confirmamus videlicet: de Hugone de Laval ecclesiam de Rothewella et ecclesiam de Hachawrtha et ecclesiam de Federstan et ecclesiam de Hoderesfeld' et ecclesiam de Bathaleia cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus et manerium de Hesella cum servitio Olerii, de Willemo Foliot duo molendina in Norton' et in Frisebia et unam mansuram in castello Pontisfracti; de Ada de Reinevill' unam bovatom terre in Histoft, de Rogero Pict' unum molendinum in Saxtona; de Sueno filio Ailrici unam carucatom terre in Croftona et totum manerium de Winterset in bosco et plano sicut idem Suenus melius tenuit, et de eodem Sueno ecclesiam de Felekircha et ecclesiam de Hadwich et dimidiam ecclesiam de Mechesburg cum omnibus rebus ad ipsas ecclesias pertinentibus; de Ascelino de Day nemus et terra sicut iacet ex occidentali parte ecclesie et stagni sancti Osuualdi, et sicut idem Ascelinus eis dedit et concessit; de Olerio unam bovatom terre in Haseleia; de Godardo de Croftona unam bovatom terre in eadem villa et vastas terras que sunt in occidentali parte predictae ville quas idem Godaidus et ceteri homines ville prefatis canonicis concesseru[n]t; de Levena in Torp et in Torp Rogeri concessione Hugonis de Laval sex acras terre; de Ingulfo de Matona unam bovatom terre et unum pratum et unam piscariam in Bethala; de Rad[ulfo] de Fetherstan decem acras terre; de Becca tres acras terre; de Sueno filio Edwini presbiteri unam bovatom terre in Haltona, de Gerbodo ecclesiam de Warnefeld cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad ecclesiam illam pertinentibus et tres bovatas terre in eadem villa. Et de eodem Gerbodo et filiis suis Willemo et Roberto unam carucatom terre in Bamaburc; de Everardo unam bovatom terre in Tochwith; de Willemo de Arches duas bovatas terre in Hamertona; de Roberto Fossardo ecclesiam de Brameham cum quatuordecim bovatis terre que ad ecclesiam illam pertinet et ecclesiam de Warrum cum quatuor bovatis terre et ecclesie de Lid cum decem bovatis terre quas, videlicet ecclesias predictas Robertus Fossardus prefatis canonicis dedit per manum Turstini archiepiscopi; de Willemo Fossardo filio Roberti Fossardi et Agnete filia eius duas carucatas terre in Brameham et molendinum eiusdem ville; de dono etiam Alexandri Painel et Agnetis uxoris eius viginti acras terre in eadem villa; de Anketillo de Bolemer duodecim bovatas terre in eadem villa; de Hugone de Muscampo unam carucatom terre in Burtona; de Willemo filio Nigelli dimidiam carucatom terre in Buctona; de Hereberto filio Hereberti et Willemo fratre eius Eborac' thesaurario ecclesiam de Wivertorp cum omnibus eiusdem ecclesie pertinentibus concessu Thurstini archiepiscopi; de Picoto de Percio ecclesiam de Booltona; de Willemo de Arches et Galfrido filio Pagani capellam Omnium Sanctorum in Tochwith et terram que capelle adiacet; de Willemo comite Warenn' et de Rad[ulfo] de Insula et Willemo filio eius ecclesiam de

Wodekircha per manum Turstini archiepiscopi et de eodem Rad[ulfo] et Willelmo filio eius duodecim bovatas terre in Morlai; de Rad[ulfo] de [la dotted for deletion] Lacele unam bovatom terre in [5v] Cumbrewrche; de Sunneva unam mansuram in Eboraco; de Cliberno et Sunnolfo mansuras quas dederunt sancto Osuualdo in Eboraco; de Gilberto filio Gocelini sex bovatas terre in Sticheswald' et molendinum de Eskebi; de Lefwino filio Avicii duas bovetas terre in Crantona; de Stephano comite Moriton' et de Rogero Limisie capellano eius ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi de Macresfeld'; de Attropio filio Hunfridi Hasteng unum molendinum cum terra que eidem molendino pertinet in Saldeford et ecclesiam de Lavintona et ecclesiam de Chebesei et ecclesiam de Neubold, et de Anfrido fratre eiusdem Attropii et L[e]celina^b matre Unfridi ecclesiam de Heseleia et ecclesiam de Wytenes cum omnibus rebus eisdem ecclesiis pertinentibus testimonio Turstini archiepiscopi; de Alicia uxore Radulfi Cheisneduit et de Simone et Hugone filiis eius ecclesiam de Chedendona et ecclesiam de Langgelegha et ecclesiam de Chelvertona et in Saldene duas hidas terre et in Mulestona quindecim acras terre; de Roberto filio Hereberti de Beston' duodecim acras terre in Morlai. Confirmamus etiam donum quod Osbertus Silvanus fecit ecclesie sancti Osuualdi scilicet totam terram suam de Suinton' duas scilicet carucatas terre ad hutwara; de Alexandro Painell' unam carucatam terre que vocatur Haou in Halton', et in eadem villa terras quas dederunt predictae ecclesie Suenus filius Edwini et Iordanus Painell'; et in Tyernescho terras quas dederunt Rad[ulfus] et Iordanus de Laceio et in eadem villa tres bovatas terre et dimidiam, de dono Ade de Novo Mercato de Helia de Bosevill' tres bovatas terre et sex acras et unum toftum quod fuit Huscharl' in Bameburg et unum molendinum de Harletona quod pertinet ad eandem villam de Bameburg. Concedimus etiam et confirmamus ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie ut habeant feriam apud Nostleth sicut rex avus patris nostri duobus diebus ante festum sancti Osuualdi et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum concessit eisdem et bene et quiete et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem nostram habeant et nullus eos disturbet nec aliquam contumeliam seu iniuriam eis faciat super decem libras forisfacture. Confirmamus etiam eisdem canonicis ecclesiam de Bredon' cum omnibus rebus suis et preterea quicquid beneficii vel elemosine in terris, ecclesiis ceterisque possessionibus prefate ecclesie sancti Osuualdi rationabiliter collatum fuerit nos quoque similiter gratie regalis auctoritate confirmamus. Confirmamus etiam eidem ecclesie et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus eandem libertatem et easdem leges et consuetudines quas habent ex confirmatione H. regis avi patris nostri. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicta ecclesia sancti Osuualdi et canonici ibidem Deo servientes habeant et teneant omnia predicta imperpetuum bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et plenarie cum socha et sacha et toll et them infangenetheof et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus in bosco et plano, pratis et pascuis, terris et aquis et passagiis et in omnibus locis sicut H. avus regis patris nostri et H. patris nostri et R. fratris nostri quondam reges Anglie concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Testibus: domino Henrico Dublin'^c archiepiscopo, Willelmo Mariscallo comite Penbrohc, R. comite Cestr', Willelmo comite Sarr', Huberto de Burgo iusticiario nostro, Thoma Basset, Iohanne Mariscallo, Gaufrido Luterel, Hugone de Bernevall'. Dat' per manum magistri Ricardi de Marisc' Cancellarii nostri apud Wodestoke, xxv die Iulii anno regni nostri septimodecimo.

^a ms *tenenuit*
dotted for deletion.

^bms *Ulecelina* with *U* dotted for deletion and the first *e* interlined. ^c *Dubolin'* with *o*

Note: This charter confirms the grants recorded in King Henry II's general confirmation [B007] and King Richard I's [no. 8]. There were no new grants recorded in this confirmation.

10. General confirmation by King Henry III of gifts of his ancestors and others [itemised]. ff5v-6r/pp. 8-9

Westminster, 16 June 1227

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis filii domini Iohannis regis.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hybern', Dux Norm', Aquitan' et comes Andeg' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, forestariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse et hec carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beati Oswaldi regis et martiris que iuxta castellum Pontisfracti in loco qui dicitur Nostlai super vivarium sita est et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes possessiones eiusdem ecclesie sicut Henricus rex avus Henrici regis avi nostri eandem ecclesiam constituit et confirmavit. Donationem vero quam predictae martiris ecclesie et eiusdem loci canonicis idem rex Henricus fecit videlicet totum nemus quod circa eandem ecclesiam est et quod dicitur nemus sancti Osuualdi imperpetuum eis liberam et solutam concedimus et confirmamus duodecim etiam denarios in die de firma nostra propria Eborac'syre quos primodictus Henricus rex ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie regali dono concessit nos ei regali auctoritate imperpetuum concedimus et confirmamus et dimidiam carucatam terre in qua predicta ecclesia sita est, et eidem ecclesie adiacet et duas bovatas terre in Herdewic' quam similiter terram Robertus de Lasceio eis dedit et concessit, et Radulfus Gramaticus quantum ad se inde spectabat ab omni terreno servitio et omnibus regalibus consuetudinibus imperpetuum liberam, solutam, et quietam eis confirmamus. Preterea confirmamus donum quod fecit idem rex Henricus predictae ecclesie et canonicis eiusdem loci, videlicet: ecclesias sancti Osuualdi et sancti Aydani cum capellis suis de Bamburgo sicut Algarus presbiter eas unquam melius tenuit, et ecclesiam de Tykehill' quam etiam habent ex dono Turstini archiepiscopi, qui prius eam dono regis Henrici primodicti possederat, et ecclesiam de Cnaresburg' cum terris et decimis et capellis et omnibus rebus que ad predictas ecclesias pertinet; salva Alexandro de Dorsete clerico possessione sua quam in ecclesia ipsa de Cnaresburg' quo advixerit et terram que fuit Godrici Mercatoris in Norwico et consuetudinem que de eadem terra exit. Item in Warsop et in Sulcholm' tres bovatas terre et duas partes unius bovate terre ad utwara concedimus et confirmamus ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem servientibus. Donationes etiam quas fece[67]runt predictis canonicis principes et nobiles regni nostri regali potestate confirmamus, videlicet: de Hugone de Laval ecclesiam de Rothewell' et ecclesiam de Ackewrth' et ecclesiam de Fetherstan et ecclesiam de Hoderesfeld' et ecclesiam de Bateleia cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus et manerium de Hesella cum servitio Olerii, de Willelmo Folioth duo molendina in Nortona et in Frisebia et unam mansuram in Castello Pontisfracti; de Ada de Reinevill' unam bovatom terre in Histoft'; de Rogero Pictavens' unum molendinum in Saxtona; de Sweno filio Ailrici unam carucatam terre in Croftona et totum manerium de Winterset in bosco et plano, sicut idem Swenus melius tenuit, et de eodem Sweno ecclesiam de Felekirk' et ecclesiam de Addewik' et medietatem ecclesie de Mekesburg' cum omnibus rebus ad ipsas ecclesias pertinentibus; de Acelino de Day nemus et terram sicut iacet ex occidentali parte ecclesie et stagni sancti Osuualdi et sicut idem Ascelinus eis dedit et concessit; de Olerio unam bovatom terre in Heseleia; de Godardo de Crofton' unam bovatom terre

in eadem villa et vastas terras que sunt in occidentali parte predictæ ville quas idem Godardus et ceteri homines ville prefatis canonicis concesserunt; de Iuvena [*sic*] in Torp et in Torp Rogeri concessione Hugonis de Laval sex carucatas terre; de Iugulfo de Matona unam bovatom terre et unum pratum et unam piscariam in Bethal'; de Rad[ulfo] de Fetherstan' decem acras terre, de Becca tres acras terre; de Sweno filio Edwini presbiteri unam bovatom terre in Halton'; de Gerbodo ecclesiam de Warnefeld cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad ecclesiam illam pertinentibus et tres bovatas terre in eadem villa; et de eodem Gerbodo et filiis suis Willelmo et Roberto unam carucatam terre in Barneburg'; de Everaldo unam bovatom terre in Tochwith; de Willelmo de Arches duas bovatas terre in Hamerton'; de Roberto Fossardo ecclesiam de Brameham cum xiiii bovatis terre que ad ecclesiam illam pertinent et ecclesiam de Warrum cum quatuor bovatis terre et ecclesiam de Lid' cum decem bovatis terre quas videlicet ecclesias predictus Robertus Fossardus prefatis canonicis dedit per manum Turstini archiepiscopi; de Willelmo Fossardo filio Willelmi Fossardi et Agnete filia eius duas carucatas terre in Brameham et molendinum eiusdem ville; de dono etiam Alexandri Painel et Agn[etis] uxoris eius viginti acras terre in eadem villa; de Asketillo de Bolemer duodecim bovatas terre in eadem villa; de Hugone de Muscamp' unam carucatam terre in Burton'; de Willelmo filio Nigelli dimidiam carucatam terre in Bucton'; de Herberto filio Herberti et Willelmo fratre eius Eborac' thesaur[ario] ecclesiam de Wiverthorp' cum omnibus eidem ecclesie pertinentibus concessu Turstini archiepiscopi; de Picoto de Perceio ecclesiam de Boolton'; de Willelmo de Arches et Galfrido filio Pagani capellam Omnium Sanctorum in Tochwith et terram que capelle adiacet; de Willelmo comite Warenn' et de Rad[ulfo] de Insula et Willelmo filio eius ecclesiam de Wodekirk' per manum Turstini archiepiscopi et de eodem Rad[ulfo] et Willelmo filio eius duodecim bovatas terre in Morlai; de Rad[ulfo] de Lacel' unam bovatom terre in Cumbreworth'; de Swenena unam mansuram in Eboraco; de Cliberto et Sunnulfo mansuras quas dederunt sancto Osuualdo in Ebor'; de Gilberto filio Gocelini sex bovatas terre in Sticheswald' et molendinum de Eskbi; de Lefwino filio Anieti duas bovatas terre in Cramtona; de Stephano comite Moriton' et de Rogero de Lymes' capellano eius ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi de Makesfeld'; de Atropio filio Humfridi Hasteng unum molendinum cum terra que eidem molendino pertinet in Saldeford, et ecclesiam de Levinton' et ecclesiam de Chebesei et ecclesiam de Neubold', et de Amfrido fratre eiusdem Atropii et Lecelina matre Humfridi ecclesiam de Heseleia et ecclesiam de Wytenes cum omnibus rebus eisdem ecclesiis pertinentibus testimonio Turstini archiepiscopi; de Alicia uxore Rad[ulfi] Chenesdut et de Simone et Hugone filiis eius ecclesiam de Chedendon' et ecclesiam de Langeleg' et ecclesiam de Cherlweron' et in Salden' duas hidas terre et in Muleston' quindecim acras terre; de Roberto filio Herberti de Beston' duodecim acras terre in Morlai. Confirmamus etiam donum quod Osbertus Silvanus fecit ecclesie sancti Osuualdi scilicet totam terram suam de Swinton' duas scilicet carucatas terre ad utware; de Alexandro Painel unam carucatam terre que vocatur Haou in Halctona et in eadem villa terras quas dederunt predictæ ecclesie Swenus filius Edwini et Iordanus Painel et in Thimesco terras quas dederunt Rad[ulfus] et Iordanus de Laceio et in eadem villa tres bovatas terre et dimidiam de dono Ade de Novo Mercato; de Elya de Bosevill' tres bovatas terre et sex acras et unum toftum quod fuit Huscharl in Barneburg' et unum molendinum de Herleton' quod pertinet ad eandem villam de Barneburg'. Concedimus etiam confirmamus ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem ecclesie ut habeant feriam apud Nostlei sicut rex Henricus avus regis H. avi nostri duobus diebus ante festum sancti Osuualdi et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum concessit eisdem

et bene, et quiete, et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem nostram habeant et nullus eos disturbet nec aliquam contumeliam seu iniuriam eis faciat super decem libras forisfacture. Confirmamus etiam eisdem canonicis ecclesiam de Bredona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et preterea quicquid beneficii vel elemosine in terris, ecclesiis ceterisque possessionibus prefate ecclesie sancti Osuualdi rationabiliter collatum fuerit, nos quoque similiter gratie regalis auctoritate confirmamus. Confirmamus etiam eidem ecclesie et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus eandem libertatem et easdem leges quales habent ex confirmatione regis Henrici avi regis Henrici avi nostri. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicta ecclesia sancti Osuualdi et canonici ibidem [f6v] Deo servientes habeant et teneant omnia predicta imperpetuum bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et plenarie cum sok et sak et toll' et theam et infangenethef et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus in bosco et plano, pratis et pascuis, terris et aquis, et passagiis, et in omnibus locis sicut rex Henricus avus regis Henrici avi nostri et idem rex Henricus avus noster et Rex Ricardus avunculus noster et dominus Iohannes rex pater noster quondam reges Angl' eis concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Hiis testibus R. Saresbir', P. Winton', I. Bathon' et Th. Norwic' episcopis, H. de Burgo comite Kantie iusticiario Angl', Martino de Pat[es]hul, Thome de Multon', Willelmo filio Warini, Rad[ulfo] filio Nicholai et Godefrido de Craucumb' tunc senescallis nostris, Henrico de Audideleg', Henrico de Capella, et aliis. Dat' per manum venerabilis patris Rad[ulfi] Cicestr' episcopi cancellarii nostri apud Westmon' sextodecimo die Iunii anno regni nostri undecimo. [f6v]

Note: This charter confirms the grants recorded in King Henry II's general confirmation [B007], King Richard I's [no. 8] and King John's [no. 9]. There were no new grants recorded in this confirmation.

11. General confirmation by King Stephen of the grant of King Henry I for a five day fair at Nostell on the feast day of St Oswald, two days before and after (3 – 7 August), just as they had during the time of King Henry I. f6v/p. 10

Oxford, [22 December 1135 x 24 June 1139]

Rubric: Carta domini Stephani regis [de feria]^a.

Stephanus Dei gratia rex Anglie et dux Norm' Turstino Eborac' archiepiscopo et Ilberto de Laceio et vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglicis Eboracisyre salutem. Sciatis me concessisse canonicis sancti Osuualdi ut habeant feriam apud Nostel duobus diebus ante festum sancti Osuualdi et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum et bene et in pace [eam te *dotted for deletion in black and letters lined through in red*] et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent sicut melius tenuerunt tempore regis Henrici et sicut ipse precepit per cartam suam. Et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem meam habeant et nullus eos disturbet nec aliquam contumeliam sive iniuriam eis faciat super x libras forisfacture. Test' episcopo Carlol' et Rogero^b cancellario. Apud Oxinef.

^a added at later time in lighter ink. ^b ms *reg'*

Printed: EYC III, no. 1441 dated 1135-1139; RRAN 3, no. 621.

Note: Date based on the tenure of Roger le Poer as royal chancellor. The right to this fair was initially granted by King Henry I in 1119 x 1123 [no. 42]. This is the only mention of Ilbert (II) de Lacy in the cartulary [see Chapters II and III].

12. Confirmation by King Stephen that Prior Savard and the canons shall hold all gifts made by King Henry I and any others, as they had on the day of King Henry I's death. f6v/p. 10

Lincoln, [c. April 1154 x 25 October 1154]

Rubric: Carta domini Stephani regis.

Stephanus rex Angl' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, vicecomitibus, baronibus et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis tocius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et Seuardo priori et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus imperpetuum optinenda omnia dona illa que rex Henricus avunculus meus eis dedit, et quecumque eis alii fideles dederunt vel canonice in futuro dederint, et quecumque tenuerunt die qua rex Henricus fuit vivus et mortuus, de quocumque tenuissent. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod bene et in pace et libere et quiete teneant sicut unquam melius et quietius tenuerunt. T^r Nigello episcopo de Ely et Ricardo de Curci et Rad[ulfo] de Haia et Adam de Beluer. Apud Linc'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1447 dated 1153-1154; RRAN 3, no. 624.

Note: Date based on Prior Savard's first occurrence as Prior between April x 8 June 1154 [Knowles, *Heads* I, p. 283] and the death of King Stephen [25 October 1154].

13. Mandate by King Stephen that Bishop Adelulf of Carlisle and the canons of Nostell shall hold their churches, lands and tenures as they had at the death of King Henry I. f6v/p. 10

Reading, [22 December 1135 x 8 June 1154]

Rubric: Carta domini Stephani regis.

Stephanus rex Angl' archiepiscopo Eborac' et iustic[iis] et vicec[omitibus] et omnibus ministris suis de Eborac'syr' et omnibus dominis de quibus Adelolfus episcopus Carol' et canonici [tenent *deleted*] sancti Osuualdi tenent, salutem. Precipio quod Adelolf' episcopus Carol' et canonici sancti Osuualdi teneant omnes ecclesias suas et terras et omnes tenuras suas de quocumque teneant ita bene et in pace et honorifice sicut melius tenuerunt et inde saisiti fuerunt die qua rex Henricus fuit vivus et mortuus. Et si super hoc de aliqua re sunt iniuste et sine iudicio dissaisiti^a resaisiantur ne super hoc inde clamorem audiam. T^r W. Mart[el]'. Apud Rading'.

^ams *dissait*

Printed: EYC III, no. 1443 dated 1135-c. 1140; RRAN 3, no. 620.

Note: Date based on reign of King Stephen and election of Prior Savard. Adelulf resigned as prior of St Oswald c. 1153x1154 and before Savard's admission by Archbishop Murdac April x 8 June 1154 [nos. 541, 542, 998]. Adelulf was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1133 and remained so until his death in 1157. It is probable that this grant was whilst Adelulf was both bishop and prior and before the election of Savard.

14. Grant in perpetual alms by King Stephen of three bovates of land in Swinton which William Malesoures had held. f6v/p. 10

London, [1136 x 1154]

Rubric: Carta domini Stephani regis.

Stephanus rex Angl' Iustic[iariis] et vicec[omitibus] et baronibus et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis^a et Anglicis de Eborac'syr', salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres bovatas terre in Swinton' in perpetuam elemosinam, illas scilicet quas Willelmus Malesoures tenuit. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta ecclesia et canonici terram illam bene et in pace et libere et quiete teneant et habeant cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus eidem terre pertinentibus. T^r. W. Mart[el] et Roberto de Ver' et Fulc[one] de Oilli. Apud Lond'.

^a ms *Fraxis*

Printed: *EYC XII*, no. 81 dated 1135-54; *RRAN 3*, no. 625.

Note: Dates based on William Martel's tenure as royal steward from 1136 until he was dismissed in 1154. William Malesoures occurred before 1133 when his services were granted to St Clements's nunnery, York, by Archbishop Thurstan [*EYC XII*, no. 81]. His land may have been in the king's hands at this time.

15. Mandate by King Stephen to the sheriffs and justices of Staffordshire and Warwickshire that Salomon, clerk, and son of Humphrey (I) Hasteng, and the churches he holds of St Oswald shall be peaceful and quit of gelds, pleas and all customs as in the time of King Henry I and before. f6v/p.10
Northampton [1136 x 1141]

Rubric: Carta domini Stephani regis.

Stephanus rex Angl' vic[ecomitibus] et ministris suis de Stadf' et de Warwicsir' salutem. Precipio quod Salomon clericus filius Unfredi Hasteng et ecclesia sancti Osuualdi quas ipse tenet de priori et canonicis sint ita in pace et quiete de geldis et placitis et omnibus consuetudinibus sicut unquam melius fuerunt tempore regis Henrici et ante. T. Hug' Big[od]. Apud North'.

Printed: *EYC III*, no. 1444 dated 1135-c.1140; *RRAN 3*, no. 623.

Note: Dates are based on Hugh Bigod who appeared briefly as royal steward of the household under King Stephen in 1136 but had deserted to Empress Matilda by 1141. A similar grant was made by King Henry I [no. 25]. See no. 25 for comments on Salomon.

16. Mandate by King Henry I to Walter Espec and Ansketil [de Bulmer], the sheriff and his officials of Yorkshire to permit the prior and canons to hold their land of Burton Fleming in peace. f6v/p. 10
Woodstock, [1123 x 1129]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus rex Angl' Waltero Espec et Anshetilli vicecomiti et ministris suis de Eborac'sira salutem. Precipio vobis quod permittatis priorem et canonicos de sancto Osuualdo tenere terram suam de Burton' et omnes res suas ita bene et in pace et honorifice sicut unquam melius hucusque tenuerunt et sicut concessi eis per mea alia brevia. T. G. cancellario. Apud Wodestoc'.

Printed: *EYC II*, no. 1163 dated 1124-1129.

Note: Dates based on Geoffrey Rufus' tenure as royal chancellor (1123-1133) and Ansketil de Bulmer as sheriff of Yorkshire (c.1115 – 1128/29) [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49]. The land in Burton Fleming is probably that granted by Hugh de Muscamp (no charter survives) which was confirmed by King Henry I and in his general confirmation [no. 30, B004].

17. Mandate by King Henry II to the bishop of Durham that the prior and canons may have their church of Bamburgh [Northumberland] with all lands and tithes as granted in his charter and the charter of King Henry I. f6v/p. 10

Nottingham [c.1165 x December 1175, possibly August 1175]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et comes Andeg' episcopo Dunolm' salutem. Precipio quod prior de sancto Osuualdo et canonici eiusdem loci habeant et teneant ecclesiam suam de Bamburgo' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tam in terris et decimis quam in omnibus aliis ad eam pertinentibus ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete et iuste et plenarie et integre et honorifice sicut carta regis Henrici avi mei et carta mea testantur et prohibeo ne super hoc eis inde iniuriam facias vel contumeliam vel fieri permittatis. Et nisi feceris archiepiscopus Eborac' faciat. T. magistro Johanne de Oxen'. Apud Notingh'.

Printed: *EYC III*, no. 1456 dated 1164-1175.

Note: Date based on Master John of Oxford who occurred as early as 1165 as royal chaplain to King Henry II [K-R, p. 625] and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich 14 December 1175. King Henry II was in Nottingham

November/December 1164 and August 1175 [Eyton, *Itinerary Henry II*, pp. 76, 193]. The church of Bamburgh was granted to the Nostell by King Henry I but was problematical, see Chapter IV [nos. 40, 1097, B004].

18. Confirmation by King Henry I of the church of the castle of Tickhill which was the gift of Archbishop Thurstan, the church of Rothwell which was the gift of Hugh de Laval, the church of Weaverthorpe which was the gift of Herbert FitzHerbert and his brother William, treasurer of York, and the church of Bolton Percy which was the gift of Picot de Percy. ff6v-7r/pp. 10-11

Westminster, [1128 x 1129]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi de ecclesia.

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopo Ebor' et baronibus de Eborac'syr' salutem. Sciatis quod concedo canonicis de sancto Osualdo ecclesiam de castello de Tykehill' quam Turst' archiepiscopus dedit ecclesie eorum de sancto Osualdo, et donum Hugonis de Lual' de ecclesia de Rowell' et donum Herberti filii Herberti [7r] et Willelmi fratris thesaurarii de ecclesia de Wivertorp' et donum Picoti de Perceio de ecclesia de Bowoltona et volo et precipio quod bene et in pace et honorifice teneant. T' T. Archiepiscopo et W. de Tanc'. Apud Westm'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1439 dated 1126-1133.

Note: Date based on the gift of the church of Weaverthorpe which was granted at the earliest 1128 [EEA 5, no. 53] and the death by 1129 of William de Tancarville, a frequent member of King Henry I's court [K-R, p. 729] [no. 999]. This charter identifies the church of the 'castle' of Tickhill, but this is most likely it was the parish church of Tickhill that was given by Roger (II) de Bully [no. 39] and all other charters refer to the church of Tickhill not the church of 'the castle', see Chapter IV. Hugh de Laval's gift of the church of Rothwell [no. 81] and Picot de Percy's gift of Bolton Percy were confirmed by Archbishop Thurstan, the original charters do not survive [nos. 513-14, B001-B003].

19. Confirmation by King Henry II to Hugh du Puiset, bishop of Durham, of his grant that the prior and canons shall hold in free, pure and perpetual alms the church of Bamburgh after the death of Hugh Murdac, his clerk, just as King Henry I granted in his charter. f7r/p.11

Salisbury, [March 1161 x 15 December 1184]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' [et]^a comes Andeg' Hugoni dei gratia Dunolmens' episcopo et omnibus successoribus suis et omnibus hominibus suis de Norhumberland' salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse priori et canonicis sancti Osualdi de Nostl' ut habeant post mortem Hugonis Murdac, clerici mei, ecclesiam suam de Bamburg', cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in propria manu sua, quam Henricus rex avus meus eis prius dederat et carta sua confirmaverat. Et volo ut predicti canonici teneant predictam ecclesiam cum omnibus pertinentiis bene et in pace et integre et honorifice, in liberam et puram et perpetuum elemosinam sicut dominicam elemosinam meam. T' Bartholomeo episcopo Exon' et Goscelino episcopo Saleberiens' apud Salesber'.

^ams omitted

Printed: EYC III, no. 1457 dated 1161-1173.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Bartholomew as Bishop of Exeter [post 18 March 1161] and the death of Jocelin bishop of Salisbury [18 November 1184]. Hugh Murdac [nephew of Henry Murdac, archbishop of York] was a canon of York Minster from before 1153 and temporarily was archdeacon of Cleveland until September 1201 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 38]. He also occurred in nos. 682 and 683. This charter was confirmed in the *inspeximus* by Hugh du Puiset Bishop of Durham [no. 891]. The King was in Salisbury at least four times during this period most noticeably at an episcopal synod in October 1165 [Eyton, *Itinerary Henry II*, p. 88].

20. Mandate by King Henry II to the justices of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire that the church and the canons, their possessions and men are under his protection. f7r/p. 11

Tours, [19 December 1154 x 1159]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus [rex]^a Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et comes Andeg' Iusticiariis de Eborac' et de Notingh' salutem. Sciatis quod ecclesia sancti Osuualdi de Nostel' et canonici eiusdem ecclesie et homines sui et omnes res sue sunt in mea manu, defensione et custodia. Quare volo et precipio ut eam manuteneatis et defendatis et prohibeo ne aliquis eidem ecclesie vel rebus suis aliquam faciat iniuriam aut violenciam. T' Frogero archidiacono. Apud Turon.

^ams omitted.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1453 dated 1156-1159.

Note: Date based on the accession/coronation of King Henry II (19 December 1154) and Froger who was archdeacon of Derby in 1151 and was consecrated Bishop of Sées in 1159 [EEA 14, p. 129].

21. Grant by King Henry I that the canons may build their church above the fishpond where they had begun to build it and they may live there. He grants that all other alms whatsoever that they have been given or that they will be given, they are to hold with sac and soc, toll and theam, and infangthief and all free customs. f7r/p. 11

Winchester, [1120 x 1 January 1123]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis.

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitatibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis tocius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse^a canonicis sancti Osuualdi ut edificent ecclesiam suam supra vivarium ubi eam inceperunt facere, et ibi habitent. Et concedo Deo et sancto Osuualdo et^b omnes alias elemosinas quecumque Deo et sancto Osuualdo et canonicis date sunt vel dabuntur, quicumque eis dederit vel dare voluerit. Et hoc concedo eis pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum, et pro salute anime mee et pro statu regni mei. Et volo et firmiter precipio ut bene et in pace et quiete et honorifice teneant cum saca et soca et toll' et team' et infanguetheof et omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus in nemore et plano, in terris et aquis, pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus locis. T' Rann' cancellario et Rann' comite Cestr' et comite David et Waltero Gifardo et Nigello de Albun' et Willelmo Peuerello de Notingh' et Unfredo de Bohun et Willelmo Malotraverso et Peur' de Bellocampo apud Wintoniam.

^ams concessisse

^biam in EYC charter although not ms

Printed: EYC III, no. 1427 dated 1121-1122.

Note: Dates based on the creation of Ranulf le Meschin as earl of Chester (1120-21) and the death of Ranulf the royal chancellor (c.1 January 1123). William Maltravers, a witness, purchased and held the honour of Pontefract from 1129-1135. At this time he was a royal clerk.

22. Writ by King Henry II to William de Neufmarché not to allow Sybil de Sackville to vex the canons concerning the land in Thurnscoe which they hold of the gift of William's brother Adam. f7r/p. 11

Nottingham, [October 1161 x 14 December 1175]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et comes And' Willelmo de Novo Mercatum [sic] salutem. Prohibeo ne permitas [sic] Sibillam de Sacavilla iniuste vexare canonicos de sancto Osuualdo de terra de Ternesco quam tenent ex dono Ade fratris tui contra eiusdem fratris tui cartam quam habent et nisi feceris

vicecomes de Eborsyr' faciat. Ne inde amplius clamorem audiam pro penuria recti. T[este] Iohanne de Oxen' apud Notingh'.

Note: Date based on the death of Adam (I) de Neufmarché before Michaelmas 1161 [EYC VIII, p. 140] and Master John of Oxford who occurred as early as 1165 as royal chaplain to King Henry II and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich 14 December 1175 [K-R, p. 625]. Adam (I) de Neufmarché granted three and a half bovates of land in Thurnscoe [no. 181] which was first confirmed by King Henry II [B007]. On Adam (I)'s death his brother William, named here, had custody of Adam's minor heir Adam (II) who succeeded to his father's estates in 1172. On Adam (II) death in 1178 his uncle William, mentioned here, was his heir thus the date can not be limited by Adam (II)'s majority [EYC VIII, p. 140]. Nothing is known about Sybil de Sackville in relation to this gift.

23. Notification by King Henry I to the archbishop of York and Ansketil de Bulmer, the sheriff of Yorkshire, that he grants to St Oswald and the regular canons the wood around St Oswald which Robert (I) de Lacy held in demesne. f7r/p. 11

Winchester, [c1115 x 7 January 1122, possibly before April 1116]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis [primi *added later in black.*]

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopo Ebor' et Anschetillo de Bulemer et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ebor'scira salutem. Sciatis me libere dedisse sancto Osuualdo et canonicis regularibus boscum quem Robertus de Laceio habebat ibi in dominio circa sanctum Osuualdum, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum; et ita bene et honorifice teneant sicut Robertus unquam melius et honorificentius tenuit, et nullus inde aliquid capiat sine licencia eorum super x. libras forisfacture. T' Nigello de Albinneio, apud Winton'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1426 dated 1120-1129.

Note: Date based on Ansketil de Bulmer's tenure as sheriff of Yorkshire (c.1115-1128/9) [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49] and the general confirmation by King Henry I dated 7 January 1122 [B004] which included this grant. This confirmation was re-issued to Ansketil and Hugh de Laval and may indicate that at the time of this grant the lands of the honour of Pontefract were still in the hands of the King and not yet granted to Hugh de Laval [no. 38]. This would further limit the date to before April 1116 when the King departed for Normandy and by when Hugh Laval may have had possession of the honour.

24. Mandate by King Henry II to the sheriff of York to deliver to the canons the allowance of 12d daily as they were accustomed to receiving in the time of King Henry I.

Winchester, [January 1155 x 3 June 1162]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et comes And' vicecomiti Ebor' et prepositis de Ebor' salutem. Precipio vobis quod faciatis habere priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi liberationem suam scilicet xij. denarios cotidie sicut eam habuerunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei et eisdem terminis quibus tunc eam habere solebant. Et sic eis faciatis ne ab eis clamorem audiam pro aliqua iniuria quam eis inde faciatis et nisi feceritis iusticia mea faciat fieri. T' Thoma cancellario apud Winton'.

Printed: EYC I, no. 463 dated 1154-1158.

Note: Date based on Thomas Becket as royal chancellor (beginning January 1155) until his consecration as archbishop of Canterbury (3 June 1162). The grant of King Henry I first appears in his general confirmation [B004, no. 1097].

25. Mandate by King Henry I to the sheriffs and ministers of Staffordshire and Warwickshire that Salomon, clerk, son of Humphrey (I) Hasteng, and the churches he holds of the prior and canons, shall be quit of gelds, pleas and all customs. f7r/p. 11

Westminster, [7 January 1122 x 1 December 1135]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis.

Henricus rex Angl' vicecomitibus et ministris suis de Stanford'scir' et de Warwicascir' salutem. Precipio quod Salomon, clericus, filius Unfr' Hastengi, et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi quas Salomon de priore et canonicis sancti Osuualdi tenet sint ita bene et in pace et quiete de geldis et placitis et omnibus consuetudinibus sicut unquam melius et quietius fuerunt. T^r. archiepiscopo Ebor' apud Westm'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1438 dated c.1120-1133.

Note. Date limited by the general confirmation of King Henry I [B004] dated 7 January 1122 and the king's death. This document probably followed the general confirmation of January 1122 as no mention of Salomon appeared there. Little is documented concerning Salomon the clerk. His father Humphrey (I) Hasteng was probably dead by 1121-27 [K-R, p. 1005]. Humphrey (II) son of Humphrey (I) and his mother Lecelina granted the churches of Whitnash, Warwickshire, Litchfield diocese, and 'Heseleia', unlocated, which first appear in the confirmation charter of King Henry II [B007]. Humphrey (I) was succeeded by his son Attrop (I) who granted the churches of Leamington Hastings and Newbald Pacey in Warwickshire and Chebsey in Staffordshire [no. 853]. King Stephen made a similar mandate [no. 15]. It is possible that Salomon held some or all of these churches.

26. Notification by King Henry I to Everard, bishop of Norwich, and Robert FitzWalter, sheriff [of Norfolk and Suffolk], that he grants to the canons [his man] Godric of Norwich, his land and his 3^{1/2}d annual rent as when in the king's demesne. f7r/p. 11

Rockingham, [12 June 1121 x 7 January 1122]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis.

Henricus rex Angl' Ebrardo Norwic' episcopo, et Roberto filio Walteri vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Northfock' et de Suthfolc salutem. Sciatis quod do et concedo Deo et sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' et fratribus eiusdem loci Godricum de Norwic et terram suam et iij denarios et obolum quos mihi reddebat de ipsa terra sua per annum et volo et firmiter precipio ut ita bene et honorifice et libere eum et res suas et terram habeant sicut melius habebam dum fuit in dominio meo. T[estibus] Turstino Ebor' archiepiscopo, et Ebrardo Norwic' episcopo, et Nigello de Albinis, et Rogero filio Ricardi, et Pag[ano] filio Iohannis, apud Rochingeham.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Everard as Bishop of Norwich (12 June 1121) and the general confirmation made by King Henry I on 7 January 1122 which mentioned this gift [B004].

27. Mandate of King Henry I that all the corrody and possessions of the canons shall be quit of toll, customs and passage. f7r/p. 11

Winchester, [c.1122 x 1 December 1135]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis [primi added later in black ink].

Henricus rex Angl' omnibus vicecomitibus et ministris tocius Angl' salutem. Precipio quod totum corredium et omnes res canonicorum de sancto Osuualdo unde homines sui poterint affidare esse suas dominicas sint quiete de omni theoloneo et consuetudine et passagio. Et super hoc nullus homines suos vel res suas iniuste disturbet, super x libras forisfacture. T^r Eustachio filio Iohannis, apud Winton'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1436 dated c.1122-1133.

Note: The dating is uncertain but can be limited to the general confirmation of King Henry I and his death. The general confirmation of King Henry I [B004] on 7 January 1122 was the culmination of most of the original grants to the Priory and this grant would seem to fit into that era although it was not specifically included in any general confirmation until King Henry II [B007].

28. Mandate by King Henry II to all sheriffs that all corrody and possessions of the canons shall be free of tolls, customs and passage. ff7r-v/pp. 11-12

London, [January 1155 x 3 June 1162]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit'^a et comes And' omnibus vicecomitibus et ministris tocius Anglie salutem. Precipio quod totum corredium et omnes res canonicorum de sancto Osualdo unde homines sui poterint affidare esse suas [f7v] dominicas sint quiete de omni theoloneo et consuetudine et passagio, et super hoc nullus homines suos vel res suas iniuste disturbet, super x. libras forisfacture. T' Thoma cancellario et Reginaldo comite, apud Lundon'.

^a ms *Equit'**Printed:* EYC III, no. 1454 dated 1155-1162.

Note: Date based on Thomas Becket as royal chancellor (beginning January 1155) until his consecration as archbishop of Canterbury (3 June 1162). The initial grant was made by King Henry I [no. 27].

29. Confirmation by King Henry I of the exchange made by Thurstan, archbishop of York, and Hugh Laval between the monks of St John of Pontefract and the canons of St Oswald, namely: the priory receives the church of All Saints, Featherstone in exchange for which the monks receive a moiety of the church of St Mary of Pontefract Castle and a moiety of the same parish and 45s rent a year which Hugh de Laval gave them, namely the church of Ledsham and other rents; the king also grants in alms to the canons the church of Ackworth, the manor of Hessle and the service of Oilerus, which Hugh Laval had given to the canons in alms. f7v/p. 12

Rockingham, [19 October 1119 x November 1129, probably September 1126 x August 1127]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus rex Angl' T' Ebor' archiepiscopo et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglicis de Eborac'scira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse escambium quod factum est per Turst[anum] archiepiscopum Ebor' et Hugonem de Lual inter monachos sancti Iohannis de Pontefracto et canonicos sancti Osualdi, videlicet monachi dant canonicis in escambium ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fedrestan' pro medietate ecclesie sancti Marie de castello Pont'fractis et pro medietate parochie pertinente eidem ecclesie. Et preterea concedo predictis monachis xlv. solidatas redditus quas Hugo de Lual eis dat pro predicto escambio, videlicet ecclesiam de Ledesham et alios redditus. Et canonicis supradictis concedo ecclesiam de Lacwrda et manerium de Hesal' cum servitio Oilerii quod Hugo de Lual eis dat in elemosinam. T' Turstino archiepiscopo et cancellario^a et Nigello de Albini', apud Rochingeham.

^a ms: not named*Printed:* EYC III, no. 1431 dated 1123?-1127.

Note: Date based on Thurstan's consecration as archbishop and the death of Nigel d'Aubigny by November 1129 [*Cbtrs Mowbray*, p. xviii]. Archbishop Thurstan was with King Henry I at Rockingham September 1126 x August 1127 and the charter may date from that period [EYC III, no. 1431]. This confirmation by the King suggests the need to alter a previous agreement made at the dedication of the church of St Oswald [no. 737], although the original agreement is not without problems, see Chapter II and [EEA 5, p. 17].

30. Notification by King Henry I to Thurstan, archbishop of York and Ansketil de Bulmer, the sheriff of York, of his grant of gifts made in alms [itemised] and confirmation of the agreement which Archbishop Thomas [II] made between the churches of St Oswald and Featherstone and the monks of La Charité. The canons are to hold these freely and quit of all gelds, pleas and customs. f7v/p. 12

Clarendon, [7 January 1122 x 1 January 1123]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus rex Angl' Turstino archiepiscopo Ebor' et Anshetillo de Bulem'[er] et omnibus baronibus Francis et Anglis de Everwicscira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Deo et sancto Osualdo et canonicis de Nostl' pro

anima patris et matris mee et fratris mei Willelmi regis et pro anima mea et uxoris mee et filii, terras et omnes res que date sunt Deo et sancto Osuualdo et canonicis in elemosina, videlicet unam carucatam terre quam eis dedit Hugo de Muscampo in Burtona Flandrensi, et unam carucatam terre in Croftona quam eis dedit Suenus filius Ailrici; et quoddam molendinum quod eis dedit Willelmus Foliot' in Nortona; et quamdam bovatom terre quod Ernulfus de Prestona eis dedit in Herdewica, et duas bovatas terre quas eis dedit Leisinus in Winterseta et septem solidos quos eis dedit Alanus de Creon apud Eston, et quamdam capellam in bosco de Tocwic cum omni terra et rebus que pertinent feodo Ebrardi qui capellam eis dedit, et unam bovatom terre in Tocwic, et unam bovatom terre in Hesela quam Olardus eis dedit. Et concedo concordiam quam Thomas archiepiscopus Ebor' fecit inter ecclesiam de sancto Osuualdo et de Federstan et monachos de Caritate. Et volo et concedo et firmiter precipio ut teneant amodo imperpetuum hec supradicta libere et quiete de omnibus geldis et placitis et consuetudinibus et omnibus querelis et occasionibus que ad me pertinent. T' Turstino archiepiscopo Ebor' et Rann[ulfo] episcopo Dunolm' et Rann[ulfo] cancellario et Nigello de Albinneio et Pagano filio Iohannis, apud Clarendonam.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1430 dated 1120-1122.

Note: Date based on the general confirmation of January 1122 and Ranulf royal chancellor. This charter must follow the general confirmation by King Henry I [B004] which includes all of the gifts above but excludes the agreement reached with La Charité [nos. 31, 737]. The latest limit is the death of Ranulf, royal chancellor. The mention of Archbishop Thomas [II] as coordinating an agreement may refer to a much earlier arrangement at the consecration of the church of St Oswald and during the original eremitic community. This mention of Archbishop Thomas lends credence to the early date of the initial agreement [27 June 1109 x 24 February 1114, no. 737], see Chapter II. Ansketil de Bulmer was sheriff of Yorkshire (c.1115-1128/29) [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49].

31. Confirmation by King Henry I of the gifts of others, namely: the grant in alms made by Hugh Laval of the churches of South Kirkby, Batley, and Huddersfield with all their lands and possessions; the grant in alms made by Swein son of Ailric of one carucate and six bovates of land in Winterset, the churches of Felkirk, Adwick [upon-Deerne] and a moiety of the church of Mexborough. These gifts are quit of all service just as the other possessions which the canons hold in alms. f7v/p. 12

Portsmouth, [c. April 1116 x November 1129, probably before January 1122]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus rex Angl' T. archiepiscopo Ebor' et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Eboraciscira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Deo et sancto Osuualdo in elemosina ecclesiam de Sukirbia et ecclesiam de Bateleia et ecclesiam de Huderfeld', cum terris et omnibus rebus eis pertinentibus, sicut Hugo de Laval eas dedit et concessit sancto Osuualdo; preterea concedo ipsi sancto et canonicis suis unam carucatam terre et sex bovatas in Winterseta et ecclesiam de Felachircha et ecclesiam de Addewic et medietatem ecclesie de Mechesburc sicut Sweinus filius Ailrici eas eis dedit et concessit in elemosina. Et volo et firmiter precipio ut eas bene et in pace et honorifice teneant et quiete de omni servitio sicut tenent alias res suas quas tenent in elemosina. T' Nigello de Albin' et Iordano de Sai et Waltero Espec et Fornon' filio Siwlf, apud Portes mudam in transfretatione.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1435 dated 1123 or 1127.

Note: Dates are based on Hugh de Laval's possession of the honour of Pontefract and the death of Nigel d'Aubigny in 1129, although the latest date might well be the general confirmation by King Henry I [B004]. It is suggested that Hugh de Laval acquired the honour after the banishment of Robert de Lacy but no later than April 1116 when the King departed to Normandy from whence he did not return until November 1120 [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 243-44]. Nigel d'Aubigny was dead by November 1129 [*Cbtrs Mowbray*, p. xviii]. Hugh de Laval granted these churches by the hand of Archbishop Thurstan [no. 81] and Henry son of Swein Fitz Alric confirmed his father's gift [no. 102]. The grants of Swein son of Ailric were confirmed by King Henry I on 7

January 1122 but the grants of the churches of South Kirkby, Batley and Huddersfield were not mentioned [B004].

32. Mandate by King Henry I to Walter Espec and Eustace FitzJohn to return to the canons the 12 bovates of land in Bramham, with men and all things pertaining to the land, which Ansketil de Bulmer gave to the canons and which Robert Fossard or Bertram de Bulmer had unjustly seized after the death of Ansketil. The canons are to have and hold this property just as Ansketil gave it and as the king had granted in his charter and as they held it at Ansketil's death. f7v/p. 12

?Trenham?, [1129 x 1133]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus rex Angl' W. Espec et Eustachio filio Iohannis salutem. Precipio quod faciatis habere et tenere priori et canonicis de sancto Osuualdo suas xij bovatas terre in Brameham quas Ansch[etillus] de Bulem[er] eis dedit cum hominibus et omnibus rebus terre pertinentibus; ita bene et in pace et honorifice sicut Ansch[etillus] eas eis dedit et sicut eis concessi per cartam meam et sicut tenuerunt die qua Ansch[etillus] fuit vivus et mortuus et quicquid Robertus Fossard' vel Bertramus de Bulem[er] inde iniuste ceperunt post mortem Ansch[etilli] totum facite reddi. T' G. de Glint', apud Trenham.

Printed: EYC II, no. 1016 dated 1129-1133.

Note: Date based on the death of Ansketil de Bulmer, sheriff of Yorkshire and steward of Robert Fossard [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49] and the death of Geoffrey de Glimpton or de Clinton, royal chamberlain and sheriff of Warwickshire c. 1108-1133 [K-R, pp. 402-403; Green, *English Sheriffs*, p. 83]. Robert Fossard held land in Yorkshire as 'lord of Mulgrave' and in 1130 his land was in the King's hands owing to circumstances not recorded [EYC II, p. 326]. Bertram Bulmer, son of Ansketil, was also sheriff of Yorkshire during the reigns of Kings Henry I and Henry II [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49] and may have succeeded his father as steward of Robert Fossard which would explain the accusation against both men. Walter Espec and Eustace Fitz-John were justiciars in the north. The original grant of Ansketil Bulmer is not in the cartulary: however the gift is confirmed by his son Bertram in 1147 x 1153 [no. 589]. Ansketil's grant is not reflected in the general confirmations of King Henry I [B004 and no. 30], appearing first in the general confirmation of King Henry II [B007].

33. Notification by King Henry I to the archbishop of York of his confirmation of the grant made by Robert Fossard by the hand of Archbishop Thurstan, in the presence of Ansketil de Bulmer his steward and his other men, namely: the churches of Bramham and Wharram[-le-Street] and St Oswald in Eskdale, with all lands, possessions, and dues just as the archbishop and Robert Fossard and his wife Osercia gave them. f7v/p. 12

[1120 x November 1129]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis^a.

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopo Ebor' et omnibus baronibus et vicecomitibus et ministris et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ebor'scira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' et eiusdem loci canonicis donum quod Robertus Fossardus manu Turstini archiepiscopi, in presentia Ansch[etilli] de Bulem[er] dapiferi sui et aliorum hominum suorum, eis fecit; videlicet, ecclesias de Brameh' et de Warrum et de sancto Osuualdo de Eschedela, cum omnibus terris et rebus et rectitudinibus ad easdem pertinentibus sicut unquam eis melius adiacere solebant, et sicut archiepiscopus supradictus et Robertus Fossardus et uxor eius Osercia eis dederunt et concesserunt ita eis concedo, et precipio ut bene et in pace et honorifice et quiete de omnibus consuetudinibus teneant. T' Nigello de Albin', apud [blank].

^asic

Printed: EYC II, no. 1013 dated c.1126-1129.

Note: Date based on the succession of Robert Fossard to his patrimony (c.1120) [EYC II, pp. 326-7] and the deaths of Nigel d'Aubigny in November 1129 and Ansketil de Bulmer, sheriff of York and steward of Robert Fossard in 1129 [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49; *Chtrs Mowbray*, p. xviii]. This grant was confirmed by King I Henry I in his general confirmation dated 7 January 1122 [B004]. A related grant consolidates this gift into the Prebend of Bramham in York Minster [no. 534].

34. Writ by King Henry II that the canons shall hold all corrody and possessions quit of toll, passage, pontage and all customs. f7v/p. 12

Nord', [19 December 1154 x 1176]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et comes And' iusticiariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus ministris suis totius Anglie et nominatim portuum maris salutem. Precipio quod totum corredium et omnes res canonicorum de quibus homines sui poterunt affidare quod eorum sint dominice sint quiete de theoloneo et passagio et pontagio et omni consuetudine. Et prohibeo ne quis super hoc homines suos vel res suas iniuste disturbet super x. libras forisfacture. T[este] Ricardo de Canvilla apud Nord'.

Note: Date based on the accession of King Henry II and the death of Richard de Canville, a constant witness to charters of King Henry II in Normandy [Loyd, *Anglo-Norman Families*, p. 24]. Also see no. 28. This document confirms the original grant made by King Henry I [no. 27].

35. Writ of right by King Henry I to R[oger de Clinton] bishop of Chester [Coventry and Lichfield] to do justice to the prior and canons regarding the rights which were deforced by his clerks of Makerfield [Lancashire]. f7v/p. 12

Fareham, [August 1131 x August 1133]

Rubric: [none]

Henricus rex Angl' R. episcopo de Cestr' salutem. Mando tibi quod plenum rectum facias et iustitia priori et canonicis de sancto Osualdo de rectitud[inibus] suis quas clerici sui de Machesfelda eis difforciant ne audiam clamorem. T. can[ellario] apud Fereham

Note: Date based on the itinerary of King Henry I in 1131 – 1133. King Henry I returned to England in August 1131 and left England for the last time in August 1133. The king was at Fareham prior to his departure from England in the summer of 1133 [Farrer, *Itinerary Henry I* 2, p. 572]. Roger de Clinton was consecrated bishop of Coventry [Chester] on 22 December 1129. Stephen count of Mortain [created count before 1115 and King by 1135] and Roger de Limsey, possibly a royal chaplain [K-R, p. 549], granted to the priory the chapel of St Oswald in Makerfield which is also referred to as 'Winwick in Makerfeld', Lancashire, diocese of Coventry [EEA 14, p. xl]. Although the original grant does not survive in the cartulary, it was first confirmed in the general confirmation by King Henry I [B004] dated 7 January 1122.

36. Mandate by King Henry I that the canons shall have their customs and quittances at York and elsewhere with soc and sac, toll and theam, and infangthief and all other liberties where they or their men have land. ff7v-8r/pp. 12-13

Branton, [c. 1122]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis^a. [f8r]

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopis et episcopis et abbatibus et omnibus comitibus et baronibus et vicecomitibus et fidelibus suis totius Anglie salutem. Precipio quod terre sancti Osualdi et canonicorum suorum habeant consuetudines et quiet[antias] suas in omnibus rebus apud Ebor' et alibi cum soca et saca et tol et theam et infangenet' et omnibus libertatibus suis ubicumque sint terre ille vel homines eorum, sicut precipio per cartam meam et sicut^b eas libertates concessi in carta illa. T^o episcopo Ebr', apud Brant'.

^a ms sic

^b ms sic

Printed: EYC III, no. 1437 dated c.1122-1133.

Note: Dates based broadly on the general confirmation of King Henry I [B004]. The witness was most likely the Archbishop Thurstan of York. A similar grant was made by King Henry I in 1120 x December 1121 [no. 21].

37. Mandate by King Henry I to Eustace FitzJohn that the prior and canons are to hold the church of Knaresborough, given by him in alms, with all lands and customs recognised as pertaining to the church. f8r/p. 13

Evreux, [c 1119 x 1122]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi^a.

Henricus rex Angl' Eustachio filio Iohannis salutem. Precipio quod facias priorem de sancto Osualdo et canonicos tenere ecclesiam de Cnaresburgo, quam eis dedi in elemosinam, bene et in pace et honorifice et iuste cum terris et omnibus consuetudinibus que pertinent ad ipsam ecclesiam, et sacramento proborum hominum recognosci facias et terras et consuetudines que iuste pertinent ad ipsam ecclesiam, et sicut fuerint recognite ita illas facias eis habere; ne audiam inde clamorem. T' episcopo Ebroic', apud Ebroicas.

^a ms *primi* added later

Printed: EYC 1, no. 501 dated c.1120-1135.

Note: Date based broadly on the general confirmation of King Henry I [B004] dated 7 January 1122 which includes the gift of this church and that Henry I was in Evreux in 1119 [Farrer, *Itinerary Henry I* 1, p. 510]. The witness was most likely the Bishop of Evreux. Eustace FitzJohn was the constable of Knaresborough [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 99].

38. Notification by King Henry I to Archbishop Thurstan of York, Hugh de Laval and Ansketil de Bulmer, the sheriff of Yorkshire, that the king grants to the canons all the wood called 'the wood of St Oswald' which Robert (I) de Lacy gave them for assarting and for all their needs. f8r/p. 13

Winchester, [19 October 1119 x 1 January 1123]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus rex Angl' Turstino Eborac' archiepiscopo et Hugoni de Laval et A. de Bulem[er] vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus suis et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ebors'cira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Deo et canonicis sancti Osualdi nemus totum quod dicitur nemus sancti Osualdi, sicut Robertus de Laceio eis dedit et concessit ad essartandum et ad omnia necessaria eorum et hominum suorum; pro anima patris mei et matris et antecessorum meorum. T' Rann[ulfo] cancellario et Nigello de Albinni', apud Winton'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1425 dated 1120-1122.

Note: Date based on consecration as archbishop of York of Thurstan (19 October 1119) and death of Ranulf, royal chancellor (1 January 1123). This gift had been confirmed to the archbishop of York and Ansketil de Bulmer earlier [no. 23] and the inclusion of Hugh de Laval reflects his tenure of the honour of Pontefract. Ansketil de Bulmer was sheriff of York c.1115-1128/29 [Ormrod, *Yorks Sheriffs*, p. 49].

39. Confirmation by King Henry I of the grant made in pure and perpetual alms by Roger de Bully to Prior Adelulf and the canons of the church of Tickhill, granted by a knife in the presence of the king. f8r/p. 13

Northampton, [c.1120 x 1 January 1123]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis.

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopis, episcopis, baronibus, vicecomitibus et omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et Adelwaldo priori et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci ecclesiam de Tykehill' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quam Rogerus de Bulli predictae ecclesie predictis priori et canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam coram me per cultellum dedit et concessit. T[estibus] Walerano comite de Mollen, Rann[ulfo] cancellario, Nigello de Albini, Roberto de Brus, Rogero filio Ricardi, Pagano filio Iohannis apud Norh'amton'.

Note: Date based on the style of Waleran as count of Meulan (c.1120) and the death of Ranulf, royal chancellor (1 January 1123). This gift is confirmed twice by King Henry I [no. 1097 and B004]. Roger (I) de Bully occurs as early as 1086 as founder of Blyth Priory [KH, p. 52]. He was the Domesday holder of the honour of Tickhill [Page, *VCH Yorks* 2, pp. 30, 32, 40]. This was probably Roger (II) de Bully son of Roger (I) who was probably briefly seized of his father's lands in the reign of King Henry I [Chibnall, 'Robert Bellême', p. 154].

40. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by King Henry I of the church in Bamburgh and liberties for the sustenance of the canons to be held as though in the king's demesne after the death of Algar the priest. f8r/p. 13

Bonneville [-sur-Touques], [19 October 1119 x 26 November 1120]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis^a.

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis tocius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me, pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum, et pro salute anime mee et pro statu regni mei dedisse Deo et sancto Osualdo de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci ecclesiam de Baenburch cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et volo et concedo et firmiter precipio ut bene et pace et quiete et honorifice habeant et teneant predictam ecclesiam de Baenburch cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, tanquam dominicam elemosinam meam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et post mortem Algari presbiteri sit in manu propria canonicorum ad sustentacionem suam imperpetuum. Test' Turstino archiepiscopo Ebor' et Rann[ulfo] episcopo Dunelm' et Iohanne episcopo Luxoviens' et Rann[ulfo] cancellario et Eustachio filio Iohannis, apud Bonam villam.

^a sic

Printed: EYC III, no. 1424 dated 1119-1120.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Thurstan as archbishop of York and the king's itinerary. The king was in Normandy April 1116-26 November 1120 then remaining in England until June 1123. Ranulf, royal chancellor was dead 1 January 1123. This grant was confirmed, with the proviso of Algar's tenure, in King Henry I's general confirmation dated 7 January 1122 [B004]. Algar the priest died c. 1171 [Bateson, *Hist. Northumb.* 1, p. 75; Boutflower, *Fasti Dun.*, p. 186].

41. Notification by King Henry I to the archbishop, the sheriff, William (I) Foliot and all the barons of Yorkshire that he grants to the canons six bovates of land which Robert de Lacy and Ralph le Gramaire had given. f8r/p. 13

Woodstock, [c.1114 x November 1129 probably before April 1116]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici Regis^a.

Henricus rex Angl' archiepiscopo et vicecomiti et Willelmo Foliot et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ewerwiccia [*sic*] salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Deo et sancto Osualdo et canonicis ibidem servientibus sex bovatas terre in bosco et in plano sicut Robertus de Laci et Rad[ulfus] Gramaticus eis eam dedit; et volo et precipio ut ipsi eam teneant liberam et quietam de omnibus geldis et placitis et consuetudinibus et omnibus querelis et occasionibus que ad me pertinent. T[estibus] Nigello de Albinni', apud Wodestocam.

^a ms sic

Printed: EYC III, no. 1434 dated 1120-1129.

Note: Date based on banishment of the de Lacys from Yorkshire [c.1114] [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 66] and the death of Nigel d'Aubigny in November 1129 [*Chtrs Mowbray*, p. xviii]. William (I) Foliot was a principal baron in the honour of Pontefract and this charter indicates the honour of Pontefract was still in the hands of the King and not yet granted to Hugh de Laval. Hugh de Laval probably received the honour of Pontefract before the king's

departure for Normandy c. April 1116 [no. 38] [K-R, p. 984]. See note preceding no. 456 for William (I) Foliot and his descendants.

42. Notification by King Henry I to Archbishop Thurstan, Hugh de Laval and the sheriff and barons of Yorkshire that he grants the canons a five day fair at Nostell, two days before the feast of St Oswald, the feast day and two days after the feast (3-7 August). f8r/p. 13

Rouen, [19 October 1119 x 1 January 1123]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis primi.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Angl' et Dux Norman' Turstino Ebor' archiepiscopo et Hugoni de Valle et vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis Ebors'cire salutem. Sciatis me concessisse canonicis sancti Osuualdi ut habeant feriam apud Nostel' duobus diebus ante festum sancti et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum et bene et quiete et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent. Et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem meam habeant, et nullus eos disturbet nec aliquam contumeliam sive iniuriam eis faciat, super x. libras forisfacture. T[estibus] Rann[ulfo] cancellario et Henrico comite de Auco et Rogero filio Ricardi et Unfrido de Bohun et Pagano filio Iohannis et Rad[ulfo] de Todeneio et Engelramo de Abern', apud Rotomagum.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1433 dated 1115-1120.

Note: Dates based on the consecration of Thurstan as archbishop of York and the death of Ranulf, royal chancellor (c.1 January 1123). Hugh de Laval did not receive the honour of Pontefract until c. April 1116 and based on the location this grant probably occurred after April 1116 during one of the King's two trips to Normandy between 1116 and 1126. The grant of a fair does not occur in King Henry I's general confirmation [B004].

43. Mandate by King Henry II to Reginald de Crevequer to guarantee the canons their land of Stixwould [Lincolnshire], and the mill of Ashby-Puerorum [Lincolnshire] with all multure, of which they have 10s annually, which G[ilbert] son of G[oscelin] gave to them and which Reginald's charter witnessed. f8r/p. 13

Woodstock, [19 December 1154 x 14 December 1175, possibly before 1172]

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis secundi.

Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et comes And' Regin[aldo] de Creuegr' salutem. Precipio quod iuste et sine diltione guarantices canonicis de sancto Osuualdo terram de Esticheuualt et molendinum de Aschebi cum tota multura, unde annuatim habent x. solidos, que G. filius G. eis dedit in elemosinam sicut carta tua testatur. Et nisi feceris, vicecomes Linc'sir' faciat fieri ne inde amplius clamorem audiam pro penuria recti. T' Iohanne de Oxen', apud Wodest'.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1458 dated 1164-1175.

Note: Date maybe broadly based on accession of King Henry II and the consecration of John of Oxford as bishop of Norwich (14 December 1175). Regin' de Crevequer may be Rainald (Reginald) de Crevequer who was married to Matilda daughter and heiress of Gilbert son of Jocelin, lord of Redbourne, Lincolnshire, who died in c.1166 x 1172 [K-R, p. 419]. If this is Rainald then the latest limit would be 1172 and his involvement in the grant of Gilbert is understandable. Reginald de Crevequer founded a house of Gilbertine nuns at Tunstall, Lincolnshire c. 1164 [KH, pp. 194, 196]. The original grant by Gilbert son of Jocelin does not survive in the cartulary however it is confirmed in the general confirmation by King Henry I dated 7 January 1122 [B004].

44. Confirmation by King John of the advowson of the church of Bamburgh [Northumberland] with all rights. All disputes and questions that arose between the king and the canons concerning the advowson, the king remits and quitclaims in perpetuity for him and his heirs. ff8r-v/pp. 13-14

Dover, 13 September 1215

Rubric: Carta domini Iohannis regis de advocacione ecclesie de Bamburc.

Iohannes Dei gratia^a rex Angl' dominus Hybern', dux Norm' et Aquit' comes And' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum regum Angl' concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et canonicis ecclesie sancti Osuualdi ibidem Deo servientibus advocacionem ecclesie de Bamburc' Dunolm' diocesis cum omnibus pertinentiis et omni iure ad dictam ecclesiam pertinente imperpetuum. Omnes etiam lites et questiones que orte fuerunt inter nos et dictos canonicos super advocacione eiusdem ecclesie eis remisimus et ab omni lite et contentione super eadem [f8v] advocacione de nobis et heredibus nostris eos quietos clamavimus imperpetuum. T[estibus] domino H. Dublin' archiepiscopo, P. Winton' et G. Coventr' episcopis, domino Pand[ulfo] domini pape subdiacono, Galfrido Luterel, Willelmo de Cirton^b, Iohanne Russell', Ricardo filio Hugonis, Alexandro de Dorset'. Dat' per manum Ricardi de Marisc', cancellari nostri, apud Dovor' tertiadecima die Septembris anno regni nostri septimodecimo.

^a ms *gratia* omitted ^b ms *sic* but possibly for Tirinton.

Note: The church of Bamburgh was granted by King Henry I [nos. 40, 1097, B004] during the incumbency of Algar the priest [no. 40] who died c. 1171 [Bateson, *Hist. Northumb.* 1, p. 75]. Likewise King Henry II gave the church to Hugh Murdac [nos. 19, 891]. King John twice presented to the church, his first presentation was by two writs to Peter de Roches and John son of earl Roger Bigod on 11 November 1204 [Bateson, *Hist. Northumb.* 1, p. 75n]. The last intrusion on the Priory's advowson by King John was of Stephen de Fossa Nova, Cardinal-priest of the Basilica of the 12 Apostles [Rome] who did not return the church to the Priory until 20 November 1227 [no. 1302]. This confirmation of the rights of the Priory by King John may well have been after the last presentation, Stephen de Fossa Nova, and the disputes and questions concerned the future right of presentation by Nostell Priory.

45. Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by King John of the advowson of the church of Bamburgh [Northumberland]. f8v/p. 14

Oxford, 23 July 1215

Rubric: Carta domini Iohannis regis.

Iohannes Dei gratia rex Angl', dominus Hibern', dux Norm' et Aquit', comes And' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iustic[iariis], vicecomitibus, prepositis et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum dedisse concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse priori sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Bamburc' cum advocacione eiusdem et omnibus pertinentiis suis. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod prefatus prior sancti Osuualdi et canonici ibidem Deo servientes habeant et teneant predictam ecclesiam de Bamburc' cum advocacione eius et omnibus pertinentiis suis libere, quiete, integre in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut predictum est. Testibus domino S. Cant' archiepiscopo, dominis W. London', I. Bathon' et Glaston', H. Linc' episcopis, W. Maresc' comite de Penbroc', W. comite Sar', R. comite Cestr', W. comite de Frar', H. de Burgo iusticiario nostro, W. Briwerr', P. filio Herberti. Dat' per manum magistri R. de Marisc', cancellari nostri, apud Oxon', xxiiij die Iulii anno regni nostri xvij^o.

Note: See comments for no. 44.

46. *Inspeximus* and confirmation by King Henry III of the grant made by King John of the advowson of the church of Bamburgh [Northumberland]. f8v/p. 14

Lambeth, 9 May 1228

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis filii Iohannis regis.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Angl', dominus Hibern', dux Norm', Aquit', et comes And' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, iustic[iariis], vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini Iohannis regis patris nostri canonicis ecclesie sancti Osuualdi factam in hec verba: "Iohannes Dei gratia rex Angl' dominus Hibern', dux Norm' et Aquit' comes And' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum regum Angl' concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et canonicis ecclesie sancti Osuualdi ibidem Deo servientibus advocationem ecclesie de Bamburg' Dunolm' diocesis cum omnibus pertinentiis et omni iure ad dictam ecclesiam pertinente imperpetuum. Omnes etiam lites et questiones que orte fuerunt inter nos et dictos canonicos super advocatione eiusdem ecclesie eis remisimus et ab omni lite et contentione sicut eadem advocatione de nobis et heredibus nostris^a eos quietos clamavimus imperpetuum. T[estibus] domino H. Dublinense archiepiscopo, P. Winton' et W. Coventr' episcopis, domino Pand[ulfo] domini pape subdiacono, Galfrido Luterel, W. de Tyrinton', Iohanne Russel, Ricardo filio Hugonis, Alexandro de Dorset'. Dat' per manum Ricardi de Marisc' cancellarii nostri apud Dovor' tertio decimo die Septembris anno regni nostri septio decimo." Nos igitur hanc concessionem ratam et gratiam habentes eam predictis canonicis sigillo nostro pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus. Hiis testibus E. London, I. Bathon', W. Karleol' episcopis, H. de Burgo comite Kanc' iusticiario Angl', Philippo de Albinaco, Rad[ulfo] filio Nicholai, Rad[ulfo] de Trublevill', Hugone Dispens', Ricardo filio Hugonis et aliis. Dat' per manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestr' episcopi, cancellarii nostri, apud Lamehyam nono die Maii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

^a ms *nostros* with *o* dotted for deletion and *i* interlined.

Note: See comments no. 44. This charter, and its duplicate which follows here [no. 47], may represent the final steps in returning the right of presentation of the advowson to the Priory which began with the voluntarily release of the advowson of Bamburgh by Stephen de Fossa Nova, Cardinal-priest of the Basilica of the 12 Apostles [Rome] on 20 November 1227 [no. 1302]. Also see the letter of Archbishop of York, Walter de Gray dated 29 May 1228 which reported King Henry III's review of the documents but still ordered the presentation of his clerk Luke to the church of Bamburgh [no. 1314].

47. *Inspeximus* and confirmation by King Henry III of the grant made by King John of the advowson of the church of Bamburgh [Northumberland]. f8v/p. 14

Lambeth, 9 May 1228

Rubric: Carta domini Henrici regis filii Iohannis regis.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Angl' dominus Hibern' dux Norm' et Aquit', comes And' archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comites, baronibus, iustic[iariis], vicecomitis, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini I. regis patris nostri canonicis ecclesie sancti Osuualdi factam in hec verba: "Iohannes Dei gratia rex Angl' dominus Hibern' et cetera, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum regum Angl' concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et canonicis ecclesie sancti Osuualdi ibidem Deo servientibus advocationem ecclesie de Bamburg' Dunolm' diocesis cum omnibus pertinentiis [suis *dotted for deletion*] et omni iure ad dictam ecclesiam pertinente imperpetuum. Omnes etiam lites et questiones que orte fuerunt inter nos

et dictos canonicos super advocacione eiusdem ecclesie eis remisimus et ab omni lite et contentione super eadem advocacione de nobis et heredibus nostris eos quietos clamavimus imperpetuum. Testibus domino H. Dublin' archiepiscopo, et cetera. Dat' per manum Ricardi de Marisc' cancellarii nostri apud Dovor' xiiij die Septembris anno regni nostri septimo decimo." Nos igitur hanc concessionem ratam et gratiam habentes eam predictis canonicis sigillo nostro pro nobis et heredibus nostris [nostris *repeated and dotted for deletion*] concedimus et confirmamus. Hiis testibus E. London', I. Bathon', W. Carleol' episcopis, H. de Burgo Comite Kanc' iusticiario Angl', Philippo de Albin', Rad[ulfo] filio Nicholi, Rad[ulfo] de Turblevill', H. Dispens', Ricardo filio Hugonis et aliis. Dat' per manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestr' episcopi cancellarii nostri, apud Lamheyam ix die Maii anno regni nostri xii^o.

Note: A duplicate of no. 46. See comments above.

48. Final concord between William son of Wimund, demandant, and the prior of St Oswald and Hugh, the priest, tenants, of a messuage and a croft in Bramham. William and Hugh have quitclaimed all right and claim in the messuage and croft. For this the prior has given William 1m of silver. ff8v-9r/pp. 14-15

York, 30 July 1202

Rubric: Hic incipiunt finales concordie domus sancti Oswaldi in curia domini regis facte. Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor', die Martis proxima post festum sancti Iacobi apostoli, anno regis I. quarto, coram domino I. Norwic' episcopo, Hugone Bard', magistro Rogero Arundell', Iohanne de Gestling', Willelmo filio Ricardi iustic[iis] et aliis fidelibus domini regis ibidem tunc presentibus, inter Willelmum filium Wimundi petentem et priorem de sancto Osuualdo, et Hugonem sacerdotem tenentem, de j. masagio et j. crofta cum pertinentiis in Bramham, unde recognitio de morte antecessorum summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia, scilicet quod predictus [9r] Willelmus remisit et quietum clamavit totum ius et clamium quod habuit in prefatis masuagio et crofta cum pertinentiis prefato priori et successoribus suis de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamatione, fine et concordia prefatus prior dedit prefato Willelmo j. marcam argenti. Et sciendum quod prefatus Hugo venit in curia et remisit et quietum clamavit totum ius et clamium quod habuit in prefatis masuagio et crofta cum pertinentiis de se et suis quietum prefato priori et successoribus suis imperpetuum.

Recorded: *Yorks F. John*, p. 23.

Note: No further information is available concerning either the land in question nor Hugh the priest. William son of Wimund occurred 29 August 1202 entering a fine regarding land in Almondbury, near Huddersfield [*Yorks F. John*, p. 56].

49. Final concord between Avice daughter of Bernard, demandant, and the prior of St Oswald, tenant, of 20 acres of land in Huntwick. Avice has quitclaimed all right and claim in the land. For this the prior grants to Avice for as long as she lives: a corrody of a servant of the priory and 4d each year at Easter term to buy shoes. f9r/p. 15.

York, 3 August 1202

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Aviciam filiam Bernardi et priorem sancti Osuualdi. Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' die Sabbati proxima post festum sancti Petri ad vincula, anno regni regis I. quarto, coram domino I. Norwic' episcopo, Hugone Bard', magistro Rogero Arundell', Iohanne Gestling', Willelmo filio Ricardi iustic[iis] et aliis fidelibus domini regis ibidem tunc presentibus inter Aviciam filiam Bernardi petentem et priorem sancti Osuualdi tenentem, de xx. acris terre cum pertinentiis in Huntwic, unde recognitio de morte antecessorum summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia,

scilicet quod predicta Avicia remisit et quietum clamavit totum ius et clamium quod habuit in prefatis xx. acris terre cum pertinentiis prefato priori et successoribus suis de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamatione, fine et concordia prefatus prior concessit predicte Avicie corredium unius servientis in prioratu sancti Osuualdi, et quatuor denarios quolibet anno ad terminum Pasche ad sotulares emendos quam diu ipsa Avicia vixerit. Et sciendum quod predicta Avicia habebit hoc corredium in prefato prioratu omnibus diebus vite sue.

Recorded: Yorks F. John, p. 25.

Note: The quitclaim of Avice daughter of Bernard occurred on the same date as this final concord. No other information concerning Avice nor the land is available [no. 799].

50. Exact copy of no. 49. f9r/p. 15.

York, 3 August 1202

Rubric: Finalis concordia <inter> Aviciam filiam Bernardi et Priorem sancti Osuualdi.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' die Sabbati proxima post festum sancti Petri ad vincula anno regni regis I. quarto, coram domino I. Norwic' episcopo, Hugone Bard', magistro Rogero Arundell', Iohanne de Gestling', Willelmo filio Ricardi, iustic[iis] et aliis fidelibus domini regis ibidem tunc presentibus inter Aviciam filiam Bernardi petentem et priorem sancti Osuualdi tenentem de xx. acris terre cum pertinentiis in Huntwic, unde recognitio de morte antecessorum summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia scilicet quod predicta Avicia remisit et quietum clamavit totum ius et clamium quod habuit in prefatis xx. acris terre cum pertinentiis prefato priori et successoribus suis de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamatione, fine et concordia prefatus prior concessit prefate Avicie corredium unius servientis in prioratu sancti Osuualdi et quatuor denarios quolibet anno ad terminum Pasche ad sotulares emendos quam diu ipsa Avicia vixerit. Et sciendum quod predicta Avicia habebit hoc corredium in prefato prioratu omnibus diebus vite sue.

Recorded: Yorks F. John, p. 25.

Note: Duplicate of no. 49. See comments above.

51. Final concord between Master Elias Bernard, parson of the church of Tickhill, demandant, and William of Stainton, tenant, of 5 bovates and an acre of land and a toft in Stainton. William agrees the land are legally in free alms of Elias and the church of St Mary of Tickhill. For this Elias grants in perpetuity to William from the same land: three bovates and an acre of land and a toft, namely, the bovates that Walter son of Alan held, and the acre and toft which Thomas Guitrihill held, rendering annually to William 6s. f9r/p. 15.

York, 21 February 1219

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Eliam Bernard' et Willelmum de Staintona.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' in crastino cinerum anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis tertio, coram domino R. Dunolm' episcopo domini regis cancellario, Martino de Pateshill', Willelmo filio Ricardi, Rogero Huscarl', iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter magistrum Eliam Bernard' personam ecclesie de Tykehill' petentem et Willelmum de Staintona tenentem de quinque bovatis et una acra terre et uno tofto cum pertinentiis in Staintona, unde assisa summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia ad recognoscendum utrum predicte quinque bovate et una acra terre et predictum toftum cum pertinentiis fuit libera elemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam suam de Tykehill' an laycum feodum ipsius Willelmi scilicet quod predictus Willelmus recognovit totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis

esse ius ipsi Elie et ecclesie sue de Tykehill'. Et pro hac recognitione, fine et concordia idem Elyas concessit predicto Willelmo tres bovatas et unam acram terre et unum toftum cum pertinentiis de eadem terra scilicet bovatas terre quas Walterus filius Alani tenuit et unam acram et unum toftum que Thomas Guitrihill tenuit; habendum et tenendum eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis de predicto Elia et successoribus suis et ecclesie sancte Marie de Tykhill' imperpetuum, reddendo mihi per annum sex solidos sterlingorum ad duos terminos anni scilicet ad Pentec' tres solidos et ad festum sancti Martini tres solidos pro omni servitio. Et sciendum quod hac concordia facta fuit Waltero de Gray archiepiscopo Ebor' presente et concedente concordiam istam et Iohanne priore (advo *dotted for deletion in black and lined out in red*) de sancto Osualdo advocato dicte ecclesie de Tykehill' presente et concedente concordiam istam.

Calendared: Yorks F. 1218-1231, p. 30 dated 22 February 1218/19.

Note: Elias Bernard was admitted to the church of Tickhill November 1215 x February 1219 and arrangements concerning the pension from this church occur in the same time [nos. 132, 331, 529].

52. Final concord between Prior John, querent, and Robert (II) de Percy of Bolton Percy, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Bolton Percy. Robert de Percy has warranted, released and quitclaimed in perpetuity to the prior and his successors the advowson. For this Robert and each of his heirs shall be beneficiaries of prayers in the priory church. f9r/p. 15

York, 21 February 1219

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Iohannem priorem de sancto Osualdo et Robertum de Percy.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' in crastino cinerum, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis tertio, coram R. Dunolm' episcopo domini regis cancellario, Martino de Pateshill', Willelmo filio Ricardi, Rogero Huscarl' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter Iohannem priorem de sancto Osualdo querentem et Robertum de Percy deforciantem de advocacione ecclesie de Boultona, unde placitum warantizationis carte summonitum fuit inter eos in prefata curia scilicet quod predictus Robertus warantizavit predicto priori advocacionem predicte ecclesie cum pertinentiis et illam remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis ipsi priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' imperpetuum. Et idem prior et conventus receperunt ipsum Robertum et heredes suos in singulis elemosinis et orationibus que fient de cetero in domo sua de Nostl' imperpetuum.

Calendared: Yorks F. 1218-1231, p. 32 dated 22 February 1218/19.

Note: The original gift of this church, by Picot de Percy of Bolton Percy is not contained in the cartulary however the gift was confirmed by King Henry I thus dating the gift before January 1122 [no. 18, B004]. Picot de Percy was a Domesday tenant of William de Percy in Bolton upon Dearne [EYC XI, p. 105]. His son Robert (I) de Percy of Bolton Percy confirmed the gift of his father in a charter to King Henry II [B001] and to Roger de Pont L' Evêque, archbishop of York [B002]. The gift was later confirmed by William son of Robert (I) who died 1209 x 1231 [B003]. This final concord must be by the next generation, Robert (II) de Percy of Bolton Percy who died 1226 x 1129 [EYC XI, pp. 105-108].

53. Final concord between Robert Hasteng, demandant, and Robert de Pacey, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Newbald [Pacey, Warwickshire]. Robert Pacey has released and quitclaimed all right and claim in the advowson. For this Robert (I) Hasteng has given Robert de Pacey 1*m* of silver. f9r/p. 15.

Coventry, 28 September 1220

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Robertum Hasteng et Robertum de Pasey.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Couent' in octabis sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quarto, coram Symon abbate de Rading', Ranulfo abbate de Evesham, Iohanne de Munmue, Martino de Pateshill', Rad[ulfo] Harang', Roberto de Lexinton', Rad[ulfo] Musard'

iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Robertum Hasteng' petentem et Robertum de Pasci deforciantem de advocacione ecclesie de Neubold, unde assisa ultime presentationis summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia scilicet quod predictus Robertus de Pasci recognovit advocacionem predicte ecclesie esse ius ipsius Roberti Hasteng' et illam remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis ipsi Roberto Hasteng et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione, quieta clamacione, fine et concordia idem Robertus Hasteng' dedit ipsi Roberto Pascy unam marcam argenti. [f9v]

Note: The original gift of the advowsons of the churches of Newbald Pacey, and Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire and Chebsey, Staffordshire [no. 853] was confirmed by King Henry I on 7 January 1122 [B004]. A William de Pacey as 'lord of Newbald' held from Robert de Hasteng for a knight's fee in 1279-80 in Newbald Pacey [*Warus Hundred Rolls*, p. 169] and may have been the son or other relative of the Robert de Pacey mentioned here. Robert de Pacey's release of the advowson may well have been preparatory for the action which follows in no. 54. The right of presentation by the priory was confirmed in 1218 x 1236 at the resignation of Boetius of the papal household [no. 845].

54. Final concord between Robert (I) Hasteng, demandant, and the prior of St Oswald, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Newbald [Pacey, Warwickshire], the advowson of the church of Leamington [Hastings, Warwickshire], and one mill in Saltford [Warwickshire], and the advowson of the church of Chebsey [Staffordshire] with a pension, all of which the priory had as the gifts of Attrop (I) Hasteng grandfather of Robert (I) Hasteng. Robert (I) heir of Attrop (II) quitclaims all right and claim to the advowson of the church of Newbald [Pacey], and the advowson of the church of Leamington, and the mill in Saltford. For this the prior released and quitclaimed for himself and his successors to Robert, the advowson of the church of Chebsey, except the priory retains a pension derived from this church. This final concord annulled any other charter the prior had regarding the advowson of the church of Chebsey from Robert's ancestor. f9v/p. 16

Westminster, 20 January [1222 x 1229]

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Robertum Hasteng' et priorem sancti Osuualdi.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia dominis regis apud Westm' in octabis sancti Hillarii, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis, coram H. de Burg' iusticiario Anglie, Iohanne de Munem', Stephano de Segrave, Martino de Pateshill', Rad[ulfo] Hareng, Thoma de Heyden', Roberto de Lexinton' iustic[iis] et aliis fidelibus domini regis tunc ibi presentibus inter Robertum Hasteng petentem et priorem sancti Osuualdi deforciantem de advocacione ecclesie de Neubold' cum pertinentiis, unde assisa ultime presentationis summonita fuit inter eos in prefata curia scilicet quod predictus Robertus recognovit advocacionem predicte ecclesie esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi ut illam quam idem prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi ex dono Ettropii Hasteng avi predicti Roberti Hasteng cuius heres ipse est ut dicit et preterea recognovit et concessit eidem priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi advocacionem ecclesie de Lemington' et unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Saltford quam advocacionem et quod molendinum idem prior et conventus habent ex dono predicti Attropii avi ipsius Roberti: habendum et tenendum ipsis et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Et pro hac recognitione et concessione et fine et concordia idem prior remisit et quietum clamavit de se et successoribus suis ipsi Roberto et heredibus suis totum ius et clamium quod habuit vel habere potuit in advocacione ecclesie de Chebesee, ex dono predicti Etropii: salva tamen ipsi priori et successoribus suis et conventui sancti Osuualdi debita et antiqua pensione quam ipse percipere consuevit de predicta ecclesia de Chebesee cum pertinentiis. Et sciendum quod si idem prior aliquam cartam habeat de advocacione predicte ecclesie de Chebesee ab antecessoribus predicti Roberti ipsa pro hunc finem adnichilatur quantum ad predictam ecclesiam de Chebesee.

Note: Date based on suit by Robert (I) Hasteng c. January 1221 x 2 [see no. 855]. The latest limit is the death of Martin Pateshull a justice at Westminster in 1229 [CDNB 1, p. 2317]. The regnal year of King Henry III is omitted in the cartulary. The grant of the church was confirmed by King Henry I on 7 January 1122 [B004]. See nos. 53, 853-56 for comments regarding this gift. See note preceding no. 841 for information on the family of Attrop (I) Hasteng. The Priory quitclaimed all right to the pension from the church of Chebsey in 1255 x 1264 [no. 862]. Robert (I) claimed to be the heir of Attrop (II) which suggests his father Humphrey (II) predeceased Attrop (II), also see the suit described note no. 855.

55. Final concord between Abbot Maurice of Biddlesden [Buckinghamshire], demandant, and Prior John of St Oswald, tenant, of the advowson of the church of Charwelton [Northamptonshire]. The abbot released and quitclaimed all right and claim in the advowson. For this the prior has given the abbot 4*m* silver. f9v/p. 16

Westminster, 5 June 1222

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Mauricium abbatem et I. priorem.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' in octabis Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis sexto, coram Martino de Pateshill', Rad[ulfo] Harang', Stephano de Segrave, Thoma de Haidene, Roberto de Lexintonia iustic[iis] et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Mauricium abbatem de Bitlesden' petentem per fratrem Thurkill' positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Iohannem priorem de sancto Osuualdo tenentem per Stephanum de Burton' canonicum suum positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum de advocacione ecclesie de Cherweltona, unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata curia scilicet quod predictus abbas remisit et quietum clamavit de se [et] successoribus suis ipsi priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de sancto Osuualdo imperpetuum totum ius et clamium quod habuit in advocacione predictae ecclesie. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamacione, fine et concordia idem prior dedit ipsi abbati quatuor marcas argenti.

Note: The church of Charwelton, Northamptonshire, was originally granted by Hugh of Cheddington and confirmed by King Henry I dating the original gift to before January 1122 [no. 832, B004]. In 1229 Ralph (IV) de Cheddington released all rights to the church [no. 838]. Prior John was probably elected c. July 1208 and was dead 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. The question of the advowson and the abbot of Biddlesden was revived in 1290 [no. 1015].

56. Final concord between Peter de Mauley and Isabel his wife, demandants, and Thomas de Ardene, who was called to warrant by Prior John of St Oswald, of 220 acres and 6 bovates, a third part of two bovates and a third part of a mill in Bramham. Peter de Mauley and Isabel grant to Thomas all the land and the third part of the mill rendering to the prior, who holds the land, two pair of white gloves or 2*s* for service and tax. For this Thomas has given Peter and Isabel 10*m* of silver. f9v/p. 16

Doncaster, 20 October 1226

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Petrum de Malo Lacu et Thomam de Ardene.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Doncastr' a die sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis decimo, coram Roberto de Veteri Ponte, Iohanne filio Roberti, Martino de Pat[es]hill', Briano de Insula, Willelmo de Insula, Ricardo Duket iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Petrum de Malo Lacu et Ysabellam uxor[em]^a eius petentes per Regin[aldum] de Ketelberch' positum loco ipsorum ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Thomam de Arderne quem Iohannes prior de sancto Osuualdo vocavit ad warantum et qui ei warantizavit de sexties viginti et duodecim acris [a dotted for deletion] terre et sex bovatis^b et de tertia parte duarum bovatarum terre et de tertia parte unius molendini cum pertinentiis in Bramham, unde recognitio magne assise summonita fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Thomas recognovit totam predictam terram et tertiam partem predicti molendini cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsorum Petri et Ysabelle. Et pro hac recognitione, fine et concordia

predicti Petrus et Ysabella concesserunt eidem Thome totam predictam terram et tertiam partem predicti molendini cum pertinentiis habenda et tenenda eidem Thome et heredibus suis de predictis Petro et Ysabelle et heredibus ipsius Ysabelle imperpetuum. Reddendo inde per annum per manum eiusdem prioris de sancto Osualdo et successorum suorum qui terram illam tenet in dominico duo [calcaria *dotted and lined out for deletion*] paria calcarium deauratorum vel duos solidos ad Pentec' pro omni servitio et exactione et pro hac concessione idem Thomas dedit predictis Petro et Ysabelle decem marcas argenti.

^a ms *uxor*^b ms *bovatas*

Calendared: Yorks F 1218-1231, p. 66 dated 20 October 1226.

Note: This case was initially filed at Westminster and adjourned on 25 November 1223 and 12 November 1224 culminating in this final concord in 1226 [*Yorks F. 1218-1231*, p. 66-67n]. Peter (I) de Mauley was sheriff of Dorset, Somerset and Northamptonshire and advisor to King John. He died before 22 December 1241. Isabel was the daughter and heir of Joan Turnham [né Fossard] heir of William (II) Fossard [see note preceding nos. 545-47]. Through his wife Isabel, Peter (I) de Mauley had thus acquired 33^{1/3} knights' fees in Yorkshire [*Comp. Peerage* 8, pp. 55-58; Gorsky, 'Mauley family', *DNB*, art. 54530]. Thomas Ardene [son of Ralph (I) Ardene] was a benefactor of the Priory and his mother was Amabel daughter and co-heiress of Ranulf de Glanville [see note preceding no. 559-61]. Thomas Ardene was dead by 11 July 1231 when his wife quitclaimed her dower rights to all his gifts [no. 59].

57. Final concord between Prior John of St Oswald, demandant, and Ralph (IV) de Cheddington, impediens, of the advowson of the church of King's Langley, [Hertfordshire], the advowson of the church of Cheddington [Buckinghamshire], and Charwalton [Northamptonshire]. Ralph released and quitclaimed any right or claim in the advowsons. For this Ralph and each of his heirs shall be beneficiaries of prayers in the priory church. f9v/p. 16

Oxford, 23 June 1235

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Johannem priorem sancti Osualdi et Rad[ulfum] de Chendut
Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Oxon' vigilia sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis decimo nono, coram abbate de Abbenden', Willelmo de Ebor', Rad[ulfo] de Norwic', Willelmo de Insula, et Roberto de Aumary iustic[ius] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Iohannem priorem sancti Osualdi de Nostl' querentem per fratrem Willelmum de Bredon' canonicum suum positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Rad[ulfum] de Chendut impediens de advocacione ecclesie de Langel' cum pertinentiis in comitatu Herthford', unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Rad[ulfus] remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de Nostl' totum ius et clamium quod habuit in predicta advocacione cum pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et preterea remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue de Nostl' totum ius et clamium quod habuit in advocacionibus ecclesiarum de Chedingt' in comitatu Buckyng' et de Cherwalton' in comitatu Norhampton' imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamacione, fine et concordia idem prior recepit predictum Rad[ulfum] et heredes suos in singulis beneficiis et orationibus que de cetero fient in ecclesia sua de Nostl' imperpetuum.

Note: The churches above were originally granted by Adeliza wife of Ralph of Cheddington and her sons Simon and Hugh and confirmed by King Henry I dating the original gift to before 1122 [no. 832, B004]. In 1229 Ralph (IV) de Cheddington had notified the Bishop of Lincoln that he had released all rights to the churches [no. 838]. The fact that this final concord follows the letter to the Bishop suggests that additional documentation of the priory's rights was thought necessary.

58. Final concord between Jursella, who had been the wife of Roger Scot, demandant, and Prior John of St Oswald, tenant, of a bovate of land in Winterset. Jursella released and quitclaimed all right and claim in the land. For this the prior gave Jursella 3*m* of silver. ff9v-10r/pp. 16-17

York, 3 November 1226

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Iursellam uxorem Rogeri Scoti et Iohannem priorem sancti Oswaldi. Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Ebor' in crastino animarum anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis undecimo, coram Roberto de Veterponte, Iohanne filio Roberti, Martino de Pat[es]hill', Briano de Insula, Willelmo [f10r] de Insula, Ricardo Duket iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Iursellam que fuit uxor Rogeri Scoti petentem et Iohannem priorem sancti Osuualdi tenentem de una bovata terre cum pertinentiis in Winterset', unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predicta Iursella remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis ipsi priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi totum ius et clamium quod habuit in tota predicta terra cum pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamatione, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predicte Iurselle tres marcas argenti.

Calendared: *Yorks F. 1218-1231*, pp. 73-74 dated 3 November 1226.

Note: There is no further information on this grant nor the parties involved in the final concord. Prior John was probably elected c. 24 July 1208 and died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283].

59. Final concord between Lucy, who was the wife of Thomas de Ardene, demandant, and Prior John of St Oswald, tenant, of one-third part of a carucate of land in Bramham which Lucy claimed as part of her dower and which was contained in the free tenement of her husband Thomas. Lucy quitclaimed all right and claim in the land. For this the prior gave Lucy 100*s*. f10r/p. 17

Doncaster, Thursday 10 July 1231

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Luciam uxorem Thome de Arderne et Iohannem priorem sancti Osuualdi.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Donecast' die iovis proxima post octabas apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quinto decimo, coram Stephano de Segrave, Roberto de Lexinton', Ran[ulfo] filio Roberti, Briano filio Alani, Willelmo de London', Willelmo de Insula et magistro Roberto de Scherdel' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Luciam que fuit uxor Thome de Ardern' petentem per Willemum de Perci positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Iohannem priorem sancti Osuualdi extra Pontemfractum tenentem de tertia parte unius carucate terre cum pertinentiis in Bramham quam tertiam partem eadem Lucia clamabat esse de rationabili dote sua que eam contingebat de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Thome quondam viri sui in eadem villa et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predicta Lucia remisit et quietum clamavit de se predicto priori et successoribus suis prioribus et ecclesie sue de sancto Osuualdo totum ius et clamium quod habuit in tota predicta terra cum pertinentiis nomine dotis. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamantia, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predicte Lucie centum solidos sterlingorum.

Calendared: *Yorks F. 1218-1231*, p. 156 dated 10 July 1231.

Note: See Final Concord [no. 56].

60. Final concord between Henry de Berley, demandant, and Ralph de Ardene, who was called to warrant by Prior John of St Oswald, of a third part of 222 acres of land in Bramham. Henry quitclaimed all right and claim to the land. For this Ralph gave Henry 10*m* of silver. f10r/p. 17

Nottingham, 13 October 1236

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Henricum de Berley et Radulfum de Arderne.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Notingh' a die sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis vicesimo, coram Willelmo de Ebor', Willelmo de Insula, Rad[ulfo] de Norwic', Roberto de Dun et Willelmo Heryz iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Henricum de Berley petentem et Rad[ulfu]m de Ardern' quem Iohannes prior de sancto Osuualdo vocavit ad warantum et qui ei warrantizavit de tertia parte ducentarum et viginti et duarum acrarum terre cum pertinentiis in Bramham. Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Henricus remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis eidem Rad[ulfo] et heredibus suis totum ius et clamium quod habuit in tota predicta tertia parte cum pertinentiis imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamantia, fine et concordia idem Rad[ulfus] dedit predicto Henrico decem marcas argenti.

Calendared: Yorks F 1232-1246, p. 44 dated 12 October 1236.

Note: Henry de Berley or Barley had registered a claim to this land during the dispute between Thomas Ardene and Peter (I) de Mauley [no. 56] [*Yorks F. 1218-1231, p. 67*] Ralph de Ardene may be the son of Thomas de Ardene and Lucy de Ardene; Thomas Ardene was dead by 10 July 1231 [nos. 56, 59].

61. Final concord between Prior Robert [de Behall] of St. Oswald, demandant, and Robert son of Hugh, tenant, of a bovate of land and a third part of a bovate of land in Huddersfield pertaining to the church of Huddersfield. The prior grants a life tenancy in the land to Robert son of Hugh, and Sarah his wife rendering annually to the canons 2s 6d. The land will revert to the Priory after the death of Robert and Sarah. f10r/p. 17

Leicester, 9 June 1252

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Robertum priorem sancti Oswaldi et Robertum filium Hugonis.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Leycestr' a die Sancte Trinitatis in quindecim dies, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis tricesimo sexto, coram Silvestro episcopo Karl', Rogero de Thurkelbi, Gilberto de Preston' et Ada de Hilton' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Robertum priorem sancti Osuualdi petentem per Hugonem de Helmeswelle canonicum suum positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Robertum filium Hugonis tenentem de una bovata et tertia parte unius bovate terre cum pertinentiis in Huddresfeld', unde iuratum utrum sit libera elemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam ipsius prioris de Hoddresfeld' an laycum feodum ipsius Roberti suum fuit eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Robertus recognovit predictam terram cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue sancti Osuualdi. Et pro hac recognitione, fine et concordia idem prior concessit predicto Roberto et Sarre uxori eius predictam terram cum pertinentiis habend' et tenend' eisdem Roberto et Sarre de predicto priore et successoribus suis et ecclesia sua predicta tota vita utriusque ipsorum Roberti et Sarre. Reddendo inde per annum duos solidos et sex denarios ad duos terminos, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et alteram medietatam ad Pentec' per omni servitio, secta curie, consuetudine et exactione et predictus prior et successores sui et ecclesia sua predicta warrantizaverunt predictis Roberto et Sarre predictam terram cum pertinentiis per predictum servitium contra omnes homines tota vita utriusque ipsorum Roberti et Sarre et post decessum ipsorum Roberti et Sarre predicta terra cum pertinentiis revertetur ad predictum priorem et successores suos quiete imperpetuum.

Calendared: Yorks F. 1232-1246, pp. 84-85 dated 9 June 1252.

Note: This final concord was the follow-on to an earlier plea by Prior [Robert de Behall] regarding land alienated by Gilbert, parson of the church of Huddersfield, in 1199 x 1216. The Assize in York on 20 October 1251 determined that three parcels of land were rightfully held in frankalmoign by the prior of St Oswald as parson of the church of Huddersfield, and not in the lay fee of the tenants. This decision included the bovate and a third of

a bovate which Robert son of Hugh claimed and by this charter was given a life tenancy [Yorks F. 1246-1272, p. 84n]. Also see no. 315.

62. Final concord between Thomas of Akilde and his wife Lucy, demandants and Prior William [of Clifford] of St Oswald, tenant, of a third part of two carucates in Elford [Northumberland] and Fleetham [Northumberland] from the dower of Lucy, from the free tenement of her late husband Thomas (II) son of Ingram. Thomas of Akilde and Lucy quitclaim all right and claim in the land. For this the prior gave Thomas and Lucy 20*m* of silver. f10r/p. 17

Newcastle upon Tyne, 24 April 1256

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Thomam de Akilde et Willelmum priorem sancti Osuualdi.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Novum Castrum super Tynam in crastino clausi Pasche anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quadragesimo, coram Iohanne abbate de Burgo sancti Petri, Rogero de Thurkelbi, Petro de Percy, Nicholao de Hadlo, et Iohanne de Wyvill' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Thomam de Akilde et Luciam uxorem eius petentem et Willelmum priorem sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' tenentem de tertia parte duarum carucatarum terre cum pertinentiis in Eleford' et Fletham quam tertiam partem predicti Thomas et Lucia clamabant esse rationabilem dotem ipsius Lucie que eam contingebat de libero tenemento quod fuit Thome filii Ingelrami quondam viri sui et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Thomas de Akilde et Lucia remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de se predicto priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue sancti Osuualdi totum ius et clamium quod habebunt nomine dotis ipsius Lucie in predicta terra cum pertinentiis et suum totum ius et clamium quod habuerunt in omnibus aliis terris et tenemento cum pertinentiis que idem prior tenuit in predictis villis die quo hec concordia facta fuit imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamatione, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predictis Thome de Akilde et Lucie viginti marcas argenti.

Note: Lucy was 'nephis' (granddaughter or niece) of William de Heron, constable of Bamburgh castle in 1246 and Sheriff of Northumberland in 1257 [Bateson, *Hist. Northumb.* 1, pp. 33-34]. William de Heron also quitclaimed this land [no. 905]. Lucy married first Thomas (II) son of Ingram of Warenton and evidently had no children, as Simon son of Ingram, also known as Simon of Warenton, younger brother of Thomas (II), was the heir of his father [no. 1295].

63. Final concord between Prior William [of Clifford] of St Oswald, querent and Roger (II) de Mowbray, deforciant, regarding 11*m* 10*s* arrears owed to the prior of an annual rent of 30*s*. Roger acknowledges that henceforth he shall render annually to the prior and his church the 30*s* he receives for all lands and tenements in Belton [Lincolnshire] which William Doraund, Robert Doraund, William le Rus, John Silverun, Adam Coleman and Juliana La Blounda held in villeinage of Roger. The prior has power of distraint. For this the prior quitclaimed all arrears and damages claimed. ff10r-v/pp. 17-18

Lincoln, 9 April 1263

Rubric: Finalis concordia inter Willelmum priorem sancti Osuualdi et Rogerem de Mumbray.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Linc' in crastino clausi Pasche anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis quadragesimo septimo, coram Martino de Litilbyr', Waltero de Bersted', Galfrido de Leukenor' et Ricardo de Hemmigtona iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis [f10v] fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Willelmum priorem sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' querentem et Rogerum de Mumbray deforciantem de undecim marcis et decem solidis qui ei aretro fuerunt de annuo reddito triginta solidorum, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Rogerus recognovit et concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod ipsi decetero reddent singulis annis predicto priori successoribus suis et ecclesie sue sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' triginta solidos percipiendos de omnibus terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis que

Willelmus Doraund, Robertus Doraund, Willelmus le Rus, Iohannes Silverun, Adam Coleman et Iuliana la Blunde tenuerunt in villenagium de predicto Rogero de Mubray in Belton' die quo hec concordia facta fuit ad tres terminos, scilicet ad festum sancti Michaelis quatuordecim solidos et sex denarios et unum obolum, ad Nathale domini sex solidos decem denarios et unum obolum, et ad Pascha octo solidos et septem denarios. Et si ita contingat quod predictus Rogerus vel homines sui in solutione predictorum denariorum ad aliquem terminum defecerint bene licebit eidem priori successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predictae distringere predictum Rogerum et heredes suos per omnia catalla sua in predictis terris et tenementis inventa usque ad plenam solutionem denariorum qui aretro fuerint. Et pro hac recognitione, concessione, fine et concordia idem prior remisit et quietum clamavit de se successoribus suis et ecclesia sua predicta predicto Rogero et heredibus suis omnia arreragia et dampnia que dicebat se habuisse occasione detentionis predicti redditus usque ad diem quo hec concordia facta fuit.

Calendered: Lincs. F., II, pp. 202-203.

Note: Roger (II) de Mowbray succeeded into his father William de Mowbray's estates on the death of his childless older brother Nigel in 1228; however Roger (II) was a minor until 1241 and he died c. 1266 [Tait, 'William de Mowbray', *DNB*, art. 19461]. Nigel d'Aubigny (d. November 1129), ancestor of this Roger (II) de Mowbray, founded the Nostell Priory cell of St Mary, Hirst, Lincolnshire [KH, pp. 141, 160] and amongst other things granted 15s rents to the priory [no. 978]. Roger (I) de Mowbray (d. 1188) increased the grant to 30s [nos. 981-86, 988]. It was presumably these rents which Roger (II) de Mowbray was in arrears. William of Clifford ruled Nostell Priory after the death of his predecessor on 4 January 1255 until his death 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads II*, pp. 438-39].

64. Agreement between the church of St Oswald and Hugh de Bareville son of Basil of Bilham, whereby Hugh granted in pure alms a bovate of land in Bilham [Hooton Pagnell] that Godwin Blund had. f10v/p. 18

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Conventio inter ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi et Hugonem de Barevilla.

Hec est conventio inter ecclesiam de sancto Osuualdo et Hugonem de Barevilla filium Basilid[is] de Bilam quod ipse Hugo concessit Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi unam bovatom terre in Bileam que fuit Godwini Blundi in puram elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio cum omnibus pertinentiis in omni communi sicut in bosco et plano et pratis et pascuis et ceteris omnibus pro amore Dei et salute anime sue et animarum antecessorum suorum et pro amore matris sue recuperando. Hec concessio firma et rata erit inter ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi et Hugonem et heredes suos imperpetuum. Hiis testibus Poli presbitero, Rogero capellano de Hotona, Henrico clerico de Himeleswrd, Gilberto presbitero, Sueno Coco, Roberto filio Ricardi, Rad[ulfo] Fabro, Wallevo filio Ricardi de Normant', Morse clerico, Hugone de Burt'.

Note: Date based on Hugh de Bareville. Hugh de Bareville held half a knight's fee in the ancient enfeoffment of William Paynel of Hooton Pagnell in 1166 in Bilham, part of the manor of Hooton Pagnell [EYC VI, no. 87, p. 229]. William Paynel confirmed Hugh de Bareville's grant to the Priory of 2 bovates in Bilham after 1153 [no. 158]. Pole the priest may be the rector of the church of Hooton Pagnell in the last half of the 12th century [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 144].

65. Final concord between Simon of Warenton and his wife Christina, demandants, and Prior Richard [of Warter] of St Oswald, tenant, of a messuage and 7 bovates of land in Fleetham [Northumberland]. Simon and Christina quitclaim all claim and right in the land. For this the prior gave Simon and Christina 40s. f10v/p. 18

Newcastle upon Tyne, 9 February 1279

Rubric: [none]

[H]ec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Novum Castrum super Tynam in octabis Purificationis Beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici septimo, coram Iohanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Saham, Rogero Loveday, Iohanne de Metingham et magistro Thoma de Sudington' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Simonem de Warnetham et Cristianam uxorem eius petentes et Ricardum priorem de sancto Oswaldo tenentem pro Robertum de Irlaund' positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum de uno mesuagio et septem bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in Fletham, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predicti Simon et Cristiana recognoverunt predicta mesagium et terram cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostyll' et illa remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de se et heredibus ipsius Cristiane predicto priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione, quieta clamazione, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predictis Simoni et Cristiane quadraginta solidos sterlingorum.

Note: Simon of Warenton received this land and other property from his aunt Juliana widow of Simon Luker [no. 1297]. He gave this portion to his sister Agnes of Warneton [no. 1294]. By 24 April 1256 he was heir of his father Ingram son of Thomas (I) on the death of his brother Thomas (II) [nos. 1295, 62]. Simon was still living 25 July 1288 when he recognizes the Prior's right to all land in Elford and Fleetham [no. 1305]. His sister Agnes of Warenton married Stephen Stokes who quitclaimed this same land in a final concord with the prior and convent on 9 February 1279 [no. 66]. See note preceding no. 892.

66. Final concord between Prior Richard [of Warter] of St Oswald, querent, and Stephen of Stokes and his wife Agnes, impedients, of a messuage and 7 bovates of land in Fleetham [Northumberland]. Stephen and Agnes quitclaim all right in the messuage and land. For this Stephen and Agnes and her heirs shall be beneficiaries of prayers in the priory church. f10v/p. 18

Newcastle upon Tyne, 9 February 1279

Rubric: [none]

[H]ec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Novum Castrum super Tynam in octabis Purificationis Beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici septimo, coram Iohanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Saham, Rogero Loveday, Iohanne de Metingham et magistro Thoma de Sudington' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Ricardum priorem de sancto Oswaldo querentem per Robertum de Irlaund' positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum et Stephanum de Stokes et Agnetem uxorem eius impedientes de uno mesuagio et septem bovatis terre cum pertinentiis in Fletham, unde placitum warantie carte summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet predicti Stephanus et Agnes recognoverunt predicta mesuagium et terram cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostyll' ut illa que idem prior et ecclesia sua habent de dono predictorum Stephani et Agnetis; habend' et tenend' eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte de predictis Stephano et Agnete et heredibus ipsius Agnetis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Et predicti Stephanus et Agnes et heredes ipsius Agnetis warantizabunt, acquietabunt et defendent eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte predicta mesuagium et terram cum pertinentiis ut liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam suam contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et idem prior recepit predictos Stephanum et Agnetem et heredes ipsius Agnetis in singulis beneficiis et orationibus que de cetero fient in ecclesia sua predicta imperpetuum.

Note: Agnes daughter of Ingram of Warenton received this land and a *mansum* in Fleetham from her brother Simon of Warenton son of Ingram [no. 1294]. Simon and his first wife Christina also quitclaimed their right to

this same land in a final concord on the same date and place as this final concord [no. 65]. Agnes quitclaimed her dower rights to this land after the death of her husband Stephen [no. 1300]. See note preceding no. 892.

67. Final concord between Prior Richard [of Warter] of St Oswald, querent, and Hugh de Brinkel of Newton [-Kyme] and his wife Avice, deforcians, of 21 acres of land and a third of a messuage in Bramham. Hugh and Avice quitclaim all right and claim in the land. For this the prior gave Hugh and Avice 15^m of silver. ff10v-11r/pp. 18-19

Leicester, 26 April 1284

Rubric: [none]

[H]ec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Leycestr' in crastino sancti Marci in anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici duodecimo, coram Iohanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Saham, Rogero Loveday, Iohanne de Metingham, et magistro Thoma de Sudington' iustic[iis] itinerantibus et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter fratrem Ricardum de Watr' priorem de sancto Oswaldo querentem per fratrem Iohannem de Toneton' positum loco suo ad [f11r] lucrandum vel perdendum et Hugonem de Brinkel de Neuton' et Aviciam uxorem eius deforciantes de viginti et una acris terre et tertia parte unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis in Bramham, unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predicti Hugo et Avicia recognoverunt predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi et illa remiserunt et quietaclamaverunt de se et heredibus ipsius Avicie predicto priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicto inperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione et quietaclamacione, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predictis Hugoni et Avicie quinque marcas argenti.

Note: Avice was the daughter and probably co-heiress of Hugh (II) Gernon and his wife Isabel. Avice and Hugh quitclaimed their rights to her inheritance in Bramham to the Priory [no. 1129]. At the death of Hugh of Brinkel his widow Avice quitclaimed to the priory her dower rights [nos. 1130, 1131]. See note preceding no. 1129 for the family of Hugh (II) Gernon.

68. Final concord between Prior Richard of St Oswald, querent and Robert son of Ralph de Tylli, impediens, of a toft in Gomersall and the advowson of the church of Birstall. Robert quitclaims all right and claim to the toft and the advowson. For this Robert shall be beneficiary of prayers in the priory church. f11r/p. 19

Westminster, 24 May 1286

Rubric: [none]

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmonasterium in crastino Ascensionis Domini anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici quartodecimo, coram Thoma de Weyland, Iohanne de Lovetot, Willelmo de Brumpton, Rogero de Laycestre et Elya de Bekingham iustic[iis] et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Ricardum priorem de sancto Oswaldo querentem et Robertum filium Rad[ulfi] de Tylli impediens de uno tofto cum pertinentiis in Gomersale et advocatione ecclesie de Birstall, unde placitum warantie carte summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia scilicet quod predictus Robertus recognovit predictum toftum et advocationem predictam cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue predictae ut illa que idem prior et ecclesia sua predicta habent de dono predicti Roberti; habend' et tenend' eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predictae in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam de predicto Roberto et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Et predictus Robertus et heredes sui warantizabunt, acquietabunt et defendent eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi predictae predictum toftum et advocationem predictam cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, warantia et

acquietatione, defensione, fine, et concordia idem prior recepit predictum Robertum in vigiliis, orationibus et beneficiis que de cetero fient in ecclesia sua sancti Osualdi predictam imperpetuum. Et hec concordia facta fuit per preceptum domini regis.

Calendared: Yorks F. 1272-1300, pp. 76-77 dated 24 May 1286.

Note: Robert de Tyly received a licence under the statute of mortmain from King Edward I to grant the toft in Gomersall and the church of Birstall to the priory [no. 74]. Nostell received a licence to appropriate the church from King Edward I on 7 February 1274 [no. 76]. Robert de Tyly's grant of the church and the land is no. 1018. Henry (II) de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester and his mother Alice de Lacy confirmed Robert de Tyly's gift in February 1286 [nos. 1016, 1017]. See note no. 1018 for further information concerning Robert de Tyly and this grant. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

69. Quitclaim by John of Thornhill, son and heir of Richard of Thornhill, of all right and claim to a messuage and toft with buildings in Liversedge [described]. f11r/p. 19

[late 13th x early 14th centuries]

Rubic: [none]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes de Thornehill' filius et heres domini Ricardi de Thornehill' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, remisisse et de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse ..priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo et eorum successoribus totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potero in illo mesuagio et tofto cum edificiis super edificatis quod Robertus filius Rychonde de Lyversegge quondam tenuit et post decessum dicti Roberti Thomas filius Ade de Birstall' tenuit, sicut iacet inter metas positas inter croftum meum et illam placeam terre que vocatur Le Grene in villa de Lyversegge. Ita quod nec ego dictus Iohannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro nec per nos aliquod ius vel clamium in dicto mesuagio et tofto cum pertinentiis suis de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Hiis testibus Roberto de Liversegge, Iohanne Taly, Willelmo de Lyversegge, Roberto de Whyteley, Ricardo de Popeley et aliis.

Note: Date based on the occurrences of John and Richard of Thornhill. John of Thornhill occurs 10 May 1304 [*Yorks Inq.* 4, p. 62]. His father Richard of Thornhill occurs frequently from 1266 through 1283 and held from John de Lungvylers in the fee of John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester [*Yorks Inq.* 1, pp. 44, 103, 280]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

70. Confirmation by O[liver Sutton], bishop of Lincoln, that the canons gave the advowson of the church of [King's] Langley [Hertforshire] to King Edward I and Queen Eleanor, retaining to the priory an annual pension of 2*m* which was to be paid by the rector of the church. f11r/p. 19

Lincoln, 9 October 1280

Rubic: [none]

O. Dei gratia Lincoln' episcopus universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum religiosi viri prior et conventus sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' Ebor' diocesis quondam patroni ecclesie de Langeleye Lincoln' diocesis advocationem dicte ecclesie domino E. Dei gratia regi Anglie et domine Alienore eadem gratia regina gratioso donationis titulo contulerint; salvis sibi et successoribus suis duabus marcas annuis quas de predicta ecclesia nomine pensionis percipere consueverunt ab antiquo. Nos antedictorum religiosorum collationem prefatis regi et regine factam consideratione debita quamplurimum acceptantes ac predictorum religiosorum et eorundem successorum indemnitati prospicere cupientes, predictas duas marcas annuas nomine pensionis sicut canonice concessa est et hactenus obtenta a rectore qui in prefata ecclesia de

Langeley pro tempore fuerit institutus terminis debitis et consuetis percipiendas antedictis religiosis et eorum successoribus, habito super hoc diligenti tractatu cum dilectis in Cristo filiis decano et capitulo eiusdem ecclesie nostre, de ipsorum expresso consensu imperpetuum concedimus et confirmamus. Ad quam solutionem suis terminis fideliter faciendam. Volumus et decernimus ipsum rectorem de plano et absque iudicii strepitu per nos et successores nostros quotiens opus fuerit compelli. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigillo capituli nostri presentibus apposimus. Dat' in capitulo nostro Lincoln' vij. idus Octobris anno gratie millesimo cc^{imo} octogesimo et pontificatus nostri anno primo.

Margin note: Carta presentis copie seriem continens de verbo in verbum liberalia monialium de Deptford Wombewell [*faded section*] Michaelis anno 13[8]7.

Note: The church of King's Langley was granted by Simon de Cheddington and confirmed by King Henry I [nos. 832, 834, B004]. King Edward I confirmed the quitclaim by the Priory on 28 October 1280 [no. 72]. The margin note probably refers to King Edward III's gift of a pension from this church to the Dominican nuns of Dartford, Kent [mentioned no. 485] which he founded in 1356 [KH, p. 285]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

71. General confirmation by King Edward I of his gifts and others [itemised]. ff11v-12r/pp. 20-21
10 November 1280

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie dominus Hybern[ie] et dux Aquitann[ie] archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecom[itibus], prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie beati Oswaldi regis et martiris de Nostell' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donationes et concessiones necnon et possessiones ecclesie sue predicte quas habent in presenti subscriptas. Videlicet ex dono bone memorie domini Henrici regis tritavi domini H. regis patris nostri totum nemus quod circa eandem ecclesiam est quod dicitur nemus sancti Oswaldi et duodecim denarios in die de firma nostra propria Ebor'schyre et dimidiam carucatam terre in qua predicta ecclesia sita est; et duas bovatas terre in Herdewyck' ab omni terreno servitio et omnibus regularibus consuetudinibus liberas solutas et quietas; et ecclesias sancti Oswaldi et sancti Aydani cum capellis suis de Bamburg' sicut Algarus presbiter eas unquam melius tenuit cum terris de Eleford' et Fletham et ecclesiam de Tykehull' cum terris et decimis et capellis et omnibus rebus que ad predictas ecclesias pertinent et totam terram quam habent in Warsop' et Sulgholm'; ex dono Hugonis de la Vale [*sic*] ecclesias de Rowelle, Suthkyrkeby, Fetherstan, Hoderesfeld' et Bateley cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus; ex dono Sweni filii Aylrici ecclesias de Felekyrk' et Addewyck' cum terris et decimis et omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus; ex dono Gerbodi ecclesiam de Warnefeud'; ex dono Willelmi comitis Warenn' ecclesiam de Wodekyrk'; ex dono Stephani comitis Morton' ecclesiam sancti Oswaldi de Makresfeld'; ex dono Aytropii filii Humfridi Hasting' ecclesias de Lemington' et Neubold'; et dono Alicie uxoris Rad[ulfi] de Chenedut, Simonis et Hugonis filiorum eius ecclesias de Chedendon', Charwreton' et Bredon' cum terris, decimis et capellis et omnibus rebus aliis que ad predictas ecclesias pertinent; ex dono Willelmi de Arches et Galfridi filii Pagani capellam Omnium Sanctorum de Tockwyth et terram que capelle adiacet; ex dono Ansketilli de Houke viginti et sex perticatas turbere cum tota terra eiusdem turbere in Hynkelesmore; ex dono Willelmi Folyot unum molendinum in Norton'; ex dono Sweni filii Aylrici unam carucatam terre in Crofton' et totum manerium de

Wyntersete; ex dono Rad[ulfi] Haget duas bovatas terre in Addewyck'; ex dono Acelini de Day nemus et terram sicut iacent ex occid[e]ntali parte ecclesie et stagni sancti Oswaldi; ex dono Olerii unam bovatom terre in Heselaye; ex dono Godardi de Crofton' unam bovatom terre in eadem villa et vastas terras que sunt in occidentali parte eiusdem ville; ex dono Sweni filii Edwini presbiteri unam bovatom terre in Halghton'; ex dono Gerboti tres bovatas terre in Warnefeud cum terra de Akenschawe; ex dono Petris de Towleston' sexaginta acras terre in Huntewyk'; ex dono Gerbodi et filiorum suorum unam carucatam terre in Barneburg'; ex dono Everaldi unam bovatom terre in Tockewyth; ex dono Willelmi de Arches duas bovatas terre in Hamerton'; ex dono Roberti Fossard ecclesiam de Brameham cum quatuordecim bovatis terre que ad ecclesiam illam pertinent et ecclesiam de Warrum cum quatuor bovatis terre et ecclesiam de Lyth' cum decem bovatis terre de quibus idem Robertus fecit unam prebendam in ecclesia beati Petri Ebor' per manum Thurstani archiepiscopi; ex dono Willelmi Fossard' filii Roberti Fossard' et Agnetis filie eius duas carucatas terre in Brameham et molendinum eiusdem ville; ex dono Alexandri Paynel vel Agnetis uxoris eius viginti acras terre in eadem villa; ex dono Ansketilli de Bolemer duodecim bovatas terre in eadem villa; ex dono Ranulfi filii Ranulfi totam terram quam habuit in Bramham cum terra que fuit Thome de Ardern' in eadem villa; ex dono Roberti de Berlay viginti et quatuor acras terre in eadem villa de Bramham; ex dono Alexandri filii Sweni duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Oxhenhop'; et totum pratum quod habuit in Smethale ex dono Alexandri filii Petri, priorisse et conventus de Hanepol et Roberti de Stapelton'; ex dono Rad[ulfi] filii Iohannis de Toueton' totam terram quam habuit in Okelestorp'; ex dono Rad[ulfi] de Insula et Willelmi filii eius duodecim bovatas terre in Morlay; ex dono Roberti filii Herberti de Beston' duodecim acras terre in Morlay; ex dono Eudonis de Langethwayt terram de Thornehyrst'; ex dono Humfridi de [12] Veylly unam culturam que vocatur Herwardescroft cum duabus bovatis terre in Holm'; ex dono Alicie uxoris Rad[ulfi] de Chenedut duas hidas terre in Salden'; ex dono Roberti Salvayn duas carucatas terre in Swynton'; ex dono Alexandri Paynel unam carucatam terre in Halgton' que vocatur Schyrebarwe; ex dono Ade de Novo Mercato tres bovatas terre et dimidiam in Thyrnescoh; ex dono Elie de Bosevil' tres bovatas et sex acras terre et unum toftum in Barneburg' cum molendino de Herlyngton'; ex dono Iohannis de Eyvile unam bovatom terre in Herlyngton'; ex concessione predicti domini Henrici regis tritavi domini H. regis patris nostri unam feriam apud Nostell' singulis annis duobus diebus ante festum sancti Oswaldi et in die festi et duobus diebus post festum concessit eisdem bene quiete et honorifice eam teneant cum omnibus consuetudinibus suis que ferie pertinere debent et omnes homines ad ipsam feriam venientes et inde redeuntes cum omnibus rebus suis firmam pacem nostram habeant et nullus eos disturbet nec aliquam contumeliam seu iniuriam eis faciat super decem libras forisfacture nostre; ex dono Petri de Malo Lacu et Isabelle uxoris eius locum in quo grangie et edificia sua sita sunt in Bramham; ex dono Willelmi filii Nicholai de Wyllesyck' dimidiam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis in Wyllesycke'; et quicquid beneficii vel elemosine in terris, ecclesiis, ceterisque possessionibus prefate ecclesie sancti Oswaldi rationabiliter collatum fuerit; et eandem libertatem et easdem leges quales habent ex confirmatione predicti domini Henrici tritavi domini predicti H. regis patris nostri. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicta ecclesia sancti Oswaldi et canonici ibidem Deo servientes omnia predicta que habent in presenti sicut ea iuste possident, habeant et teneant imperpetuum bene et in pace, libere, quiete, integre et plenarie cum sock' et sack' et tol et theam et infangethef et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis

consuetudinibus in bosco et plano, pratis et pascuis, terris et aquis et passagiis in omnibus locis sicut carte predicti Henrici regis et donatorum predictorum ac confirmatio predicti patris nostri quas predicti canonici inde habent et quas inspeximus rationabiliter testantur et sicut iidem canonici libertatibus predictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera. Dat' et c. anno regni nostri octavo.

Calendared: CChtrs, vol. 11, pp. 234-35 dated 10 November 1280.

Note: In addition to confirming the gifts included in previous royal confirmations King Edward I's general confirmation includes new grants as described in nos. 60, 271, 272, 336-44, 443, 490, 592, 622, 792, 795, 1080, 1081, 1177. There are additional grants for which the charter does not survive in the cartulary, to wit the grants by: Ranulf son of Ranulf, possibly Ranulf de Glanville or Rannulf of Middleham, of land in Bramham with the land of Thomas Ardene, Ansketil de Houke of turbary access in Hinklesmoor, and Robert Salvain of land in Swinton [see nos. 624, 625]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

72. Confirmation by King Edward I that the prior and convent granted and quitclaimed to the king the advowson of the church of [King's] Langley [Hertfordshire], retaining an annual pension of 2*m* to be paid by the rector. f12r/p. 21

Westminster, 28 October 1280

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hybern' et dux Aquit' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Cum prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo de Nostls nuper dederint^a, concesserint et quietaclamaverint nobis et heredibus nostris advocacionem ecclesie de Langeley Chenedut, salvis sibi et successoribus suis duabus marcis annuis per manus rectorum que pro tempore fuerint de dicta ecclesia percipiendis sicut in carta dictorum prioris^b et conventus nobis super hoc confecta plenius continetur. Volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti prior et conventus et successores sui percipiant et habeant predictas duas marcas redditus pensionarias et debitas sibi de ecclesia predicta secundum quod eas percipere consueverint sine occasione vel impedimento nostri heredum nostrorum et clericorum ad eandem presentandorum et quorumcumque aliorum imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. T[este] meipso apud Westm' xxviiij. die Octobris anno regni nostri octavo.

Margin note: Carta presentis copie liberatum fuit monialibus de Derteford contra quidem [*one word illegible*] anno Domini 1387 [*one word illegible*] H Wombewell'

^a *ms dederunt* one minim dotted for deletion. ^b*ms priorum* amended with *is* interlined.

Note: See comments no. 70 above. The margin note refers to King Edward III's gift of a pension from this church to the Dominican nuns of Dartford, Kent [mentioned in no. 485] which he founded in 1356 [KHI, p. 285]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

73. Grant by King Edward I of licence to acquire lands and rents to the value of 10*m* within the limits of the Statute of Mortmain. f12r/p. 21

[15 November 1279 x 7 July 1307]

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Angl' dominus Hybernie et dux Aquitan' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod dedimus dilecto nobis in Cristo priori sancti Oswaldi licenciam emendi usque ad decem marcas terre vel redditus a quocumque vel quibuscumque voluerit ad opus ipsius prioris et conventus sui prioratus predicti. Nec volumus quod predictus prior seu alius vel alii occasione emptionis terre illius vel redditus molestentur aut occasionentur in aliquo pretextu statuti nostri de terris aut tenementis feodalibus in manum mortuam non alienandis. In cuius rei et cetera.

Margin note: Licencia emendi ad xm

Note: Date based on the Statute of Mortmain and the death of King Edward I. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

74. Grant of a special licence by King Edward I to Robert son of Ralph de Tylli to grant to the prior and canons a toft in Gomersall and the advowson of the church of Birstall, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. ff12r-v/pp. 21-22

[5 March 1286 x 24 May 1286]

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Angl', dominus Hybernie et dux Aquit' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio<o> regni nostri providerimus quod non liceat universis religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicuius, ita quod ad mortuam manum deveniat [f12v] sine licentia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenentur. Volentes tamen dilecto nobis Roberto filio Rad[sul]fi de Tylli gratiam facere specialem dedimus ei licenciam quantum in nobis est quod ipse unum toftum cum pertinentiis in Gomersale advocationem ecclesie de Byrstal' dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Cristo priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo tenend' et habend' sibi et successoribus imperpetuum. Et eisdem priori et conventui quod toftum illud et advocationem ecclesie predicte ab eodem Roberto recipere possint tenore presentium similiter licenciam concedimus specialem. Nolentes quod idem Robertus aut heredes sui seu predicti prior et conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo vel graventur salvo tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei test[imonium] has litteras nostras et cetera.

Note: Date based on the inquisition *quod dampnum* for this grant and the final concord recording this gift [no. 68]. An inquisition *quod dampnum* was conducted 5 March 1286 [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 43]. See comments nos. 68 and 1018 for additional documents regarding this gift. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

75. Plea at Westminster whereby the prior claims that William of Stratton, rector of the church of [King's] Langley [Hertfordshire], has not paid the annual pension of 2m and is in arrears 24m. William is in mercy and must pay the annual rent, 24m of rent in arrears, 100s damages to the court and 20s to the prior. ff12v-13r/pp. 22-23

Westminster, Easter term, April 1296

R: Placita apud Westm' coram Iohanne de Metingham et sociis suis iusticiis domini regis de banco a die Pasche in tres septimanas anno regni regis E. filii regis H. vicesimo quarto. Rotulo xxiiij^a

Willelmus persona ecclesie de Langeley Chendut summonitus fuit ad respondendum priori de sancto Oswaldo de placito quod reddat ei viginti et iiij. marcas que ei a retro sunt de anuo redditu duarum marcarum quem ei debet et cetera. Et unde dicit quod cum idem prior seysitus fuit de predicto anuo redditu per manus cuiusdam Ade de Straton' nuper persone ecclesie predicte predecessoris immediate ipsius Willelmi et omnes predecessores ipsius prioris quondam priores de sancto Oswaldo similiter seysiti fuissent de predicto anuo redditu a tempore quo non extat memoria et cetera. <ut de iure ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi per manus personarum predicte ecclesie predecessorum ipsius Willelmi persone et cetera.>^a Idem Willelmus et cetera predictas viginti et quatuor marcas de arreagiis predicti anui redditus ante impetrationem brevis, scilicet ante xvij. diem Octobris anno domini regis nunc vicesimo primo iniuste detinuit se reddere contradicit unde dicit quod deterioratum est et dampnum habet ad valentiam x. li. et inde producit saccam et cetera. Et profert

cartam domini regis nunc confectam anno regni sui octavo que testatur quod prior <et> [quod *dotted for deletion*] conventus de sancto Oswaldo de Nostle dederunt, concesserunt et quietum clamaverunt ipsi domino regi et heredibus suis advocationem ecclesie de Langley Schendut salvis sibi et successoribus suis duabus marcis annuis per manus rectorum qui pro tempore fuerint de dicta ecclesia percipiendis. Idem dominus rex concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod predictus prior et conventus et successores sui percipiant et habeant predictas marcas redditus pensionarias et debitas sibi de ecclesia predicta secundum quod eas percipere consueverunt sine occasione vel impedimento ipsius regis vel heredum suorum et clericorum ad eandem presentandorum in perpetuum. Profert etiam literas O. Linc' episcopi loci diocesani et capituli eiusdem loci de confirmatione predicti anui redditus et cetera. Et Willelmus persona alias per attornatum suum venit et dixit quod non debuit ei sive domino regi patrono et cetera et episcopo Linc' loci diocesano respondere et predictus episcopus summonitus non venit. Ideo dictum est predicto Willelmo persone et cetera quod respondeat sine predicto episcopo et cetera. Et quia locuto inde cum domino rege datum est iusticiis per ipsum respondere quod procedant et cetera. Ideo predictus Willelmus persona et cetera. Respondeat et cetera. Et predictus Willelmus persona alias defendit vim et iniuriam quando et cetera. Et dicit quod idem prior in predicto anuo redditu nichil exigere potest quia dicit [quia dicit *repeated and dotted for deletion*] quod nec idem prior nec aliquis predecessorum ipsius prioris unquam fuerunt in sesysina de predicto anuo redditu per manus alicuius persone predicte ecclesie predecessoris ipsius Willelmi persone et cetera. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam et prior similiter et cetera. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire facit hic in octobas sancti Michaelis xij. et cetera. Postea in octobas sancti Hillarii anno domini regis nunc vicesimo octavo venit predictus prior per attornatum suum et Willelmus persona non venit et habuit diem per essonium suum de servitio domini regis hic ad hunc diem. Et Willelmus de Berford misit recordum veredicti iurate in hec verba: Postea die martis in festo nativitatis beate Marie apud Berkhamfeld coram Willelmo de Berford iusticio domini regis venerunt partes et similiter iur[atores] de consensu partium electi qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predecessores ipsius prioris quondam priores de sancto Oswaldo fuerunt in seisina de predicto anuo redditu duarum marcarum a tempore quo non extat memoria per manus rectorum predicte ecclesie predecessorum ipsius Willelmi persone et cetera. Et iuratores quesiti si predictus prior nunc unquam fuit in seisina de predicto anuo redditu et cetera, dicunt quod non quarum quidam recordum veredicti et cetera remanet in ligula brevium de quindena sancti Michaelis anno proximo proterito. Ideo procedatur ad iudicium per defaltam ipsius Willelmi persone et cetera. Et consideratum est quod predictus prior recuperet versus eum predictum anuum redditum et similiter viginti et quatuor marcas de arreragiis et cetera. Sine diem impetrationis brevis et cetera etiam duodecim marcas de arreragiis et cetera. Post impetrationem et cetera. Et dampna sua que taxamur per iuratores ad centum solidos. Et [13] Willelmus in misericordia et cetera. Et quia predictus Willelmus modo non warentiam protulit de servitio r[egis] et cetera. Idem predictus prior recuperet versus eum viginti solidos pro dampnis et misis suis et cetera. Per statutum.

* interlined from left margin. *Anus, annum* is preferred throughout this document rather than the normal usage of 'nn'.

Note: See comments nos. 70, 72. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

76. Grant by King Edward I of licence to appropriate the church of Birstall. f13r/p. 23

[King's] Langley, 7 February 1274

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hibern' dux Aquitan' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod per finem quem dilectus nobis in Cristo Prior sancti Oswaldi de Nostel fecit nobiscum concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prefato priori et conventui eiusdem loci quod ipsi ecclesiam de Birstal que est de patronatu suo proprio sibi appropriare et eam appropriatam sibi et successoribus suis in proprios usus tenere possint imperpetuum sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum iusticiariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentem. Teste meipso apud Langele septimo die Februarii anno regni nostri secundo.

Note: See comments no. 68. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

77. Grant by King Edward II of a licence to buy lands and tenements up to a value of 20*m* annually provided it causes no damage to the king, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. f13r/p. 23

York, 4 March 1312

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Angl' dominus Hibern' et dux Aquitan' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod per finem quadraginta marcarum quem dilecti nobis in Cristo prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo fecerunt nobiscum, et quas solverunt in garderoba, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, eisdem .priori et conventui quod ipsi terras et tenementa ad valentiam xx^{ti} marcarum annuarum tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno exceptis terris et tenementis que de nobis tenentur in capite acquirere possint. Habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Dum tamen per inquisitiones inde in forma debita faciendas, et in cancellaria nostra vel heredum meorum rite retornandas compertum sit quod id fieri poterit absque preiudicio nostro ac alterius cuiuscumque. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentem. Teste meipso apud Eborac' quarto die Marcij anno regni nostri quinto. Per consilium. Haliwell scripsit.

Note: William de Holewelle was a clerk on the court of the King's Bench in Michaelmas 1315 and Trinity 1317 but not Hilary 1328. Clerks normally 'signed' the membrane they were responsible for enrolling [*Select Cases Edward III*, pp. x, lx.n]. This charter was copied into the cartulary by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

78. Receipt for a fee of 40*m* paid to Ingelard de Warley, keeper of the wardrobe, for a grant by King Edward II for a licence to acquire tenements. f13r/p. 23

York, 5 March 1312

Rubric: [none]

Edwardus Dei gratia rex Angl' dominus Hibern' et dux Aquitan' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod dilecti nobis in Cristo .prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo solverunt in garderoba nostra dilecto clerico nostro Ingelardo de Warle custodi eiusdem garderobe, quarto die Marcij anno regni nostri quinto, quadraginta marcas. Pro quas iidem .prior et conventus finem fecerunt nobiscum pro carta nostra de licentia acquirendi laicum tenementum, habenda de quibus quidem quadraginta marcas ipsos

..priorem et conventum tenore presentium quietamus. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. T^o meipso apud Ebor' v. die Marcij anno regni nostri quinto. Per billam ad garderob[am].

Note: The receipt for the purchase of the license under the statute of mortmain was no. 77 above. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

79. Confirmation by King Edward III that the land in Crofton and Bramham purchased from John de Lisle and William Gernoun of the value of 37*s*, was within the amount authorised in the special licence the prior had obtained from King Edward II, as reported by the royal escheator in his inquisition. ff13r-v/pp. 23-24

Croydon, 1 March 1331

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitan' omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum dominus E. nuper rex Anglie pater noster per finem quadraginta marcarum quem prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo fecerunt cum eodem patre nostro et quas solverunt in garderobi [*sic for* garderoba] sua concessisset et licentiam dedisset pro se et heredibus suis quantum in ipso fuit eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi terras et tenementa ad valorem viginti marcarum annuarum tam de feodo suo proprio quam aliena exceptis terris et tenementis que de ipso patre nostro tenebantur in capite acquirere possent; habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponens edito non obstante prout in litteris patentibus ipsius patris nostri inde confectis plenius continetur. Nos volentes [*f13v*] concessionem ipsius patris nostri predictam effectum mancipari concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Iohanni de Insula quod ipse octo bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Crofton' et Willelmo Gernoun quod ipse unum toftum et sexdecim acras terre cum pertinentiis in Bramham que de predictis priore et conventu tenentur et que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valorem eorundem triginta et septem solidos sicut per inquisitionem per dilectum clericum nostrum Iohannem de Houton' hescaetorem [*sic for* escaetorem] nostrum ultra Trentam de mandato nostro in de factam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam est compertum dare possuit et assignare eisdem priori et conventui. Habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis viginti marcas terrarum et tenementorum predictarum et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi predicta toftum et terram cum pertinentiis a prefatis Iohanne et Willelmo recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes quod predicti Iohannes et Willelmus vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Croyndon' primo die Marcii anno regni nostri quinto [et anno domini m^o ccc xxx^a].

* in a later hand.

Note: The grant made by John de Lisle, chaplain, on 10 April 1329 was from land granted to him by Richard de Waleys on 8 and 22 November 1327 [nos. 453-55]. William Gernon's grant of all his lands and tenements in Bramham from his inheritance was probably made 1 June 1326 [no. 1204]. King Edward II had granted the Priory a licence to buy lands and tenements up to a value of 20*m* annually, statute of mortmain notwithstanding [no. 77]. The land in Bramham which William Gernon had granted was taken into the king's hands by 26

October 1332 to determine Nostell's right under the statute of mortmain [nos. 97, 98]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

80. Confirmation by King Edward III that the purchase of land in Crofton, from Robert 'of the Picte' [Pitte'] of Pontefract and his brother Hugh, of the value of 112s 2d, is within the amount authorised in the special licence of King Edward II, statute of mortmain notwithstanding. f13v/p. 24

Westminster, 7 October 1340

Rubric: [none]

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanni omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum per litteras nostras patentes concesserimus et licentiam dederimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Cristo priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo quod ipsi terras et tenementa ad valorem xx. marcarum annuatim de feodo suo proprio quam alieno exceptis terris et tenementis que de nobis tenentur in capite acquirere possint; habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante prout in litteris nostris predictis plenius continentur. Nos concessionem nostram predictam volentes effectui debito mancipari concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Roberto of the Picte de Pontefracto et Hugoni fratri eius quod ipsi unum mesuagium, decem et octo tofta, quindecim bovatas, sexaginta et tresdecim acras terre, quindecim acras prati, viginti acras bosci, et novem solidatas et duas denaratas redditus cum pertinentiis in Crofton' que de nobis non tenentur in capite et que mesuagium, terra, pratum et boscus valent per annum in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valorem eorundem centum et duodecim solidos et duos denarios, sicut per inquisitionem inde per dilectum clericum nostrum Gilbertum de Stapelton', escaetorem nostrum ultra Trentam, de mandato nostro factam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam est compertum, dare possint et assignare prefatis priori et conventui; habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfactionis viginti marcatarum terre et tenementorum predictorum; et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia, tofta, terram et pratum boscum et redditum cum pertinentiis a prefatis Roberto et Hugone recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis in perpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes quod predictus Robertus et Hugo vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo vel seu graventur salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westimi' septimo die Octobris anno regni nostri quartodecimo.

[f14r]

Note: King Edward II had granted Nostell Priory a licence to buy lands and tenements up to a value of 20*m* annually, statute of mortmain notwithstanding [no. 77]. The grants initiated by Robert and Hugh during August 1320 were confirmed by Thomas, earl of Lancaster in that same month [nos. 445, 447-52]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

81. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Hugh de Laval, in the presence of Thurstan archbishop of York, of the churches of South Kirkby, Rothwell, Ackworth, Batley, Huddersfield, Featherstone and Warmfield and he confirms the grants of whatever else the canons hold from Hugh's men. f14r/p. 25

Chapter House of York Minster [19 October 1119 x 1129]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte advocatorum domus sancti Oswaldi de Nostl'. Carta Hugonis de Laval.

**PAGE
NUMBERING
AS ORIGINAL**

[April 1154 x August 1157]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Lasci.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Henricus de Laci salutem. Sciatis omnes quod Sauardus prior et canonici ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' quantum ad eos pertinet absolverunt me ab omnibus malis que eis feci, et quod condonaverunt mihi predas quas eis abstuli et capturas hominum suorum et omnia que cepi de terra eorum tempore guerre. Et ego, pro Dei amore et salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi predicte ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et predictis eiusdem loci canonicis quicquid antea de feodo meo tenuerunt, scilicet dimidiam carucatam terre ubi ceperunt edificare ecclesiam suam super vivarium, et ecclesiam de Hudresfeld', et ecclesiam de Bateleia, et ecclesiam de Warnefeld, et ecclesiam de Rowelle, et totam terram de Akeneschage, salvo redditu meo quem inde soleo annuatim habere, scilicet v. solidos pro omni servitio et totam terram que fuit Ottonis in Chiuet, et duas bovas terre in Hesel, et unam bovatam terre in Heth, et unam masagium in Pont'fracto, cum omnibus predictarum ecclesiarum et terrarum pertinentiis sine retenemento, et liberam suam electionem ad priores suos eligendos, libere et quiete et honorifice sine omni contradictione vel reclamacione de me et heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione de me et de heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus. Preterea concedo et confirmo et quantum ad me et heredes meos pertinet do predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Suthkirkebi et ecclesiam de Fetherstan cum omnibus earum pertinentiis. Confirmo etiam eis unum molendinum in Saxtona cum pertinentiis de dono Roberti Pictavensis, et omnes alias possessiones, terras et redditus quos de me sive de hominibus meis adepti sunt vel imposterum adipisci poterunt. Test' et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1497 dated 1153-1155.

Note: Date based on the rule of Prior Savard April x 8 June 1154 until before August 1157 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 178, 283]. Henry (I) de Lacy succeeded to the honour of Pontefract in 1141 and died 1177 [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 76]. This is the earliest appearance of two grants for which the original grants do not survive in the cartulary: the grant of Otto of land in Chevet [Staincross] and the grant of a mesuage in Pontefract which appears in the confirmation of Robert (II) de Lacy as the gift of Hugh de Batley [no. 85]. The mill in Saxton was originally granted by Roger le Peitevin, see note no. 107 for further explanation of Robert le Peitevin's grant of the mill. All other grants confirmed here were made by King Henry I, Hugh de Laval and others before the return of the de Lacys to the honour of Pontefract.

84. Confirmation by Robert (II) de Lacy of all lands and churches given by himself, his ancestors and other [itemised] and the right to freely elect the prior. f14r-v/pp. 25-26

[1177 x 1193]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Lasci.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus de Laci salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci dimidiam carucatam terre in qua sita est ecclesia eorundem canonicorum supra vivarium, et ecclesiam de Warnefeld', et ecclesiam de Huderfeld, et ecclesiam de Bateleia, et ecclesiam de Rowella, et totam terram de Akeneschage, salvo redditu meo quem inde soleo annuatim habere, scilicet quinque solidos pro omni servitio, et totam terram que fuit Hottonis in Chivet, et duas bovas terre in Hesel, et unam bovatam terre in Heth, et unum masagium in Pont'fracto quod Hugo de Bateleia de eis tenet, cum omnibus predictarum ecclesiarum et terrarum pertinentiis

sine retenemento; et liberam suam electionem ad priores suos eligendos; libere et quiete et honorifice, sine omni contradictione vel reclamacione de me et de heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione et consuetudine de me et de heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus. Preterea concedo et confirmo et quantum ad me et heredes meos pertinet do predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Sukirkebi et ecclesiam de Fetherstan, cum omnibus pertinentiis earum. Con[*f14v*]firmo etiam eis unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Saxtona de dono Roberti Pictavensis, et de dono Malgeri unam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis suis in Scharuest' et dimidiam sartam ipsius Malgeri, et omnes alias terras, possessiones sive redditus quos de me sive de hominibus meis adepti sunt vel imposterum adipisci poterunt. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Printed: EYC 3, no. 1516 dated 1177-1193.

Note. Date based on the death of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1177 and the death of his son Robert (II) (d. 1193) [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 69, 76]. This is the first appearance of the grant of Malger or Mauger of Sharlston, also known as le Vavasour [nos. 804, 805]. All other grants were confirmed by Henry (I) de Lacy [nos. 82, 83].

85. Confirmation by Robert (II) de Lacy of all lands and churches given by himself, his ancestors and other [itemised] and the right to freely elect the prior. f14v/p. 26

[1177 x 1193]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Lasci.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus Robertus de Laci salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis eiusdem loci regularibus dimidiam carucatam terre in qua sita est ecclesia eorundem canonicorum super vivarium et ecclesiam de Warnefeld' et ecclesiam de Huderfeld et ecclesiam de Bateleia et ecclesiam de Rowella et totam terram de Akeneschahe salvo redditu meo quem inde soleo annuatim habere scilicet quinque solidos pro omni servitio et totam terram que fuit Ottonis in Chivet et duas bovatas terre in Hesel et unam bovatom terre in Heth et unum masagium in Pont[e]fracto quod Hugo de Bateleia de eis tenet cum omnibus predictarum ecclesiarum et terrarum pertinentiis sine retenemento; et liberam suam electionem ad priores suos eligendos libere et quiete et honorifice sine omni contradictione vel reclamacione de me et de heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omnium terreno servitio et seculari exactione de me et de heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus. Preterea concedo et confirmo et quantum ad me et heredes meos pertinet do predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]bi et ecclesiam de Fetherstan cum omnibus pertinentiis earum. Confirmo etiam eis unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Saxtona de dono Roberti Pictavensis et de dono Malgeri de Scharvestona unam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis suis in Scharveston' et dimidiam sartam ipsius Malgeri in eadem villa et omnes alias terras possessiones sive redditus quos de me [et de heredibus *dotted for deletion*] sive de hominibus meis adepti sunt vel imposterum adipisci poterunt. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the death of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1177 and the death of his son Robert (II) (d. 1193) [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 69, 76]. The only difference between this charter and no. 84 is that this charter does not include the freedom from the 'consuetudines' or customs of de Lacy: however this could be a scribal error or it is also possible the original gift was expanded to include the quittance from customs.

86. Confirmation by Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, that he will not interfere with or prejudice the election of a new prior after the death of Prior Ralph of Bedford [of St Oswald], in accordance with the agreement between him and the convent. f14v/p. 26

[c. 7 December 1201]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Lasci.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras visuris vel auditoris Rogerus de Lasci constab[ularius] Cestrie salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod in aliquo volumus ut preiudicetur imposterum conventui de sancto Osuualdo per me vel per heredes meos de electione prioris secundum compositionem inter nos et eos factam quamvis hac vice scilicet post decessum Rad[ulfi] de Bedeford' prioris sui alium ex alia domo libere elegerint. Et ut hoc ratum permaneat presens scriptum sigilli nostri appositione roboravimus. Hiis testibus magistro S. decano Ebor', domino Ricardo abbate de Selebi, magistro Willelmo archidiacono Notingh' qui etiam sigilla sua in testimonium huius rei huic scripto apposuerunt et multis aliis.

Note: Although the date could be based broadly on the succession of Roger de Lacy to the honour of Pontefract in 1194 x 1196 [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 86; *EYC* III, no. 1522] and the death of Ralph of Bedford, on 19 July 1208 [Knowles, *Heads* I, p. 179], the context logically follows the papal judges delegate decision dated 7 December 1201 in response to Roger's letter of complaint dated 10 March 1201 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 61; *Ltrs Innocent III*, no. 298].

87. Letter of Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, to G[eoffrey] archbishop of York complaining that when the new prior Robert [of Woodkirk] was elected by the priory he did not receive the assent of Roger as advocate and that the new prior was given his Prebend of Bramham by the Dean and Chapter [of York Minster] in spite of this error. Both sides have appealed to the pope. f14v/p. 26

[c. April 1196 x January 1199]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Lasci.

Venerabili domino et patri G. Dei gratia Ebor archiepiscopo et Anglie primati, Rogerus de Lasci constab[ularius] Cestrie salutem in vero salutari. Noverit excellentia vestra quod defuncto nuper priore ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' que fundata est in libero feodo meo eiusdem domus fratres communi consilio et assensu totius capituli sui dominum Robertum concanonicum suum utrum discretum et probatum in priorem sibi elegerunt. Postea vero electum suum matri ecclesie sue Ebor' et officialibus vestris vice vestra tum vestri copiam non haberent me tanquam advocato predicte electioni assensum prebente presentaverunt officiales, autem nostri intuentes excellencie vestre dignitatem in omnibus conservatam memoratum electum vice vestra admiserunt et ei pretaxate domus custodiam interiorem et exteriori commiserunt. Quo facto predicti fratres ne quid circa ipsius quem elegerant vel domus sue seu personarum aut rerum ad ipsum pertinentium fieret preiudicium ad sedem apostolicam continuo appellaverunt et ego tanquam predicte domus advocatus appellavi et ipsum appellationi dudum factam presentibus litteris coram vobis innovo. Valeat in Domino paternitas vestra.

Note: Date based on rule on Robert of Woodkirk prior of St Oswald, whose predecessor died on the 2 April 1196; Robert died 5 January 1199 [Knowles, *Heads* I, p. 179]. Roger de Lacy succeeded to the honour of Pontefract in 1194 x 1196 and Robert's election would have been Roger's first opportunity to assert his rights as advocate in the process of electing a prior [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 86; *EYC* III, no. 1522]. [Also see nos. 86, 93].

88. Receipt from John de Lacy, constable of Chester, acknowledging the payment of 100*m* of silver owed to him by the prior and canons. f14v/p. 26

[September 1213 x 1240 probably before 22 November 1232]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Laschi super solutione centum marcarum per priorem et conventum sancti Oswaldi eidem facta.

Omnes ad quos presentes littere pervenerint I. de Laschi constab[ularius] Cestr' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra priorem et canonicos de sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' plene et integre persolvisse mihi centum marcas argenti quas mihi super cartam eorum debebant et ut hec vobis certissime constet presentes litteras sigillo meo signatas in huius solutionis testimonium eis contuli. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based John de Lacy, born c. 1192, who succeeded to the honour of Pontefract in 1213 [Vincent, 'John de Lascy', *DNB*, art. 15855]. The absence of the title 'Earl of Lincoln', may indicate this grant was before 22 November 1232 when he assumed the title on the death of Ranulph de Blundeville, his father-in-law; John de Lacy died in 1240 [Vincent, 'John de Lascy', *DNB*, art. 15855]. The purpose of this payment is unknown.

89. Confirmation by John de Lacy, constable of Chester, of his gifts and of others [itemised] and specifying his right of assent in the election of the prior. ff14v-15r/pp. 26-27

[September 1213 x 1240 probably before 22 November 1232]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Laschi constabular[i] Cestrie.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Iohannes de Laschi constab[ularius] Cestr' salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci dimidiam carucatam terre in qua sita est ecclesia eorundem canonicorum [f15r] super vivarium et ecclesiam de Warnefeld et ecclesiam de Huderfeld' et ecclesiam de Bateleia et ecclesiam de Rowelle et totam terram de Akenesage salvo redditu meo quem inde soleo annuatim habere, scilicet quinque solidos pro omni servitio, et totam terram que fuit Othonis in Chivet et duas bovatas terre in Hesel et unam bovatom terre in Heth et unum mesagium in Pontefracto quod Hugo de Bateleia de eis tenuit cum omnibus predictarum ecclesiarum et terrarum pertinentiis sine retenemento in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et liberam suam electionem ad priores suos eligendos secundum tenorem rescripti confecti a Simone decano et Hamon[e] thesaurario Ebor' et Willelmo archidiacono de Notigham inter Rogerum de Laschi quondam bone memorie patrem meum et canonicos sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' auctoritate litterarum summi pontificis videlicet utrum memorati canonici priore suo de medio sublato liberam habeant prioris sui electionem quam in capitulo de sancto Osuualdo libere celebrabunt. Ipsi vero eum quem unanimi assensu sibi elegerint in priorem dicto Rogero de Laschi sicut patrono eiusdem loci et heredibus suis vel eorum vel eorum senescallo si ipse non fuerit in provincia Ebor' presentabunt presentationi autem canonicorum predictus Rogerus patronus vel eius heredes seu senescallus eorum benignum prestabunt assensum si persona eis presentata honesta fuerit et idonea quam predicti Rogerus et heredes sui seu senescallus eorum et canonici postmodum diocesano presentabunt instituendam; si vero personam minus ydoneam presentaverint licebit predicto Rogero et heredibus suis vel senecallo eorum contradicere et causa coram iudice ecclesiastico terminabitur. Preterea concedo et confirmo et quantum ad me et heredes meos pertinet do predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]by et ecclesiam de Fetherstan cum omnibus pertinentiis earum. Confirmo etiam eis unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Saxtona de dono Roberti Pictavens'; et de dono Malgeri unam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis suis in Scharveston' et dimidiam sartam ipsius Malgeri in eadem villa; et duas bovatas terre in Oxenhop' cum pertinentiis quas habent ex dono Alexandri filii Swani; secundum cartas quas inde habent et

omnes alias terras possessiones sive redditus quas de me sive de hominibus meis adepti sunt vel imposterum adipisci poterunt. Testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based as no. 88. This grant may have been soon after his succession to the honour of Pontefract. This is the first appearance of the grant of Alexander son of Swein of two bovates in Oxenhope [nos. 271, 272].

90. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Edmund de Lacy, constable of Chester, of 5s rent from the land of Oakenshaw. f15r/p. 27

[1249 x July 1258]

Rubric: Carta Eadmundi de Laschi super redditu quinque solidorum de Akenschae. Universis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Eadmundus de Laschi constab[ularius] Cest' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam annuum redditum^a quinque solidorum quem mihi reddere solebant pro terra de Akenschae. Et volo et precipio ut ista mea elemosina sit libera, quieta et soluta ab omni servitio seculari exactione et demanda sicut aliqua elemosina liberior est et quietior. Ego vero et heredes mei hanc donationem, concessionem et presentis carte mee confirmationem dictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

^a ms *redditu*

Note: Date based on the earliest date after which Edmund, a minor at his father's death in 1240, could have succeeded to his inheritance of the honour of Pontefract. Still a minor in the King's wardship as late as 26 March 1249, he married c. 1250 and had an heir Henry (II) by 9 February 1256-57. Edmund was dead by June or July 1258 [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 47]. The 5s rents from the land of Oakenshaw had previously been reserved from the priory by Henry (I) de Lacy [no. 83], by Robert (II) de Lacy [no. 84, 85], and by John de Lacy [no. 89].

91. Confirmation by Edmund de Lacy, constable of Chester, of his gifts and of others [itemised] including his right of assent as patron in the free election of the prior. ff15r-v/pp. 27-28

[1249 x July 1258]

Rubric: Carta Eadmundi de Laschi. Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Eadmundus de Laschi constab[ularius] Cestr' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute [pro salute *repeated and dotted for deletion*] anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci dimidiam carucatam terre in qua sita est ecclesia eorundem canonicorum super vivarium et ecclesiam de Warnefeld et ecclesiam de Huderefeld et ecclesiam de Batelaye et ecclesiam de Rowelle et totam terram de Akenschae et duas bovatas terre in Hesel et unam [et una *repeated and dotted for deletion*] bovatom terre in Heth et unum mesuagium in Pontef' quod Hugo de Batelaye de eis tenuit cum omnibus predictarum ecclesiarum et terrarum pertinentiis sine retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam; et liberam suam electionem ad priores suos eligendos secundum tenorem rescripti confecti a Symone decano et Ham[one] thesaurario et Willelmo archidiacono de Notingham inter Rogerum de Laschi quondam bone memorie avum meum et canonicos sancti Osualdi de Nostl' auctoritate litterarum summi pontificis videlicet ut memorati canonici priore suo de medio sublato liberam habeant prioris sui electionem quam in capitulo de sancto Osualdo libere celebrabunt. Ipsi vero eum quem unanimi assensu sibi elegerint in

priorem, dicto Rogero de Laschi sicut patrono eiusdem loci et heredibus suis vel eorum senescallo, si ipse non fuerit in provincia Ebor' presentabunt presentationi autem canonicorum predictus Rogerus patronus vel eius heredes seu senescallus eorum benignum prestabunt assensum si persona eis presentata honesta fuerit et ydonea quam predicti Rogerus et heredes sui seu senescallus eorum et canonici postmodum diocesano presentabunt instituendum. Si vero personam minus ydoneam presentaverint licebit predicto Rogero et heredibus suis vel senescallo eorum contradicere et causa coram iudice ecclesiastico terminabitur. Preterea concedo et confirmo et quantum ad me et ad heredes meos pertinet de predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]by et ecclesiam de Federstan cum omnibus pertinentiis earum. Confirmo etiam eis unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Saxton' de dono Roberti Pictavens'; [f15v] et de dono Malgeri unam bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis in Scharveston' et dimidiam sartam ipsius Malgeri in eadem villa; et duas bovatas terre [ques *dotted for deletion*] in Oxenhope cum pertinentiis quas habent de dono Alexandri filii Swani; secundum cartas quas inde habent et omnes alias terras possessiones sive redditus quas de me sive de hominibus meis adepti sunt. Ego vero omnia prescripta rata habens et gratia concedo et sigilli mei appositione confirmo. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based as no. 90.

92. Confirmation by Edmund de Lacy, constable of Chester, of his gifts and others [itemised] including his right of assent as patron in the free election of the prior. f15v/p. 28

[1249 x July 1258]

Rubric: Carta Eadmundi de Laschi.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Eadmundus de Laschi constabul[arius] Cestr' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci dimidiam carucatam terre in qua sita est ecclesia eorundem canonicorum super vivarium et ecclesiam de Warnefeud et ecclesiam de Huderfeld et ecclesiam de Batelay et ecclesiam de Rowelle et totam terram de Akenschae et duas bovatas terre in Hesel, et unam bovatas terre in Heth et unum mesuagium in Pontef' quod Hugo de Batelay de eis tenuit cum omnibus predictarum ecclesiarum et terrarum pertinentiis sine retenemento in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam; et liberam suam electionem ad priores suos [suos *repeated and dotted for deletion*] eligendos secundum tenorem rescripti confecti a Symone decano et Ham[one] thesaurario Ebor' et Willelmo archidiacono de Notingham inter Rogerum de Laschi quondam bone memorie avum meum et canonicos sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' auctoritate litterarum summi pontificis videlicet ut memorati canonici priore suo de medio sublato liberam habeant prioris sui electionem quam in capitulo de sancto Osuualdo libere celebrabunt. Ipsi vero cum quem unanimi assensu sibi elegerint in priorem dicto Rogero de Laschi sicut patrono eiusdem et heredibus suis vel eorum senescallo, si ipse non fuerit in provincia Ebor' presentabunt presentationi autem canonicorum predictus Rogerus patronus vel eius heredes seu senescallus eorum benignum prestabunt assensum si persona eis presentata honesta fuerit et ydonea quam predicti Rogerus et heredes sui seu senescallus eorum et canonici postmodum diocesano presentabunt instituendum. Si vero personam minus ydoneam presentaverint licebit predicto Rogero et heredibus suis vel senescallo eorum contradicere et causa coram iudice ecclesiastico terminabitur. Preterea concedo et confirmo et quantum ad

me et ad heredes meos pertinet de^a predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]bi et ecclesiam de Fetherstan cum omnibus pertinentiis earum. Confirmo etiam eis unum molendinum cum pertinentiis in Saxtona de dono Roberti Pictavens'; et de dono Malgeri unam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis suis in Scharvestona et dimidiam sartam ipsius Malgeri in eadem villa; et duas bovatas terre in Oxenhop' cum pertinentiis suis quas habent de dono Alexandri filii Swani; secundum cartas quas inde habent et omnes alias terras possessiones sive redditus quas de me sive de hominibus meis adepti sunt. Ego vero omnia [scripta *dotted in black for deletion and lined through in red*] prescripta rata habens et grata concedo et sigilli mei appositione confirmo. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

^a ms do

Note: A duplicate of no. 91. Date based as no. 90.

93. The decision of the papal judges delegate [mandates included] regarding the right of the patron, then Roger de Lacy, and his heirs, to approve the convent's free election of a new prior and the patron's right to present the new prior. If the patron does not approve of the new prior, an ecclesiastical court will decide. ff15v-16r/pp. 28-29

[29 April 1205 x 1211]

Rubric: Sentencia per dominos S. decanum, H. thesaurarium, et W. archidiaconum Notingham Ebor' contra Rogerum de Lasci lata et a domino Innocentio papa pro domo sancti Oswaldi confirmata. Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras visuris vel audituris S. decanus et H. thesaurarius et W. archidiaconus de Notingham salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos mandatum domini pape in hec verba suscepisse: "Innocentius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis decano et thesaurario Ebor' et archidiacono de Notingh' Ebor' diocesis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Significante nobili viro R. de Lasci ad nostram noveritis audientiam pervenisse quod cum causa inter ipsum ex una parte et priorem et canonicos sancti Osuualdi Ebor' diocesis ex altera vertebatur super institutione prioris eiusdem iudicibus delegatis commissa fuisset ipsi super eadem causa legitime procedentes diffinitivam pro eo sententiam protulerunt. Quocirca discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus sententiam ipsam sicut est iusta faciatis per censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione remota observari. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat' Rom' apud sanctum Petrum iij kalendas Maij pontificatus nostri anno octavo." Harum igitur auctoritate litterarum constitutis in presentia vestra procuratoribus tam domini Rogeri de Lasci quam prioris et conventus sancti Osuualdi per litteras patentes cum multa super sententia prius lata. Hinc inde essent proposita et procurator prioris et conventus sancti Osuualdi contra sententiam prius latam nichil proponet nos tamen habito prudentum virorum consilio sententiam quam iuste latam cognovimus confirmavimus et sigillorum nostrorum testimonio confirmavimus forma autem sententie hec est quam confirmamus. Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras visuris vel audituris W. de Riwall' et R. de Selebi abbates et P. magister hospitalis Ebor' eternam in Domino salutem. Mandatum domini pape suscepimus in hec verba: "Inno[16]centius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis de Riwall' et de Selebi abbatibus et magistro hospitalis Ebor' salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Significavit nobis dilectus filius R. de Lasci miles quod cum electioni prioris de sancto Osuualdo de iure approbato debeat interesse, quod etiam idem canonici iuramento interposito se observaturos in posterum promiserunt, cum mota inter eos [super hoc] questio compositione amicali sopiretur, nunc ipsi canonici dati iuramenti temerarii transgressores antiquam et approbatam consuetudinem infringere non verentur et in

preiudicium iuris dicti militis priorem eligere sine ipso. Volentes igitur unicuique suam iustitiam conservare, dilectioni vestre presentium auctoritate mandamus quatinus vocatis ad presentiam vestram qui propter hoc fuerint evocandi audiatis hinc inde proposita et quod canonicum fuerit appellatione postposita statuatis, facientes quod decreveritis auctoritate nostra firmiter observari, nullis literis veritati et iustitie preiudicantibus a sede apostolica impetratis. Quod si omnes homines hiis exequendis nequiveritis interesse duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat' Lat' vj idus Marcii pontificatus nostri anno quarto." Huius igitur auctoritate mandati communis constitutis eam examinavimus veritatem diligentius inquisivimus de prepositis et obiectis. Testes ab utraque parte semel secundo et tertio recepimus eorumdem attestiones prout moris est in scripturam redigentes attestationsi vero publicatione facta et disputatione super eisdem habita iuris ordine per omnia servato cum summa diligentia. Vires et merita negocii ponderavimus. Cumque post plenissimam indaginem nobis de intentione actoris domin' R. de Laschi tam inspectione attestationum ipsius quam ex confessione: partes adverse plene constaret nos communicato prudentum virorum consilio litem inter eos motam sententia nostra diffinitiva decedentes libertatem suam qua eiusdem R. iniuste destitutum fuisse nobis constitit [rpsi *dotted in black for deletion and lined through in red*] ipsi adiudicavimus. Et tanquam patrono domus sancti Osualdi et heredibus suis infra prescriptam imperpetuum competituram decernentes. Videlicet ut memorati canonici priore suo de medio sublato liberam habeant prioris sui electionem quam in capitulo de sancto Osualdo libere celebrabunt. Ipsi vero eum quem unanimi assensu sibi elegerint in priorem dicto R. de Laschi sicut patrono eiusdem loci et heredibus suis vel eorum senescallo si ipse non fuerit in provincia Ebor' presentabunt presentationi autem canonicorum predictus R. patronus vel eius heredes seu senescallus eorum benignum prestabunt assensum si persona eis presentata honesta fuerit et idonea quam predicti R. et heredes sui seu senescallus eorum et canonici postmodum diocesano prestabunt instituendam. Si vero personam minus idoneam presentaverint licebit predicto R. et heredibus suis vel senescallo eorum contradicere et causa coram iudice ecclesiastico terminabitur. Et ut hec sententia nostra diffinitiva rata imposterum et illibata permaneat nos eam presenti scripto commendare et sigillorum nostrorum appositione dignum duximus communire. Hiis t[estibus].

Note: Date based on the papal mandate of 29 April 1205 copied into this document and the death of Roger de Lacy in 1211 [Kingsford, 'Roger de Lacy', *DNB*, art. 15861]. The dispute about the patrons' rights had obviously been longstanding. The disagreement between Roger de Lacy and the convent began with the death of Prior Robert of Woodkirk in 1199 and the Priory's subsequent presentation of Ralph of Bedford [nos. 86, 87]. Roger's complaint to Pope Innocent III resulted in the papal mandate dated 10 March 1201, also copied in this document, which was settled on 7 December 1201 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 61]. Evidences for this case by the Priory and the Dean and Chapter of York are incomplete [nos. 541-43, 998].

94. Letters patent by Henry (II) de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, approving the election of Richard of Warter as prior of St Oswald. f16r/p. 29

Pontefract, 30 December 1276

Rubric: R: litera domini Henrici de Lascy comitis de receptione electi.

Henricus de Lascy comes Lync' et constabularius Cestr' omnibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris salutem in Domino. Noveritis quod cum frater Ricardus de Wartria canonice electus esset in ..priorem domus sancti Os[waldo] de Nostle et ipse pro conservatione libertatis ..prioris dicte domus eligendi et presentandi per antecessores nostros sibi concessit nos extra provinciam^a Ebor' tanquam verum patronum suum admissionis

gratia querere non deberet. Sed potius nobis extra predictam provinciam existentibus seneschallo nostro Pontisfr' presentari nobis tamen in omnibus reverentiam volens exhibere versus nos appropinquans presentiam nostram apud Kynstan infra predictam provinciam exspectavit ubi electione nobis exhibita et libertate sua congrita quia eidem in nullo preiudicare volumus ipsum fratrem Ricardum electum canonice per dilectum clericum nostrum Adam de Poterton' litteram nostram patentem deferentem prout decuit grateranter admisimus. In cuius rei testimonium has literas dicte domui de sancto Oswaldo fieri fecimus patentes. Dat' apud Pontemfr' xxx^{mo} die Decembris anno regni E. quinto.

* ms *provenciam*.

Note: Henry (II) was the son of Edmund de Lacy. Henry (II) was eight years old at the death of his father in June-July 1258 [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 47n] and he inherited an estate in Yorkshire worth approximately £168 in rents [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 65]. Henry (II) died without male heir by 5 February 1310-11 [*Cal. Inq. PM Edward II*, v, p. 153]. His heir and daughter Alesia [Alice] was aged 26 at his death and married to Thomas, earl of Lancaster. The date 1276 in this document is puzzling and is possibly a scribal error since the Nostell *Gesta* states that the previous incumbent of the Priory, Prior William of Clifford, died 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 439]. This confirmation of Henry (II) de Lacy is in accordance with the arrangement reached between the priory and Roger de Lacy, through the papal judges delegate, regarding the process for the election of a prior [nos. 86, 93].

95. Inquisition *post mortem* conducted by Richard of Brunkhill', the Queen's escheator, following the death of Prior John of Dewsbury whereby the process for assent by the patron and condition during the vacancy is confirmed. f16r/p. 29

Yorkshire, 14 April 1336

Inquisitio capta apud sanctum Oswaldum de Nostell' coram Ricardo de Brunkhill' escaetore domine Philippe regine Anglie in comitatu Ebor' xiii^o die Aprilis anno regni regis E. terciij a conquestu x. per Ricardum de Fetherstayn', Hugonem de Skelbrok' Willelmum de Preston', Iohannem Daungerus, Robertum Daungerus, Hugonem Notell', Robertum Fraunceis, Iohannem de Walden', Ricardum Bayard', Ricardum filium Walteri, Thomam Bayard' et Iacobum de Crofton' iuratores qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod prioratus sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' vacans est per mortem Iohannis de Dewsbury nuper prioris ibidem que quidem prioratus tenentur de castro Pont' in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Item dicunt quod dominus qui pro tempore fuerit de predicto castro habebit apud sanctum Oswaldum mortuo priore unum hominem ad ianuam ibidem virgam portantem sede vacante sine aliquo alio proficuo. Item dicunt quod prior eiusdem domus erit electus per conventum prioratus predicti sine licencia alicuius qui quidem prior sic electus erit presentatus domino castri et honoris predicti si sit infra comitatum Ebor'. Et si extra sit erit presentatus seneschallo honoris predicti vel eius locum tenenti per commissionem requisiti ulterius. Si sciant aliquid dicere de diversis articulis per predictum Ricardum eis impositis predictam domum tangentibus, dicunt quod ignorant ad presen[tium]. In cuius rei testimonium tam predictus Ricardus quam predicti iuratores huius indenturis alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Margin note: Inquisitio capta per sententia po[*clipped*]te' vacat' prioratus per mortem domini Iohannis de Deusbriry.

Note: Prior John of Dewsbury was elected 27 March 1331 and died 31 March 1336 or 1337 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 439]. Alice de Lacy was the heir of her brother Henry (II) de Lacy who died 5 February 1311. She married firstly Thomas later earl of Lancaster on or before 28 October 1294. By her dower arrangement the honour was confirmed to her husband in lack of heirs. After Thomas of Lancaster's execution on 22 March 1322 the patronage/advocacy of the Priory escheated into the hands of the crown as implied by this inquest by Queen Philippa's escheator. On the same day as this inquest, Prior Thomas of Darfield was elected and his election confirmed 30 April 1337 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 439]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

96. Writ to the sheriff of Hertford to make Thomas Attefeld, parson of the church of [King's] Langley, pay 40*m* in arrears of an annual pension of 2*m* awarded to the prior following a suit in king's bench against William the former parson. f16v/p. 30

Westminster, c. Michaelmas 1332

Rubric [margin]: Hertford recordum de Langelay Chendut.

Preceptum fuit vic[omit]i sicut pluries quod non omitteret propter libertatem de Berkhamstede quin per probos et legales homines de comitatu predicto scire faceret Thome Attefeld nunc persone ecclesie de Langeleye Chendut quod esset hic ad hunc diem ostens' si quid pro se haberet vel dare sciret quadraginta marce de arreragiis cuiusdem annui redditus duarum marcarum de terris et catallis suis in balliva sua fieri et Iohanni nunc priori de sancto Oswaldo reddi non debent si et cetera quem prior de sancto Oswaldo in curia domini E. nuper regis avi et cetera coram Iohanne de Metyngham et sociis suis iusticiis eiusdem regis apud Westm' termino Pasche anno regni eiusdem rege avi et cetera vicesimo quarto per cons[ensum]^a eiusdem curie sue receperunt versus quemdam Willelmum tunc personam ecclesie de Langeleye Cheundut et cetera. Et vicomes nichil inde fecit sed mandatum quod predictus Thomas clericus est et non habet laicum feodum ubi eum scire facere potuit et cetera. Ideo fiat ei inde executio et cetera. Ro[tulo] cxxxj de termino sancti Michaelis anno regni regis E. tertii a conquestu sexto.

^a possibly *con[siderationem]*.

Note: The original grant of this church by Simon de Cheddington was confirmed by King Henry I in January 1122 [no. 832, B004]. In 1280 the Priory gave the church to King Edward I for which they were to receive 2*m* annually at the hand of the rector [nos. 70, 72]. Payment of this pension had been a continual problem: the priory was forced to plead in 1296 at Westminster that William Stratton was in arrears [no. 75]. The sheriff of Hertford's response is found in no. 99. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

97. Writ *certiorari* by King Edward III to John of Lowther, escheator, to inquire by what right a toft and 16 acres of land in Bramham had been taken into the king's hand, to determine if the prior and convent of St Oswald had a royal licence to acquire the land from William Gernon, if the land should be returned to the prior or remain in the king's hand and in either case in what kind of service was the land held. f16v/p. 30

York, 26 October 1332

Breve escaetori ad inquirendum pro terra [*clipped*] de Gernoun in Bramham.

Rex dilecto clerico suo Iohanni de Louthere escatori suo in comitatu Ebor' Norhumbr', Cumbr' et Westmerl' salutem. Cum nuper certiorari avi volentes super causa captionis unius tofti et sexdecim acrarum terre prioris de sancto Oswaldo de Nostell' cum pertinentiis in Bramham per vos ut dicebatur in manum nostram vobis mandamus quod nos super causa illa sub sigillo vestro districte et aperte sine dilatione reddere certiorari ac vos nobis retornaveritis quod pro eo quod mitteretis per inquisitionem coram vobis ex officio vestro captam quod predictis prior et conventus eiusdem loci octo annis elapsis adquisierint sibi et successoribus suis in proprios usque dicta toftum et terram cum pertinentiis de Willelmo Gernun qui illa de nobis tenuit in capite per servitium reddendi nobis per annum duos denariis et unum obolum licentia domini E. nuper regis Anglie patris nostri super hoc non optenta eadem toftum et terram cepistis in manum nostram iamque ex parte predictorum prioris et conventus nobis sit ostensum quod ipsi toftum et terram predictam de prefato Willelmo de nostra licentia adquisierint et quod eadem toftum et terra de prefatis priore et conventu tenentur et non de nobis. Nos certiorari volentes utrum iidem prior et conventus toftum et terram predicta de prefato

Willelmo de nostra licentia adquisierint sicut predictum est necne et si eadem toftum et terra de nobis teneantur an de prefatis priore et conventui et si de nobis tunc per quod servitium et qualiter et quomodo et si de prefatis priore et conventu tunc per quod servitium et qualiter et quo modo nobis mandamus quod super premissis diligentem facer inquisitionem et eam districte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuit sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve. T[este] meipso apud Ebor' xxvj. die Octobr' anno regni nostri sexto.

Note: William Gernon granted all his lands and tenements received in his inheritance on 1 June 1326 [no. 1204]. The priory had received a confirmation from Edward III that William's grant and another grant of John de Lisle were within the limits of the licence received under the statute of mortmain dated 1 March 1331 [no. 79]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

98. A writ by King Edward III to John of Lowther, escheator, confirming the result of the escheator's inquiry [by writ *certiorari*] where it was proven the prior and canons had received a royal licence to acquire a toft and 16 acres of land in Bramham from William Gernon, and the land returned 10^{1/2}d annually to the king and 2d to the wapentake of Barkston. The escheator was ordered to return the property to the prior. ff16v-7r/pp. 30-31

York, 7 December 1332

Istud breve irrotulatum est in rotulo clausarum de anno regni regis E. tertii post conquestum sexto septimo die Decembris.

Rex dilecto clerico suo Iohanni de Louthere escaetori suo in comitatu Ebor', Northumbr', Cumbr' et Westmerl' salutem. Cum nuper certiorari volentes super causa captionis unius tofti et sexdecim acrarum terre prioris de sancto Oswaldo de Nostell' cum pertinentiis in Bramham per vos ut dicebatur in manum nostram vobis mandaverimus quod nos super causa illa sub sigillo vestro districte et aperte reddetis certiores ac vos nobis retornaveritis quod pro eo quod invenistis per inquisitionem coram nobis ex officio vestro captam quod predictus prior et conventus eiusdem loci octo annis elapsis adquisierunt sibi et successoribus suis in proprios usus dicta toftum et terram cum pertinentiis de Willelmo Gernoun qui illa nobis tenuit in capite per servitium reddendi nobis per annum duos denarios et unum obolum licentia domini E. nuper regis Anglie patris nostri super hoc non optenta eadem toftum et terram cepistis in manum nostram ac nos postmodum ex parte predictorum prioris et conventus accipientes quod ipsi toftum et terram predicta de prefato Willelmo de nostra licentia adquisierunt et quod eadem toftum et terram de prefatis priore et conventu tenentur et non de nobis vobis mandaverimus quod super premissis diligenter faceretis inquisitionem et eam districte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine dilatione mitteretis ac iam per inquisitionem per vos de mandato nostro captam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam sit compertum quod predicti prior et conventus adquisierunt de nostra licentia de predicto Willelmo predicta toftum et terram et quod eadem toftum et terra tenebantur immediate de predictis priore et conventu per servitium reddendi eisdem per annum decem denarios et mediate de nobis reddendo wapentachio de Barkeston' per annum pro fine eiusdem wapentachii duos denarios vobis mandamus quod de tofto et terra predictis si ea occasione et non alia in manu nostra existant vos ulterius non intromittatis, exitus si quos inde percepistis prefato priori libertantes. T. rege apud Ebor' vij die Decembris anno regni sui sexto.

Calendared: CCR 1330-1333, p. 518.

Note: See no. 97. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

99. Memorandum that the plea made in the king's bench regarding the priory's right to 2*m* pension from the church of [King's] Langley is recorded in the king's rolls and the sheriff of Hertford responded that Thomas Attefeld the person was a clerk [in respect of payment of the pension and arrears]. f7r/p. 31

[c. Michaelmas 1332]

Margin note: Langeleye et sacriste quod recordum placiti originalis in folio xxii.

Memoranda quod recordum Langley Cheyndut de placito quod fuit coram Iohanne de Methingham et sociis et cetera de annuo reddito duarum marcarum missum fuit in banco coram iusticiariis domini E. regis Anglie tertii a conquestu ut patet in termino Michaelis anno regni eiusdem E. regis quinto Ro[tulo] xliii^{mo} sub pede sigilli. Et extra hoc recordum exivit [*illegible word*] facias Thome Attefeeld' persone et cetera. Si quid et cetera. Et vicecomes Hertford' respondit quod T. clericus est ideo concessa fuit executori et cetera [*illegible word*] quod recordum placiti originalis est in folio 22.

Note: Date based on writ to the sheriff. This note would have followed the plea directing the sheriff to seek the pension [no. 96]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

100. Grant by William de Suteley to Robert son of Adam 'le Kirkeman' of Went Hill of 8 parcels of land in Badsworth [described] and communal pasture pertaining to a bovate [described] rendering annually to William 8*d* of silver. For this Robert gave William a sum of money. f17r/p. 31

[13th century, probably November 1226 x 1264]

Margin note [right]: Copia carte Ioh. Forster monstrate de tenement[o] in Wentteshill'.

Sciunt et cetera quod ego Willelmus de Suteley dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto filio Ade le Kirkeman' de Wentesehill' pro quadam summa pecunie mihi premanibus data medietatem unius bovate terre in territorio de Baddeseworth' septem acras terre arabilis et dimidiam continent[em], quarum una acra iacet in loco qui vocatur le Longpit inter terram Isabelle de Baln' et terram Iohannis filii Warini in longitudine et latitudine et una dimidia acra iacet in eodem loco inter terram eiusdem Iohannis filii Warini et terram domini de Baddeseworth'; item una acra iacet super North Caldewelleflat inter terram Isabelle de Baln' et terram quam Rogerus Sharpe tenet; item una dimidia acra terre iacet in loco predicto inter terram Isabelle de Baln' et terram quam Robertus filius Willelmi Godeman tenet; item una dimidia acra terre iacet super le Prykefurlanges inter terram Isabelle de Baln' et terram quam Robertus Daungerus quondam tenuit; item una dimidia acra iacet super le Bran' iuxta le Hoterel inter terram quam Robertus Daungerus quondam tenuit et terram quondam Roberti filii Iohannis; item una dimidia terre iacet in crofto quondam Acelini inter terram Ade filii Willelmi et terram Willelmi filii Gunnewase et extendit se versus aquilonem super viam de Wentreshill'; item due acre iacent in loco qui vocatur Shirskites in longitudine et latitudine inter terram quam Robertus filius Willelmi Godman tenet et terram quam Willelmus le Waterman' quondam tenuit; item una acra iacet prope Linctewytesthorn' inter terram quam Robertus le Cravendyke tenet et terram quam Thomas filius Walteri tenet. Et preterea dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi eisdem Roberto communem pasturam que pertinet ad medietatem unius bovate terre in le Comunfryth tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis libere, integre et pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis predicto tenemento pertinentibus inter villam ad Baddeseworth' et extra imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis octo denarios argenti, quatuor videlicet ad

assumptionem beate Marie virginis et quatuor ad Pasch' domini pro omnimodis servitiis, exactionibus et demandis et ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei et cetera. Hiis testibus et cetera. [f17v]

Note. Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V] and a final concord. A final concord dated 7 November 1226 between Colin Quatremars and Huelin his wife and John de Sallay is probably the same land described here [no. 1009]. The final concord mentions the land held by Adam le Kirkeman and this document mentions the same land as held by Robert son of Adam le Kirkeman. It is possible that William de Suthley of this document was an heir of John de Sallay the tenant in the final concord. Huelin daughter of Agnes de Reinville and John de Longvillers probably received the land in Badsworth in marriage with her first husband Roger de Conyers, Colin Quatremars was her second husband [EYC III, pp. 253, 304]. Colin held a quarter of a knight's fee of John de Lacy in 1235-6 [EYC III, p. 401].

101. Confirmation by Adam son of Swein of the grants made by his father Swein son of Ailric, by the hand of Archbishop Thurstan, namely: the church of Hodroyd [Felkirk] with a carucate of land, a moiety of the church of Mexborough, and similarly the church of Adwick[-upon-Deerne] with land, and all of Winterset with 2 carucates of land in Winterset and 8 bovates of land in Crofton. Further grant by Adam for the soul of his wife Matilda of 4 bovates of land in Brampton Bierlow. f17v/p. 32

[26 September 1143 x 1147 or 20 December 1153 x 8 June 1154]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Sweni filii Ailrici.

Willelmo Dei gratia archipresuli Ebor' et cunctis futuris archiepiscopis totique capitulo sancti Petri et cunctis fidelibus tam clericis quam laicis Eboracisire et propriis suis heredibus et successoribus Adam filius Sweni salutem. Notum sit vestre karitati et omni future etatis posteritati me concessisse et presentis cartule scripto imperpetuum confirmasse elemosinam quam pater meus Swenus filius Alrici fecit et concessit ecclesie Dei et sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servientibus per manum Thurstini archiepiscopi scilicet, ecclesiam de Hoderode cum una carucata terre et cum omnibus ipsi ecclesie pertinentibus, et dimidiam ecclesiam de Mekesburg' cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent, et ecclesiam de Addewic' similiter, et Wintersetam cum duabus carrucatis terre et cum omnibus que ad eandem villam pertinent et in bosco et in plano; et in Croftona viij bovatas terre. Et ego Adam dedi et concessi pro anima uxoris mee Matildis iij bovatas terre in Bramtona. Volo ergo et precipio firmiter pro salute anime mee et omnium heredum meorum ut illa elemosina patris mei et matris mee atque mea sit libera et quieta sicut ulla elemosina liberior et quietior est ab omni servitio seculari; ut anima patris mei et matris mee atque mea per misericordiam Dei sint libere ab omni potestate diaboli et ab omni pena et tormento gehennali. Valete. Huius mee concessionis et confirmacionis testes sunt qui presentes fuerunt, Robertus scilicet Boscher' et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1664 dated 1143-1154, probably 1153-1154.

Note: Date based on the rule of William archbishop of York [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 3]. The charter of Swein son of Alric's initial gift does not survive in the cartulary but does appear as confirmed by King Henry I and therefore must have been granted originally before January 1122 [B004, nos. 30, 31]. The land was described here as 'all of Winterset with two carucates in Winterset and 8 bovates in Crofton' but the original grant of Swein son of Alric confirmed by King Henry I is one carucate in Crofton and two bovates with a toft in Winterset. By the time of the confirmation of King Henry II the grant by Swein son of Alric is described as one carucate in Crofton and all the manor of Winterset [B007]. The lack of any other grants by Swein son of Alric suggests he may have augmented his original grant after the confirmation of King Henry I or the land was the same and only the description of it has changed; the latter is most likely as the borders of Crofton and Winterset are contiguous. In any event his son Adam was confirming the same endowment.

102. Confirmation by Henry son of Swein son of Ailric of the grant in free alms made by his father namely: all of Winterset, the church of Adwick [-upon-Dearne] and a moiety of the church of Mexborough and 8 carucates of land in Crofton. f17v/p. 32

[1130 x 1172]

Rubric: Carta Henrici filii Swani filii Ailrici.

Henricus filius Swani omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciatis quod ego concedo donum et confirmo quod fecit Swain filius Ailric pater meus canonicis sancti Osuualdi in puram elemosinam, scilicet, totam Winterset' in bosco et plano, et ecclesiam de Haddewic' et quantum mihi pertinet de ecclesia de Mechesburg' et viij carucatas terre in Croftona. Huius rei sunt testes Swain decanus et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1674 dated c. 1155-1172.

Note. Date based on the deaths of Swein son of Alric and Henry son of Swein. Swein son of Alric died in 1130 [EYC III, p. 317]. Henry was the younger son of Swein son of Alric and he died in 1172 [EYC III, p. 317]. Farrer suggests that the grant is actually 8 bovates in Crofton but the location of the various grants of lands is difficult; see notes to no. 101 for comments on the initial grant of Swein son of Alric and the difficulty of the endowment description.

103. Grant in free and pure alms by Henry son of Swein [son of Ailric], of all land of How [unlocated] and the assart that William the priest of Crofton held of him. f17v/p. 32

[1130 x 1172, possibly 1159 x 1172]

Rubric: Carta Henrici filii Swani filii Ailrici.

Henricus filius Swani omnibus heredibus suis et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam clericis quam laicis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et presentis scripti attestacione confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris et matris mee et Ade fratris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro anima mea et omnium heredum meorum, totam terram de Hou in bosco et in plano et in omnibus que ad eandem Hou pertinent, et illam sartam^a quam Willelmus presbiter de Croftona de me tenuit omnibus pertinentiis ad eandem sartam, in puram et liberam elemosinam, quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio de me et de heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

^a ms *illa sarta*

Note: Date based on Henry son of Swein [see no. 102]. It is possible that this grant was after the death of his older brother Adam as he includes alms for his brother's soul with that of his ancestors, if so it would limit the earliest date to after the death of Adam son of Swein in 1159 [EYC III, p. 319]. The land in Hou cannot be identified.

104. Confirmation by Roger de Montbegon of the grant in free alms made by his ancestor Swein son of Ailric, by the hand of Archbishop Thurstan, namely: the churches of Hodroyd [Felkirk] with a carucate of land, a moiety of the church of Mexborough, and the church of Adwick [-upon-Dearne], and all of Winterset with land pertaining, land in Crofton and in Brampton [Bierlow]. The gifts are free and quit of all secular service as stated in the charter of Adam, his grandfather. f17v/p. 32

[1211 x 1225]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Monte Begonis.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus de Monte Begonis salutem eternam in Domino. Notum sit vestre karitati et omni future etatis posteritati me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse elemosinam quam Swenus filius Ailrici antecessor meus fecit et concessit ecclesie Dei et sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servientibus per manum Thurstini archiepiscopi, scilicet ecclesiam de Hoderode cum una carucata terre et cum omnibus ipsi ecclesie pertinentibus et dimidiam ecclesiam de Mekesburc cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent et ecclesiam de Adwic

similiter et Wintersetam cum duabus carucatis terre et cum omnibus que ad eandem villam pertinent et in bosco et in plano et in Crofton' octo bovatas terre et quatuor bovatas terre in Bramtona. Volo ergo et precipio firmiter pro salute anime mee et omnium heredum meorum ut hec predicta elemosina antecessorum meorum atque mea sit libera et quieta sicut ulla elemosina liberior et quietior est ab omni servitio seculari sicut carta Ade avi mei testatur et confirmat ut anima patris mei et matris mee atque mea et omnium anime antecessorum et heredum meorum per misericordiam Dei sint libere ab omni potestate diaboli et ab omni pena et tormento gehennali. Huius mee concessionis et confirmationis testes sunt Walterus prior de Pontefr' et cetera.

Note: Date based on the occurrence of Walter, prior of Pontefract. The predecessor of Walter, prior of Pontefract, occurred as late as 1211 and Walter's successor occurred as early as 8 June 1225 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 246]. Roger de Montbegon was the eldest son of Matilda daughter and co-heiress of Adam son of Swein and her first husband Adam de Montbegon (the latter was dead before 1172) [no. 101]; Roger de Montbegon was dead by 1227 [EYC III, p. 318]. The charter of the grant of Swein son of Alric does not survive in the cartulary except as confirmed by King Henry I [B004, nos. 30, 31]. See notes to no. 101 for comments on the initial grant of Swein son of Alric and the difficulty of the endowment description.

105. Confirmation and quitclaim by Gerard de Glanville and his wife Matilda of the grant made by their ancestor Adam son of Swein and his brother Henry of a mediety of the church of Adwick [-upon-Dearne] that pertains to their fee. f17v/p. 32

[c. 1188-89]

Rubric: Carta Gerardi de Glanvilla.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Gerardus de Glanvilla et Matildis uxor mea hac presenti carta confirmavimus Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus medietatem ecclesie de Addewic que pertinet ad feodum nostrum et que eis donatur et confirmatur cartis antecessorum nostrorum Ade, videlicet filii Sweni et Henrici fratris eius et omnem calumpniam de eadem ecclesia eisdem canonicis quietam clamavimus. Quare volumus ut hec nostra confirmatio firma sit et perpetua et quieta ab omni exactione et servitio seculari. Huius confirmationis testes sunt Reg[inald]us de Hoderode et cetera.

Note: Date based on a final agreement with the priory concerning the advowson of the church of Adwick upon Dearne [no. 488]. It is likely that this charter and the one which follows [no. 106] were time coincident with the resolution of a dispute in 1188-89 between Matilda's brother-in-law William de Neville and the priory concerning the right of presentation to the church [no. 488]. Matilda daughter and co-heiress of Adam son of Swein married as her third husband Gerard de Glanville after 1181 [EYC III, p. 318]. The church of Adwick upon Dearne had been granted to the Priory by Swein son of Alric [see B004, nos. 30, 31, 101, 102].

106. Confirmation and quitclaim by William de Neville and his wife Amabel of the grant made by their ancestor Adam son of Swein and his brother Henry of a mediety of the church of Adwick [-upon-Dearne] that pertains to their fee. f18r/p. 33

[c. 1188-89]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Nova Villa de medietate ecclesie de Addewic.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Nova Villa et Amabilis uxor mea hac presenti carta confirmavimus Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus medietatem ecclesie de Addewic que pertinet ad feodum nostrum quam etiam dederunt et concesserunt eis antecessores nostri Adam videlicet filius Sweni et Henricus frater eius et omnem calumpniam de eadem ecclesia eisdem canonicis quietam clamavimus. Quare volumus ut hec nostra confirmatio firma sit et perpetua et quieta ab omni exactione et servitio seculari. Huius confirmationis testes sunt et cetera.

**PAGE
MISSING
IN
ORIGINAL**

*ms *Oswaldo*

Note: Date based on the grant of this land by John de Longvilers and the reign of Prior Ralph of Bedford. This land was granted to the priory by John de Longvilers no later than 1200 [no. 112]. This would suggest that this is Ralph of Bedford prior of St Oswald who succeeded by 1201 and died 19 July 1208 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283]. These three acres represent half of the land granted by John de Longvilers, a similar lease was arranged with Alan Wilde of Badsworth for the remaining 3 acres [nos. 112, 114]

109. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Hervey de Reinevill of the annual rent of 22*d* which Robert son of Asketil of Badsworth pays to Hervey for his land. f18v/p. 32

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Hervei de Ranauilla de redditu xxij^{orum} denariorum in Wenteshill'.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Hervi de Reinevilla salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sancto Osuualdo et canonicis ibidem servientibus pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee filiorum et filiarum mearum et antecessorum meorum, in perpetuam et puram elemosinam, redditum quem Robertus filius Asketilli de Baddesuurda mihi reddere solebat pro terra sua: scilicet, viginti duos denarios, quos ipse Robertus * eis annuatim persolvat ad festum sancti Martini, vel quicumque predictam terram tenuerit. Et si forte ipsi non reddiderint, ego et heredes mei eundem redditum ad predictum terminum persolvemus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

* ms *a* dotted for deletion

Printed: EYC III, no. 1582 dated 1170-1180.

Note. Date based on Hervey de Reinwill. Hervey de Reinwill held half a knight's fee of the honour of Skipton in 1166 [EYC VII, p. 212]. His two daughters, Eva and Agnes, were his co-heiresses [EYC III, p. 304]. Nothing is known of Robert son of Asketil. This charter was duplicated at no. 209.

110. Confirmation by Robert (II) Peitevin, son of Roger (II) Peitevin of the grant made by his father of 10*s* annually for the mill of Saxton and from which his ancestors also gave 10*s* a year. f19r/p. 33

[10 October 1154 x 1186]

Rubric: Carta Roberti Peytewin de molendino de Saxtona.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus Peitewin filius [fil *repeated and dotted for deletion*] Rogeri Peitewin concessi et hac mea carta presenti confirmavi pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium heredum meorum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam decem solidos quos ego et heredes mei reddemus eis annuatim ad festum sancti Martini pro molendino de Saxtona quod Rogerus Peitewin dedit eis in perpetuam elemosinam, pro quo molendino antecessores mei solebant reddere similiter predictis canonicis decem solidos annuatim. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on grant by Robert (I) de Peitevin [no. 107], the consecration of Roger de Pont L'Évêque, archbishop of York, and the death of Robert (I) de Peitevin. Robert (I) may have succeeded as early as 1154 x 1157 [see notes no. 107] and he died 1180 x 1186 [EYC III, p. 236]. Robert (I) had offered the canons the cost of repairing the mill and afterwards either 11*s* annually or half the mill [no. 107]. This charter suggests the Priory accepted an annual income of 10*s* and this charter must follow the original offer, the earliest limit is thus the consecration of Roger de Pont L'Évêque and the latest limit the death of Robert (I). See no. 107 for variations in the referencing of the gift of the mill and the annual rendering of 10*s*.

111. Confirmation by Thomas Peitevin son of Roger (III) Peitevin of the grant of Roger (I) Peitevin of the mill of Saxton and of the grant of his ancestors of 10*s* in annual payment for the mill of Saxton. Thomas and his heirs will warrant for this and will faithfully pay the 10*s* even if the mill is moved to another place. f19r/p. 33

[1223 x 1251]

Rubric: Carta Thome Pictavens' de redditu decem solidorum.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Thomas Peitewin filius Rogeri Peitewin salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium heredum meorum et antecessorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam [elemosinam *repeated and dotted in black for deletion, red line through dots, red line through elemosinam*] decem solidos argenti quos ego et heredes mei eis annuatim persolvemus ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme pro molendino de Saxton' quod Rogerus Peitewin eis dedit in perpetuam elemosinam, pro quo molendino antecessores mei solebant reddere similiter predictis canonicis decem solidos annuatim. Ego vero predictus Thomas et heredes mei predictum redditum decem solidorum predictis canonicis imperpetuum contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus et si contingat quod predictum molendinum de Saxtona de loco in quo est ad alium locum casu aliquo transmittetur nichilominus ego et heredes mei predictum redditum decem solidos predictis canonicis fideliter persolvemus. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Thomas Peitevin. Thomas was a minor at the death of his father Roger (III) Peitevin by 1223-4 [Baldon, *Baldons*, p. 293] but had succeeded to his father's estates by 1234 [*Yorks F. 1232-1246*, p. 20]. Thomas Peitevin was dead by 1251 [Baldon, *Baldons*, p. 295]. The original grant of the mill was made by Roger (I) Peitevin and Robert (I) great-grandfather of Thomas granted 10s annually to the priory [no. 107, 110, B004] and would represent the ancestors to which Thomas refers in this charter.

112. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John of Longvilers of six acres of land in Went Hill [described]. f19r/p. 33

[c. 1185 x 1200]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Weneteshill'. Carta Iohannis de Longewilers de sex acris terre.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iun de Longwilers dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' Deo ibidem servientibus, pro anima mea et omnibus predecessorum meorum et uxoris mee Agnetis et filii mei Alani, sex acras terre in Weneteshil, scilicet quatuor acras quas Rogerus filius Willelmi^a tenuit cum mesuagio in eisdem acris sito, et preterea duas acras ad finem predictarum quatuor acrarum que iacent inter terras Ricardi Stanard, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volo et firmiter precipio ut predicti canonici habeant et teneant predictam terram liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione in bosco et plano, in viis, in semitis, in pascuis et in omnibus locis. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus prefatis canonicis predictam terram contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

^a ms Will's for Willelmus

Printed: EYC III, no. 1647 dated 1180-1200.

Note: Date based on occurrences of Alan son of John de Longvilers and the death of John de Longvilers. Alan son of John, mentioned in this charter, was living as late as 1185 [EYC III, p. 253]. John de Longvilers was dead c. 1200 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 18]. This land was granted for the soul of Agnes de Reinville, who inherited this land from her father Hervey de Reinville, and for the soul of Alan son of John de Longvilers [EYC III, p. 253]. In no. 113 it was implied that this gift was made after the death of Agnes and so it is also possible that Alan died before his father. If Alan was dead at the time of this document this charter can most reasonably be dated no earlier than his occurrence and before his father's death.

113. Quitclaim by Robert son of Arnald of any claim to six acres of land in Went Hill with a messuage which he had held of the canons and which the canons were given for the soul of Agnes daughter of Hervey de Reinville. f19r/p. 33

[c. 1185 x 1200]

Rubric: Carta Roberti filii Arnaldi de sex acris terre in Wentehill'.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus filius Arnaldi reddidi et quietum clamavi de me et de omnibus heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus sex acras terre in Wenteshill' cum mesuagio et omnibus aliis rebus ad eandem terram pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento. Illas scilicet sex acras terre cum pertinentiis quas de eis tenui et que date erant eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima Agnetis filie Hervei de Ranavilla. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei poterimus habere aliquod clamum nec aliquam demandam versus illam terram imperpetuum. Et ut hoc perpetuis temporibus ratum permaneat et inconcussum presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: This charter must follow the grant by John de Longvilers which was given for the soul of his wife Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Hervey de Reinville [no. 112]. See no. 112 for comments on dating. The land appears in nos. 108, 114.

114. Grant with warranty by Ralph the prior and convent to Alan Wilde of Badsworth of 3 acres of land in Went Hill, namely that land formerly held by Robert son of Arnold, rendering annually to the convent 12d. f19r/p. 33

[1201 x 19 July 1208]

Rubric: Carta domini Rad[ulfi] prioris de sancto Osuualdo concessa Alano Wilde de tribus acris terre in Went'.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Rad[ulfus] prior de sancto Osuualdo et eiusdem loci conventus dedimus et concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus Alano Wilde de Baddeswrth tres acras terre cum suis pertinentiis in Wenteshill' pro homagio et servitio suo, illas scilicet tres acras quas Robertus filius Arnaldi de nobis tenuit; tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete et solute cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim Deo et sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' et conventui eiusdem loci duodecim denarios ad duo [sic] terminos pro omni servitio, scilicet sex denarios ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini. Et nos warrantizabimus eidem Alano Wilde et heredibus suis predictas tres acras terre cum pertinentiis quamdiu nobis ipsis poterimus eas warrantizare et quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit et predictam firmam statutis terminis bene reddiderit. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the grant of this land by John de Longvilers and the reign of Prior Ralph of Bedford. This land was granted to the priory by John de Longvilers no later than 1200 [no. 112]. This would suggest that this was Ralph of Bedford prior of St Oswald who succeeded by 1201 and died 19 July 1208 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. These three acres represent half of the land granted by John de Longvilers and a similar lease was arranged with William Danger for the remaining 3 acres [nos. 108, 112]

115. Grant with warranty by Roger son of Robert and Avice his wife to Geoffrey son of Nicholas of a messuage in Lofthouse rendering annually to Roger and Avice 1d for all service, demand and secular tax. For this Geoffrey gave to Roger and Avice 6s. f19r-v/pp. 33-34

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri filii Roberti concessa Galfrido filio Nicholai de uno mesuagio in villa de Loftus.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Roberti et Avicia uxor mea dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Galfrido filio Nicholai et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit unum me[19v]suagium in villa de Loftus scilicet quod iacet iuxta mesuagium Henrici de Langeleya versus orientem sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis; tenend' et habend' de nobis et heredibus nostris libere, quiete, honorifice et hereditarie cum omnibus asiamentis et communis predicte terre pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim predicto Rogero et Avicie vel heredibus eorum unum denarium in die sancti Martini pro omni servitio et demanda et seculari exactione. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione dedit nobis predictus Galfridus sex solidos argenti in recognitione per manibus. Et ego Rogerus et Avicia uxor mea et heredes nostri predictum toftum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Et ut hec nostra donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis sigilli nostri appositione corroboravimus. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V] and no. 1019. Nothing is available to identify the individuals named in this and the following three charters although the property in the transactions was probably the same. It is possible to trace the property through various tenants until its actual sale to the priory [nos. 116, 117, 1019]. The common thread of the documents was the 1*d* was paid throughout to Roger and Avice. This charter represents the first transaction for which Geoffrey son of Nicholas gave 6*s*. Geoffrey son of Nicholas in turn transferred the tenancy to Robert, clerk of Halton [possibly Great Houghton] for a sum of 1*m*, just over twice Geoffrey's initial expense which would suggest that he had held the property for some amount of time before this transaction [no. 116]. Robert, clerk of Halton then granted to the priory what is described as a toft with buildings but must represent the same property as nothing else survives in the cartulary of this description, for the same rent to Roger and Avice [no. 117]. Robert, clerk of Halton sells and quitclaims the messuage with buildings described to the Priory for an undisclosed sum, the rent to Roger and Avice remains, this later transaction was probably time coincident with the document here [no. 1019].

116. Grant with warranty by Geoffrey son of Nicholas to Robert, clerk of Halton of one messuage with buildings in Lofthouse, rendering annually to Roger son of Robert and his wife Avice and their heirs, 1*d*. For this Robert gave Geoffrey 1*m*. f9v/p. 34

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Galfridi filii Nicholas concessa Roberto clerico de Halton' de uno mesuagio in Loftus. Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus filius Nicholai dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto clerico de Haltona et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit unum mesuagium cum edificiis in villa de Loftus scilicet quod iacet iuxta mesuagium Henrici de Langeleia versus orientem sibi et heredibus suis; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, honorifice et hereditarie cum omnibus asiamentis et communis predicte terre pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim Rogero filio Roberti vel Avicie uxori sue vel heredibus eorum unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et demanda et seculari exactione. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione dedit mihi predictus Robertus unam marcam argenti in recognitione pre manibus. Et ego predictus Galfridus et heredes mei predictum mesuagium cum edificiis cum omnibus pertinentiis prefato Roberto et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: This charter follows sometime after no. 115. Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V, see note of no. 115].

117. Grant with warranty by Robert, clerk, of Halton, to the canons of a toft with buildings in Lofthouse which he had from of Geoffrey son of Nicholas, rendering annually to Roger son of Robert and his wife Avice 1d. f19v/p. 34

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Haltona concessa ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de uno tofto in villa de Loftus. Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus de Haltona clericus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum cum edificiis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis in Lofthus quod habui ex dono Galfridi filii Nicholai per cartam suam; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis libere et quiete, pacifice et integre imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim Rogero filio Roberti et Avicie uxori sue et heredibus suis unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servitio seculari exactione et demanda. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei vel assignati predictum toftum cum edificiis et omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquieta bimus et defendemus pro predicto servitio imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: This charter follows some time after no. 116. Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V, see note no. 115]. Although described as a toft with buildings in Lofthouse, this property was most likely the same property in the transactions above [nos. 115, 116] and was time coincident with Robert's sale of this property to the Priory [no. 1019].

118. Grant and confirmation by Prior Oddo of the church of La Charité of the exchange made of the church of Featherstone between the monks of St John of Pontefract and the canons of St Oswald as sealed by the king in his charter and decreed by Archbishop Thurstan of York. f19v/p. 34

[19 October 1119 x 1129, probably after September 1126]

Rubric: Carta Odonis ecclesie de Karitate prioris. In nomine sancte et individue trinitatis. Ego frater Oddo, ecclesie de Karitate prior, excangiam ecclesie de Fedrestan que inter fratres nostros de Pontefracto et canonicos sancti Osuualdi facta est, sicut sigillo regis in maiori carta per manum venerabilis domini Thurstini archiepiscopi decretum est atque firmatum, sub huius scripti testimonio concedo atque confirmo.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1429 dated 1120-1122?.

Note: Date based on the confirmation of King Henry I [no. 29]. The monastery of St John of Pontefract was founded by Robert (I) de Lacy in 1090 as a dependency of the Cluniac house of La Charité; it was denizen by 1393 [KH, pp. 97, 102]. The exchange mentioned here was arranged by Hugh de Laval and Archbishop Thurstan and this document records the concurrence of the Prior of La Charité which would be time coincident with that of the king and Thurstan [no. 29, B010]. The agreement is described fully in the confirmation of King Henry I [no. 29].

119. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Roland son of William of Lofthouse of all his part of the ditch lying between his land and the new dwelling of the prior and convent in the southern part of Lofthouse. f19v/p. 34

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Rolandi filii Willelmi de Loftus. Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rolandus filius Willelmi de Lofthus' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totam partem meam fossati quod est inter terram meam et novam mansionem eorundem prioris et conventus ex parte australi in Loftus; tenend' et habend' predictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Rolandus et heredes mei vel assignati dictam partem predicti

fossati predictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This property would augment the property already acquired in Lofthouse [nos. 115-121, 1019, 1020]. There is no other mention of Roland son of William in the cartulary.

120. Grant and quitclaim by John son of Hervey the cook of Rothwell of all the land in Rothwell which held from the canons. f19v/p. 34

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Herverii de Rowelle

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iohannes filius Herverii coci de Rowelle concessi et quietumclamavi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam tenui de eisdem canonicis per cartam suam in Rowelle; tenendam et habendam predictis canonicis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari exactione et demanda imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This property would augment the property already acquired in Lofthouse [nos. 115-121, 1019, 1020]. No other charter in the cartulary can be associated to John son of Hervey of Rothwell nor his father although the placement amongst charters concerning Lofthouse, Rothwell parish, suggests this quitclaim may relate to property in Lofthouse.

121. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert Le Sauser of a *cultura* of land called Langeleyrode in Lofthouse [described]. f19v/p. 34

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Roberti Le Sa[user].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus Le Sauser salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta [f20r] mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum unam culturam terre prout fossato includitur in territorio de Lofthus' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis que vocatur Langeleyrode et iacet inter terram Thome de Loftus ex parte aquilonali et terram Laurentii carpentarii ex parte australi; tenendam et habendam eisdem canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei vel assignati predictam culturam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et si non liceat dictis canonicis in predicta cultura propter impedimentum dominorum feodi vel liberorum vicinorum edificare inveniemus eis sine dilatione sufficiens mesuagium in Lofthus'. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This property was identical to that granted by John Richeman of Pontefract with his wife Sybil [no. 1020]. As neither appear again in the Cartulary it is not possible to determine the relationship between the Robert le Sauser and John Richeman although one of these charters may be a confirmation of the other. It is possible that Robert Le Sauser was related to the family of Ranulf de Salceit, from Le Saussey, Calvados, [Loyd, *Anglo-Norman Families*, p. 93] who held in Oxfordshire and Herefordshire of the de Lacys of the Honour of Weobley [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 155n].

122. Grant with warranty in the form of a chirograph by Prior William and the convent to William de Halileys [Hayleys] of 2 tofts with crofts in the vill of Rothwell and an acre of land in Rothwell [described], rendering annually to the canons 5s. f20r/p. 35

[4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi prioris concessa Willelmo de Halileys de duobus toftis et ij. acris terre in Row'. Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris .Willelmus prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo de Halileys pro humagio et servitio suo duo tofta cum croftis in villa de Rouelle unum videlicet quod Iordanus carpentarius quondam tenuit et unam acram terre in territorio eiusdem ville, illam scilicet que iacet propinquior fossato inter ye orgreve et magnam viam et aliud toftum quod Robertus clericus quondam tenuit predicto tofto in medietate adiacens ex orientali parte; tenend' et habend' dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis exceptis viris religiosis Iudeis et omnibus aliis per quos ius nostrum poterit a nobis aliquo tempore elongari, reddendo inde annuatim nobis quinque solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, videlicet duos solidos et vj. denarios ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme et duos solidos et vj. denarios ad Pentec' pro omni servitio ad nos pertinente. Nos vero dicta tofta cum croftis et acra terre cum omnibus pertinentiis ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus infra predictam villam et extra dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis sicut predictum est contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Ita tam quod si contingat nos dicta tofta cum croftis vel dictam acram terre vi sine ratione aliquo tempore amittere non tenebimur ei in escambium alicubi. In cuius rei testimonium tam nos quam dictus Willelmus presenti scripto in modum cirographi confecto hinc inde sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of William of Clifford, prior of Nostell and on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The predecessor of William of Clifford was dead 4 January 1255 and William ruled until his death 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads* II, pp. 438-39]. William de Hayleys entered into two transactions with the priory [nos. 122, 123]. This transaction involved only the toft and croft of Jordan the carpenter and an acre of land. It follows chronologically charter no. 123 which involved not only the toft and croft of Jordan the carpenter with an acre of land but also the toft which Robert the clerk once held, suggesting that between the two transactions William de Hayleys had reduced his holdings of the priory. He only occurred in these two charters although a possible descendent, Roger de Hayleys engaged in a transaction with the priory which may either follow this charter or be time coincident as both were made with Prior William of Clifford [no. 124].

123. Grant and confirmation in the form of a chirograph by Prior Robert and the convent to William de Hayleys of a toft with croft in Rothwell [described], rendering annually to the canons 2s. f20r/p. 35

[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: Carta Roberti prioris concessa Willelmo de Halileis de uno tofto in Rowell'. Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo de Hayleys pro homagio et servitio suo unum toftum cum crofto in villa de Rowelle, illud scilicet quod Iordanus carpentarius quondam tenuit et unam acram terre in territorio eiusdem ville, illam scilicet que iacet propinquior fossato inter ye orgreve et magnam viam; tenend' et habend' dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis exceptis Iudeis viris religiosis et omnibus aliis per quos ius nostrum poterit a nobis aliquo tempore elongari, reddendo inde annuatim nobis duos solidos: videlicet xij. denarios ad Pentec' et xij. denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio ad nos pertinente. Nos vero dictum toftum cum crofto et acras terre cum omnibus pertinentiis ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus infra

prefatam villam et extra dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis sicut predictum est contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Ita tamen quod si contingat nos dictum toftum cumcrofto vel dictam acram terre vi sine ratione aliquo tempore amittere non tenebimur ei in escambium alicubi. In cuius rei testimonium tam nos quam dictus Willelmus presenti scripto in modum cyrographi confecto hinc inde sigilla nostra apposimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on rule of Robert de Behall prior of Nostell. The predecessor of Robert de Behall was dead on 18 May 1246 and Robert ruled until his death 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 438]. This transaction must precede no. 122 above. The land once held of Jordan the carpenter appeared in nos. 122, 124.

124. Grant with warranty in the form of a chirograph by Prior William and the canons to Roger de Hayleys of a toft in Rothwell with half an acre pertaining to the toft and 6 acres of land [various locations in Rothwell described], rendering annually to the canons 5s. f20r/p. 35

The Chapter of St Oswald [4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi prioris concessa Rogero Halileis de uno tofto in Rowelle.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quorum notitiam presens scriptum pervenerit frater Willelmus prior de sancto Osualdo et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Rogero de Hayleys unum toftum sicut se extendit in longitudine et latitudine usque ad rivulum subtus eundem toftum decurrentem, illud scilicet quod Iohannes sutor quondam de nobis tenuit in Rowell' cum dimidia acra terre que iacet apud Balgreue ad dictum toftum pertinente, et sex acras terre in eadem sicut iacent in locis subscriptis videlicet duas acras apud Ketelrode et unam acram apud Orgreves et unam acram apud Merescal et dimidiam acram apud Wilkokrode et dimidiam acram apud Munekewelle et dimidiam acram ad crucem subtus Caldewelle; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis exceptis viris religiosis aliis a nobis et Iudeis de nobis et successoribus nostris libere quiete* et pacifice, reddendo nobis et successoribus nostris per annum quinque solidos argenti, medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis et residuum ad Pascha pro omni servitio seculari consuetudine et demanda. Nos vero et successores nostri dictam terram [f20v] dicto Rogero et heredibus suis vel assignatis warrantizabimus quamdiu carta feofatoris nostri nobis poterit warrantizare. In cuius rei testimonium tam nos quam dictus Rogerus huic scripto ad modi cyrographi confecto signa nostra huic inde apponi fecimus. Teste capitulo nostro. [f20v]

* ms quite

Note: Date based on rule of William of Clifford, prior of Nostell and on latest entry made by the Scribe A [see Chapter V, see note for no. 122]. The predecessor of Prior William of Clifford was dead 4 January 1255 and William ruled until his death 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads II*, pp. 438-39]. Nothing is known of Roger Hayleys although it is possible that he was related to William de Hayleys who also held land of the priory [nos. 122, 123].

125. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam (II) de Wennerville, lord of Hemsworth, of an annual allowance of 2s paid by the hand of Jordan de Wennerville and his heirs on the eve of the feast day of St Agatha. The allowance is from the toft and meadow at the spring of Hemsworth which Jordan once held. f20v/p. 36

[first half 13th century, before 1242]

Rubric: Ista carta vacat in hoc loco.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam de Wenreulle dominus de Hymleswrth' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et Emme uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse, et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram, et

perpetuam elemosinam ad ipsorum pitanciam duos solidos sterlingorum annuati[m] percipiendos in vigilia sancte Agathe virginis apud sanctum Osuualdum per manum Iordani de Wenervilla et heredum suorum, de tofto et prato que Iordanus ad fontem de Hymmeleswrth' aliquando tenuit; in quibus tofto et prato predictum duorum solidorum assignavi, salvis mihi et heredibus meis omnibus aliis servitiis et proventibus de predictis tofto et prato provenientes. Ego vero prefatus Adam de Wenervilla et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictos duos solidos annuos predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines. Et in huius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1593 dated c.1190-1220.

Note: Date based on Adam (II) de Wennerville. Adam (II) was the eldest son and heir of William (III) de Wennerville. Adam (II) occurs with Jordan, his brother or uncle, in 1204-09 and as late as 1223 [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, pp. 101, 101n]. He was dead by 1242-43 when his son William (IV) held a knight's fee of Edmund de Lacy earl of Lincoln [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 101]. The annual allowance of 2s began before this grant at the behest of Emma the wife Adam (II) [no. 150]. Initially the allowance was to be paid on the Sunday after Martinmas from Adam (II)'s chamber until after Emma's death when it would be paid on the anniversary of her death. This charter must be time coincident with her death which must have been close to the feast of St Agatha (5 February). This charter is duplicated as no. 151.

126. Quitclaim by Robert Hog of Campsall, his wife Idonia and son William to the prior and canons of all right and claim to a bovate of land with a toft called Michael's land in South Kirkby just as he pledged at the session of the royal eyre in the presence of witnesses [listed]. For this the canons gave Robert and Idonia a sum of money. f20v/p. 36

York, 1257

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Suthkirkebi. Carta Roberti Hog de Cammsall'.

Universis Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus Hog de Camessal' Ydonia uxor sua et Willelmus filius eorundem salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis nos remississe clamium nostrum quod habuimus in quamdam bovatom terre cum tofto in villa de Sukirkebi que vocatur terra Michael' priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi et imperpetuum quietum clamasse de nobis et successoribus nostris pro quadam summa pecunie quam nobis dederunt pro bono pacis in itinere iustic[iorum] domini regis anno domini M^o ducentesimo L^o septimo apud Ebor' assidentium. Ita quod in posterum nec nos nec aliquis successorum nostorum aliquid iuris vel clamii in dicta terra cum pertinentiis poterimus habere et ad hoc fideliter observand' fide prestita corporali iuravimus coram dominis Ricardo Foliot, Iohanne de Hoderode tunc senescallo Pontisfr', Nicholao Devias, Anketino Malhorre, Willelmo de Thornhill' militibus, quod si contingat aliquando dictos priorem et conventum super dicto tenemento ab aliquo implacitari vel aliquo modo vexari de pecunia ab eis recepta sine aliqua dilatione vel cavillatione eisdem satisfaciemus et ad hoc obligamus nos corporaliter et bona nostra ubique fuerint inventa. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponenda. Hiis et cetera.

Note: Neither this property nor the grantors of this transaction can be identified and they do not appear in any other part of the cartulary. The witnesses include Richard Foliot who held half a knight's fee of John de Lacy in 1235-36 [EYC III, p. 401] and John de Hoderode who was steward of Pontefract from 1246 until 1258 [*Cil. Pontefract* 1, p. 317].

Note to nos. 127-31. The event which was recorded in the following charters concerning the church of South Kirkby would not be unusual except for the tense relationship existing between Geoffrey Plantagenet archbishop of York, Simon de Apulia who was first chancellor of York Minster and then Dean, and the Chapter of York [see Douie, *Archbishop Geoffrey*, for a full description]. Dates for the charters of Guy (V) de Laval and Archbishop Geoffrey are relatively straightforward [nos. 127, 128, 131]. Dates for the charters by Simon de Apulia and the

Chapter of York [nos. 129, 130] are based on when the charters were created, but as they are retrospective, and for the sake of context, it is suggested that the event which was described in nos. 129-31 must have taken place between c. November 1189 and the end of 1193. This date is based on the first occurrence of Simon Apulia as chancellor of York Minster and the later limit the date he was first appointed as Dean of York Minster [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, pp. 9, 18-19].

127. Confirmation by Guy (V) de Laval of the grant made by his ancestor Hugh de Laval of the church of South Kirkby. This confirmation was made in the presence of G[oeffrey] archbishop of York and the chapter of York [Minster]. f20v/p. 36

[18 August 1191 x December 1193]

Rubric: Carta Wydonis de Laval de ecclesia de Suthkirkebi.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint Wydo de Laval salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse in puram et perpetuam elemosinam donationem quam Hugo de Laval antecessor meus fecit ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus super ecclesia de Sukirk[e]bi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et ut hec concessio et confirmatio mea facta in presentia domini G. Ebor' archiepiscopi et capituli ecclesie beati Petri Ebor' rata imperpetuum et firma habeatur eam sigilli mei impressione corroboravi. Hiis et cetera.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Geoffrey archbishop of York and no. 128 which styles Simon de Apulia as chancellor of York and thus before his initial appointment by the archbishop as Dean of York. Geoffrey Plantagenet was consecrated archbishop of York on 18 August 1191 and enthroned in York 1 November 1191 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 4]. Simon de Apulia first occurs as chancellor shortly after 12 November 1189 and was appointed Dean by the end of 1193 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, pp. 9, 18-19]. The original gift of the church of South Kirkby was made by Hugh de Laval when he held the honour of Pontefract c. 1116 x 1129 [no. 81]. Guy (V) de Laval held 20 knights fees of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1166 [EYC III, no. 1508]; in December 1202 he fought against King John in Brittany and all his lands were confiscated and returned to Roger de Lacy as part of the honour of Pontefract by April 1205 [EYC III, p. 198].

128. Ratification by Guy (V) de Laval of the gift made by the prior and convent to master Simon de Apulia, chancellor of York [Minster], of the church of South Kirkby. f20v/p. 36

[12 November 1189 x December 1193]

Rubric: Carta Wydonis de Laval super ecclesia de Suthkirkebi.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has literas visuris vel auditoris Wydo de la Val salutem in Domino. Ad vestram notitiam volo pervenire me ratam habere donationem quam prior de sancto Osualdo de Nostl' et eiusdem loci conventus fecit magistro Simoni de Appull' Ebor' ecclesie [thesaur' dotted in black for deletion and lined through in red] cancellario super ecclesia de Sukirk[e]bi et pertinentiis suis. Et ut hoc scriptum stabile imposterum et inconcussum permaneat sigillum meum apposui. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Simon de Apulia occurrence as Chancellor of York Minster and before his appointment as Dean. This charter probably occurred at the same time as nos. 127, 131. See no. 127 and note preceding no. 127 for further explanation of dating.

129. Notification by S[imon de Apulia] dean of York that he was instituted and inducted into the corporal possession of the vacant church of South Kirkby by Archbishop G[oeffrey] of York upon his presentation by Prior Ansketil and the convent of St Oswald. f20v/p. 36

[c.1193 x 5 October 1214]

Rubric: Carta S. decani Ebor' de Suthkirkeby ecclesia.

S. decanus Ebor' ecclesie omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me ad presentationem Asketilli prioris et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostla a domino G. Ebor' archiepiscopo ad ecclesiam de Sukirkibi tunc vacantem receptum et ab eodem G. archiepiscopo in eadem ecclesia ad eorundem presentationem institutum et in corporalem possessionem missum. Teste capitulo Ebor' et multis aliis.

Note: Date based on Simon de Apulia's appointment as dean of York and his consecration as bishop of Exeter. The date reflects the time this charter was sealed rather than the date of the event described [see notes preceding no. 127]. Simon de Apulia was appointed by archbishop Geoffrey as dean in 1193 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 9] although his appointment was later disputed by the archbishop [Douie, *Archbishop Geoffrey*, p. 7]. Simon's institution and induction into the church of South Kirkby can be defined by his time as chancellor (12 November 1189 x end of 1193). Ansketil occurs as prior as early as 1155, and he died 2 April 1196 [Knowles, *Heads I*, p. 283] although as this charter was created much later than Simon's institution, the rule of Ansketil does not affect the date only the date of the event recalled [see notes preceding no. 127 and no. 130].

130. Notification by the Chapter of York [Minster] that S[imon de Apulia], dean of York (at the time chancellor), was admitted to the vacant church of South Kirkby upon presentation by the prior and convent and his institution to the same by the archbishop of York. f20v/p. 36

York Minster, [1193 x 5 October 1214]

Rubric: Carta capituli sancti Petri Ebor' super ecclesia de Suthkirkby.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint capitulum ecclesie sancti Petri Ebor' salutem. Noverit universitas vestra magistrum S. decanum nostrum tunc temporis cancellarium ad vacantem ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]bi ad presentationem prioris et conventus sancti Osuualdi fuisse admissum et ab archiepiscopo institutum. Hec autem acta sunt in ecclesia nostra apud Ebor'. [f21r]

Note: See no. 129 for explanation of dating as well as note preceding no. 127.

131. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by G[eo]ffrey archbishop of York due to the poverty of the convent of St. Oswald, that after the death of master Simon de Apulia the church of South Kirkby with its chapels shall be appropriated to the canons retaining for himself the ordination of a perpetual vicarage. f21r/p. 37

York, [18 August 1191 x December 1193]

Rubric: Carta G. Ebor' archiepiscopi de presentatione magistri Simonis de Apul' ad ecclesiam de Suthkirkebi.

G. Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopus et Anglie primas omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pervenire nos ad presentationem Asketilli prioris et conventus de sancto Osuualdo recepisse magistrum Simonem de Apuleya ad ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]bi vacantem et eum canonice in eadem ecclesia instituisse. Nos vero considerata predictorum canonicorum de sancto Osuualdo paupertate ad petitionem predicti prioris et clericorum nostrorum et pro anima H. patris mei illustris regis Anglorum pietatis et caritatis intuitu concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus post decessum magistri Simonis predictis canonicis de sancto Osuualdo predictam ecclesiam de Sukirk[e]bi cum capellis et omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in proprios usus convertendam in omni integritate salva mea perpetuo competenti vicaria ei qui in ipsa ministrabit assignanda; salvis etiam in omnibus sinodalibus et episcopalibus Ebor' ecclesie dignitate. Et ut hec nostra concessio futuris temporibus firma perseveret eam sigilli nostri appositione duximus roborandam. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: *EEA* 27 no. 50 dated 18 August 1191 x April 1196, probably 1193 x 1194.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Geoffrey Plantagenet archbishop of York and his appointment of Simon de Apulia as Dean of York at the end of 1193 [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 9]. This grant by the archbishop must be time coincident with the confirmation by Guy (V) de Laval [nos. 127, 128]. For Ansketil see no. 129. See note preceding no. 127 and notes for nos. 127-29.

132. Admission by Walter archbishop of York of Robert of Oxford to the church of South Kirkby and Elias Bernard to the church of Tickhill, having been presented by the prior and convent as the true patrons of the said churches. f21r/p. 37

[November 1215 x February 1219]

Rubric: Carta Walteri Ebor' archiepiscopi de presentatione Roberti de Oxon' ad ecclesiam de Suthkirkbi.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Walterus Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopus Anglie primas salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos ad presentationem dilectorum filiorum prioris et conventus sancti Osualdi de Nostl' dilectos filios Robertum de Oxonia ad ecclesiam de Suthkirk[e]bi et Heliam Bernardi ad ecclesiam de Tykehill' tanquam ad eorum presentationem qui veri dictarum ecclesiarum sunt patroni admississe quod ne alicui imposterum veniat in dubium presenti scripto sigilli nostri appositione communito duximus protestandum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, and Elias Bernard as parson of Tickhill. Walter de Gray was translated to the see of York after 10 November 1215. The predecessor of Elias Bernard as parson of Tickhill last occurred 1190 x 1210 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 91] and Elias Bernard occurred as parson of Tickhill in February 1219 [no. 51]. The predecessor of R. de Oxford occurred as late as 1216 x 1220 as the parson of South Kirkby, presumably c. 1216 [*Reg. Walter Gray*, p. 128]; R. de Oxford occurred as the parson of the church of South Kirkby in June 1230 and as the rector 6 April 1253 [*Reg. Walter Gray*, pp. 35, 115] See no. 526.

133. Confirmation by Ralph de Reineville of all land with the wood which William son of William gave to the canons. The land lies in the fee of Ralph between South Kirkby and the grange of Sherbarrow [South Kirkby]. f21r/p. 37

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi de Ranavilla de terra illa cum bosco inter Suthkirk[e]bi et grangiam de Schirebar'.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel auditoris Radulfus de Ranavilla salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram illam cum bosco et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Willelmus filius Willelmi eisdem canonicis dedit. Quare terra iacet inter Suzkirkbi et grangiam de Syrebaru et est de feodo meo; tenendam et habendam imperpetuum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine omni vexatione mei vel heredum meorum. Ego vero predictus Rad[ulfus] et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictam terram cum pertinentiis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines. Ut autem hec mea concessio et confirmatio perpetue firmitatis robur obtineat presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by the Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The Reinville family headed by Ilbert de Reinville who held of Ilbert (I) de Lacy c.1090 [EYC III, p. 248], first appeared in connection with Nostell Priory with a gift from his son Adam de Reinville of a bovate of land called 'Histoft' [B004]. There is no record of a branch of the family headed by Walter de Reinville, father of the Ralph mentioned here [no. 198] nor is there reference to his sons Ralph [nos. 133, 134, 193, 194] nor Henry [nos. 199, 213] who gave and confirmed gifts of land in South Kirkby and Thurnscoe. It is most likely that Walter was a son of one of the elder generation of the Ilbert de Reinville family who received a portion of the family holdings in South Kirkby and Thurnscoe and Ralph inherited this estate. William of Waldo's initial grant, which this charter confirms stated William bought this land from Ralph de Reinville [no. 207]. Alice wife of William son of William of Waldo quitclaimed this land to the

priory in her widowhood [nos. 134, 208]. Other gifts by the Ilbert de Reinville family include those of William, Jordan and Hervey sons of Adam and their descendents [nos. 109, 112, 113, 598, 710-715, 1009].

134. Quitclaim in her widowhood, by Alice once wife of William son of William of Waldo, of all claim by right of dower to the land with the wood lying between South Kirkby and Sherbarrow, which her husband granted to the canons and which Ralph de Reineville confirmed. f21r/p. 37

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Alicie quondam uxoris Willelmi de Waldo [one word expunged].

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Alicia quondam uxor Willelmi filii Willelmi de Waldo salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute viri mei quietum clamasse in legali viduitate mea Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clamum quod ad me pertinuit nomine dotis in terra illa cum bosco et pertinentiis quam Willelmus vir meus eisdem canonicis dedit et Rad[ulfus] de Ranavilla eis confirmavit. Ita quod nichil unquam in predicta terra mihi possim vendicare que terra iacet inter Suthkirk[e]bi et grangiam de Schirebaru. Ut autem hoc ratum habeatur presens scriptum sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This charter chronologically follows nos. 133 and 207. Alice quitclaimed her right to this land [no. 208].

135. Notification by R. Talbot Official of the Westriding that, believing the church of South Kirkby to be vacant, he had gone in order to take the church into his possession and found the canons of St Oswald's in full possession. The canons had subsequently proved their right of possession and he had absolved them from his sentence of excommunication. f21r/p. 37

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta R. Talbot de ecclesia de Sukirkby.

Universis Cristi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris magister R. Talbot officialis de Westrithing' salutem in Domino. Noveritis quod cum accederemus ad ecclesiam de Suthkirkebi ut eam quam credebamus vacare reciperemus in manu nostra invenimus ibi canonicos sancti Osuualdi in plena possessione tam ecclesie quam eorum que ad ecclesiam pertinent memoratam institutos super iure suo tam possessionis quam proprietatis nequid in eorum preiudicium fieret appellantes appellationem etiam alias ab eis interpositam innovantes in quos quia de eorum iure tunc temporis plene nobis constitit sententiam excommunicationis tam per nos quam per decanos nostros promulgavimus de facto quia nobis resistebat. Iam vero qui nobis plene de eorum iure tam in possessione quam in proprietate constat sententiam predictam utpote nimius rite latam sicut nobis. Postea innotuit irritam denuntiamus penitus et inanem. In cuius rei testimonium hoc nobis litteris nostris patentibus significamus. Valet.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V] and record of incumbents. No information is available on R. Talbot. The church of South Kirkby was granted to the priory by Hugh de Laval when he held the honour of Pontefract [c. 1119 x 1129 no. 81]. The incumbents of the church can be traced from c1189 until October 1267 (within the date limits of this charter). The church was in the hands of Simon de Apulia from c1189 [nos. 127-31] until 1214 x1219 when Walter Gray archbishop of York granted a pension of 20*m* to the priory to be paid at the hand of Robert of Cornwall rector [no. 529]. Robert of Cornwall was followed in the same period by Robert of Oxford who was instituted at the presentation of the prior and canons before 1219 [no. 132]. In 2 June 1248 the church was to be appropriated to the priory saving the ordination of the vicarage [see no. 536]. The vicars included Henry of Oxford [no. 132] and Peter of Oxford, presented by Robert of Oxford, who continued as vicar until 23 October 1267 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 3]. Also see Chapter III.

136. Oath by Richard of London that his chaplain, celebrating divine service in his chapel of Hague Hall, will first swear fealty and obedience to the mother church of South Kirkby upon pain of suspension. f 21r/p. 37

[14th century]

Rubric: [none]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ricardus de London' salutem in Domino. Sciatis me tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis iurasse quod capellanus meus qui divina celebrabit in capella mea de Haya priusquam ibidem celebrare incipiat matri ecclesie de Suthkyrkeby prestito ius iurando fidelitatem faciet et obedientiam ita quod de omnibus que dictam capellam contingunt matricem ecclesiam in omnibus conservabit indempnem. Et si contra hoc evenire presumpserit quod absit licebit rectoribus eiusdem matricis ecclesie vinculo suspensionis ab officio ipsum cum capella omni iuris remedio renunciantem innodare quousque eisdem super eo quod aliquid plene satisfecerit. Et in huius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Valet. [f21r]

Note: This charter was copied by other than Scribes A or B [see Chapter V]. There is a chapel within the limits of the parish of South Kirkby mentioned in April 1429 which the vicar of the church of South Kirkby was responsible for providing a chaplain [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 5]. Also see Chapter IV.

137. Grant with warranty by Morand de Thuri to Robert of Lindrick of 16^{1/2} acres of land in Dunsley [South Kirkby], Robert rendering annually to Morand and his heirs 2s. For this Robert gave Morand 20s. f21v/p. 38

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Margin notes: Carta Morandi de Thury de terra de Dunnesleye.

Sciatis presentes et futuri quod ego Morandus de Thuri dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Lindric et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo xvi^{cim} acras terre et dimidiam acram in Dunnesleye in territorio de Southkyrby de perticatis xx. pedum; tenend' de meis et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete, honorifice et integre cum omnibus libertatibus ad predictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ij. solidos pro omni servitio, scilicet xij. ad Pent' et xij. ad festum sancti Martini. Pro hac vero donatione et concessione dedit mihi prefatus Robertus xx. solidos pro recognitione. Et ego Morandus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predicto Roberto et heredibus suis prenommatum tenementum contra omnes homines. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera. [f22r]

Note: Date based on occurrence of Morand de Thuri. Morand de Thuri occurred as a witness to Robert (II) de Lacy c. 1180 x 1193 [EYC III, no. 1513]. Morand de Thuri and his wife Sybil granted this land to the priory identifying their tenant as Robert *medicus* and subsequently a master Robert de Behetlehe *medicus* acknowledged his responsibility for paying 2s to the priory which he previously paid to Morand and Sybil [nos. 716, 717]. This was probably the same Robert. This property was also described as lying in Pontefract but it must refer to the honour of Pontefract rather than the town.

138. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of Peter of Birkin to the nuns of St Mary of Hampole of 10 acres of meadow in Smeathalls. f22r/p. 39

[c.1156 x 1185, probably before 1175]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Smedhale. Carta Ade filii Petri.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Adam filius Petri salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre quod ego Adam pro amore Domini mei Ihesu Cristi et pro salute anime mee et Matildis uxoris mee et patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et benefactorum meorum et omnium illorum qui causa mei in aliquibus delinquerunt, donavi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte

Marie de Hanepol et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus decem acras de prato meo de Smedhala in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1732 dated 1160c. x 1180 citing *Dodsw. ms. 8, f.149v.* The following witnesses are provided: Paulino presbitero de Ledes, Petro fratre eius, Ada fratre eius, Roberto de Gant, Thoma filio Petri, Roberto filio Ade filii Petri, Philippo de Hauterive, Uctredo de Mirefeld, Roberto filio Malgeri de Stivetuna, Iurdano filio Alexandri, Waltero filio Thome, Roberto fratre eius, Petro filio Ade filii Ormi, Thoma fratre Paulini presbiteri, Roberto filio Hugonis de Pikeburna.

Note: Date based on the foundation of St Mary of Hampole and the death of Adam son of Peter of Birkin although it may be before his second marriage in 1175. St Mary of Hampole was initially founded as a house of Benedictine nuns c. 1156 [KH, p. 273]. Adam son of Peter inherited his father's estates c.1143, held 1 knight's fee of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1166 and was dead by 1185 [EYC III, p. 358, no. 1508]. He married twice, first Matilda who was dead by 1175 when he married secondly Matilda daughter of Robert de Cauz [EYC III, p. 358]. It is thus possible that having only mentioned his wife Matilda this grant predates or was time coincident with the death of his first wife. Adam son of Peter was a generous benefactor of monastic houses in Yorkshire [See Burton, *Monastic Order Yorks*, pp. 210-15].

139. Confirmation by John of Birkin of the grant in free, pure and perpetual alms made by his father Adam of Birkin to the nuns of St Mary of Hampole of 10 acres of meadow in Smeathalls. f22r/p. 39
[1185 x 1202]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Birkin de decem acris prati de Smedhale.

Universis Dei fidelibus tam futuris quam presentibus Iohannes filius Ade de Birkin salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus quod ego Iohannes de Birkin pro amore Domini mei Ihesu Cristi et pro salute anime Ade patris mei et Matildis matris mee et pro anima mea et Iohanne uxoris mee et heredum meorum et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie de Hanepol et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus donationem patris mei, scilicet decem acras prati in prato de Smedhale in eodem loco quo pater meus illas decem acras prati predictis sanctimonialibus dedit et assignavit in principio; tenendas et habendas in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego Iohannes et heredes mei has decem acras prati quas prenominata sanctimoniales habent ex dono patris mei mea concessione et confirmatione warrantizabimus illis imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on death of Adam de Birkin and the second marriage of John de Birkin. John de Birkin was the son and heir of Adam de Birkin by his second wife Matilda (daughter and heiress of Robert de Cauz) [EYC III, p. 358]. John was perhaps a minor at his father's death when his mother married Ralph Fitz-Stephen the royal chamberlain in 1185 [EYC III, p. 366]. John de Birkin married first Joan, sister of Roger Arundel mentioned in this charter and secondly after 1202 he married Agnes sister and co-heiress of Hugh de Flamvill [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 6]. This charter must precede his marriage to Agnes. The date of John's majority is not available and the supposition by Farrer that he was a minor in 1185 was tentative at best.

140. Grant and confirmation with warranty by Prioress Joan, of St Mary of Hampole, to the church and the canons of St Oswald of the 10 acres of meadow in Smeathalls [described] which were granted to the nuns by Adam son of Peter [of Birkin]. For this the canons gave the nuns 34^m of silver. f22r/p. 39

[c. 1259 x 1285, probably before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohanne Priorisse de Hanepol de prato de Smedhal'.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohanna priorissa de Hanepol et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus decem acras prati in Smedhale, illas scilicet quas habuimus ex dono Ade filii Petri et iacet iuxta pratum eorundem canonicorum ex parte orientali; tenendas et habendas predictas decem acras prati cum libero

ingressu et egressu et omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis ad ipsum pratum pertinentibus predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Nos vero et successrices nostre totum predictum pratum secundum quod predictum est predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Hoc [ep *dotted for deletion*] expresse quod si canonici antedicti impedimentum seu gravamen in feno predictarum decem acrarum prati falcando, levando vel abducendo a dominis de Byrkin vel a suis sustinuerint dampna et gravamine que ex inde incurrerunt restituemus et restaurabimus eisdem. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione dederunt nobis dicti canonici ad sublevationem status domus nostre triginta et quatuor marcas argenti. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum capituli nostri duximus apponendum. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on Prioress Joan of St Mary Hampole and on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Joan de Crecy occurred as prioress of the house of St Mary Hampole on 26 July 1259 and her successor occurred 3 September 1285 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 567]. By 1267 the number of nuns exceeded the means of the house and it is possible that this conveyance may be connected with the financial concerns facing the convent [KH, p. 273]. The original grant by Adam son of Peter of Birkin [no. 183] was confirmed by his son John [no. 139].

141. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of Peter of Birkin to the canons of 10 acres of meadow in Smeathalls. f22r/p. 39

[c.1143 x 1185, possibly before 1175]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Petri de decem acris pratis in Smedhale.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Adam filius Petri salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre quod ego Adam filius Petri pro amore Domini nostri Ihesu Cristi et salute anime mee et Matildis uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et benefactorum meorum et omnium illorum qui causa mei in aliquibus deliquerunt, donavi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancto Osuualdo de Nostlee et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus decem acras de prato meo de Smechala in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Adam de Birkin. Adam son of Peter inherited his father's estates c. 1143, he held 1 knight's fee of Henry de Lacy in 1166 and was dead by 1185 [EYC III, p. 358, no. 1508]. He married twice, first Matilda who was dead by 1175 when he married secondly Matilda daughter of Robert de Cauz [EYC III, p. 358]. It is thus possible that having only mentioned his wife Matilda this grant predates or is time coincident with the death of his first wife. It is also possible that this grant was in the same era as his gift to the nuns of St Mary Hampole [no. 138].

142. Grant by Adam son of Peter of Birkin, with assent of his son and heir John, of a deer from his park of Birkin annually on the feast day of St Oswald. f22r/p. 39

[c. 1143 x 1185]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Petri.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Ada[m]^b filius Petri de Birkin dedi et concessi et carta mea presenti confirmavi concessione Iohannis filii mei et heredis Deo et sancto Osuualdo et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in commemoratione anime mee et meorum damum unum in parco meo de Birkin in die festo sancti Osuualdi. Hiis, et cetera.

^a ms *Ada*

Note: Date based on Adam de Birkin [see no. 141 for explanation of date]. Adam son of Peter similiarly granted a deer to the monks of St John of Pontefract in 1155 x 1185 [*Ctl. Pontefract* 2, p. 427]. This grant was confirmed by John his son [no. 143].

143. Grant and confirmation by John of Birkin of the grants made by his father [Adam son of Peter of Birkin] of 10 acres of meadow in Smeathalls [described] and the annual gift of a deer from his park on the feast of St Oswald. John grants in free, pure and perpetual alms a bovat land in Havercroft with a toft and croft formerly held by Laisigus. ff22r-v/pp. 39-40

[c. 1185 x 1202]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Birkin de decem acris prati et j. acra terre.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iohannes de Birkinna concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, decem acras de prato meo de Smedhala, scilicet illas decem acras que iacent proxime inter pratum quod datum fuit monialibus de Hanepol et pratum quod datum fuit hospitali sancti Leonardi de Ebor', quas decem acras pater meus eis ante dederat et carta sua confirmaverat. Concessi etiam eis et hac mea carta confirmavi damum unum de parco meo de Birkinna annuatim in die sancti Osuualdi quem pater meus eis ante dederat quem ego capiam et eis mittam. Preterea concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi predictae ecclesie et predictis canonicis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatam terre in Havercroft cum tofto et [f22v] crofto et omnibus aliis pertinentiis in aquis et pascuis et in omnibus aliis communitatibus et asiamentis que ad predictam villam pertinent, illam videlicet bovatam quam Laisigus tenuit inter Liulfum et Gaufridum quas bovatam pater meus eis ante in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedit et carta sua confirmavit. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on John de Birkin [see no. 139 for explanation of date]. By this charter John son of Adam confirmed the three gifts of his father Adam son of Peter to the priory [nos. 141, 142, 146]. John confirmed the original grant of meadow by his father Adam son of Peter [no. 141]. Adam's further grant of a deer from the his park [no. 142] was with the assent of John. This confirmation must follow his father's death as he now describes the park as his own. This charter also describes the nuns of St Mary of Hampole as holding the meadow in Smeathalls which they later conveyed to the Priory [no. 140]. Laisigus is not known.

144. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert (I) of Stapleton of all his meadow called Stapeltona in Smeathalls [boundaries described] with free entrance and exit for wagons, livestock and hay-making. f22v/p. 40

[c. 1155 x 1202]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Stapeltona de toto prato suo in Smedhale.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus de Stapeltona eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum pratum meum in Smedhale sine aliquo retenemento, illud scilicet quod vocatur pratum de Stapeltona sicut iacet in longitudine et latitudine inter pratum quod dicitur Arnaldhalfaker et pratum de Suttona; tenendum et habendum dictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam adeo scilicet puram, liberam, et quietam ut aliqua elemosina aliquo tempore purius, liberius et quietius dari, solet aut possideri. Concessi etiam eisdem canonicis liberum introitum et exitum et omnem libertatem quam ego vel aliquis antecessorum meorum in dicto prato cum introitu suo et exitu unquam habuerimus, ita scilicet ut liceat eis sive hominibus eorum cum quadrigis et bigis,

equis et bobus quotquot voluerint ad omne comodum suum de dicto prato faciendum et ad fenum suum falcandum, reparandum et curandum pro voluntate [up dotted for deletion] sua in dictum pratum ingredi sine impedimento alicui in gravamine. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei sepedictum pratum sicut predictum est contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes prefatis canonicis warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis imperpetuum presenti scripto sigillum meum duxi apponendam. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on Robert (I) of Stapleton. Robert (I) of Stapleton was the heir of William of Stapleton who died before 1155 [EYC III, p. 293]. Robert (I) held two knight's fees of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1166 and he died before 1202 [EYC III, no. 1508, p. 293]. Robert (I) married Claricia daughter of Adam de Reinville, a family which also provided a number of gifts to the Priory. Robert (I) also granted pasture in Saddleworth [no. 145].

145. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert (I) of Stapleton of pasture for 40 oxen or cows in his pasture [boundaries described] in Saddleworth with free entry and exit for the canons' use every year from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross until Martinmas. f22v/p. 40
[c. 1155 x 1202]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Stapeltona de pastura de Saldewrthe.

Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Stapeltona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pastura quadraginta bobus vel vaccis vel utrisque pro voluntate eorum mittendis, mutandis, pascendis, et alendis in pastura mea de Sadelwrth' que iacet inter tales divisas: videlicet de Cnothill' sicut via se extendit usque ad Stonegge et de Stonegge usque ad Stablicloch de Diggel et de Stablicloch usque ad Brodeston et de Brodeston usque ad Whytebroch in Havekeferd et de Wytebroch in Havekeferd usque ad Cumbroch et de Cumbroch usque ad usque ad [sic] aquam de Tome et de aqua de Tome in ascendendo versus magnum Cnothill'; tenend' et habend' predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius dari potest vel teneri utendam quolibet anno a die Inventionis sancte Crucis usque ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei predictam pasturam cum libero introitu et exitu predictis canonicis contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on Robert (I) of Stapleton [see no. 144 for explanation]. The pasture in Saddleworth described in this charter matches a pasture described in a larger grant by Robert (II) of Stapleton, grandson of this grantor [no. 478]. It is also possible that this charter was the gift of Robert (II) which would alter the date to c.1220 x 1264 [see notes for no. 478 for further details of Robert (II)].

146. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of Peter of Birkin of a bovate of land with a toft and croft in Havercroft and a bovate of land formerly held by Laisigus. f22v/p. 40
[c. 1143 x 1185]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Petri de una bovata terre in Havercroft'.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri qui has literas viderint vel audierint quod ego Adam filius Petri dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et parentum meorum et antecessorum meorum et omnium illorum qui pro me vel per me peccaverint unam bovatom terre in Havercroft cum tofto et crofto et omnibus aliis pertinentiis

in aquis et pascuis et in omnibus aliis communitatibus et asiamentis que ad predictam villam pertinent illam scilicet bovatom quam Laisigus tenuit inter Liulfum et Gaufridum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Hiis, et cetera. [f23r]

Note: Date based on Adam son of Peter of Birkin, see no. 141 for explanation of dating. Adam granted 10 acres of meadow and a deer annually from his park [nos. 141, 142]. His son John confirmed all these gifts [no. 143].

147. Acknowledgement by John de Chisenhale, vicar of Winwick, diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, of his debt of 316*l* to the prior, to be repaid in three payments of 105*l* 6*s* 8*d*, the first payment on the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the next on Easter and the final at Michaelmas. f23r/p. 41

Not[tingham], 13 October [1343]

Margin note: Recognitio I. de Chysnhale.

Iohannes de Chisnhale vicarius ecclesie de Wynquyk Coventr' et Lichef' diocesis recognovit se debere priori de sancto Oswaldo de Nostell' trescentas et sexdecim libras. Unde solvet ei in festo purificationis beate Marie Virginis proximo futuro centum et quinque libras sex solidos et octo denarios; et in festo Pasche proximo sequenti centum et quinque libras sex solidos et octo denarios; et in festo sancti Michaelis proximo sequenti centum et quinque libras sex solidos et octo denarios. Et nisi fecerit concedere quod predicta pecunia levetur de terris et catallis ac bonis ecclesiasticis suis in dicta diocesi et alibi. Teste Rege apud Not' xiiij die Octobris. [f23v]

Note: Date based on mandate from the Official of the court of Canterbury concerning John de Chisenhale. Stephen count Mortain granted the chapel of St Oswald of [Winwick in] Makerfield, Lancaster, before January 1122 [B004]. As early as 1131x3 the priory received a pension of 50*s*. with an equal pension to the Chapter of Lichfield [also see nos. 35, 856] [EEA 14, p. xl]. The church was appropriated to Nostell Priory in 1231 and the vicar of the church was to pay 15 marks of silver (increased to 24 marks of silver in 1247) equally to both the prior of St Oswald's and the chapter of Lichfield. John de Chisenhale, priest, was admitted vicar of Winwick church by the Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield on 10 May 1325, instead of the candidate of the Prior of St Oswald who was considered unfit [Mag. Reg. Alb., nos. 467-473; Reg. Stretton, p. 128]. On 29 March 1343, a mandate from an official of the court of Canterbury notified the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield that John de Chisenhale had not paid the chapter of Lichfield their annual pension of 24 marks for the years between 1332 and 1342 inclusive and was thus to pay the chapter 264 marks, plus 100 marks cost, less a penny, on pain of ecclesiastical punishment [Reg. Stretton, pp. 105-106]. It is possible that Chisenhale also neglected to pay the Prior of St Oswald's during that period and this charter represents his acknowledgement of past money owed, or this charter may represent Chisenhale's original obligation to pay the annual pension at the amount fixed in 1247. John de Chisenhale was dead before 25 January 1357 [Petitions to Pope 1342-1419, p. 293]. Copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

148. Confirmation by William (III) de Wennerville of his land between Colier-sty and the bridge [in Hemsworth] on the boundary between his land and the convent, namely the land which his grandfather William (II) had granted in pure and perpetual alms and his father Adam (I) confirmed. For these gifts William (III) will be received by the canons if he chooses and is to be buried at St. Oswald. f23v/p. 42

[mid-12th century, after 1166]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Hymelesuurth. Carta de Hymelesuurth.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Wennervilla reddidi meipsum Deo et sancto Osuualdo de Nostle et canonicis eiusdem loci in capitulo suo per tuppum capitis mei, ita ut si forte inspirante gratia divina habitum religionis suscipere voluero ibi inter canonicos suscipiam et non alibi, nisi concedente priore et conventu eiusdem loci. Et ubicumque contigeret me mori, in Anglia vel in transmarinis partibus, apud predictum sanctum Osuualdum sepulturam eligo. Preterea pro Dei amore et salute anime mee et omnium

antecessorum et heredum meorum concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et eiusdem loci canonicis totam terram cum pertinentiis que est inter Colierstih et pontem qui est in divisione terre sancti Osuualdi et nostre, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, quam scilicet terram cum pertinentiis Willelmus de Winervilla avus meus eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedit et Adam de Wennervilla pater meus eis concessit et carta sua confirmavit. Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canonicis prenominatam terram cum pertinentiis ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1591 dated 1175 x 1190.

Note: Dates based on the confirmation by Adam (I) de Wennerville and William (III) de Wennerville. The original grant by William (II) de Wennerville does not survive however a confirmation by Adam (II) son of William (II) to Roger de Pont L' Évêque archbishop of York establishes the time limit of mid to late 12th century [no. 149]. William (III) was the son of Adam (I) and is thought to have been born c. 1155 [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 101n] and his father was still living in 1166 [EYC III, no. 1508]. His son Adam (II) granted an annual allowance of 2s to the priory [nos. 125, 150, 151].

149. Notification by Adam (I) de Wennerville and his wife Adeliza to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York and the chapter of York [Minster] of their grant of all the land between Colier-sty and the bridge [in Hemsworth], namely the land which is the boundary between their land and that of the canons and which his father William (II) had granted. f23v/p. 42

[10 October 1154 x 26 November 1181]

Rubric: Carta Ade de Wenneruilla de terra inter Coliersti et pontem.

Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo et omnibus successoribus suis totique capitulo sancti Petri Ebor' omnibusque sancte ecclesie filiis et heredibus suis Adam de Wennervilla et uxor eius Adeliz salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus nos concessisse et dedisse totam terram que est inter Colierstih et pontem que [sic] est in divisione sancti Osuualdi terre et nostre: quam terram pater meus Willelmus antea concesserat Deo et sancto Osuualdo pro salute anime sue et omnium parentum suorum. Huius rei testes sunt et cetera.

Printed EYC III, no. 1590 dated 1154 x c. 1170; Dodworth ms 138, f.15v.

Note: Date based on the rule of Roger de Pont L' Évêque archbishop of York. The original charter of William (II) does not survive in the cartulary. Adam (I) held a knight's fee of Henry de Lacy in 1166 [EYC III, no. 1508]. He was married to Adeliz and they had two sons, the eldest and heir William (III) was born c. 1153 [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 101n]. This charter was confirmed by William (III) de Wennerville [no. 148].

150. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Adam (II) de Wennerville, at the petition of his wife Emma, of an annual allowance of 2s to the canons to be rendered on the Sunday after Martinmas from his chamber, until he or his heirs assign the rent to certain land. After the death of Emma this allowance will be paid on the day of her anniversary. f23v/p. 42

[first half 13th century, before 1242]

Rubric: Wenervilla. Carta Ade de Weneruilla de redditu duorum sol[idorum].

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam de Wenneruilla salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute anime mee et Emme uxoris mee et omnium parentum nostrorum et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, ad petitionem eiusdem Emme uxoris mee, dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et canonicis ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl', ad pictanciam eorum, redditum duorum solidorum proxima die Dominica post festum sancti Martini in yeme de camera mea annuatim percipiendorum, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam, donec ego vel heredes mei eundem redditum eis in certo loco assignaverimus; ita quod post obitum eiusdem Emme persolvatur idem redditus annuatim die

aniversarii [*sic*] eiusdem E. imperpetuum. Ego autem Adam et heredes mei warrantizabimus hanc meam et Emme uxoris mee elemosinam predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Adam (II) de Wennerville. See notes no. 125 for dates. The disbursement of this allowance was altered to the feast of St Agatha (5 February) indicating the death of Emma [no. 125]. Note that no. 151 which follows is a duplicate of no. 125.

151. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam (II) de Wennerville lord of Hemsworth of the annual allowance of 2s to be paid to the canons yearly on the eve of the feast of St Agatha the Virgin by the hand of Jordan de Wennerville and his heirs. The allowance shall be taken from the toft and meadow at the spring of Hemsworth which Jordan formerly held. f23v/p. 42

[first half 13th century, before 1242]

Rubric: Carta Ade de Wenneruilla de redditu ij^{onum} solidorum.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam de Wennervilla dominus de Hymeleswrð' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et Emme uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam ad eorum pictanciam, duos solidos sterlingorum annuatim percipiendos in vigilia sancte Agathe virginis apud sanctum Osualdum, per manum Iordani de Wennervilla et heredum suorum, de tofto et prato que Iordanus ad fontem in Hymmelewrth' villa aliquando tenuit; in quibus tofto et prato predictum [redditum]^a duorum solidorum assignavi, salvis mihi et heredibus meis omnibus aliis serviciis et proventibus de predictis tofto et prato provenientius. Ego vero prefatus Adam de Wennervilla et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictos duos solidos annuos predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines. Et in huius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

^ams omitted

Printed: EYC III, no. 1593 dated c. 1190 x 1220.

Note: This charter is a duplicate of no. 125 and chronologically precedes no. 150. See the note of no. 125 for dating.

152. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Adam (IV) de Wennerville and the canons whereby Adam grants that the priory shall be able to use the roads to their manors of South Kirkby and Sherbarrow [by a route described] for driving animals, cattle and carriages. ff23v-24r/p. 42-43

Hemsworth, 27 March 1309

Pateat universis per presentes cum discordia mota esset inter ..priorem et conventum de sancto Oswaldo ex parte una et dominum Adam de Wannervyle militem ex altera super viis predictis priori et conventui et a prioratu suo de sancto Oswaldo predicto usque ad maneria sua se Southkirkeby et Scherbarwe habitis et habendis pro se carisiagiis et chaciis suis in omnibus pro voluntate sua quod predicta discordia ad instantiam amicorum queritus in hunc modum: videlicet quod dictus dominus Adam concessit pro se et heredibus suis prefatis ..priori et conventui.. et eorum successoribus quod ipsi habeant viam et chaciam suam ad omnimoda animalia averia et cariagia sua a prioratu predicto usque ad predicta maneria sua et de ipsis maneriis usque ad dictum prioratum vel alibi et ubicumque voluerint per viam que ducit usque Kynnesley ulterius moram que dicitur Aysbriggemor usque le Schayebrigge et sic per viam que ducit per medium Himelesworth' usque Southkirkeby. Concessit etiam idem dominus Adam pro se et heredibus suis prefatis priori et conventui ei eorum [f24r] successoribus viam pro se cariagiis et chaciis suis ad omnimoda animalia averia et cariagia sua a

prioratu sua predicto usque Suthkirkeby per medium Kynnesley ultra moram que dicitur Ovenharmor et inde usque Scholaybirles per viam extendentem se inter Nebberode et le Orpittes et inter predictum et Nebberode et le Dedemanoke et inter predictam Dedemanok' et Ricardrode et de dicta Ricardrode usque Sissotecrosse, que quidam via ducit usque Scholay et le Wagourhouses; habend' et tenend' predictis ..priori et conventui et eorum successoribus libere et pacifice sine impedimento dicti domini Ade vel heredum suorum in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium tam dicti ..prior et conventus quam predictus Dominus Adam huic scripto cyrograffato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerint. Datum apud Hymelesworth' vj^{to} kalendas Aprilis anno domini m^o ccc^o nono. [f24v]

Note: This charter was added by other than Scribes A or B [see Chapter V]. Adam (IV) son of Adam de Wennerville occurs in 1293 holding the land of Hemsforth which his father Adam (III) had held in 1272 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 242].

153. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam son of Robert of Wrangbrook, with the assent of his wife Luciana, of his part of the land in Wrangbrook [boundaries described] with all communal rights and easements including entrance and exit. f24v/p. 44

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Wrangbroc. Carta Ade filii Roberti de quadam parte terre in Wrangbroc.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam de Wrangbroc filius Roberti de Wrangbroc salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me divini amoris intuitu assensu et voluntate Luciane uxoris mee pro salute animarum nostrarum et patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum heredum et successorum meorum concessisse, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam quandam partem terre mee in Wrangbroc ex orientali parte capelle de Wrangbroc cum omnibus communis et asiamentis eiusdem ville, intra villam et extra, iacentem ex australi parte terre Hugonis Trigotim propinquiore extendentem se ab atrio iam dicte capelle predictorum canonicorum usque in regiam stratam versus orientem, habentem in latitudine quatuor perticatas mensuratas per perticam decem et novem pedum, cum libero introitu et exitu ad eandem terram liberam solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione. Et ego Adam et heredes mei warrantizabimus, manutenebimus et defendemus totam hanc predictam elemosinam secundum quod prescriptum est predictis ecclesie et canonicis ubique et in omnibus et contra omnes homines. Et ut hec omnia predicta rata habeantur et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on Robert of Wrangbrook and on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Robert of Wrangbrook, probably father of this Adam, granted land in Wrangbrook to the monks of Monk Bretton in 1190 x 1220 [*EYC III*, no. 1750]. If this was Adam son of Robert it would suggest this charter to have a slightly later dating than that of his father's grant, limited to before 1264 by the copy made by Scribe A.

154. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam Iubbe of Wrangbrook of a selion of land called Stripe in Wrangbrook [boundaries described]. f24v/p. 44

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade Iubbe de selione terre que vocatur Stripe.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam Iubbe de Wrangebroc salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam silionem terre que vocatur Stripe prout iacet in longitudine et latitudine iuxta novam grangiam eorundem canonicorum ex parte boreali et abuttat super regiam stratam cum pertinentiis suis in Wrangebroc; tenendam et habendam predictis canonicis et pro voluntate ipsorum haya, muro vel fossato una cum terra in qua predicta grangia sita est includendam in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Adam et heredes mei vel assignati predictam silionem secundum quod predictum est predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The selion of land described here is identical to that described in the grants by Agnes daughter of Sybil of Norton and Henry Knych of Wrangbrook [nos. 155, 156]. If this was the same selion of land the land may have been jointly held by the three individuals. There is no information regarding any of these grantors and the property does not appear again.

155. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Agnes daughter of Sybil of Norton of a selion of land called Stripe in Wrangbrook [boundaries described]. f24v/p. 44
[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Agnet[is] filie Sibille de una silione terre.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Agnes filia Sibille de Nortona salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam silionem terre que vocatur Stripe prout iacet in longitudine et latitudine iuxta novam grangiam eorundem canonicorum ex parte boreali et abuttat super regiam stratam cum pertinentiis suis in Wrangbroc; tenendam et habendam predictis canonicis et inde comodum suum prout melius sibi viderint expedite faciendam in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Agnes et heredes mei vel assignati predictam silionem secundum quod predictum est predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui.

Note: See comments no. 154 for dating, difficulty in identification of grantor and endowment.

156. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry Knych of Wrangbrook of a selion of land called Stripe in Wrangbrook [boundaries described]. f24v/p. 44
[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Knych de una silione terre.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus Knych de Wragbroc^a salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam silionem que vocatur Stripe prout iacet in longitudine et latitudine iuxta novam grangiam eorundem canonicorum ex parte boreali et abuttat super regiam stratam cum pertinentiis suis in Wrangbroc; tenendam et habendam predictis canonicis et pro voluntate ipsorum haya muro vel fossato una cum terra in qua predicta grangia sita est includendam in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Henricus et heredes mei vel assignati predictam silionem secundum quod predictum

est predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

* sic for *Wrangbroc*.

Note: See comments no. 154 for dating, difficulty in identification of grantor and endowment.

157. Incomplete charter. Quitclaim and surrender by Thomas son of Thomas son of Robert of Barkston of all right and claim to the land in Wrangbrook which he held of the canons including the homage and service of Roger son of Adam son of Livia who had held the land of Thomas. f24v/p. 44
[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Thome filii Th[ome] de Barkeston' de terra quam tenuit in Wrangbroc. Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Thomas filius Thome filii Roberti de Barkest' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me sursum reddidisse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostl' totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliqua ratione habere aliquo tempore potero in terra quam tenui de eis in villa de Wrangbroc una cum homagio et servitio Rogeri filii Ade filii Livie qui ipsam terram de me tenuit. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum vel aliquis* ex parte nostra aliquid iuris vel clamii in dicta terra vel euis pertinentiis sine homagio prefato ac servitio aliquo tempore poterimus vendicare et si contingat quod aliqua carta penes me vel heredes meos sive penes aliquem [the remainder of the charter is missing as the next three folios, pp. 45-50, are missing]. [f25r]

* ms at this point repeats *heredum meorum aliquis* and dotted only *heredum meorum* for deletion.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Nothing is known of Thomas of Barkston. His grandfather Robert of Barkston may be the same who gave Nostell Priory his man Richard [no. 422]. A later Thomas of Barkston occurs in 1284-85 holding a fourth part of one knight's fee of the Archbishop of York in Barkston and was dead by 1298-99 [*Kirkby Inquest*, p. 48, 48n]. This charter was copied by Scribe A thus limiting the date to before 1264 which would suggest that Thomas son of Thomas son of Robert of this charter was an ancestor of Thomas of Barkston who held of the Archbishop in 1284-85.

Note to nos. 158-61. Ralph Paynel, a domesday tenant, married twice. His children by his first wife held in chief of the king in Drax and in Normandy; the eldest son of this first marriage was William (I) Paynel. The Paynel family of Drax and Normandy were not benefactors of Nostell Priory. The children of Ralph Paynel by his second wife, Matilda daughter and heir of Richard de Surdeval, inherited from their mother property in Hooton Pagnell. The Paynel family which occurs below and throughout the Cartulary descend from Ralph Paynel and his second wife Matilda. They are known as the Paynels of Hooton Pagnell and as they are the only Paynel family who were benefactors, there is no need to append 'of Hooton Pagnell'. It should be noted that some of the given names of the two Paynel families are the same (e.g. William) but all Paynel's in this Cartulary are from the Paynels of Hooton Pagnell [See *EYC VI*, Chapter 1]. Ralph Paynel's oldest son Alexander was the senior benefactor of these Paynels to Nostell Priory.

158. Grant in perpetual fee and alms by William Paynel of a carucate of land called Haw [Hills, Great] Houghton, rendering annually to William 5s. He also grants all the land in [Great] Houghton and confirms all the gifts [itemised] which his men made before or after his father's death. f25r/p. 51
[c.1153 x Michaelmas 1202]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Haltona. Carta Willelmi Painel. Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Willelmus Painel salutem. Notum sit carit[at]i vestre quod ego Willelmus Painel, pro me et heredibus meis et pro anima mea et pro anima uxoris mee et animabus parentum meorum, dedi et concessi Deo et sancte Marie et sancto Osualdo de Nostlath et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam carucatam terre in Haltona que vocatur Hou, perpetuo tenendam in feudum et elemosinam, liberam et

quietam ab omni servitio seculari, excepto quod prefati canonici dabunt mihi singulis annis quinque solidos. Confirmo etiam eis et concedo communitatem tocius ville Haltone in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis et in aquis et in omnibus aliis rebus eidem ville pertinentibus. Confirmo etiam eisdem canonicis donationes quas eis dederunt homines mei, sive ante mortem patris mei sive post mortem ipsius: de dono Edwini patris Sueni de Haltona et eiusdem Sweni filii eius triginta acras terre que pertinent et adiacent ad Brichaga, et ex alia parte terram quam tenuit Dolfinus filius Leuenadi sicut ipse Dolfinus eam tenuit in bosco et plano, quam predictus Swenus dedit ipsis canonicis; et preter hoc duodecim acras terre cum aliis terris quas ipse dedit eis in bosco et plano, concessu Ricardi filii sui et Iordani Painel et Agnetis uxoris eius; de dono Iordani Painel vj acras terre quas dedit pro anima uxoris sue, concessu Henrici de Verniusl heredis predictae Agnetis; de dono Radulfi de Dimescho clv^{que} acras terre et terram Alani triginta acras in bosco et plano, et lxxvj acras quas Iordanus de Laceio concessu Rad[ulfi] de Dimescho eis dedit; de dono Willelmi de Insula et Edeline uxoris eius quatuor acras terre ad Gildehuses, et preter hoc sex acras quas idem Willelmus de Insula eis dedit pro anima uxoris sue Edeline super Hou iuxta partes quas Iordanus Painel dedit eisdem canonicis, et quantum terre predictus Willelmus habet in Nordcroft; de dono Hugonis de Baravilla duas bovatas terre in Bileham sicut ipse Hugo eis dedit. Has omnes donationes quas homines mei eis dederunt ante mortem patris mei vel postea ego prescripto confirmo, cum omnibus aisiamentis in bosco et plano et pastura et ceteris libertatibus que a prefatis hominibus meis eis date vel concesse sunt. Huius concessionis testes sunt Swenus clericus de Wad et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 117 dated post c.1153.

Note: Date based on William son of Alexander Paynel. William was the eldest son of Alexander Paynel (son of Ralph Paynel) and Agnes Fossard. He had inherited his father's estates by 1153 [EYC VI, p. 41] and was dead by Michaelmas 1202 [EYC VI, p. 43]. This charter was probably issued shortly after his inheritance. The carucate in Haw Hill was initially granted by Alexander Paynel father of William Paynel and was confirmed by King Henry II c. February 1155 [no. 161, B007]. In 1166 William Paynel held 16 knight's fees in chief fee of the king and this charter confirms gifts of men of his fee: Ralph of Thurnscoe [no. 190] and Hugh de Bareville [no. 64] jointly hold a knight's fee in the old enfeoffment; his brother Jordan (II) Paynel [no. 185] held one knight's fee of the old and a half a knight's fee of the new enfeoffment [EYC VI, no. 87]; and the grant of a sub-tenant Jordan de Lacy [no. 183] with the consent of Ralph of Thurnscoe [no. 190]. William also confirmed the gifts of the daughters and co-heiresses of Swein son of Edwin: Agnes and her first husband Henry (I) Vernoil [no. 165] and Edeline and her husband William de Lisle [nos. 162-65]. Some of the gifts he confirmed here do not survive in the cartulary: Edwin father of Swein [although this may be conflated with the gift of Swein], the grant of Ralph of Dimescho and Alan, and land which Jordan Paynel gave which William held in Nordcroft.

159. Notification by William Paynel to Roger [de Pont L' Evêque] archbishop of York and to the chapter of York [Minster] of William's grant in free, pure and perpetual alms of the church of Hooton [Pagnell]. f25r/p. 51

[10 October 1154 x 26 November 1181]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi Painel de ecclesia de Hotona.

Rogero Dei gratia archiepiscopo Ebor' totique capitulo sancti Petri Ebor' et omnibus heredibus suis et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam clericis quam laicis Willelmus Painellus salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse et presentis scripti attestacione confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima regis Henrici et omnium heredum suorum et pro anima patris et matris mee et mea et omnium heredum et parentum meorum, ecclesiam de Hotona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare mando omnibus heredibus meis et amicis ut hanc

meam elemosinam manuteneant et predictis canonicis super hac possessione nullam faciant perturbationem vel vexationem, ne odium Dei incurrant et maledictionem qualem eis dare possum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 132 dated 1154-c.1161.

Note: Date based on consecration and death of Roger de Pont L' Evêque archbishop of York. This gift is problematic as Ralph Paynel, grandfather of the William mentioned here, granted this church to Holy Trinity Priory, York, when he refounded and renewed the endowments in 1089 [KII, p. 82]. That gift was confirmed by King Henry I and by Alexander Paynel, father of this grantor William [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 142]. A further complication to this gift is that William Paynel granted this same church to Archbishop Roger as part of the foundation of the chapel of St Mary and the Holy Angels in York Minster by 1177 x 1181, although Holy Trinity Priory may have retained an interest in the church [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 143; *EEA* 20, no. 129]. Finally, this grant does not appear in any subsequent royal confirmations nor in the confirmation that William Paynel himself issues [no. 158]. It is possible that for a period of time Nostell Priory may have had possession of this church, but it was a short-lived possession [see Thompson, 'Chapel St Mary & Holy Angels'].

160. Confirmation by Alexander Paynel and his wife Agnes of the grant made by Swein [son of Edwin] of Houghton of all the land in [Great] Houghton. f25r/p. 51

[c.1147 x c.1153]

Rubric: Carta Alexandri Painel.

Alexandr^a Painel et uxor eius Agnes omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus et omnibus successoribus et amicis salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre nos concessisse et presentis cartule scripto confirmasse totam terram quam Swenus de Haltona, pro anima sua et uxoris sue Agnetis et pro anima patris sui Eaduini et filii sui Ricardi; liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus concessit et donavit in Haltona. Huius rei testes sunt et cetera.

^a ms *Alexandri* although i is expunged.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 115 dated 1147-53.

Note: Date based on Alexander Paynel. Alexander was the heir of his brother Jordan (I) sometime after 1147; Alexander was dead by c. 1153 [EYC VI, p. 39]. Their fee in Hooton Pagnell was inherited from their mother Matilda daughter of Richard de Surdeval [EYC VI, pp. 39-40]. This confirmation may have been issued shortly after his inheritance as the grant he confirmed was made considerably earlier. The grant by Swein son of Edwin to Nostell Priory does not survive in the cartulary however his gift of a bovate of land in Great Houghton was confirmed by King Henry I by January 1122 [B004]. Richard, son of Swein and Agnes mentioned here did not survive his father. From this document we can surmise that the marriage between Jordan (II), a younger son of Alexander and Agnes, and Agnes daughter and co-heiress of Swein son of Edwin has not yet occurred [EYC VI, p. 220].

161. Grant in perpetual fee and alms by Alexander Paynel of a carucate of land called Haw [Hill] in [Great] Houghton rendering annually to Alexander 5s. Alexander also confirms the common of Houghton and the grants [not specified] made by Swein son of Edwin, Jordan (II) Paynel and Ralph of Thurnscoe. f25r/p. 51

[c.1147 x c.1153]

Rubric: Carta Alexandri Painel.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Alexandr^a Painel salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre quod ego, pro me et pro heredibus meis, pro anima mea et pro anima uxoris mee et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum, concessi Deo et beate Marie et sancto Osuualdo de Nosthle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam carucatam terre que vocatur Hou in Haltona, perpetuo tenendam in feodum et elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio excepto quod singulis annis dabunt mihi prefati canonicis v. solidos. Concedo etiam eis communitatem tocus ville Haltone, scilicet in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis et in aquis, et in omnibus eiusdem ville pertinentibus. Concedo etiam et confirmo donationem terre

quam dedit Swenus filius Edwini, et donationem Iordani^b Painelli, et donationem Radulfi de Thirnesco. Huius rei testes sunt et cetera.

^a ms *Alexandri* although i is expunged.

^b ms *Iordanis*

Printed: *EYC VI*, no. 116 dated 1147-53.

Note: Date based on Alexander Paynel. See no. 160 for dating. This grant by Alexander was the earliest grant to Nostell Priory by the Paynels of Hooton Pagnell and occurred first in the confirmation of King Henry II in February 1155 [B007]. Swein son of Edwin had granted a bovate of land in Great Houghton before 1122 [confirmed no. 160, B004]. His son Jordan (II) Paynel granted the land of Bersicroft [no. 185]. Ralph of Thurnscoe granted all the lands the canons held of him in Thurnscoe [no. 190]. The gifts of Alexander Paynel, Jordan (II) Paynel and Ralph of Thurnscoe were confirmed by King Henry II c. February 1155 [B007]; all, except the gift of Ralph of Thurnscoe, were confirmed with others grants by William son of Alexander Paynel [no. 158].

162. Confirmation by William de Lisle and his wife Edelina all the grants previously made by Swein son of Edwin of Houghton of all the lands in [Great] Houghton, and all the lands the canons held on the day William married Edelina. Together they grant in perpetual alms 5 acres of land at Gildhuses [Thurnscoe]. For this gift William was granted fraternity with the canons and the canons will receive him should he wish to enter their house. ff25r-v/pp. 51-52

[mid 12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Insula.

Uuillelmus de Insula et Odelina uxor eius omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem in Domino. Noverit dilectio vestra nos concessisse et presentis carte scripto confirmasse omnes terras apud Haltona quas Swenus filius Edwini dedit et concessit Deo et sancto Osualdo de Nostleth et canonicis eiusdem loci, et omnes terras quas habuerunt die quo ego Willelmus desponsavi Odelinam uxorem meam. Insuper [f25v] dedimus v. acras terre in perpetuum^a elemosinam ad Gildehuses. Preter hec concessimus eisdem canonicis et hominibus eorum communitatem predicte ville in bosco, in plano, in pascuis, ad proprios usus eorum sine vastatione, sine datione vel venditione. Pro hac concessione concesserunt michi canonici fraternitatem et quando vitam meam mutare voluero cum talibus catallis quas tunc habuero et dare voluero recipiar in canonicum. Huius rei testes sunt Petrus decanus, et cetera.

^a ms *imperpetuam*

Printed: *EYC VI*, no. 121 dated middle 12th century.

Note: Date based on Swein son of Edwin. Swein son of Edwin was living as late as 1153 and it is possible, based on the phrasing of this document and no. 158, that Edeline his daughter and co-heiress had not married William de Lisle before her father's death [*EYC VI*, p. 220]. Further evidence is that William de Lisle does not appear in the knight's fee of William Paynel in 1166 and it has been suggested that Jordan (II) Paynel, his brother-in-law, held the knight's fee owed for both co-heiresses: his wife Agnes and William de Lisle's wife Edeline, which could have been the situation existing when William and Edeline married [*EYC VI*, p. 221]. This confirmation may have occurred early in their marriage. William de Lisle occurs as late as 1185 x 1202 and may have spent his last days in the priory where he had been received as a canon [no. 987]. This grant was confirmed by William Paynel [no. 158].

163. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by William de Lisle of Houghton to take as much from his turbarry of Holm at [Great] Houghton as the canons need for burning in the priory. The canons may dry the turves at William's land in Cornholm [Great Houghton]. f25v/p. 52

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Insula.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Insula de Haltona dedi et concessi et hac mea carta [mea dotted for deletion] confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam,

quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, ad capiend[um] de turbaria mea de Haltona, scilicet de Holm, ubi maius asiamentum fuerit ipsis canonicis, quantum opus habebunt semper ad ardend[um] in domo sua sancti Osuualdi, salvis necessariis michi et meis ad capiendum de eadem turbaria. Concedo etiam eisdem canonicis ut trahant turbas suas ad siccand[um] et faciendum super culturam meam de Cornholm vel alibi per totam terram meam sine detrimento segetum et feni. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 122 dated middle 12th century.

Note: Date based on William de Lisle [see no. 162]. This land came to William de Lisle with his marriage to Edeline daughter and co-heiress of Swein son of Edwin.

164. Quitclaim by William de Lisle of all claim to the annual rent of 6d which the canons used to pay to William de Lisle and which William Paynel his lord had given to William de Lisle. This land rent was in addition to the 5s which the canons used to give to William Paynel. f25v/p. 52

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Insula.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis literas istas visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Insula salutem. Sciatis me pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et heredum meorum et omnium parentum et successorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, concessisse et condonasse et quietos clamasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis eiusdem loci annuos sex denarios quos predicti canonici solebant mihi annuatim reddere ad festum sancti Martini, qui scilicet sex denarii supererant de annuis quinque solidis quos dominus meus, scilicet Willelmus Painel, mihi dedit et quos predicti canonici solebant prius reddere domino Willelmo Painel. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 123 dated middle 12th century.

Note: Date based on William de Lisle [see no. 162]. It is not clear to what the 6d rent pertained. The 5s land rent was for Haw Hills [Great Houghton] which Alexander Paynel granted to the priory and which William Paynel had confirmed [nos. 158, 160]. William de Lisle may have come to this rent by his brother-in-law Jordan (II) Paynel as both of them held of William Paynel a knight's fee [see note no. 162]. This gift was confirmed by William de Lisle's son Adam (1) [no. 168].

165. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry (I) de Vernoil and his wife Agnes daughter of Swein son of Edwin of Houghton of [the land] Bersicroft [Thurnscoe] and Henry confirms the grant made by Swein son of Edwin of all gifts, lands and liberties [not specified] pertaining to [Great] Houghton. f25v/p. 52

[c.1153]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Wer[*letter expunged*]ui[*letter expunged*]l [*letters expunged*].

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris et omnibus heredibus suis Henricus de Ver nul [*sic*] et Agnes uxor sua filia Sweni filii Edwini de Haltona salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis quod ego Henricus de Wenneruil [*sic*] et Agnes uxor mea concessimus et presenti carta confirmavimus Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Bersicroft cum pertinentiis et omnes donationes et terras in bosco et in plano et in omnibus libertatibus que pertinent ad villam de Halctona [*sic*] quas Swenus filius Edwini eis dedit et quas predicti canonici tenent; et totam plenariam communam in bosco et plano et in pratis et in pascuis et in aquis et in viis et in semitis in eadem predicta villa. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 119 dated *ante* 1153.

Note: Date based on Agnes and Swein son of Edwin. Swein son of Edwin granted a bovate of land in Thurnscoe before January 1122 and he was still living in 1153 when Henry (I) de Vernoil died [nos. 158, 162, B004]. Agnes married first Henry (I) de Vernoil and after 1153 she married secondly Jordan (II) Paynel son of Alexander Paynel

[Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 97]. This confirmation was probably shortly after the death of Swein and shortly before the death of Henry (I) Vernoil. The heir of Henry (I) and Agnes was their son Henry (II) [no. 166]. This is the earliest instance when the original gift by Swein son of Edwin of a bovate in Great Houghton was described as 'Bersicroft' and it was mentioned as such in future charters by the family, it was not termed 'Bersicroft' in the royal confirmations.

166. Confirmation by Henry (II) de Vernoil son of Henry (I) de Vernoil of [the land] Bersicroft [Thurnscoe] and the gifts and lands in Great Houghton [itemised] in his fee which others had given in pure and perpetual alms, namely: Swein son of Edwin and Richard his son, Jordan (II) Paynel and his wife Agnes mother of Henry (II) de Vernoil. f25v/p. 52

[c. 1153]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Ve[*letters expunged*]ernil [*letters expunged*].

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris et omnibus heredibus suis Henricus de Vernuil filius Henrici de Vernuil salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis quo ego Henricus de Vernuil filius Henrici de Vernuil dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam Bersicroft cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et donationes et terras in bosco et in plano et in omnibus libertatibus que pertinent ad villam de Haltona quas Suenus filius Edwini eis dedit in perpetuam et puram elemosinam et quas predicti canonici tenent: scilicet triginta acras terre que pertinent et adiacent ad Bircheage et ex alia parte terram quam tenuit Dolfinus filius Levenadi in bosco et plano quas predictus Suenus dedit predictis canonicis sicut preter hoc duodecim acras terre cum aliis terris quas ipse dedit eis in bosco et plano, concessu Ricardi filii sui et Iordani Painel et Agnetis uxoris eius matris mee; de dono Iordani Painel sex acras terre quas dedit consensu meo pro anima uxoris sue Agnetis matris mee; et omnes alias terras quas habent de feodo meo et totam aliam communam cum omnibus asiamentis in bosco et plano et in pratis et in pascuis et in aquis et in viis et semitis et omnibus aliis libertatibus ad predictam villam de Haltona pertinentibus. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canonicis totam predictam terram contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the remarriage of Agnes mother of Henry (II) de Vernoil. Agnes daughter and co-heiress of Swein son of Edwin married firstly Henry (I) de Vernoil and secondly by 1153 Jordan (II) Paynel [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 97]. Henry (II) de Vernoil was the heir of Agnes and Henry (I) and probably made this confirmation shortly after his father's death and his inheritance.

167. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam (I) son of William de Lisle of land called Frerehag [Thurnscoe]. He also grants brushwood for making fences from his forest in [Great] Houghton for the canons to enclose, every four years, their land near the same forest. ff25v-26r/pp. 52-53

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Willelmi de Insula.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam filius Willelmi de Insula salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlat et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et pro animabus de [Insula *dotted for deletion*] Willelmi de Insula patris mei et Edeline matris mee et parentum meorum, terram illam que appellatur Frerehag que iacet inter divisam de Chirebarue et Moscher; tenendam in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio. Concessi etiam eisdem canonicis claturam de nemore meo de Halctona ad claudendam plenarie, illam partem illius terre que est versus nemus de Halctona imperpetuum in quibus

quarto anno et hoc visu vel mei vel forestarii mei hanc autem terram et clusturam hanc pater meus eis dedit coram me et concessu meo. Ego vero et heredes mei [267] warantizabimus eis eandem terram contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the occurrences of William de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V and no. 162]. Adam (I) de Lisle was the eldest son of William de Lisle and he inherited the estates of his mother Edeline daughter and co-heiress of Swein son of Edwin. His father William originally granted this land and the wood to correct all the wrongs he, William, had made to the canons of Nostell Priory, he made the grant at the time the canons received him, probably at his death [no. 987]. Adam (I) occurs frequently with his brother Jordan as witnesses as late as 1185 x 1202 [EYC VI, no. 145] and his father William, with the assent of Adam (I) as his heir, granted land in Hegerodes [no. 188]. Adam (I) apparently died without heirs and his brother Jordan inherited.

168. Confirmation by Adam (I) son of William de Lisle of Houghton of the grants in free, pure and perpetual alms made by his grandfather Swein son of Edwin and all the lands the canons held on the day his father William married his mother Edelina, except the 5 acres of land at Gildhouses [Thurnscoe] which William de Lisle gave the canons, because Adam (I) does not have those lands in his own hands. He also grants in pure and perpetual alms all his land of Hegerodes [Thurnscoe] and he quitclaims and remits the 6*d* which the canons used to pay to his father and previously to William Paynel. He confirms his gift of turbary access in [Great] Houghton. f26r/p. 53

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Willelmi de Insula.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Adam filius Willelmi de Insula de Haltona salutem in Cristo. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et uxoris mee et heredum meorum et omnium parentum et successorum meorum in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes terras apud Haltona quas Suenus filius Eduini avus meus dedit et concessit Deo et sancto Osualdo de Nostlat et canonicis eiusdem loci et omnes terras quas habuerunt eo die quo Willelmus de Insula pater meus desponsavit Edelinam matrem meam. Omnes has terras ego Adam eis concessi et presenti carta confirmavi exceptis quinque acris illis apud Gildehuses quas pater meus eis dedit quia eas in manu mea non habeo nec eis confirmo. Preterea concedo predictis canonicis et confirmo in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram de Hegerodes. Condonavi etiam et quietos clamavi prefatis canonicis illos sex denarios de me et heredibus meis quos ipsi solebant reddere annuatim patri meo et quos predicti canonici solebant prius reddere prius reddere [sic] Willelmo Painel. Preter hec etiam concessi predictis canonicis et confirmavi in perpetuam elemosinam ut capiant omni tempore de turbaria mea de Haltona, scilicet de Holm ubi maius asiamentum eis fuerit quantum opus habebunt ad ardendum in domo sancti Osualdi. Concessu etiam eisdem canonicis ut trahant turbas suas ad siccandum et faciendum super culturam meam de Cronholm vel alibi per totam terram meam sine detrimento segetum et feni salvis necessariis michi et heredibus meis ad capiend[um] de eadem turbaria. Preterea concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi eisdem canonicis et hominibus eorum communitatem predicte ville de Haltona in bosco et plano in pascuis ad proprios usus eorum sine vastatione, sine donatione et venditione. Volo igitur ut predicti canonici totam predictam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio imperpetuum teneant sicut aliqua elemosina quietior est et liberior. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Adam (I) de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V, see no. 167]. This confirmation of his father's gifts probably occurred on the death of William de Lisle and at the time of the inheritance of Adam (I) [nos. 163, 164, 188]. The 5 acres in Gilhouses, which Adam (I) describes as not in his

hands, may have been granted to either his brother Jordan, or in marriage with the two sisters of Adam (I) and Jordan who married William Scott and William de Knottlingley [no. 162] [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 44].

169. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Adam (I) de Lisle son of William de Lisle of 40 acres of land and wood in [Great] Houghton [boundaries described]. f26r/p. 53
[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade de Insula filii Willelmi.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Insula filius Willelmi de Insula salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea^a confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci quadraginta acras terre et bosci in bosco et plano de bosco meo [in ha *dotted for deletion*] de Halton' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione et consuetudine et ab omni regali et terreno servitio: illas scilicet quadraginta acras terre et bosci cum pertinentiis adiacentes propinquiores terre prenominatorum canonicorum ex una parte versus austrum et ex alia parte versus orientem^b usque ad haisam de Chirebarue sicut via tendit a Chirebarwe usque ad boscum; et ex parte aquilonari sicut magna via se extendit a Shirebarwe versus Brereleiam; et ex parte occidentali per metas et divisas inter boscum canonicorum scilicet predictarum quadraginta acrarum terre et bosci et boscum meum. Et ego predictus Adam de Insula et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canonicis has prenomatas quadraginta acras terre et bosci cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms *me*

^b ms *oriente*

Note: Date based on Adam (I) de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V and see no. 167]. This grant was confirmed by Jordan, brother and heir of Adam (I) de Lisle [no. 173].

170. Grant with warranty and confirmation by Jordan de Lisle son of William de Lisle of 6 acres of land in [Great] Houghton near Haw Hill [boundaries described]. f26r/p. 53
[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Insula filii Willelmi de Insula.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iordanus de Insula filius Willelmi de Insula de Halton dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro anima Ade de Insula fratris mei et Willelmi patris mei et Edeline matris mee et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum sex acras terre de terra mea de Haltona que iacent super Hou; due acre scilicet ex occidentali parte de Hou proxime terre predictorum canonicorum de sancto Osuualdo; et quatuor acre iacent ex orientali parte de Hou; habendas et tenendas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete et pacifice ab omni terreno servitio. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictae ecclesie et predictis canonicis sancti Osuualdi has sex acras terre ubique et contra omnes homines. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Jordan de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Jordan de Lisle was the son of William de Lisle and Edeline daughter and co-heiress of Swein son of Edwin and heir of his brother Adam (I) de Lisle. Jordan occurs with his brother Adam (I) as late as 1185 x 1202 [*EYC VI*, no. 145]. The mention of the souls of his brother Adam (I) and his parents suggests this confirmation occurred after the death of his brother Adam (I). This land may augment that granted to the priory by Alexander Paynel [no. 160].

171. Grant and confirmation with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Jordan de Lisle son of William de Lisle of 2 acres of his wood of [Great] Houghton, namely that land which lies near the canons' wood [boundaries described] except that they may neither cultivate nor assart the land. ff26r-v/pp. 53-54

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Insula filii Willelmi de Insula.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Iordanus de Insula filius Willelmi de Insula salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam duas acras bosci mei de Halton' propinquiores bosco predictorum canonicorum versus occidentem mensuratas per perticas viginti pedum, in latitudine per transversum bosci mei et in longitudine quantum boscus meus se extendit a via que ducit versus Chirebarue ex aquilonari bosci parte usque ad campum predictorum canonicorum ex alia parte bosci videlicet ex australi parte versus Haltona, qui campus est de feodo meo; tenendas et habendas sibi imperpetuum cum terra in qua boscus stat et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra terram et extra, salvo quod non poterunt [f26v] predictam terram colere nec assartare libere, quiete, pure et pacifice: ita libere sicut ulla elemosina liberior est vel esse potest. Ego vero Iordanus predictus et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus totum predictum boscum sicut predictum est predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio perpetuis temporibus perpetue firmitatis robur obtineat presentem cartam sigillo meo roboratam predictis canonicis caritatis intuitu confeci. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Jordan de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See no. 170 for explanation.

172. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Jordan de Lisle son of William de Lisle of Houghton of all his wood of [Great Houghton] with the land it stands on [boundaries described]. f 26v/p. 52

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Insula.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iordanus de Insula de Halton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, quietum clamasse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum nemus cum terra in qua stat, quod est inter magnum nemus meum et terram predictorum canonicorum; illud scilicet unde contentio aliquando fuit inter nos et quod se extendit in longitudine a divisa nemoris mei et nemoris dictorum canonicorum ubi nemora nostra concurrunt, et durat versus occidentem usque ad Frerehage cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in omnibus; tenend' et habend' libere, quiete et pacifice: ita libere sicut ulla elemosina liberior aut quietior esse potest. Ego vero Iordanus de Insula et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictum nemus cum pertinentiis predictis canonicis ubique et in omnibus. Et ad firmiorem huius rei securitatem presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Jordan de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see no. 170 for explanation.

173. Confirmation by Jordan de Lisle son of William de Lisle of the grant in pure and perpetual alms made by his brother Adam (I) de Lisle of 40 acres of land and wood in [Great] Houghton [boundaries described]. f26v/p. 54

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Insula filii Willelmi de Insula.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Iordanus de Insula filius Willelmi de Insula salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci donationem quam fecit eis Adam frater meus de Insula in elemosinam, scilicet quadraginta acras terre et bosci, in bosco et plano, de bosco suo de Halctona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione et consuetudine et ab omni regali et terreno servitio: illas scilicet quadraginta acras terre et bosci cum pertinentiis adiacentes propinquiores terre prenominatorum canonicorum ex una parte versus austrum, et ex alia parte versus orientem usque ad haysam de Chirbarue sicut via tendit a Chirebarwe usque ad boscum, et ex parte aquilonali sicut magna via se extendit a Chirebarue versus Bierleiam, et ex parte occidentali per metas et divisas inter boscum canonicorum, scilicet predictarum quadraginta acrarum terre et bosci et boscum predicti Ade fratris mei. Et ego predictus Iordanus de Insula et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictis canonicis has prenomintas quadraginta acras terre et bosci cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ubique et contra omnes imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Jordan de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see no. 170 for explanation. This charter confirms the grant by Jordan's brother Adam (I) [no. 169].

174. Grant and confirmation with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Jordan de Lisle son of William de Lisle of one corner [angulum] of his wood of [Great] Houghton to augment the two acres of wood he had previously granted. Additionally he grants the canons may pasture 24 pigs in the wood for acorns and nuts. ff26v-27r/pp. 54-55

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iordani filii Willelmi de Insula.

Margin note: Confirmatio omnium cartarum predictarum. [after a gap] xxiiiij. porcos in bosco tempore glandium et nota insuper [illegible word] pastura.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Iordanus filius Willelmi de Insula salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum aglum^a bosci in bosco meo de Halton' in augmentum duarum acrarum bosci quas dictis canonicis prius dedi, illum videlicet angulum bosci sine retenemento sicut se extendit in longum et latum que habet duas predictas acras bosci ex una parte et viam que dicitur Modigate ex altera parte a via que est in transversum de Modigate versus aquilonem que dicitur Botaygate usque ad culturam que dicitur Oldeflate; tenend' et habend' Deo et predictis canonicis imperpetuum libere et quiete, solute et integre cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis que pertinent ad tantum tenementum tam in bosco quam in plano infra feodum meum de Halton'. Preterea concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et memoratis canonicis omnes terras et possessiones sine retenemento quas

habent de predicto feodo meo, de me et antecessoribus meis imperpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tam in bosco quam in plano, communis et pasturis et omnibus aliis aysiamentis que pertinent ad tantum tenementum, prout instrumenta super hiis melius confecta que dicti canonici habent de me et antecessoribus meis tam in bosco quam in plano plenius et liberius testantur, excepto quod dicti canonici habebunt viginti quatuor porcos tantum in predicto bosco meo de Haltona per totum tempore glandium et nucum et pastura totius bosci mei et ipsorum de eodem feodo meo erit communis supradictis canonicis et animalibus eorum omnimodis quantum pertinet ad tantum tenementum et mihi et heredibus meis et animalibus nostris omni tempore anni imperpetuum exculsis [ub *dotted for deletion*] utrobique in hac parte capris. Et ego prenominatus Iordanus et heredes mei omnia supradicta tam in bosco quam in plano cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis suis ut predictum est Deo et prenominatis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ad maio[27]rem huius rei securitatem tam ego quam canonici predicti presenti scripto cyrographato sigilla nostra hinc inde apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a sic for *angulum*

Note: Date based on Jordan de Lisle and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see no. 170 for explanation.

175. Grant in free and perpetual alms by Adam (II) Paynel son of Jordan (II) Paynel of the 3s which the canons rendered annually to him and his father for the land of Bersicroft [Thurnscoe], the land below it and for the 'long rood'. f27r/p. 55

[1189 x early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Ade Painel filii Iordani Painel.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Adam Painel filius Iordani Painel pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et parentum et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam de me et heredibus^a meis tres solidos quos patri meo prius et mihi postea annuatim reddere solebant pro terra de Bersicroft et pro terra que est subtus Bersicrot [*sic*] et pro longa roda et ego eis has terras debeo guarantizare. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Jordan (II) and Adam (II) Paynel. Adam (II) Paynel son of Jordan (II) Paynel inherited the majority of the Paynel estates of Hooton Paynel. His father Jordan (II) Paynel was still alive as late as 1189 x 1194; Adam could not have inherited until after 1189 x 1194 at the earliest [EYC VI, nos. 87, 140-141, p. 221]. The land of Bersicroft was first granted to the canons by Alexander Paynel and the annual return had been, until this grant, 5s [no. 161].

176. Confirmation by Jordan de Lacy of the grant made by Swein son of Edwin of Houghton and his daughter and heir Agnes for the soul of Henry (I) de Vernoil son-in-law of Swein of 4s land rent from the fee of Swein and Henry (heir of Swein son of Edwin of Houghton). f27r/p. 55

[1147 x c.1153]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Laceio.

Margin note: Queratur carta W. de Insula inter cartas de Hirst.

Omnibus filiis matris nostre sancte ecclesie Iordanus de Laceio salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me concessisse donum quod Soenus de Haltona et filia eius Agnes, que heres eius est, concesserunt ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima Henrici de Werniuil soceri sui, scilicet quatuor solidos de redditu terre quam canonici ecclesie sancti Osuualdi tenent de feodo Soeni et Henrici heredis eiusdem Soeni filii Edwini de Haltona. Huius testes sunt et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 120 dated 1147-66.

Note: Date based on Henry (I) de Vernoil and Jordan de Lacy. Jordan de Lacy was a younger son of Robert (I) de Lacy. He was enfeoffed of a knight's fee by Alexander Paynel of the service from Edwin and his son Swein probably in 1147 x 1153: Alexander Paynel inherited in 1147 and was dead by 1153 [EYC VI, pp. 39, 41]. By this enfeoffment Jordan de Lacy would be in a position to confirm the gifts of Swein and this charter was the basis for citing the limit of the life of Swein son of Edwin and the death of Henry (I) de Vernoil and the fact that Swein survived Henry [EYC VI, p. 220]. Jordan was dead by 1166 [EYC VI, p. 219, no. 87].

177. Agreement between William del Skyres vicar of Felkirk, William de Lisle vicar of Huddersfield, Richard of Normanton vicar of Batley and John of Eastington vicar of Rothwell on one part and Richard son of William of Leverton of Tickhill and Isolda his wife on the other part, whereby Richard and Isolda shall each have a life tenancy of the land in Tickhill, namely 33 acres, 3^{1/2} roods of arable lands and 2 acres of meadow [described] for a rose rent, if demanded. f27r/p. 56

Tickhill, 4 October 1361

Hec indentura testatur quod nos Willelmus del Skyres vicarius ecclesie de Feldkirk, Willelmus de Insula vicarius ecclesie de Hudresfeld, Ricardus de Normanton vicarius ecclesie de Batley et Iohannes de Estryngton vicarius ecclesie de Rothewell' dedimus et concessimus Ricardo filio Willelmi de Leverton de Tikhill' et Isolde uxori sue xxx^{iiij} acras, iij. rodas et dimidiam rodam terre arabilis et duas acras prati cum pertinentiis in Tikhill', unde xxⁱⁱ acre iacent iuxta capellam Omnium Sanctorum in campo de Tikhill', xij. acre terre apud Otherton' et una acra, iij. rode et dimidia roda terre iacent apud Baddeslay, una acra et dimidia acra prati iacent in pratis que vocantur Harelenges et dimidia acra prati iacet in Daltre engs, que quidam terre et prata cum suis pertinentiis habuimus ex dono et feoffamento eiusdem Ricardi filii Willelmi de Leverton; habend' et tenend' prefato Ricardo et Isolde ad totam vitam eorum et utrisque eorundem diutius viventis libere, bene et in pace de nobis et heredibus nostris, reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris per unam rosam rubeam ad festum Nat[ivitatis] sancti Iohannis Baptiste si petatur, faciendo pro nobis et heredibus nostris per idem tempus servitium inde debitum et de iure consuetum. Nos Willelmus del Skyres, Willelmus de Insula, Ricardus de Normanton et Iohannes de Estryngton obligamus nos et heredes nostros quod nec nos nec heredes nostri aut aliquis per nos seu aliquem nostrum seu heredum nostrorum quicquam clamabimus vel exigemus, clamabit vel exiget in predictis terris et pratis durante termino supradicto contra formam superius annotatam. In cuius rei testimonium tam nos [prefate *lined through*] quam prefati Ricardus et Isolda partibus huius indenture sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Estfeld, Roberto Auty, Iohanne Coke, Willelmo Perkyn', Roberto Aldewerk' de Tikhill' et aliis. Dat' apud Tikhill' die lune proxima post festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni regis E. tertii post conquestum xxxv^{to}.

Note: The four vicars are from churches in the patronage of Nostell Priory. William del Skyres [Skires], chaplain, was presented to the church of Felkirk on 6 September 1349 by the prior and canons of Nostell on the death of the incumbent; no dates are available for his successor but William was no longer vicar by 10 February 1367 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 112]. Richard of Leverton of Tickhill was dead by 12 March 1389 [no. 178] and Isolda was still living on 10 October 1390 [no. 180]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

178. Grant and surrender by Isolda, late the wife of Richard of Leverton of Tickhill, to Richard of Normanton, lately vicar of Batley, of the land in Tickhill (33 acres, 3^{1/2} roods of arable land and 2 acres of meadow) which she and her husband had granted to the same Richard of Normanton, William del Skyres lately vicar of Felkirk, William de Lisle lately vicar of Huddersfield and John Eastington formerly vicar of Rothwell (now deceased). f27r/p. 55

12 March 1389

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Isolda que fuit uxor Ricardi de Leverton' de Tikhill' salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum Willelmus del Skyres nuper vicarius ecclesie de Felkirk', Willelmus de Insula nuper vicarius de ecclesie Hudresfeld', Iohannes Estryngton nuper vicarius ecclesie de Rothwell' iam defuncti et Ricardus de Normanton nuper vicarius ecclesie de Batley adhuc superficies dederunt et concesserunt mihi prefate Isolde et Ricardo viro meo predicto ad totam vitam nostram et utriusque nostram diutius viventi triginta tres acras, tres rodas et dimidiam rodam terre arabilis et duas acras prati cum pertinentiis in Tikhill', que dicti Willelmus, Willelmus, Iohannes et Ricardus de Normanton habuerunt ex dono et feoffamento predicti Ricardi de Leverton' viri mei eisdem et heredibus suis imperpetuum. Noveritis me predictam Isoldam concessisse et sursum reddidisse prefato Ricardo de Normanton totum statum meum que habeo in omnibus terris et pratis predictis; habend' et tenend' omnia terras et prata predicta cum omnibus pertinentiis prefato Ricardo de Normanton, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. In cuius rei et cetera. Dat' xij^o die Marcii anno regni regis Ricardi secundi et cetera xij^o. [f27v]

Note: This charter would indicate that William of Skyres [Skires] either retired or otherwise ceased as incumbent of the church of Felkirk when Hugh de Derfeld was presented in 10 February 1367/8 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 112] and William was still living as late as 22 March 1390 [no. 179]. Within seven months Richard of Normanton received licence to alienate this land and transferred the property to the Priory, which in turn granted the land back to Isolda [nos. 179, 180, 485]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

179. Grant by Richard of Normanton, former vicar of the church of Batley, to Prior Adam and the convent of 42 acres and 1 rood of land and 2 acres and two parts of one rood of meadow in Tickhill.
f27v/p. 56

22 March 1390

Sciunt presentes et futuris quod ego Ricardus de Normanton quondam vicarius ecclesie de Batley dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade priori sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et eiusdem loci conventui quadraginta duas acras et unam rodam terre et duas acras et duas partes unius rode prati cum pertinentiis in Tikhill'; habend' et tenend' omnia predicta terra et pratum cum suis pertinentiis prefatis priori et conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum et capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et de iure consueta. In cuius rei testimonium huic presens carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Dat' xxij^{do} die Marcii anno regni regis Ricardi secundi xij^o.

Indorsamentum carte predicte sequitur in hec verba: memorandum <quod> Robertus de Morton', Walterus de Burton, Robertus de Sikeston', Iohannes de Derfeld vicarius ecclesie de Tikhill' fuerunt presentes quando seisina liberata fuit de tenementis predictis.

Note: Adam de Bilton was elected prior of St Oswald c1385 and resigned 2 February 1391 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. Richard de Normanton received a licence to alienate in mortmain this property to the Priory sealed 27 February 1390 [no. 485]. It is clear by the following charter [no. 180] that part of the land described here included the land mentioned in nos. 177, 178. John de Derfield was presented by the prior and canons of Nostell to the church of Tickhill on 23 July 1362 and if he were present at the release of the seisin of this land as stated in the endorsement this would provide his latest occurrence [22 March 1390] as vicar of Tickhill [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 93], he does occur otherwise as late as quindene of Michaelmas 1374 [Yorks F. 1347-1377, p. 174]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

180. Grant by Prior Adam and the convent to Isolda, late the wife of Richard son of William of Leverton, a life tenancy of 33 acres and 3^{1/2} roods of arable land and 2 acres of meadow in Tickhill, rendering annually to the convent a rose. This land is that which Isolda and Richard had in life tenancy as a gift from William del Skyres vicar of Felkirk, William de Lisle vicar of Huddersfield, Richard of Normanton vicar of Batley and John of Eastrington vicar of Rothwell. The prior and convent were granted the land by Richard of Normanton by means of a royal licence. f27v/p. 56

10 October 1390

Hec indentura testatur quod nos Adam prior sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et eiusdem loci conventus dedimus et concessimus Isolde que fuit uxor Ricardi filii Willelmi de Leverton' triginta tres acras, tres rodas et dimidiam rodam terre arabilis et duas acras prati cum pertinentiis in Tikhill', illas scilicet quas predicti Ricardus et Isolda nuper habuerunt ex dono et feoffamento Willelmi del Skyres quondam vicarii ecclesie de Felkirk', Willelmi de Insula quondam vicarii ecclesie de Hudresfeld', Iohannis de Estrington' quondam vicarii ecclesie de Rothwell' modo defunctorem et Ricardi de Normanton quondam vicarii ecclesie de Batley adhuc superstitis ad terminum vite dictorum Ricardi et Isolde et utriusque eorum diutius viventi et que nos habemus ex dono et feoffamento predicti Ricardi de Normanton licencia domini nostri regis mediante; habend' et tenend' totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis prefate Isolde ad totam vitam suam reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris annuatim unam rosam ad festum Nativitatis sancti Iohannis Baptiste, faciendo dominis feodi inde per idem tempus servitium debitum et de iure consuetum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Dat' prima die Octobris anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xiiiij^o. [f28r]

Note: Richard of Normanton received a royal writ from King Richard II to alienate in mortmain this property to the Priory in recompense for the 2^m which the priory received from the Dominican nuns of Dartford [no. 485] and effected the transaction 22 March 1390 [no. 179]. See no. 179 for Prior Adam and nos. 177, 178 for other transactions concerning this property. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

181. Notification by Adam (I) de Neufmarché to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York of the grant in pure and perpetual alms made by Adam (I) to the canons of 3^{1/2} bovates of land [described] in Thurnscoe with the men Ulfthil, Rachenald and Godit and their issue which render annually 7s. f28r/p. 57

[10 October 1154 x February 1155]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Thirnescho. Carta Ade de Novo Mercato.

Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo et omnibus successoribus eius omnibusque fidelibus sancte ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Adam de Novo Mercato salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et sancte Marie et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus tres bovetas terre et dimidiam in Thirnescoh cum hominibus Ulfthil et Rachenald' et Godit cum omni progenie eorum imperpetuum; bovetas dico et dimidiam que fuerunt Suani filii Ierneberti et Wlueti Shetevisse in bosco et in plano, in aqua et in prato, in viis et in semitis et in omni communa eiusdem ville liberas et quietas ab omni servitio regis et mei et successorum meorum et ab omni consuetudine seculari in feodali elemosina perpetuo possidendas, reddendo vij. solidos singulis annis. Huius rei testes sunt Vivianus decanus et cetera.

Note: Date based on consecration of Roger de Pont L' Évêque archbishop of York and the confirmation of this gift by King Henry II [B007]. Adam (I) Neufmarché inherited from his uncle William (I) in 1130 and was dead before Michaelmas 1161 [EYC VIII, p. 142]. Part of Bilham [Thurnscoe] was in the Paynel Fee and another part belonged to the manor of Conisborough of the honour of Warenne [EYC VIII, p. 137] where the Neufmarché fee was mainly found [note: there is no record of knights' fees in 1166 for the honour of Warenne. See EYC VIII, p. 139]. From this document and the next it would appear that Adam de Neufmarché also had a tenancy of Ralph

of Thurnscoe in the Paynel Fee, although the reverse could be true. No information survives to identify Vivian the dean.

182. Grant by Adam (I) de Neufmarché of [his man] Ernald with all his future issue. For this grant the canons gave Ralph of Thurnscoe 10s. f28r/p. 57

[1130 x Michaelmas 1161]

Rubric: Carta Ade de Novo Mercato.

Adam de Novo Mercato omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis et fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse canonicis regularibus ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle Ernaldum liberum et quietum atque solum a meo homagio cum tota progenie sua futura imperpetuum. Hoc pacto dederunt mihi prefati canonici pro dimissione illius x. solidos, Rad[ulfo] de Tirnescoh conventionem istam inter nos tractante et consumante qui erit eis guarantum de ipso Ernaldo contra omnes homines. Teste ipso Rad[ulfo] et cetera.

Note. Date based on Adam (I) de Neufmarché. See no. 181 for date and explanation. Ralph of Thurnscoe held, with Hugh de Bareville, a knight's fee of William Paynel in 1166 [EYC VI, no. 87] and also appears elsewhere in this cartulary [no. 190].

183. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Jordan de Lacy of an assart (of 68 acres) which Jordan bought from Ralph of Thurnscoe. Jordan will render annually two spurs to Ralph. f28r/p. 57

[1147 x February 1155, probably 1153 x 1154]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Laceio.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis et omnibus heredibus suis Iordanus de Laceio salutem. Noverit vestra dilectio me emisse sartam unam de Radulvo de Tirnescoh denariis meis, et dedisse eam ecclesie sancti Osualdi in perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee; in qua sarta sunt acre sexaginta octo. Pro qua terra debeo unoquoque anno Radulvo et heredibus suis pro servitio predicte sarte duo calcaria et nichil amplius.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 127 dated *ante* 1157.

Note: Date based on Jordan de Lacy and confirmation of this grant by King Henry II c. February 1155 [B007]. Jordan de Lacy was a younger son of Robert (I) de Lacy of Pontefract. He was enfeoffed for a knight's fee by Alexander Paynel in 1147 x 1153 [see no. 176 for explanation] and he must have also acquired a tenancy under Ralph of Thurnscoe [EYC VI, p. 231]. Ralph of Thurnscoe, with Hugh de Bareville, held a knight's fee of William Paynel in 1166 [EYC VI, no. 87]. Jordan was dead by 1166 [EYC VI, p. 219, no. 87]. Jordan notified Henry Murdac, archbishop of York, of this gift and Ralph of Thurnscoe confirmed the grant to Archbishop Roger de Pont L'Évêque [nos. 184, 190] which would suggest this grant was probably 1153 x 1154.

184. Notification by Jordan de Lacy to H[enry Murdac] archbishop of York and the chapter of York [Minster] of his grant made in pure and perpetual alms to the canons of St Oswald of all the land called Herodes [Thurnscoe] which he bought from Ralph of Thurnscoe. f28r/p. 57

[December 1147 x 14 October 1153]

Rubric: Carta Iordani de Laceio.

Venerabili patri suo H. Dei gratia Eborac' archiepiscopo totique capitulo sancti Petri Ebor', heredibus suis et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Iordanus de Laceio salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me imperpetuum emisse a Rad[ulfo] de Tirnescoh totam illam terram que vocatur Herodes cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano [pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum *marked in red* vacat] iacentem scilicet in territorio de Tirnescoh; et omnem eandem terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedisse, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et

perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab seculari exactione et consuetudine et ab regali et terreno servitio omni. Huius rei et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 126 dated 1147-53.

Note: Date based on consecration and death of Henry Murdac, archbishop of York. See note no. 183 for discussion of Jordan de Lacy and Ralph of Thurnscoe. It is probable that the land here called Herodes (Thurnscoe) was the same 68 acres of land granted in no. 183 and perhaps also related to the land which William de Lisle granted with the consent of his son and heir Adam (I) [no. 188].

185. Notification by Jordan (II) Paynel to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York and the Chapter of York [Minster] of his grant to the canons of St Oswald of the land of Bersicroft and other land [Thurnscoe] from the fee of Ralph of Thurnscoe. f28r/p. 57

[10 October 1154 x February 1155]

Rubric: Carta Iordani Painel.

Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo totique capitulo ecclesie sancti Petri Ebor' et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Iordanus Painel salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre me, pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et uxoris mee Agnetis et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedisse et concessisse et huius mee presentis carte scripto confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus eiusdem loci totam terram de Bersicrot [sic] et terram que est subtus Bersicroft et totam terram de Langerode cum omnibus earundem terrarum pertinentiis in bosco et plano et in omnibus aliis rebus et asiamentis, scilicet in territorio de Timescoh de feodo Rad[ulfi] de Timescoh; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione et ab omni regali et terreno servitio. Huius rei testes sunt, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no 129 dated 1154-57.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Roger de Pont L' Évêque and the confirmation of this grant by King Henry II [B007]. Jordan (II) Paynel son of Alexander Paynel held a tenancy under Ralph of Thurnscoe as a result of land inherited by his wife Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Swein son of Edwin [EYC VI, p. 231]. This grant of land in Bersicroft may also be that confirmed by Henry (I) Vernoil, husband of Edcline, sister of Agnes [no. 165].

186. Sale by Reginald son of Hugh of Dimescoh [Thurnscoe] to the prior and canons a total of 16 acres of the land with the pastures in Thurnscoe. He also grants in pure and perpetual alms an acre in Bersicroft [Thurnscoe]. For this the canons gave Reginald 11s of silver and will accept Reginald in their fraternity. f28r/p. 57

Hooton [Great Houghton], [late 12th century]

Rubric: Carta Reginaldi filii Hugonis de Dimescoh.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri omnes has litteras viderint vel audierint Reginaldus quod ego filius Hugonis de Dimescoh vendidi priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi de Nostlath pro undecim solidis argenti sexdecim acras terre quatuordecim que proxime iacent ex utraque parte iuxta Smalewelles que sunt de meo dominio et duas acras in Kenewelleia et tota pascua in bosco et plano que ad eandem terram pertinent et ego adquietabo et defendam ipsam terram de omni servitio erga omnes homines. Preterea dedi eis pro salute mea et omnium parentum et heredum meorum unam acram terre in Bersicroft in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari. Ipsi autem susceperunt me in fraternitatem ecclesie sue. Ad hoc tenend' fidem interposui coram omni capitulo apud Hotonam. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrence of Reginald son of Hugh of Thurnscoe. Reginald of Thurnscoe does appear in Yorkshire in 1189 and is the only basis for the date [EYC VI, p. 233]. Nothing else is known of Reginald nor his father Hugh of Thurnscoe other than this grant and the one following [no. 187].

187. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Reginald son of Hugh of Dirnescho [Thurnscoe] of a total of 16 acres of land with pasture in Thurnscoe [described] and an additional acre in Bersicroft [Thurnscoe described]. For this the canons will receive him in their fraternity. ff28r-v/pp. 57-58
[late 12th century]

Rubric: Carta Reginaldi filii Hugonis de Dirnescoh.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri qui has litteras viderint vel audierint quod ego Reginaldus filius Hugonis de Dirnescoh dedi et presenti scripto confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quatuordecim acras terre, illas que proxime iacent iuxta Smalewelles ex utraque parte que sunt de meo dominio et tota pascua que ad eandem terram perti[nent] tam in bosco quam in plano et duas acras terre in Kinewelleleia in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari de me et de omnibus hominibus et omnibus heredibus meis pro salute mea et parentum meorum. Preter hec dedi eisdem canonicis unam acram terre in Bersicroft in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ipsi autem susceperunt me in fraternitatem ecclesie sancti Osuualdi: hoc donant. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note. Date based as in no. 186.

188. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by William de Lisle, with the assent of his son and heir Adam (I), for the soul of his wife Edelina the land of Hegerodes [Thurnscoe, described]. f28v/p. 58
[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Insula.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam clericis quam laicis Willelmus de Insula salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et omnium heredum meorum, Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, et nominatim pro anima uxoris mee Edeline, totam terram de Hegerodes. Quare ut predicti canonici predictam elemosinam libere et quiete imperpetuum teneant sicut aliqua elemosina quietior est et liberior. Hec concessio facta est assensu et voluntate Ade filii mei et heredis mei. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on William de Lisle. See the note no. 167 for explanation of the de Lisle family of Hooton Pagnell and Thurnscoe. Adam (I) his son confirmed this grant [no. 168].

189. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of Ralph of Thurnscoe of 12 acres of land in Sherbarrow [South Kirkby, described]. f28v/p. 58

[mid-12th century, after 1166]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii Rad[ulfi] de Tirnescoh'.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Rad[ulfi] de Tirnescoh pro salute anime mee et parentum et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlat et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam duodecim acras terre apud Cherebarue cum omnibus pertinentiis que videlicet iacent ad Holewelle inter culturas eorundem canonicorum et quas prius tenuerunt ad firmam de me. Et volo et firmiter precipio

omnibus heredibus meis ut hanc meam elemosinam ratam habeant et illibatam conservent et ut ita libera sit et quieta sicut aliqua elemosina liberior et quietior esse solet. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Ralph of Thurnscoe. Ralph of Thurnscoe was still living in 1166 when it was recorded that he held, with Hugh de Bareville, a knight's fee of William Paynel in Great Houghton and Thurnscoe [EYC VI, no. 87]. The inclusion of this grant of property in South Kirkby within the charters of Thurnscoe and Great Houghton might be based on his relationship to his father who figures throughout this section [nos. 161, 182-85, 190] but it was most likely because South Kirkby is contiguous with the parish of Great Houghton. Cherebarue or Sherbarrow was used as a landmark in many of the charters in this section on Thurnscoe. William son of Ralph does not appear else where in the cartulary.

190. Notification to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York by Ralph of Thurnscoe of his grant made in pure and perpetual alms to the canons of all the land which the canons held from him in Thurnscoe [described]. Ralph also confirms the gifts made in pure and perpetual alms by Jordan de Lacy and Jordan Paynel of land in Thurnscoe [described]. f28v/p. 58

[10 October 1154 x February 1155]

Rubric: Rad' de Timesco.

Venerabili patri suo in Cristo Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archepiscopo omnibusque heredibus suis et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie fidelibus Radulfus de Timescoh salutem. Notum sit vobis me, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras cum pertinenciis quas idem canonici de me tenuerunt in territorio de Timescoh, scilicet totam terram que est extra grangiam canonicorum de Cherebarue cum bosco toto et totam terram de Castelstede et terram de Edrigerodes cum bosco, et totam terram que fuit Alani, et omnes alias terras quas tenent de feodo meo in predicto territorio de Timescoh, cum omnibus predictarum terrarum pertinenciis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis et in aquis, in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis pertinenciis, sine retenemento, et cum tota plenaria communia predicte ville de Timescoh et in omnibus aliis communitatibus; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione et consuetudine et ab omni regali et terreno servitio. Preterea concedo eis et confirmo omnes donationes terrarum cum pertinenciis quas fecerunt eis in elemosinam Iordanus de Laceio et Iordanus Painel in sepedicto territorio de Timescoh, de dono scilicet Iordani de Laceio totam terram de Heirodes cum bosco de Pedale, et de dono Iordani Painel totam terram de Bersicroft et terram subtus Bersicroft cum bosco et totam terram de Langerode, cum omnibus pertinentiis earum terrarum in bosco et plano et in omnibus aliis pertinenciis, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine. Huius rei testes sunt et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 130 dated 1154-57.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Roger de Pont L' Évêque archbishop of York and the confirmation of this grant by King Henry II [B007]. Jordan de Lacy confirmed his gift to Henry Murdac, archbishop of York [nos. 183, 184]. Jordan (II) Paynel's gifts were also confirmed to Archbishop Roger [no. 185], probably at the same time as this document.

191. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by John son of William son of Adam of Bolton of all his woodland in Thurnscoe [described]. f28v/p. 58

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Willelmi filii Ade de Booltona.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes filius Willelmi filii Ade de Boltona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac

presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum boscum meum in territorio de Thirnescoh tam in solo quam vestura illud scilicet quod iacet inter nemora dictorum prioris et conventus in parte boreali de Schirebarue, cuius unum caput abuttat sunt locum qui vocatur le Leye et alteram capud super magnam viam; tenend' et habend' eisdem priori et conventui libere quiete et pure sicut aliqua elemosina quietius vel purius sive liberius solet aliquo tempore teneri vel possideri. Ego vero Iohannes et heredes mei dictum boscum cum solo dictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio concessio et confirmatio effectum certitudinis et firmitatis imperpetuum optineat presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine corroboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This grant confirmed the sale of this woodland by John son of William son of Adam of Bolton [no. 192].

192. Confirmation of sale with warranty by John son of William son of Adam of Bolton to the prior and convent of all his woodland [described] in Thurnscoe. For this the convent gave John a sum of money. ff28v-29r/pp. 58-59

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Willelmi filii Ade de Booltona.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes filius Willelmi filii Ade de Boulton salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, vendidisse et hac [f29r] presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostle totum boscum meum in territorio de Thirnescoh tam in solo quam vestura, illud scilicet quod iacet inter nemora dictorum prioris et conventus in parte boreali de Schirebarue, cuius unum capud abuttat super Le Leye et alterum capud super magnam viam; tenend' et habend' eisdem priori et conventui libere, quiete, pacifice et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus et asyamentis ad predictum boscum pertinentibus pro hac autem concessione, venditione et confirmatione dederunt mihi dicti prior et conventus quamdam summam pecunie pre manibus. Ego vero Iohannes et heredes mei totum dictum boscum cum solo et aliis pertinentiis sepredictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes warantizabimus, adquietabimus imperpetuum et defendemus. Ut autem hec mea concessio, venditio et confirmatio effectum certitudinis et firmitatis optineat presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [See Chapter V]. This sale was confirmed in no. 191.

193. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ralph de Reineville son of Walter de Reineville of 5 roods of land in Thurnscoe [described]. f29r/p. 59

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Rad[ulfi] de Ranavilla.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Radulfulfus [sic] de Ranavilla filius Walteri de Ranavilla salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quinque rodas terre: scilicet unam acram et quartam partem unius acre in territorio de Thirnescoh, de quibus due rode iacent in Bersicroft ex australi parte grangie de Syrebarue propinquoires culture predictorum canonicorum et tres alie

rode in loco illo qui dicitur Leye ex boreali parte predictae grangie et iacent ubique propinquiores terre que fuit quodam Ade Grimbold; tenend' et habend' predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis ubique ita libere pure et quiete sicut ulla elemosina liberius purius et quietius teneri potest vel haberi. Ego vero predictus Radulfus et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictam terram predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines. Et in huius rei testimonium hanc cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note no. 133 for difficulty with the family of Walter de Reineville. Ralph de Reineville made two grants to the priory [nos. 193, 194] and confirmed the grant and the sale by a tenant [no. 133]. His brother Henry son of Walter made 2 grants [nos. 199, 213].

194. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ralph de Reineville son of Walter de Reinville of Thurnscoe of an acre of land in Thurnscoe [boundaries described]. f29r/p. 59

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi de Ranavilla.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Rad[ulfus] de Ranavilla filius Walteri de Ranavilla de Timesco salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in territorio de Timescoh, illam scilicet que iacet ex australi parte grangie de Syrebarue et extendit se [usque *dotted for deletion*] inter Bersicroft et Stubbisike; et iacet inter terram predictorum canonicorum et terram Willelmi de Booltona; tenend' et habend' sibi imperpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et asiamentis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego predictus Radulfus et heredes mei warrantizabimus^a et defendemus totam predictam [terram *dotted for deletion*] acram terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Quod si contigerit quod ego predictus Rad[ulfus] vel heredes mei predictam acram predictis canonicis warrantizare^b non possimus, dabimus eis escambium alibi in terra mea plene ad valenciam predictae acre et ad voluntatem predictorum canonicorum sine aliqua conditione et si una acra terre mee quam dabo predictis canonicis in escambium non tantum valuerit quantum facit predicta acra dabo eis tantum in au[g]mentum quod predicti canonici sese bene pacatos reputabunt. Ut autem hac mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio perpetuo tempore perpetuam optineant firmitatem presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms *warrantizantizabimus* ^b ms *wantrantizare*

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note no. 133 for difficulty with the family of Walter de Reineville.

195. Grant by Ralph son of William Boyer of Thurnscoe to the prior and convent of a toft in Thurnscoe and six acres in the south field of Thurnscoe [boundaries described]. For this the canons gave Ralph a sum of money. f29r/p. 59

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Rad[ulfus] fil[ius] Willelmi Boyser.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rad[ulfus] filius Willelmi Boyser de Timescho salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et sursum reddidisse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo unum toftum in villa de Timescoh, illud scilicet toftum quod iacet in Lincroft et sex acras terre in territorio de Timescoh in campo australi; duas acras videlicet, unam acram et dimidiam que iacent ad

Stanswelle et unam rodam que iacet ad crucem Walteri et unam rodam super Distinby que iacet ad Pontesty et in campo boreali; duas acras videlicet tres rodas que iacent ad Sindribrige, et dimidiam acram que iacet ad Mousegreve versus occidentem^a, et tres rodas que iacent ad Coleputtes iuxta ecclesiam et in campo occidentali; duas acras videlicet, quatuor rodas et dimidiam que iacent subter Heghil, et unam rodam et dimidiam supra Heghil, et unam rodam et dimidiam super Scales et dimidiam rodam in Holecloh sike. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis ex parte mea aliquid iuris vel clamii in predicto tofto et terra prenominata nobis in posterum possumus vendicare. Pro hac autem concessione et sursum redditione dederunt michi predicti prior et conventus quamdam pecunie summam pre manibus. Et ad huius rei securitatem huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms *occidentale*

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Nothing is known of Ralph son of William Boyser of Thurnscoe.

196. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Agnes de Sothul, once wife of Henry Doget of Thurnscoe, of her dowry right to a third part of 5 perches of land in Thurnscoe which Henry Doget had sold to the prior and convent. f29r-v/pp. 59-60

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Agnetis de Sothul' uxoris quondam Henrici Doget de tercia parte quinque perticarum terre. [f29v]

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris Agnes de Sothul' quondam uxor Henrici Doget de Timescoh salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me in legitima potestate mea et viduitate remisisse et imperpetuum quietum clamasse priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo tertiam partem quinque perticarum terre quas dicti prior et conventus emerunt de Henrico Doget quondam viro meo in territorio de Timescoh, quarum tertiam partem nomine dotis ab ipsis petebam. Et in huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Nothing is known of Agnes de Sothul nor Henry Doget of Thurnscoe.

197. Confirmation by Andrew (I) Luterell son of Geoffrey (I) Luterell and Frethesant of the grants in free, pure and perpetual alms made by Ralph of Thurnscoe, Jordan de Lacy and Jordan Paynel of land in Thurnscoe [described]. f29v/p. 60

[1229 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Andree Luterel.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Andreas Luterel filius Gaufridi Luterel et Frethesant salutem in Domino. Notum sit universitati vestre me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quas idem canonici habent de dono Rad[ulfi] de Timescoh in territorio eiusdem ville, scilicet situm grangie sue et omnium edificorum [sic] suorum de Chirebaru cum bosco toto et totam terram de Castelestede et terram de Edrichesrode cum bosco et totam terram que fuit Alani et omnes alias terras quas habent de feodo meo cum omnibus predictarum terrarum pertinentiis in bosco, in plano, in pratis et pascuis et aquis, in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis pertinentiis sine retenemento cum tota plenaria

communa predicte ville de Timescou et in omnibus aliis communitatibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberas et quietas ab omni seculari consuetudine et exactione et ab omni regali et terreno servitio. Preterea concedo eis et confirmo omnes donationes terrarum cum pertinentiis quas fecerunt eis in elemosinam Iordanus de Laceyo et Iordanus Painel in sepedicto territorio de Timescoh; de dono scilicet Iordani de Laceio totam terram de Heyrodes cum bosco de Depedale; et de dono Iordani Painel totam terram de Bersicroft et totam terram subtus Bersicroft cum bosco et totam terram de Langerode cum omnibus pertinentiis terrarum illarum in bosco et plano et in omnibus pertinentiis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine. Et in huius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Andrew (I) Luterell and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Andrew (I) Luterell inherited the estates of William Paynel through his mother Frethesant wife of Geoffrey (I) Luterell and daughter and co-heiresses of William Paynel, and Isabel wife of William the Bastard also daughter and co-heiress of William Paynel. Andrew was a minor at his father's death in 1216-17 and took livery of his inheritance in Yorkshire and elsewhere in 1229 [*Comp. Peerage* 8, p. 284]. Andrew was dead in 1265 [Dunning, 'Luttrell', *DNB*, art. 54529]. This charter confirmed the same endowment confirmed by his grandfather William Paynel [no. 158].

198. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John son of Richard son of Alfred of Clayton and Guy son of Roger son of Osbert of a *cultura* of land in Thurnscoe [described]. This land was always used communally by them and their fathers. f29v/p. 60

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Ricardi filii Auuredi.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes filius Ricardi filii Auuredi de Claitona et Wyotus filius Rogeri filii Osberti de eadem salutem in Domino. Notum universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam culturam terre in territorio de Timescoh, illam scilicet culturam cum bosculis et pertinentiis suis omnibus sine retenemento que iacet inter terram eorundem canonicorum, videlicet inter Haltemanrode ex parte boreali et altas rodas ex parte australi et abuttat sure le Frerehage versus [orientem *dotted for deletion*] occidentem, et sur Depedale versus orientem, quam quidem culturam Ricardus et Rogerus patres nostri emerunt quondam de Waltero de Reynevilla; tenendam et habendam Deo et predictis canonicis libere, pure et perpetue cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis ubique sine retenemento. Et sciendum quod predicta cultura nunquam fuit inter nos neque inter patres nostros divisa, sed semper tam ipsi quam nos ea communiter usi sumus vestura in eiusdem qualiscumque pro temporis diversitate fuit inter nos dimidiando. Nos vero predicti Iohannes et Wyotus predictam culturam cum pertinentiis Deo et predictis ecclesie et canonicis warantizabimus^a imperpetuum et in omnibus defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms *warrantibzabimus* with *b* dotted for deletion

Note: Date based on latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See no. 133 for difficulty with the family of Walter de Reinville.

199. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Henry de Reineville son of Walter de Reineville of an assart of 5 acres of land in Thurnscoe [described]. f29v/p. 60

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Ranavilla.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus de Ranavilla filius Walteri de Ranavill' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie virginis et sancti Osuualdi regis et martiris de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servantibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum assartum quinque acrarum in territorio de Tirnescho, illud scilicet quod se extendit inter Swindolfhou et Edrikesrode; tenend' et habend' libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis ad predictum essartum^a pertinentibus solutum et quietum de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum. Et ego Henricus et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictum essartum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predictis canonicis ubique et in omnibus et contra omnes homines. Et ut hoc ratum sit et stabile perpetuis temporibus presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a *sic* for assartum

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note no. 133 for difficulty with the family of Walter de Reineville. Henry was a son of Walter de Reinville and brother of Ralph [nos. 133, 193, 194]. Henry de Reinville made an additional grant to the priory [no. 213].

200. Grant by Prior Ambrose and the convent to William son of Ulfskill of Thurnscoe of 1^{1/2} bovates of land in Thurnscoe, rendering annually to the convent 8s of silver. ff29v-30r/pp. 60-61

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Ambrosii prioris concessa Willelmo filio Ulfskelli de Tirnescoh.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Ambrosius prior et conventus de sancto Osuualdo salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra [f30r] confirmasse Willelmo filio Ulfskelli de Tirnescoh unam bovatom terre et dimidiam in territorio eiusdem ville de Tirnescoh cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis eidem terre infra villam et extra pertinentibus; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis libere et quiete imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim nobis octo solidos argenti ad duos terminos, scilicet quatuor solidos ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme et quatuor solidos ad Pentec' pro omni servitio consuetudine nos contingente. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto in modo cirographi confecto tam nos quam dictus Willelmus sigilla nostra hinc inde apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on rule of Ambrose prior of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Ambrose was dead 27 September 1237 and Ambrose died 18 November 1240 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438].

201. Grant by Prior Ambrose and the convent to Robert Piche of Thurnscoe of a bovate of land in Thurnscoe, rendering annually to the convent 5s of silver. f30r/p. 61

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Ambrosii prioris concessa Roberto Piche de Tirnesco[h].

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Ambrosius prior et conventus de sancto Osuualdo eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Roberto Piche de Tirnescoh unam bovatom terre in Tirnescoh, illam scilicet quam idem Robertus prius de nobis in servagio tenuit; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis de nobis imperpetuum, reddendo inde nobis annuatim quinque solidos argenti ad duos terminos, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme et aliam medietatem ad Pentec' pro omni servitio de predicta terra nos contingente. Et sciendum est quod nec dictus

Robertus nec heredes sui vendent, dabunt vel alienabunt prenominatam terram sine assensu et voluntate nostra. Hanc autem concessionem eis fecimus quamdiu se fideliter erga nos habuerint et prenominatam firmam ad prescriptos terminos nobis fideliter solverint. Et ut hec predicta robur firmitatis optineant presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Teste capitulo nostro.

Note: Date based on rule of Ambrose, prior of Nostell Priory, see no. 200.

202. Grant by Prior Ambrose and the convent to Guy son of Roger Crips of a bovate of land in Thurnscoe, rendering annually to the convent 5s of silver. f30r/p. 61

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Ambrosii prioris concessa Widoni filio Rogeri Crips.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Ambrosius prior et conventus de sancto Osuualdo salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Wydoni filio Rogeri Crips unam bovatom terre in Tirnescho, illam scilicet quam idem Wydo de nobis prius in servagio tenuit; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis de nobis imperpetuum, reddendo nobis inde annuatim quinque solidos argenti ad duas terminos, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme et aliam medietatem ad Pentec' pro omni servitio de predicta terra nos contingente. Et sciendum est quod nec predictus Wydo nec heredes sui vendent, dabunt vel alienabunt prenominatam terram sine assensu et voluntate nostra. Hanc autem concessionem eis fecimus quamdiu se fideliter erga nos habuerint et prenominatam firmam ad prescriptos terminos nobis fideliter solverint. Et ut predicta robur firmitatis optineant presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Teste capitulo nostro.

Note: Date based on rule of Ambrose, prior of Nostell Priory, see no. 200.

203. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Sibyl once wife of Wyot son of Roger of Clayton of all of her dowry right to part of the aldergrove, a rood of land and all lands and tenements in Thurnscoe [described] which her husband Wyot once gave or appropriated to the prior and convent. For this the prior and convent gave Sibyl half a mark of silver and a measure of rye. f30r/p. 61

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Sibille quondam uxoris Wiot'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Sibilla quondam uxor Wiot' filii Rogeri de Claitona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me in viduitate mea et ligia potestate concessisse, remisisse et quietum clamasse priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle totam partem me ratione dotis contingentem de alneto et roda que iacent inter Bradeker' et Arnolderode in territorio de Tirnescoh et de omnibus aliis terris et tenementis a predicto Wyot' aliquo tempore possessis et eisdem priori et conventui datis vel alio modo appropriatis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita quod nec ius nec clamium in aliqua parte predictorum alneti, rode, terrarum vel tenementorum ratione dotis vel alio modo in posterum vindicare potero vel exigere. Pro hac autem concessione, remissione et quietum clamatione dederunt mihi predicti prior et conventus dimidiam marcarn argenti et unum windell' siliginis. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Wyot son of Roger of Clayton granted this land to the priory [no. 204]. The same alder grove and rood of land in Thurnscoe were granted by John son of Richard Avuray of Clayton who may have had a claim on the property at the death of Wyot [no. 205].

204. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Wyot son of Roger of Clayton of all of his part of the aldergrove and a rood of land in Thurnscoe [described]. f30r/p. 61

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Wiotis filii Rogeri de Claiton'.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Wyot filius Rogeri de Claitona eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam partem meam de alneto et roda in longitudine et latitudine sicut iacent inter Bradeker et Arnaldrode et buttant super rivulum currentem iuxta Bradek'; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis adeo libere et quiete ut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietius dari solet aut teneri. Ego vero et heredes mei dictam partem alneti et rode contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes dictis canonicis imperpetuum warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio rata sit et stabilis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This document chronologically precedes Sybil wife of Wyot's quitclaim at his death [no. 203]. See note no. 203.

205. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John son of Richard Avuray [Auvray] of Clayton of all his part of the aldergrove and a rood of land in Thurnscoe [described]. ff30r-v/pp. 61-62

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Ricardi Auvray de Claiton'.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes filius Ricardi Auvray de Claitona eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam partem meam de alneto et rode in longitudine et latitudine sicut iacent inter Bradeker et Arnal[30v]derode et buttant super rivulum currentem iuxta Bradeker; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis adeo libere et quiete ut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietius dari solet aut teneri. Ego vero et heredes mei dictam partem alneti et rode contra omnes homines, dotes et impignorationes dictis canonicis imperpetuum warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec mea donatio rata sit et stabilis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note no. 203.

206. A memorandum that the bovate of land mentioned in Prior Ambrose's grant to Robert Piche [no. 201] had not been found except the half a bovate of land of which John son of Ralph held a part and Adam son of Walter Dawson of Gotthrop held the other part, rendering annually 2s 6d. Likewise having been granted the other bovate by Guy son of Roger Cripes [no. 204] the same John son of Ralph held a part and the aforesaid Adam held the other part, rendering annually 5s. f30r/p. 61

[15th x 16th centuries]

Memorandum quod quo ad illam bovatom terre contentis in carta supra data per Ambros[ium] priorem Roberto Piche non inveniatur nisi dimidia bovata de qua Iohannes filius Rad[ulfi] tenet unam partem et Adam filius Walteri Dawson' de Golthorp' aliam partem, reddendo annuatim ij. solidos vj. denarios et iacet inter

terram prioris sancti Oswaldi ex una parte et Grymbald'land' ex altera. Item quo ad aliam bovatom in alia carta supra concessa Gwydoni filio Rogeri Crispes. Idem Iohannes filius Rad[ulfi] tenet unam partem et predictus Adam videlicet aliam partem, reddendo v. solidos et dicta terra iacet inter terram pertinentem ad ecclesiam de Thimescogh' ex una parte et Grymbald'land' ex altera.

Note: Date based on a hand of the 15th or early 16th centuries inserted in the lower margin of folio 30r [see Chapter V].

207. Grant and confirmation with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by William son of William of Waldo of all the land with the adjacent wood between South Kirkby and Sherbarrow [described] which Geoffrey son of Maiden held in his lifetime from Walter de Reineville and which William bought from Ralph de Reineville. f30v/p. 62

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii Willelmi de Waldo.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus filius Willelmi de Waldo salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram illam cum nemore adiacenti et cum omnibus suis ubique pertinentiis quam Galfridus filius Maiden tenuit in vita sua de Waltero de Ranavilla et quam ego Willelmus [e dotted for deletion] emi de Rad[ulfo] de Rad[ulfo] [sic] de Ranavilla que terra cum nemore iacet inter Suthkirkebi et grangiam de Sirebarue que est predictis canonicis; tenend' et habend' sibi imperpetuum de me et de heredibus meis libere et quiete, plene et pacifice sicut ulla elemosina liberior, quietior et solutior esse potest cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis ubique et in omnibus. Ego vero prefatus Willelmus filius Willelmi et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum nemore et omnibus pertinentiis predictis canonicis ubique et in omnibus et contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Et ut hoc ratum et stabile sit presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See nos. 133, 134 for explanation of dating and confirmation of this gift by Ralph de Reinville and the difficulty of identifying this branch of the Reinville family.

208. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Alice once wife of William son of William of Waldo to the prior and convent of her dowry right to the land with adjacent wood [South Kirkby] which her husband William granted to the prior and convent of St Oswald. For this the prior and convent gave Alice a sum of money. f30v/p. 62

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Alicie quondam uxoris Willelmi de Waldo.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum [per dotted for deletion] visuris vel auditoris Alicia quondam uxor Willelmi filii Willelmi de Waldo salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra mea in ligia potestate mea et legitima viduitate mea quietum clamasse priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potero nomine dotis in tota terra cum nemore adiacenti quam Willelmus quondam vir meus dedit eis, prout in carta quam dicti prior et conventus habent de eodem Willelmo plenius continetur ita videlicet quod nec ego nec aliquis ex parte mea aliquid iuris vel clamii in predicta terra vel nemore aliquo tempore sive aliqua ratione nobis poterimus vendicare. Pro hac autem quietaclamacione

dederunt mihi predicti prior et conventus quamdam summam pecunie qua me contentam tenui. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V and nos. 133, 134, 207]. A similar quitclaim by Alice wife of William son of William of Waldo occurred earlier but may be a slightly different transcription of the same document [no. 134].

209. Grant and confirmation in pure and perpetual alms by Hervey de Reineville of the annual rent of 22*d* which Robert son of Asketil of Badsworth pays to Hervey. f30v/p. 62

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Herui de Ranavilla.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Herui de Revilla^a salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sancto Osualdo et canonicis ibidem servientibus, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et filiorum et filiarum mearum et antecessorum meorum in perpetuam et puram elemosinam, redditum quem Robertus filius Asketilli de Baddewrd mihi reddere solebat pro terra sua: scilicet viginti duo denarios, quos ipse Robertus eis annuatim persolvat ad festum sancti Martini, vel quicumque predictam terram tenuerit. Et si forte ipsi non reddiderint ego et heredes mei eundem redditum ad predictum terminum persolvemus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms or *Renilla*

Printed: EYC III, no. 1582 dated 1170-1180.

Note: Dating based on Hervey de Reinville and explained in no. 109, a duplicate of this charter.

210. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Isabel late wife of Roger son of Helewise of her dowry right to one third part of land called Malderode [probably Thurnscoe] which she and Roger once held from the prior and convent. f30v/p. 62

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ysabelle quondam uxoris Rogeri filii Helewis[ie].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ysabella uxor quondam Rogeri filii Helewis[ie] salutem in Domino eternam. Noveritis me quietum clamasse de me dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in tota tertia parte mea nomine dotis me contingente de terra que vocatur Malderode quam dictus Rogerus et ego Ysabella de dictis priore et conventu quondam tenuimus, ita quod nec ego nec aliquis ex parte mea imposterum aliquid vendicare poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium in pura viduitate mea presentem paginam duxi sigillo meo roborandam. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The original grant by Roger son of Helewise of land in Thurnscoe does not survive in the cartulary, although a Roger son of Helewise of Crofton did grant land in Crofton [no. 232] and perhaps 'Malderode' [no. 233]. The placement of this document amongst the Thurnscoe documents would suggest this field was in Thurnscoe.

211. Grant with warranty by Peter of Huddleston to Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton of 2 acres of land and a perch in Brampton [Bierlow] [described], rendering annually to Peter 4*d*. For this Ellis gave Peter 15*s*. ff30v-31r/pp. 62-63

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Petri de Hudlistun.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus de Hudlistun concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Helie filio Ricardi clerici de Bramtun' et heredibus suis pro homagio suo et servitio et pro xv. solidis de recognitione duas acras terre et unam perticatam cum pertinentiis in territorio de Bramton', sicut iacent scilicet unam acram in Patrivalhe et dimidiam acram super Stamhill' iuxta terram Rogeri Paum' et dimidiam acram que abuttat super viam de Wambwelle inter terras Iohannis filii Rad[ulfi] de Wad et Ricardi filii Alwini et unam perticatam ad Crosgreve; tenendas et habendas illi et heredibus de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete cum omnibus communis et libertatibus et asiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis iiij. denarios, scilicet in vigilia Pasce ij. denarios et in vigilia Natalis ij. denarios pro omni ser[31r]vitio. Et ego Petrus predictus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictam terram cum prescriptis libertatibus prenominato Helie et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton. Elias occurs July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267]. Emma of Ruland, mother of Peter of Huddleston, quitclaimed her rights to this land [no. 261]. Peter of Huddleston subsequently granted to Nostell Priory this land and 3d of the rent Elias owed Peter [nos. 265, 266]. See note preceding no. 260 for facts concerning the descendants of Richard the clerk of Brampton.

212. Grant and confirmation by Jordan (I) Paynel to Lambert and Gamel sons of Bernolf, Wirin le Mascun and Gilbert son of Alwin of his half of the assart of 'Colswainuel', rendering to Jordan 2d per acre. f31r/p. 63

[1124 x 1147]

Rubric: Carta Iordani Paniel.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iordanus Paniel dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi sartas de Colswainuel dimidiam partem meam La[m]berto et Gamello filio Bernolf et Wirino Le Mascun et Gileberto filio Aluin; de me et heredibus meis tenendas eis heredibusque suis sole et quiete, et pro omni servitio seculari, reddendo mihi et heredibus meis pro acra ij d. De hac terra fidem suam strinxerunt. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC VI, no. 131 dated 1115-47.

Note: Date based on Jordan (I) Paynel. Jordan (I) Paynel was the heir by 1124 of the land of Richard de Surdeval of Hooton Pagnell which had been held by his father Ralph Paynel [EYC VI, p. 4]. Jordan (I) occurred as late as 1147 when his brother Alexander inherited Jordan (I)'s estates [EYC VI, p. 40]. This document is curious as there was no reference to an assart 'Colswainuel' in the remainder of the Cartulary nor any further appearance of the others named in this document nor was the assart found in the standard topographical references for the West Riding. King Henry II's confirmation of grants does mention gifts by Jordan Paynel although it was not specific as to the grants nor which Jordan Paynel [either Jordan (I) or Jordan (II)].

213. Grant with warranty in free and perpetual alms by Henry de Reineville of 5 perches of land in Bersicroft and La Leye [Thurnscoe]. f31r/p. 63

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Reinevilla.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis Henricus de Reinevilla salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam quinque perticatas terre in territorio de Thirneschou cum pertinentiis: videlicet unam dimidiam acram in Bersicroft que iacet iuxta culturam dictorum canonicorum versus orientem et tres perticatas que iacent en La Leye similiter iuxta terram eorundem canonicorum; tenendas et habendas Deo et canonicis predictis imperpetuum libere et solute,

integre et quiete cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis suis infra villam de Thimeschou et extra ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus. Et ego prenominatus Henricus et heredes mei totam prenominatam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis Deo et predictis canonicis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Henry was the son of Walter de Reinville, see note no. 133 for difficulty identifying this family.

214. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John Ruskel [Roschel] of Bolton son of Walter Ruskel [Roschel] of Bolton of all his lands in the fields of Sherbarrow [South Kirkby] namely 7 acres of arable land with pastures in Bersicroft [Thurnscoe] and 6 acres near the woodland above the fields of Milnthorpe [Thursncoe]. f31r/p. 63

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis Ruskel.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iohannes Ruskel de Boultona filius Walteri Ruskel de eadem dedi, concessi et hac mea carta presenti confirmavi priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostl' in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram meam in campo de Syrebarue, videlicet septem acras terre arabilis quarum una iacet in Bersicroft inter terras dictorum canonicorum cum prato adiacente et pertinente et alie sex acre iuxta boscum illum quem etiam dicti canonici habent de me sicut se extendunt versus orientem partem super campum de Milnethorp'; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis cum omnibus libertatibus asiamentis sine aliquo retenemento adeo libere et pure sicut aliqua elemosina pura poterit esse et libera. Ego vero Iohannes, heredes mei et assignati in omnibus sicut dictum est cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis totam dictam terram et pratum contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes in puram et perpetuam elemosinam warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Ita quod dum alie terre vel redditus sufficiunt ad tertiam partem dotis faciend' de istis septem acris non fiet. In cuius rei testimonium pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione duxi roborandum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Matilda wife of John 'Ruskel' or Roschel of Bolton quitclaimed her dower right to this endowment [no. 215].

215. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Matilda Roschel [Ruskel] of Bolton of her right or claim to the wood and land in Sherbarrow [South Kirkby] which the prior and canons had as a gift from her husband John Roschel [Ruskel]. f31r/p. 63

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none]

[U]niversis hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Matilda Roschel de Boulton' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in libera potestate et ligia viduitate nostra remisisse et quietum clamasse de me totum ius et clamium que habui vel habere potui in toto bosco et terra de Sirebarue dominis priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi quam habent ex dono Iohannis Roskel quondam viri mei cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ita quod nec ego nec alius ex parte mea in dicto bosco et terra aliquid iuris vel clamii ratione tertie partis imposterum poterimus exigere vel vindicare. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. John Roschel [Ruskel] granted this land to Nostell Priory before his death [no. 214].

216. Quitclaim by Alice daughter of Adam of Brayton and kinswoman and heir of Robert de Wilby [Willoughby] (now deceased) of her right and claim to all lands and tenements which the prior and convent held of her in Thurnscoe. f31r/p. 63

[early 14th century]

Rubric: [none]

[U]niversis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Alicia filia Ade de Brayton' consanguinea et heres Roberti de Wylleby defuncti salutem in Domino eternam. Noveritis me concessisse, remisisse et omnino de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse religiosis viris priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostele totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis que ipsi prior et conventus tenuerunt de me in Thimeschogh'. Ita quod nec ego Alicia nec heredes mei aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis terris et tenementis seu eorum pertinentiis in dominico seu in dominio de cetero poterimus exigere vel imperpetuum vindicare. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrences of Adam of Brayton and Robert Willoughby. Robert (II) de Willoughby occurred as early as 1246 as a juror and holding land in Brayton [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, pp. 13, 132n, 142n]. Robert (I) de Willoughby, father of this Robert (II), received the manor of Marr from Adam (II) Neufmarché in marriage with Adam (II)'s daughter Margery before 1247 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 169; *EYC VIII*, p. 149]. The land in frank-marriage must have also included the land and tenants in Thurnscoe of Adam (I) Neufmarché for which he received 7s [nos. 181, 217, 218]. Robert Willoughby occurs as late as 1284 [*Yorks F. 1272-1300*, p. 70; *Yorks Quo Warranto*, pp. 44, 55, 169]. Adam of Brayton occurs as late as May 1304 holding in the manor of Marr [*Yorks Inq. 4*, p. 61]. The co-heiresses of Robert of Willoughby were Alice and Cecily daughters of Adam of Brayton [nos. 216-18]. Only Alice quitclaimed the lands and tenements, but both sisters quitclaimed the rents for the same lands which may suggest that the land itself was inherited by Alice and the rents were inherited equally. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

217. Quitclaim by Alice daughter of Adam of Brayton and kinswoman and heir of Robert de Wilby [Willoughby], knight (now deceased) of the rent of 7s which the prior and convent had paid for all the land and tenements they held of her in Thurnscoe. f31r/p. 63

[early 14th century]

Rubric: [none]

[U]niversis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Alicia filia Ade de Brayton consanguinea et heres Roberti de Wylleby militis defuncti salutem in Domino eternam. Noveritis me concessisse, remisisse et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse religiosis viris ..priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostele et eorum successoribus septem solidatas redditus quod ipsi prior et conventus reddere solebant pro terris et tenementis quas de me tenuerunt in Thimeschogh. Et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod predicti prior et conventus et eis successores teneant omnes predictas terras et tenementa que prius tenuerunt in eadem quieta et exonerata ab omnibus servitiis et exactionibus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera. [f31v]

Note: Date based on Adam of Brayton and Robert de Willoughby, see note no. 216. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

218. Quitclaim with warranty by Cecily daughter of Adam of Brayton and kinswoman and heir of Robert of Wilby [Willoughby], knight (now deceased) of her right and claim in 7s annual rents for lands and tenements in Thurnscoe. f31v/p. 64

[early 14th century]*Rubric: [none]*

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Cecilia filia Ade de Brayton' consanguinea et heres Roberti de Willeby militis defuncti salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse, remisisse et omnino de me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse in perpetuum priori et conventui monasterii sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et eorum successoribus totum ius et clameum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in septem solidatis annui redditus et terris ac tenementis in Thirnechogh' cum suis pertinentiis. Ita quod nec ego Cecilia nec aliquis alius nomine meo aliquod ius vel clameum in predictis septem solidatis redditus vel terris ac tenementis supradictis exigere vel vendicare poterimus in perpetuum. Et ego predicta Cecilia predictum redditum septem solidorum cum omni terrarum et tenementorum iure ac pertinentiis warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Hiis testibus: Iohanne de Burton' de Kyneslay, Iohanne de Mech'lay, Iohanne de Arches, Hugo [sic] Nodder et Iohanne de Wodde et aliis.

Note: Date based on Adam of Brayton and Robert de Willoughby, see note no. 216. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

219. Memorandum that Prior John Huddersfield was examined by the king's commissioners, William Ryther knight and John Thwaytes, regarding land acquired and amortised since 20 Edward I and they swore that the lands and tenements in Sulkholme, Nottinghamshire are valued at 19l 8s 6d of which only 26s 8d exceeds the reprise. f31v/p. 64

Wakefield, 21 March 1436

Ista billa testatur quod Iohannes Hudersfeld' prior domus sancti Oswaldi in comitatu Ebor' canonicus examinatus fuit secundum formam commissionis domini regis Willelmo Ryther' militi et Iohanni Thwaytes directe super hoc iuratus per dictum Willelmum et Iohannem de terris et tenementis suis in Anglia perquisitis vel amortissatis a vicesimo anno Edwardi primi apud Wakefeld' in comitatu Ebor' xxj^o die Marcii anno regni regis Henrici sexti quartodecimo et dixit super sacramentum suum quod ipse habet terras et tenementa ad valentiam xix. li. viij. s. vj. d. unde in Sulkholme in comitatu Notyngham xxvj s. viij d. ultra repris et non plura. In cuius rei testimonium commissionarii predicti sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat' die loco et anno supradictis. [f32r]

Note: This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V]. John Huddersfield [occasionally called Robert] ruled from 5 August 1427 until his resignation 5 September 1472 [Jones, *Le New 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39; *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 91].

220. Grant by Orm son of Thor to Robert the doctor, who had healed Orm of his infirmity, of 2 bovates of land in Crofton, three villiens [named] and his roods [of land], rendering annually to St Oswald 12d. He also gave his land of Oakenshaw [Crofton] on the condition that if Robert had an heir, the heir will hold the land for service, otherwise the land would remain to St Oswald. f32r/p. 65

[1133 x 1153]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Croftona. Carta Ormi filii Thor.

In illa die qua Ormus filius Thor venit primitus ad ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi postquam Robertus medicus sanaverat eum ab infirmitate quam habuit, posuit manum suam super altare et dedit ei duas bovatas in Croftona et tres villanos scilicet Leveric' et Ailwinum et Wivet, et rodas suas, ad serviendum Deo et sancto

Osuualdo singulis annis pro duodecim denariis recognitionis. Insuper dedit terram de Akensache quietam sancto Osuualdo, tali conditione quod si Rodbertus habuisset heredum teneret prefatam terram eodem servitio, sin autem remaneret quieta ecclesie pro anima ipsius Ormi. Teste Adwaldo prelato et magistro Ascia et Willelmo canonico filio Arnulf et Godefrido canonico et Adam gramatico et magistro Rogero gardinario et Dolfino de Chinesleche et Stanart de Saruestona et Azelin Daie.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1672 dated 1133-1153.

Note: Date based on consecration of Adelulf, prior of Nostell, as bishop of Carlisle. Witness 'Adwaldo prelato' is a reference to Adelulf who occurs as early as 1122 as the first prior of Nostell Priory and was consecrated 6 August 1133 as bishop of Carlisle: he resigned as prior in 1153 and died 25 May 1156 or 10 May 1157 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 178, 283]. The witness Asceline de Day occurs in the confirmation by King Henry I sealed January 1122 and he was dead by 1166 [B004] [EYC III, p. 273]. The land of Oakenshaw first appears in the confirmation by Henry (I) de Lacy dated April 1154 x August 1157 [no. 83] suggesting that Robert the doctor had died by April 1154 x August 1157 without heir.

221. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Hugh (II) of Brampton [Bierlow] son of Hugh (I) of a carucate of land in Crofton, rendering annually to Hugh 10s. f32r/p. 65

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis de Bramtona.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hugo de Bramtona filius Hugonis pro salute anime mee et parentum et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam carucatam terre in Croftona de qua predicti canonici solebant reddere michi annuatim decem solidos. Et volo ut hcc terra sine retenemento omni sit libera et quieta eisdem canonicis sicut aliqua elemosina liberior et quietior esse solet de me et de omnibus heredibus meis imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Hugh (I) of Brampton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Hugh (I) son of Richard the clerk of Brampton and his brother Elias were benefactors of Nostell Priory, see note preceding no. 260 for further explanation.

222. Notification by Ralph son of Urselin, the king's butler, to R[oger de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York and the chapter of York [Minster] of his grant to the church and canons of St Oswald of all tenure the canons held of Henry (I) de Lacy in Crofton, retaining to Ralph the annual rent of 5s. f32r/p. 65

[10 October 1154 x Easter 1177]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi filii Urselini pincerna regis.

Venerabili Dei gratia Ebor' archepiscopo R. totique capitulo Ebor' omnibusque ecclesie Dei fidelibus et filiis universisque heredibus et successoribus suis Radulfus filius Urselini, pincerna regis, salutem. Notum sit dilectioni vestre me concessisse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam tenuram suam quam tenuerunt de Henrico de Laceio in Croftona liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio, sicut unquam melius et quietius tenuerunt tempore eiusdem Henrici, preter quinque solidos quos dabunt mihi singulis annis ad Pentec'. Huius rei testes sunt Willelmus presbiter, Lamb[ertu]s medicus, Stephanus filius Rad[ulfi], Nicholaus filius Huberti, Ansketillus de Malnuers, Thomas filius Petri, Simon Scutarius.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1673 dated 1154-1177; Dodsw ms. 138, f21.v.

Note: Date based on consecration of Roger de Pont L' Évêque archbishop of York and the death of Henry (I) de Lacy. Roger de Pont L' Évêque was consecrated 10 October 1154 and Henry (I) de Lacy left England Easter 1177

and died on crusade 25 September 1177 [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 84-85]. Ansketil de Malnuers witnessed other charters to Henry Murdac, archbishop of York, [no. 551] and Lambert the doctor was a frequent witness for Henry (I) de Lacy [nos. 394, 352, 222]. Ralph son of Urselin attested a charter in the time of empress Matilda [EYC III, p. 325]. Ralph *pincerna* held of Ilbert (II) de Lacy in 1137 x 1139 [EYC III, no. 1492].

223. Quitclaim by Robert son of Amfrey of Crofton, at the petition of his older brother John, of all Robert's right and claim in 9 acres of land in Crofton [described], namely the land which he, his father Amfrey and his brother John once held from the canons. For this the canons gave John and Robert half a mark of silver. f32r/p. 65

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Roberti filii Amfridi.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus filius Amfridi de Croftona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me ad petitionem Iohannis fratris mei senioris consensu et consilio voluntario tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis abiurasse et quietumclamasse pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro dimidia marca argenti quam dederunt predicto Iohanni fratri meo et mihi totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in novem acris terre cum pertinentiis in territorio de Croftona quas pater meus Amfridus et frater meus Iohannes et ego de predictis canonicis aliquando ad firmam tenuimus, illos videlicet que iacent ex utraque parte vie que ducit ad Wakefeud' apud Holmescrot. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquid iuris in prenominatis novem acris terre nec in earum pertinentiis imposterum vendicare possimus sed contra homines tam ego quam heredes mei predictas novem acras terre predictis canonicis warantizabimus. Ut autem hec sursum redditio, abiuratio et quieta clamatio cunctis temporibus rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Robert and John sons of Amfrey of Crofton both quitclaim this land in Crofton to the priory suggesting they jointly inherited rights to the land [no. 224].

224. Quitclaim by John son of Amfrey of Crofton, with the advice and assent of his younger brother Robert, of all John's right and claim in 9 acres of land in Crofton [described] which his father Amfrey and John once held from the canons. For this the canons gave John and Robert half a mark of silver. f32r/p. 65

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Amfridi.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes filius Amfridi de Crofton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me cum consilio et assensu Roberti fratris mei iunioris tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis abiurasse, sursum reddidisse, quietum clamasse pro me et pro heredibus meis [*repeated and dotted for deletion*] imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro dimidia marca argenti quam dederunt mihi et Roberto predicto fratri meo, totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in novem acris terre cum pertinentiis in territorio de Crofton' quas pater meus Amfridus et ego de predictis canonicis aliquando ad firmam tenuimus, illas videlicet que iacent ex utraque parte vie que ducit ad Wakefeud apud Holmescrot. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquid iuris in prenominatis novem acris terre nec in earum pertinentiis imposterum vendicare possimus set contra omnes homines tam ego quam heredes mei predictas novem acras terre predictis canonicis warantizabimus. Ut

autem hec sursum redditio, abiuratio et quietaclamatio cunctis temporibus rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Robert and John sons of Amfrey of Crofton both quitclaim this land in Crofton to the priory suggesting they jointly inherited rights to the land [no. 223].

Note: The charters below [nos. 225-31, 237] represent a chain of transactions which occurred in the early 13th century. All of the dating for this group of transactions is based on no. 237 whereby Roger de Coquina entered a lease with Prior John of Nostell Priory; Prior John was probably elected c.24 July 1208 and ruled until his death on 27 September 1237 which suggests Roger de Coquina had an active adult life in the early 13th century [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283]. Roger de Coquina was a tenant of Henry Tait [nos. 228, 230]. Henry of Tait was also known as Henry son of William of Crofton son of Walter Surdeval [no. 229]. Henry of Tait was probably a descendant of Richard de Surdeval, a Domesday tenant-in-chief. At Richard Surdeval's death his estates passed to the Hooton Pagnell and Brus fees through his daughters [Loyd, *Anglo-Norman Families*, p. 99]. Other branches of the Surdeval family has been reconstructed from Domesday through 1200s holding in the Paynel, Lacy and Trussebut fees [EYC X, pp. 149-50; EYC III, p. 492; EYC VI, p. 2]. Only one occurrence of a Walter de Surdeval was recorded holding in the Bulmer fee in Middleton by Leven in the North Riding of Yorkshire 1204 x 1215 although a direct association with this branch of the Surdeval family cannot be confirmed [EYC II, p. 124].

Henry Tait had three tenants mentioned in this series: Roger de Coquina, Robert son of Cecily and Nigel son of Robert son of Cecily [nos. 228-31]. Henry quitclaimed to Nostell Priory the services of Nigel son of Robert and Roger de Coquina and the land they had held [nos. 228-30]. This association of Henry Tait and Nigel son of Robert son of Cecily with Roger de Coquina suggests similar active adult lives of the early 13th century.

Henry Tait had a sister Alice daughter of William of Crofton. She was also associated with Nigel son of Robert of Crofton and would have a similar active adult life [no. 226]. It is possible, although not definite, that Roger de Coquina was the son of Alice daughter of William of Crofton: it is clear that Roger did have a mother Alice who married first Asketil and later William Weg' [no. 237] and that Roger de Coquina held from her a half toft and a messuage in Crofton which at some point he sold to Nigel son of Robert [no. 225] and this was the same land which Roger leased from John the prior of Nostell [no. 237], although the order of those transactions are not clear.

225. Sale with warranty by Roger de Coquina to Nigel son of Robert of Crofton of half of the toft and croft which Roger held of Henry le Tait, rendering annually to Roger 1*d*. For this Nigel gave Roger 4*s* 6*d* of silver. ff32r-v/pp. 65-66

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Coquina.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Rogerus de Coquina dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nigello filio Roberti de Crofton' et heredibus suis vel cui assignare vo[ff32v]luerit medietatem cuiusdam tofti et crofti quos teneo de Henrico Le Tait pro homagio et servitio suo; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis libere, quiete et hereditarie cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis pro omni servitio et exactione unum denarium die sancti Osuualdi. Pro hac autem donatione et confirmatione dedit mihi predictus Nigellus in recognitione quatuor solidos argenti et sex denarios. Et ego Rogerus et heredes mei predictam medietatem tofti et crofti predicto Nigello et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis in omnibus et contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Roger de Coquina [no. 237]. See note preceding for further information and dating of this charter.

226. Quitclaim by Nigel of Crofton to Peter de Rupe of half a bovate of land and a half of a toft and croft with a dwelling [*domus*] in Crofton which Nigel bought from Alice daughter of William of Crofton, rendering annually to the convent 6*d*. For this Peter gave Nigel 25*s*. f32v/p. 66

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Nigelli de Croftona.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Nigellus de Croftona quietum clamavi imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Petro de Rupe et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis totam terram quam emi de Alicia filia Willelmi de Crofton', scilicet totam partem dicte Alicie cuiusdam dimidie bovate terre in territorio de Croftona cum tota dimidia parte tofti et crofti et cum quadam domo dicte terre pertinente; tenend' et habend' libere, quiete et hereditarie de priore et conventu de Nostle cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis et communis in villa de Croftona et extra tante terre pertinentibus, reddendo annuatim priori et conventui de Nostle pro omnibus servitiis et exactionibus sex denarios, scilicet tres denarios ad Pentec' et tres denarios ad festum sancti Martini. Pro ista autem quieta clamatione dedit mihi predictus Petrus viginti quinque solidos premanibus. Ego autem Nigellus et heredes mei predicto Petro et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis predictam quietam clamationem et confirmationem in omnibus et contra omnes warantizabimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Nigel of Crofton's occurrence with Roger de Coquina [no. 228]. See note preceding no. 225 for further explanation of dating and relationships.

227. Confirmation by Nigel son of Robert of Crofton of half a toft and croft and 6^{1/2} acres of land in Crofton, namely that land in the canons' fee which Robert his father bought from Henry son of William of Crofton. f32v/p. 66

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Nigelli filii Roberti de Croftona.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Nigellus filius Roberti de Crofton' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me sursum reddidisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' medietatem unius tofti et crofti et sex acras terre et dimidiam in Crofton' quas Robertus pater meus emit de Henrico filio Willelmi de Crofton' de feodo predictorum canonicorum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis sex acris et dimidia et medietate tofti et crofti nobis vindicare possimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrence of Nigel with Roger de Coquina. See note preceding no. 225 for dating and further explanation. Henry (Tait) son of William of Crofton confirmed the sale of 7 1/2 acres of land to Robert which was probably the same land described here [no. 231].

228. Quitclaim by Henry Tait son of William son of Walter de Surdeval of Crofton of his right and claim to half a bovate of land in Crofton, namely that land which Henry once held of the canons for 12*d* annually, with the homage and service of Nigel son of Robert of Crofton and Roger de Coquina with an annual rent of 14*d* which he received from them. f32v/p. 66

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Tait.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus Tait filius Willelmi filii Walteri de Surdeualt de Croftona eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse, dedisse, quietum clamasse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius meum

et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in dimidia bovata terre in villa et territorio de Croftona quam aliquando de predictis canonicis tenui pro duodecim denariis per annum et homagia et servitia Nigelli filii Roberti de Crofton' et Rogeri de Coquina et cum redditu quatuordecim denariorum quos de eisdem percipiebam per annum pro predicta bovata terre dimidia et cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamtis et pertinentiis predicte terre adiacentibus infra villam et extra sine retenemento aliquo impedimento, fraude et dolo, diminutione, alienatione et reclamatione mei heredum et successorum meorum; tenend' et habend' predictis canonicis libere, honorifice et integre et pacifice imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea concessio, donatio, quieta clamatio et confirmatio cunctis temporibus rata et inconcussa permaneat presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrence with Roger de Coquina [no. 237]. See note preceding no. 225 for explanation of dating. This document suggests Henry son of William was Henry Tait.

229. Quitclaim by Henry Tait son of William son of Walter of Surdeual of Crofton of half a bovat of land in Crofton, namely the land he had held from the prior and convent for 12d a year. f32v/p. 66
[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Tait.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos [presens scriptum] pervenerit Henricus Tait filius Willelmi filii Walteri de Surdeual de Crofton' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse, dedisse et quietumclamasse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et priori et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam bovatom terre in villa de Crofton' cum omnibus libertatibus, asiamentis et pertinentiis infra villam et extra eidem terre adiacentibus, illam scilicet quam de predictis priore et conventu aliquando tenebam pro duodecim denariis per annum; tenend' et habend' libere, quiete, integre et pacifice predictis priori et canonicis sine omni impedimento, fraude, reclamatione et alienatione mei et successorum meorum imperpetuum. Et ut hec concessio, donatio, quietaclamatio rata et inconcussa pro me et pro omnibus heredibus et successoribus meis cunctis temporibus permaneat presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Roger de Coquina [no. 237]. See note preceding no. 225 for discussion of the Surdeval family and dating. This quitclaim was the same bovat quitclaimed in no. 228 which included Henry Tait's quitclaim of the services of the tenants [no. 230].

230. Notification by Henry Tait to Nigel son of Robert and Roger de Coquina of Crofton that Henry has granted to the prior and canons their homage and service, the annual rent of 14d and the half a bovat of land they hold of Henry. ff32v-33r/pp. 66-67

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Tait.

Henricus Tait Nigello filio Roberti et Rogero de Coquina de Crofton' salutem. Noveritis me fecisse priorem et canonicos de sancto Osualdo meos assignatos ad recipiendum, tenendum et habendum humagium, servitium vestrum et annum redditum [f33r] quatuordecim denariorum que mihi facere consuevistis pro dimidia bovata terre quam de me aliquando tenuistis. Concessi etiam predictis priori et canonicis quicquid iuris habui et habere potui in predicta bovata terre iure hereditario possidenda imperpetuum. Ut igitur hac

mea assignatio rata et inconcussa permaneat et cunctis temporibus perseverans presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi.

Note: Date based on Roger de Coquina [no. 237]. This notification by Henry Tait must follow the quitclaim of their services by Henry to Nostell Priory [no. 228]. See note preceding no. 225 for discussion of Henry Tait, Nigel son of Robert and Roger de Coquina.

231. Grant and confirmation with warranty by Henry of Crofton son of William to Robert son of Cecily of Crofton of half a bovate of land in Crofton, namely that which his father William held and two pieces of land (of 7^{1/2} acres and 2 acres) in Crofton [described], rendering annually to Henry 12d. f33r/p. 67

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Croftona.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Crofton' filius Willelmi dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Roberto filio Cecilie de Crofton' et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo dimidiam bovatom terre in Crofton', scilicet illam quam Willelmus pater meus tenuit et septem acras terre et dimidiam acram in quodam sarto qui vocatur Maldrode et duas acras in Surdenaleng; tenend' de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete et honorifice in bosco in plano et in omnibus asiamentis et in omnibus libertatibus ad illam pertinentibus, reddendo mihi et heredibus meis inde annuatim duodecim denarios pro omni servitio et consuetudine, scilicet sex denarios ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini. Et ego [et] heredes mei warrantizabimus illi et heredibus suis totam predictam terram in omnibus et contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Roger de Coquina [no. 237]. See note preceding no. 225 for explanation. This was the same property that Henry Tait [also known as Henry of Crofton son of William] quitclaimed to Nostell Priory with the homage and service of Nigel and Roger de Coquina [nos. 228-30].

232. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Roger son of Helewise of Crofton of 1^{1/2} acres of land and tenements in Crofton [various locations described]. f33r/p. 67

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri filii Helewise.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Rogerus filius Helewise de Crofton' salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam acram terre et dimidiam in territorio de Crofton', illam scilicet acram terre et dimidiam que iacent in locis subscriptis in predicto territorio cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus infra dictam villam de Crofton' et extra videlicet: una roda in Castelgate, una roda in Ouenam ad pontem ecclesie, una roda super Cumberland' ad finem nove fosse, una roda ad Rawegreues, una roda ad Prestesich, et una roda ad clusam molendini; tenend' et habend' Deo et dictis canonicis adeo pure, libere et quiete ut aliqua elemosina purius, liberius et quietius dari solet aut possideri. Ego vero et heredes mei dictam acram terre et dimidiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Deo et dictis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Ut autem hec mea donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Isabel widow of Roger son of Helewise quitclaimed her dower rights to a parcel of land called Malderode which could lie in either Crofton or Thurnscoe [nos. 210, 233].

233. Quitclaim by Roger son of Richard of Crofton of all his right to 8^{1/2} acres of land in Crofton [various locations described] which he holds in fee of the prior and convent. For this the prior and convent gave Roger 30s of silver. f33r/p. 67

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri filii Ricardi de Croftona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus filius Ricardi de Crofton' salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me sursum reddidisse et quietum clamasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum octo acras terre et dimidiam quas tenui de feodo eorum in territorio de Crofton', illas scilicet que iacent in loco qui vocatur Malderode et unam perticatam que iacet iuxta terram Salvam in Escaldefeld et unam perticatam que iacet iuxta Le Ker de Stokewelle cum prato quod buttat super Stokewelle. Pro hac autem sursum redditione et quieta clamazione dederunt mihi dicti prior et conventus triginta solidos argenti premanibus. Ut ista vero sursum redditio et quieta clamatio rata sit et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Isabel late the wife of Roger son of Helewise quitclaimed her dower rights to a parcel of land called Malderode which could lie in either Crofton or Thurnscoe [no. 210]. Roger son of Helewise granted to Nostell Priory additional land in Crofton [no. 232].

234. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter of Wintersett, brewer, of all the meadow in Crofton [described] which he held of William son of Susan of Woodhouse. f33r/p. 67

[early 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Petri de Wintersete.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Petrus de Wintersete pandocinator salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum pratum illud quod tenui de Willelmo filio Susanne de Wodehuses cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quod pratum iacet inter Redker et essartum predicti Willelmi filii Susanne in territorio de Crofton'; tenend' et habend' sibi libere et quiete, pure et perpetue, pacifice et solute ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis predicto prato spectantibus. Volo enim quod ista elemosina mea ita soluta sit et quieta sicut ulla elemosina solutior et quietior esse potest. Ego vero predictus Petrus de Wintersete pandocinator et heredes mei predictum pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis de sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' ubique et contra omnes warantizabimus. Et ut hoc perpetuis temporibus ratum et inconcussum permaneat presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association of Peter of Wintersett, brewer, with Alexander the skinner [de Faruleston] who was dead by 7 June 1227 [no. 764]. This grant most likely was the same meadow recorded in the sale of land by William son of Susan to Peter of Wintersett, brewer: described as an acre of land and all its meadow in Presterode in Wintersett [no. 253]. Agnes, widow of William son of Susan of Woodhouse, quitclaimed her right to a third part of this meadow [no. 254]. Peter of Wintersett, brewer, was married to Matilda [no. 760] and was involved in other land arrangements with Nostell Priory [nos. 759-61]. In the arrangement in the Cartulary Crofton and Wintersett were combined in the section entitled Crofton and in fact the townships are contiguous.

235. Quitclaim by Peter Drie of Crofton of all the land in Crofton with buildings which he held from the prior and convent. f33r/p. 67

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Petri Drie de Croftona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Petrus Drie de Crofton' salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me quietum clamasse et hac presenti carta mea sursum reddidisse de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totam terram quam de eis tenui in villa et territorio de Crofton' tam in edificiis quam in omnibus aliis pertinentiis ad ipsam terram aliquo iure spectantibus sine ullo retenemento. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry of Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Peter Drie of Crofton does not reoccur in the Cartulary.

236. Notification by master Hugh of Castleford, rector of the church of Crofton, that the prior and canons, in a dispute over the small tithes of their grange of Oakenshaw, exhibited to the papal judges delegate certain privileges which made the prior and canons immune from paying tithes. In view of these privileges Hugh of Castleford promises that he will never in his lifetime vex the canons for these tithes. ff33r-v/pp. 67-68

[c. April 1154 x 1264]

Rubric: [none].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint magister Hugo de Castelford' [f33v] rector ecclesie de Croftona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi super minutis decimis grangie sue de Akenesahe auctoritate domini pape coram iudicibus delegatis controversiam movissem, predicti prior et canonici mihi privilegia sua exhibuerunt quorum auctoritate a talium decimarum prestatione efficiuntur immunes. Ego igitur formam predictorum privilegiorum suorum diligenter attendens ab actione quam contra eos super predictis decimis intendebam penitus destiti et imposterum desistam, firmiter promittens quod nunquam in vita mea predictos priorem et conventum super prefatis decimis per me vel per alium coram iudicibus delegatis vel ordinariis aliquatenus vexabo. Et in testimonium huius rei presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi.

Note: Date based on confirmation of grant of Oakenshaw by Henry (I) de Lacy and the latest entry by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The land in Oakenshaw was granted by Orm son of Thor to Robert the doctor and if Robert had no heirs to Nostell Priory in 1133 x 1153 [no. 220], the endowment appeared in the confirmation by Henry (I) de Lacy c. April 1154 x August 1157 [no. 83]. There is no record of the papal judges delegate mandate nor the privileges which give the priory immunity from paying tithes, nor other evidence of Hugh of Castleford's incumbency.

237. Grant by Prior J[ohn] and the convent to Roger de Coquina son of Alice of the western half of the toft and messuage in Crofton which Asketil and his wife Alice held of the canons and which later William Weg' and the same Alice held, rendering annually to the canons 18d. f33v/p. 68

[24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta I. prioris concessa Rogero de Coquina.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris I. prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostle salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse et concessisse et hac nostra presenti carta confirmasse Rogero de Coquina filio Alizie et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo occidentalem medietatem illius tofti et occidentalem

medietatem illius mesuagii in Croftona que Asketillus et Alizia uxor eius de nobis tenuerunt et que postea Willelmus Weg' et eadem Alizia de nobis tenuerunt; tenend' de nobis libere et quiete et hereditarie cum communis et asyamentis in eadem villa ad tantum terre pertinentibus, reddendo inde nobis annuatim ille et heredes sui decem et octo denarios pro omni servitio ad nos pertinente, medietatem scilicet ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Et hanc ei et heredibus suis fecimus concessionem quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et predictam firmam predictis terminis bene reddiderint. Ut autem hec predicta rata habeantur presens scriptum sigilli nostri appositione roboravimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of John, prior of Nostell Priory and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This document was copied into the Cartulary before 1264 and thus the prior involved was John who was probably elected c. 24 July 1208 and died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. This property was probably that which Roger de Coquina sold to Nigel son of Robert [no. 225]. See the note preceding no. 225 for further explanation.

238. Grant and confirmation with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry de Helande [Eland] of 18 acres of land in Crigglestone [described]. f33v/p. 68

[late 12th century x c. 1202]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Heland' de xvij acris terre in Crigglestona.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Henricus de Helande, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Alic[ie] et pro animabus heredum et parentum et antecessorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostlat et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, decem et viij^{to} acras terre in territorio de Crigglestona, scilicet Leveteflat que est iuxta viam que tendit ad Sandal; tenendas libere et quiete cum communitate predicte ville de Crigglestona in bosco et plano in aquis et viis, in pratis et pascuis et aliis asiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis canonicis hanc elemosinam in omnibus et contra omnes homines et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 136 quoting Dodsw ms 8, f117 'from the original in St Mary's Tower, York' which includes the following witnesses: Gilberto capellano de Holmaesbiri, Radulfo de Vuireuile persona de Himlesvrtha, Roberto persona de Sandala, Simone capellano de Crigleston', Thoma de Horbiri, Jordano fratre eius, Henrico filio Roberti de Lifreseg, Rogero filio Willelmi de Bingeleya, Alano filio Ade de Crigglestona, Thoma fratre eius, Willelmo de Vitteleia clerico, et multis aliis.

Note: Date based on Henry de Eland. Henry de Eland held of Roger de Lacy in Crigglestone [Rochdale] and was dead by July 1202 when his wife Alice claimed against Robert of Sandal for her dower rights in Crigglestone [*Yorks F. John*, no. 36, p. 17]. Of the witnesses: Thomas and Jordan of Horbury occurred in 1189 [*Ctl. Pontefract* 2, p. 345n] (Thomas as late as c.1229 [Clay, 'Eland', p. 231n]) and they were brothers of William of Horbury son-in-law to Henry and Alice Eland [Clay, 'Eland', p. 230]; Robert of Liversedge was probably the husband of another of Henry and Alice's daughters; Roger son of William of Bingley was a contemporary of Henry of Eland [Clay, 'Eland', p. 230]; Ralph de Vuirevile [Wiuressvill] occurred as the rector of Hemsworth in c.1190 x 1220 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 135].

239. Lease with warranty by Prior Richard [of Warter] and the convent to John of Carlisle of a toft with half a bovate of land and half of an assart in Crofton [described], rendering annually to the convent 8s of silver. f33v/p. 68

[16 August 1277 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: [none].

[U]niversis presentes litteras visuris vel audituris frater Ricardus prior de sancto Osualdo de Nostell' et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti

carta nostra confirmasse Iohanni de Carleolo pro homagio et servitio suo unum toftum in Croftona iuxta toftum Philippi Siluam versus occidentem cum dimidia bovata terre* et medietatem unius assarti ad dictum toftum pertinente, cuius aliam medietatem predictus Philippus tenet in villa et territorio predicto, sicut Gregorius de Croftona aliquando ea tenuit in eadem cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam et extra in pratis, pascuis et pasturis et omnibus aliis communis ad dictum [toftum *dotted for deletion*] tenementum pertinentibus vel pertinere debentibus; habend' et tenend' predicto Iohanni et heredibus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris libere, quiete, pacifice et integre absque retenemento, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus meis octo solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, medietatem scilicet ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio seculari, exactione et demanda. Nos vero et successores nostri predictum toftum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis supradictis predicto Iohanni et heredibus suis pro predicto servitio contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus quamdiu feffatores nostri nobis warrantizare poterunt et defendere. Ita tamen quod non liceat predicto Iohanni vel heredibus suis predictum toftum cum terra et aliis suis pertinentiis cuidam vendere dare preterquam filiis suis absque speciali assensu et voluntate nostra. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera.

* ms *terrae* and *a* dotted for deletion.

Note. Date based on the rule of Richard of Warter prior of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Richard of Warter died 16 August 1277 and Richard of Warter died 26 August 1291 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 439]. This charter may have been copied by a scribe other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

240. Quitclaim with warranty by Philip le Cornur of Crofton of any right or claim in 2 bovates of land with tofts in Crofton which Philip held of the canons' fee. He also grants with warranty in pure and perpetual alms a *cultura* with toft in Crofton [described]. ff33v-34r/pp. 68-69

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1294]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Philippus le Cornur de Croftona salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me sursum reddidisse et quietumclamasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis et toftis quas tenui de feodo eorum in villa et territorio de Crofton'; tenendum et habendum dictis priori et conventui libere, quiete, pacifice et integre, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis infra villam de Croftona et extra. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec alius ex parte nostra ius vel clamium ad predictas duas bovatas terre cum toftis [34r] et pertinentiis predictis habere poterimus inperpetuum. Preterea dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi antedictis priori et conventui illam culturam cum tofto que vocatur Le Leche rode quam Henricus le Guyncher aliquando tenuit in predicta villa de Crofton'; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis suis inter villam de Croftona et extra. Ego vero predictus Philippus et heredes mei dictam culturam cum tofto et omnibus pertinentiis prefatis priori et conventui contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In quorum omnium testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date tentatively assigned to latest entries of Scribes A and B as the hand would appear to be similar to both [see Chapter V].

241. Quitclaim by William son of John of Norfolk of all right and claim in 2 acres of land in Wintersett [described]. f34r/p. 69

[mid-13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Iohannis de Northfolc dedi et concessi et omnino quietumclamasse de me et heredibus meis dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostel duas acras terre in territorio de Wintersete, scilicet dimidiam acram terre super Bernestoft et aliam dimidiam acram super Wlfhill', tertiam vero dimidiam acram super Langemorcroft et quartam dimidiam acram super Laverhill' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam de Wintersete et extra sine retenemento; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui et suis successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam absque omni servitio seculari,* consuetudine et demanda. Ita quod nec ego Willelmus predictus nec heredes mei nec alius ex parte nostra in predictis duabus acris terre cum suis pertinentiis sicut prescriptum est ius vel clamium de cetero poterimus exigere vel vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum et cetera.

* ms *secularei* corrected to *seculari*.

Note: Date based on association of William son of John of Norfolk with Prior William of Clifford [no. 249]. John of Norfolk occurred 1180 x 1190 [EYC III, no. 1357]. John of Norfolk had three sons by his wife Margery: John of Hodroyd, William, and Robert of Thorpe [nos. 242, 1091, 477]. It is possible that John of Hodroyd was the same man who was the steward of Pontefract for Edmund de Lacy from 1246 until at least 1258 and was dead by 20 July 1286 [Yorks Inq. 2, p. 52; Ctl. Pontefract 1, p. 317]. This charter may have been copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

242. Quitclaim by William son of the late John of Norfolk of all right and claim to 11 acres of land in Wintersett which his mother Margery held by dower and with all the land which the prior and convent had enfeoffed him. f34r/p. 69

[mid-13th century]

Margin: Wintersete.

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius quondam Iohannis de Northfolc salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, sursum reddidisse, quietum clamasse et confirmasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in illis undecim acris cum pertinentiis in Wintersete quas Marger[ia] mater mea quondam tenuit nomine dotis et de quibus predicti prior et conventus una cum aliis terris per cartam suam me prius feofaverunt. Et ne ego nec heredes mei aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis undecim acris terre cum pertinentiis de cetero vendicare poterimus nec exigere hoc presens scriptum impressio sigilli mei roboravi. Hiis et cetera.

Note: See no. 241 for dating and further information concerning the family. William son of John of Norfolk was enfeoffed of these 11 acres plus 11 additional acres in Wintersett which the priory had from the gift of William's brother Robert [Thorpe] [no. 249]. The grant by Robert does not survive but may have been entered on the folio missing between f34 and f35 [see Chapter V]. This charter may have been copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

243. Grant and confirmation with warranty by William son of Thomas of Streton of all his toft called Beneghard [Wintersett, described], near the pool of the canons. He also grants that the pool will freely flow where it touches his land. f34r/p. 69

[mid-13th century]

Margin: Northfolc.

[S]ciant omnes tam presentes quas futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Thome de Stretona dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum toftum meum quod dicitur Beneghard, sicut iacet in longitudine et latitudine iuxta stagnum dictorum canonicorum de Northfolc ex parte aquilonali; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete inperpetuum. Preterea concedo eisdem canonicis quod stagnum suum de Northfolc habeat liberum fluxum et refluxum quantum in altum crescere contigerit super terram meam ex parte meridionali que dicitur Peticroft salvo^A tamen mihi et heredibus meis comodo herbagii et arborum dicte terre meridionalis cum dictum stagnum decrescere contigerit. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione dederunt mihi dicti canonici quamdam summam pecunie. Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei dictam terram sicut predictum est warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera.

^A ms *savo*

Note: Date based on grant of mill pool by Robert son of John of Norfolk [nos. 249, 1091]. The pool of Norfolk was most likely the mill pool that the priory received from Robert son of John of Norfolk which does not survive in the Cartulary [for further information of the family of John of Norfolk see no. 241]. This agreement between William son of Thomas of Streton must thus follow the gift of the mill pool. In the 15th century there was a parcel of land in Winterset called 'Northfolk dam' and this land was probably related ['Nostell Rental', p. 128]. This charter was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Beneghard is unlocated.

244. Grant and confirmation with warranty by John le Normant of Chevet to William Withbelt of Walton of 10 acres of land in the fields of Winterset [various locations described], rendering annually to John 4*d* of silver. ff34r-v/pp. 69-70

[late 12th x mid 13th centuries, before 1264]

Margin: Winterset'

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iohannes le Normant de Chivet de[di], con[cessi] et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo Withbelt de Walton' et heredibus suis vel assignatis decem acras terre in campo de Wintersete videlicet: quatuor acras terre sicut iacent in longitudine et latitudine in uno essarto quod Louekoc del Ker quondam tenuit buttantes super le Swoker de Hou, et quatuor acras super Scupilflat inter terram Iohannis de Northfolc et terram Hugonis Muliput', et unam dimidiam acram terre super Le Calvecroft, et aliam dimidiam acram terre super Stainfur'langes, et tertiam dimidiam acram terre super Wlueshill', et quartam dimidiam acram terre in Langeleye; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis libere, quiete, bene et pacifice cum omnibus [34v] pertinentiis et asiamentis, communitatibus et libertatibus tante terre pertinentibus infra predictam villam de Wintersete et extra, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis quatuor denarios argenti, scilicet ad festum sancti Martini in yeme duos denarios et ad Pentecost' duos denarios pro omnibus servitiis secularibus, consuetudinibus et demand[is], faciendo servitium consuetum et debitum dominis feodii quam pertinet eisdem sicut atornatus perpetuus mei et heredum meorum. Ego vero Iohannes et heredes mei dictas decem acras terre cum pertinentiis dicto Willelmo Withbelt et heredibus suis vel assignatis pro predicto servitio contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V] and the mention of John of Norfolk. John of Norfolk occurs as early as 1180 x 1190 and the use of his name to describe land tenancy would suggest this transaction was within the memory of his existence [no. 241]. No information is available concerning the parties of this transaction although this appears to be the same land which William Withbelt of Walton quitclaimed to Nostell Priory [no. 245]. William Withbelt was also mentioned in a quitclaim to Nostell of a rent of 5*d* for undescribed land in Winterset held by William son of Peter the doorkeeper of Winterset. This suggests

that William son of Peter may have acquired the sub-tenancy of William of Withbelt, but it is not clear if the land in that transaction [no. 246] was the same as the land mentioned here and in the quitclaim which follows this [no. 245].

245. Quitclaim with warranty by William Withbelt of Walton of his right and claim to 10 acres of land in Winterset [various locations described]. f34v/p. 70

[late 12th x mid 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Withbelt de Walton' dedi et concessi et sursum reddidi et omnino quietumclamasse de me et heredibus meis dominis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostel decem acras terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis quas habui in territorio de Winterset, videlicet: quatuor acras terre sicut iacent in longitudine et latitudine in uno assarto quod Louekoc del Ker quondam tenuit buttantes super Snouker de Hou, et quatuor acras super Scapelstat inter terram Iohannis de Northfolc et terram Hugonis Muliput, et unam dimidiam acram terre super Calvecroft, et aliam dimidiam acram super Stanifurlangres, et tertiam dimidiam acram super Wlveshill', et quartam dimidiam acram terre in Langeleye; tenend' et habend dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari, consuetudine et demanda. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis ex parte nostra seu quivis alius in predictis decim acris terre cum suis pertinentiis ius vel clamium de cetero poterimus exigere seu quoquomodo vendicare. Et ego vero predictus Willelmus et heredes mei predictam terram cum suis pertinentiis dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus sicut prescriptum est in omnibus et contra omnes homines et mulierum dotes et quoscumque debitores meos warantizabimus*, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum et cetera.

* ms *warantizantibimus* corrected to *warantizabimus*.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note to no. 244 for information on dating, this endowment and the individuals named.

246. Grant by William son of Peter the doorkeeper [*ianitor*] of Winterset of an annual rent of 5*d* which William used to receive from William Withbelt of Walton for 10 acres of land in Winterset which William Withbelt of Walton used to hold. f34v/p. 70

[late 12th x mid-13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Petri Ianitoris de Winterset dedidi et concessi et omnino relaxavi de me et heredibus meis dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostel annuum redditum quinque denariorum quem solebam recipere de Willelmo Witbelt de Walton' pro decem acris terre, quas idem Willelmus tenuit aliquando tenuit [*sic*] in territorio de Winterset; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus libere, quiete, bene et pacifice. Ita quod nec ego Willelmus predictus nec heredes mei nec aliquis ex parte nostra seu quivis alius in predictis decem acris terre cum annuo reddito predicto ius vel clamium de cetero poterimus exigere seu quoquomodo vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera. [*The next folio is missing, pp. 71-72.*]

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note to no. 244 for information concerning this endowment and the individuals named.

247. An incomplete grant with warranty by John to his son Robert of a toft, garden and half of John's land in Winterset including a moiety of the mill, mill pool and fish pond, excepting his capital messuage, rendering annually to John 12*d.* f35r/p. 73

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[The previous folio is missing thus this folio begins mid-charter] aliquo retenemento, illam videlicet: medietatem que est remotior a sole per totum tam in bosco quam in plano et redditibus cum medietate molendini et stagni et piscium meorum et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et asiamentis infra dictam villam de Winterset et extra ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus, excepto capitali mesuagio meo cum edificiis in eodem situs quod heredi meo duxi reservandum; tenend' et habend' memorato Roberto et heredibus vel assignatis suis de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum libere, quiete, solute et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis excepto dicto capitali mesuagio ut supradictum est, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios ad duos terminos, videlicet sex denarios ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio in mundo aut exactione, exceptis supradictis homagio et servitio. Et ego prenomminatus Iohannes totum dictum toftum et dictum gardinum et totam memoratam medietatem terre mee cum omnibus pertinentiis suis excepto dicto capitali mesuagio predicto Roberto filio meo et heredibus vel assignatis suis ubique et contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This partial document does not provide sufficient information to identify the donor nor the property although its placement in the Cartulary suggests it was in Winterset and may possibly involve the descendents of John of Norfolk and his son Robert [of Thorpe] whose charters were also included in this section.

248. Grant and confirmation by William son of John of Norfolk that if the prior and convent need to acquire water for their pool, which had once belonged to his father John, they make take it from William's land [Winterset]. f35r/p. 73

[mid-13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii Iohannis de North'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Willelmus filius Iohannis de Northfolc' salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostl' quod cum stagnum eorum quod quondam fuit Iohannis patris mei repletum aqua fuerit et ipsa aqua partem terre mee quesite sive adquirende ex superhabundancia^a occupaverit ac me sive heredes meos comodum nostrum de ipsa parte terre ubicumque fuerit facere impedierit non monebimus inde litem aut querimoniam demonstrabimus coram aliquibus iusticiariis sive aliquibus balliviis quorumcumque fuerint vel prelati ecclesie sive iudicibus ab eis constitutis quin liceat eis aquam in stagno suo retinere et stagnum pro libito suo emendare absque impedimento mei vel heredum meorum aut alicuius ex parte nostra. Ut autem hec mea concessio et confirmatio imposterum omnibus innotescat presenti scripto sigillum meum duxi apponendum.

^a ms sic for *superabundantia*

Note: Date based on association of William son of John of Norfolk and Prior William [see no. 249] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See notes no. 241 for information concerning this family. Robert of

Thorp, brother to William, granted his third part of the mill of Winterset with mill pool and fishery, to Nostell Priory that he had received from his brother John of Hodroyd [no. 1091]; subsequently this land was enfeoffed to William son of John of Norfolk [no. 249].

249. Lease by Prior William and the convent to William son of John of Norfolk of 22 acres of land in Winterset which the convent had as a gift from William's brother Robert, rendering annually to the convent 11s of silver. Moreover the prior and convent grants to William son of John of Norfolk that third of the land in Winterset which was Robert's mother Margery's. f35r/p. 73

[4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi prioris concessa Willelmo de North'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit frater Willelmus prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Willelmo filio Iohannis de Northfolk' viginti et duas acras terre tam in bosco et prato quam in terra arrabili quas habuimus ex dono Roberti fratris eiusdem Willelmi in Winterset; tenend' et habend' predictas viginti et duas acras terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, reddendo annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris undecim solidos argenti, videlicet ad festum sancti Martini in yeme quinque solidos et sex denarios et ad Pentec' quinque solidos et sex denarios pro omni servitio seculari, consuetudine, secta curie, demanda et exactione. Preterea concessimus predicto Willelmo tertiam partem Margerie matris predicti Roberti ipsam Margeriam de terra que fuit ipsius Roberti contingentem in Winterset cum acciderit; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis libere et quiete, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris videlicet pro qualibus acra tam prati quam terre arrabilis sex denarios ad terminos antedictos pro omni servitio seculari, consuetudine, secta curie, demanda et exactione. In huius rei testimonium tam nos quam predictus Willelmus huic scripto ad modum cirographi confecto hinc inde sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of William of Clifford, prior of Nostell, and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The predecessor of Prior William died 4 January 1255 and Prior William died 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads II*, pp. 438-39]. See notes nos. 241, 248 for information concerning this family.

250. Quitclaim by Thomas of Thornton, knight, of all right and claim in the canons' land in Winterset which Bernulf the canons' man held. For this the convent gave Thomas 4m of silver. f35r/p. 73

[mid-13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Thome de Tornetona.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Thomas de Thorneton' miles abiuravi et quietumclamavi priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totum ius meum et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in terra sua de Winterset cum pertinentiis quam Bernulfus homo eorum de eis tenuit solutum et quietum de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum. Pro ista vero abiuratione et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi et meis predicti prior et conventus quatuor marcas argenti. Preterea tactis sacrosanctis ewangeliis ego prefatus Thomas iuravi coram predictis priore et canonicis et coram aliis in capitulo suo pro me et pro heredibus meis quod nunquam movebimus placitum vel questionem aliquam faciemus super prefata terra contra eosdem priorem et conventum et suos. Ut autem hoc factum meum cunctis temporibus sine omni dolo et fraude ratum et inconcussum habeantur presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrences of Thomas of Thornton, knight, and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Thomas of Thornton occurred as early as May 1270 giving oath concerning land in the honour of Richmond [*Yorks Inq.* 1, pp. 113, 225]. He held of the king in Morley in 1315-1316 [*Kirkby Inquest*, pp. 360n, 361]. These late occurrences and the fact the entry was made by Scribe A suggests this transaction was at the early stage of his adult life. This quitclaim was as a result of a papal judges delegate decision [see no. 251].

251. Notification by Thomas of Thornton, knight, to the abbots of Newminster and Alnwick and the prior of Brinkburn that his disagreement with the prior and canons of St Oswald over land in Winterset which Bernulf the canons' man held, and his claim for arrears was amicably settled. He has quitclaimed to the prior and canons his right and claim in the land in Winterset. For this the prior and canons of St Oswald gave him 4*m* of silver. ff35r-v/pp. 73-74

[mid-13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Thome de Tornetona.

Viris venerabilis de Novo Monasterio et de Alneuc abbatibus et priori de Brinkeburn' Thomas de Thornetona miles salutem in Domino cum reverentia. Noveritis super questione que coram [f35v] nobis inter priorem et canonicos de sancto Osuualdo et me super quadam terra sua in Winterset quam Bernulfus homo eorum de eis tenuit et super arreragiis servitorum et gravium honerum eidem terre adiacentium que idem Bernulfus tota vita sua sustinuit vertebatur amicabiliter est compositum. Ita quod talia honera et servitia nolens sustinere dimisi et concessi et quiete clamavi predictis priori et canonicis totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in predicta terra de Winterset pro me et pro heredibus meis imperpetuum. Et pro ista concessione et quiete clamatione dederunt mihi et meis predicti prior et canonici quatuor marcas argenti et super hoc cartam meam eisdem contuli quam vobis ad maiorem securitatem inspiciendam transmittito, diligenter exorans quatinus prefatam concessionem auctoritate vestra confirmetis et ad hoc ostendendum coram nobis latorem presentium procuratorem constituo quod ab eodem super hoc ostensum fuerit ratum habiturus et ad maius testimonium scriptum hoc feci mei sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See no. 250 for dating and information concerning Thomas of Thornton, knight. No record remains of the mandate for nor the decision of the papal judges delegates mentioned here.

252. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Peter son of Elias Marescald [Marshall] of Winterset of his *cultura* of 10 acres of land called Santingley and three roods of land in Winterset, which he held of the canons. f35v/p. 74

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Petri de Winterset.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Petrus filius Helie Marescald' de Winterset caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et dominis meis canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam culturam decem acrarum terre in territorio de Winterset quam de eis tenui, illam videlicet culturam que vocatur Santiglayrode et que iacet inter dominicam culturam eorundem canonicorum et inter croftos de Winterset, cum prato et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine ullo retenemento, et tres rodas terre mee in eodem territorio, illas scilicet que iacent super veterem Santiglay quas similiter tenui de eisdem; habend' et tenend' in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutum et quietum de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Thomas son of Elias Marshall of Winterset and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Thomas son of Elias Marshall of Winterset occurred in a lease for land in Hardwick in the early 13th century which, if Thomas and Peter were brothers, suggests this document may date from the same period [no. 778]. If they were not brothers this document can only be dated by the latest entry made by Scribe A and thus 12th x 13th centuries, before 1264. No information is available concerning Peter son of Elias Marshall.

253. Grant with warranty by William son of Susan to Peter of Winterset, brewer, of an acre of land and all its meadow in Presterode [Winterset described], rendering annually to William 3d. For this Peter gave William half a mark of silver. f35v/p. 74

[early 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Willelmi filii Susanne.

Sciatis omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Susanne dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Petro de Winterset breusterio unam acram terre mee in Presterode propinquiore fovee iuxta Merotflat et omne pratum quod pertinet ad totam predictam rodam meam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento pro homagio et servitio suo; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere quiete et honorifice in feodo et hereditate, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis annuatim tres denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio et seculari exactione. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei warrantizabimus totam predictam terram cum prato prenominate Petro et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Pro hac itaque donatione et concessione prefatus Petrus dedit michi dimidiam marcam argenti nomine recognitionis. Ut autem hec mea donatio et concessio perpetuo rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli me munimine roboravi. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Alexander the skinner [de Faruleston or Sharlston] who was dead by 7 June 1227 [nos. 760, 761, 764]. The acre of land and meadow of this transaction was granted by Peter of Winterset, brewer, to Nostell Priory [no. 234]. Agnes, wife of William son of Susan of Woodhouse, quitclaimed her dower right to a third of the meadow in Presterode [no. 254].

254. Quitclaim by Agnes formerly the wife of William son of Susan of Woodhouse of her dowry right to a third part of the meadow which her husband William had sold to Peter of Winterset, the brewer [le brazur]. f35v/p. 74

[early 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Agnetis uxoris Willelmi filii Susanne.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Agnes quondam uxor Willelmi filii Susanne de Wodehuse salutem. Noveritis me remisisse et quietum clamasse Deo et canonicis sancti Osuualdi totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in tertia parte prati nomine dotis quod Petrus de Winterset le Brazur emit de Willelmo viro meo. Et ad maiorem securitatem presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: For dating see note nos. 234, 253. The meadow was sold to Peter of Winterset and he later granted the meadow and other land to Nostell Priory.

255. Grant by Thomas de Burgh that Prior John and the convent shall have the pool at Santingley [Winterset] saving to Thomas an exit at the head of the pool [described] and in the same state it was in on 1 September 1229. f35v/p. 74

c. 1 September 1229

Rubric: Carta Thome de Burgo.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Burgo concessi pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quod Iohannes prior sancti Osuualdi et eiusdem loci conventus et successores sui habeant et teneant stagnum illud de Santiglay quod est versus occidentem proprius stagno de Waleton' bene et in pace absque impedimento mei vel heredum meorum imperpetuum in eodem statu in quo fuit die sancti Egidii anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis tertio decimo, salvo mihi et heredibus meis exitu aque ad capud stagni per unam buteram latitudinis quinque pedum et profunditatis trium pedum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei vel aliqui per nos aut pro nobis aliquo modo impetrabimus vel ingenium queremus per quod stagnum predictum prosternatur vel aliquo alio modo minuatur ad dampnum ipsius prioris vel successorum suorum. Si vero contingat apud dictum stagnum per mundationem aque vel aliquo alio modo prosternatur, minuatur aut deterioretur licebit eidem priori et successoribus suis idem stagnum reparare quousque fuerit in eodem statu quo fuit dicto die sancti Egidii secundum quod predictum est. Licebit etiam dicto priori et successoribus suis facere sepem ante gutturam predictam ad defensionem exitus piscium dum tamen exitus aque per gutturam predictam non impediatur. Et ut hoc mea concessio pro me et pro heredibus meis facta perpetuum robur optineat scriptum illud sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Prior John was probably elected c. 24 July 1208 and ruled until his death 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283]. Thomas de Burgh is a descendant of Adam son of Swein by his daughter and co-heiress Amabel and her first husband William de Neville. Thomas de Burgh was dead before May 1235 [EYC V, p. 166]. Thomas held 4 knights' fees in the Honour of Richmond in addition to the interest in Yorkshire which he inherited from his mother Sarah daughter of Amabel. His son Thomas de Burgh held 2 knight's fees in Yorkshire of the honour of Pontefract c. 1258 and of the honour of Richmond through 1316 [EYC III, p. 402; *Kirkby Inquest*, pp 150-1, 225, 337].

256. Incomplete grant by Adam son of Robert of Walton [the gift missing]. f35v/p. 74
[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Roberti de Waletona.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Adam filius Roberti de Walton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confir[m] [36r] [the next folio of the cartulary is missing, pp. 75-76. The remainder of this charter is thus not available.]

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. There is insufficient information remaining of this document to determine the nature of the gift or the people involved.

257. Notification by John of Pen[istone] that he was present with other knights and men [listed] when Henry of Woolley granted a moiety of his mill of Woolley with his body to St Oswald. As John of Penistone is travelling to Jerusalem he has appointed William his brother, heir and custodian of his land to act as witness of the above. f36r/p. 77

[late 12th century, probably c.1188]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Wlfleia. Carta Henrici de eadem dimidietate molendini.

Omnibus filiis sancte ecclesie Iohannes de Pen' salutem. Sciatis omnes quod ego interfui et testis vocatus fui cum aliis legalibus militibus et aliis hominibus, scilicet Adam filio P., Matheo de Horb', Henrico de Helond, Elia de Midh', Picoto presbitero, Roberto de Wlfleya, Thoma filio Mathei de Horb', Thoma filio Ade de Horb' et pluribus aliis, ubi Henricus de Uulfleia fecit divisam suam, scilicet sancto Osuualdo pro anima sua cum corpore suo dimidietatem molendini de Wlfleia. Et quia iter arripui^a ire in Ierl'im posui in loco meo Willelmum fratrem meum, qui est custos terre et heredis mei, ut hoc idem testetur in loco meo.

* ms *aripui*

Printed: EYC III, no. 1787 dated 1188-1190.

Note: Date based on John of Penistone. John of Penistone, clerk, held in Penistone of Philip son of William of Woolley before July 1181 [EYC III, p. 406]. It is suggested that John of Penistone was leaving for the Third Crusade [c. 1188] when this notification was issued and that is possible considering what is known of the witnesses. The same source suggests that Henry of Woolley was dead when this notification was made and it would be most likely that Henry of Woolley's gift was time coincident with his death [EYC III, pp. 405-406]. Henry of Woolley was married to Eve, who married secondly Henry de Dicton. Henry de Dicton subsequently granted a two-thirds part of the mill of Woolley, which he held in his wife's right, to his brother Thomas de Dicton [EYC III, p. 406]. The other moiety of the mill of Woolley may have descended through William of Woolley, brother of Henry, to Ellis probably the Elias of Midhope who acknowledged the grant by Henry of Woolley [no. 259]. William of Penistone occurred as late as 1212 [EYC III, p. 406]. Of the witnesses: Henry de Helond may well be Henry de Eland a benefactor of Nostell Priory [see no. 238] and who occurred in the late 1100's and was dead by July 1202 [Yorks F. John, no. 36, p. 17]; Thomas of Horbury occurred in 1189 [Cth Pontefract 2, p. 345n].

258. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Midhope with his body of all his land in Woolley [described] excepting the annual service of 12*d* rendered to Peter de Birkthwait. f36r/p. 77

[c. 13 October 1260 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Mildehope.

Sciunt universi tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Helias de Mildope dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancto Osualdo et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus simul cum corpore meo, totam terram meam in Wlfleia quam teneo de Petro de Birkerhevit, scilicet essartum quod fuit Oliberni Ruffi cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis que ad eandem villam de Wlfleia pertinent, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, salvo servitio quod annuatim debetur predicto Petro de Birketheuihc, scilicet xij. denarios pro omni servitio ad festum sancti Martini. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrence of Elias of Midhope and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias of Midhope occurred as late as 13 October 1260 [Yorks F. 1246-1272, pp. 119-20]. It is likely that this grant was time coincident with his death. See notes no. 257 for the mill of Woolley which Elias also granted to Nostell Priory [no. 259]. Peter of Birkthwaite occurred as late as 1226 and his daughter Julian occurred 27 January 1240-41 holding in Birkthwaite [Yorks F. 1232-1246, pp. 74, 107].

259. Notification by Elias of Midhope that he and his heirs hold the moiety of the mill of Woolley which Henry of Woolley granted in pure and free alms to the church and canons of St Oswald, rendering annually to the canons 12*s*. f36r/p. 77

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Mildehope.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Helias de Midhope et heredes mei tenemus et tenebimus de Deo et ecclesia sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus illam medietatem molendini de Uulfleie quam Henricus de Uulfleie, pro salute anime sue, eis in puram et liberam elemosinam dedit; reddendo eis singulis annis xij. solidos argenti, sex scilicet ad Pentec' et sex ad festum sancti Martini. Hiis testibus et cetera. [f36v]

Printed: EYC III, no. 1789 dated 1190-1230.

Note: Date based on deaths of Henry of Woolley and Elias of Midhope. Henry of Woolley left his moiety of the mill of Woolley to Nostell Priory with his body and the notification of that fact by John of Penistone was likely issued before he left on the Third Crusade c.1188 [no. 257]. Elias of Midhope occurred as early as 13 June 1255 [Yorks F. 1246-1272, pp. 101-102] and probably was dead 1260 x 1264 [no. 258]. Elias' authority regarding the grant by Henry of Woolley and his possession cited here supports the conjecture that he was the son of William of Woolley brother to Henry [EYC III, p. 407].

Note to nos. 260-70 and no. 211. There are no known facts regarding the sons of Richard the clerk of Brampton nor Peter of Huddleston other than what can be derived from their documents in the Cartulary. Some limited reconstruction follows based entirely on the documents at hand. Richard the clerk of Brampton had at least two sons, Hugh (I) and Elias. Elias held of Peter of Huddleston the son of Emma of Ruland. Hugh (I) was probably the eldest and heir of Richard the clerk as he granted land to his brother Elias [no. 260]. There are three separate parcels of land described in the Cartulary, and the initial conveyances were nos. 211, 260, 262. The land which Hugh (I) gave to his brother [no. 260] combined with the land Hugh (I) granted Elias son of Geoffrey of Wad [no. 263] and the land which Peter of Huddleston granted to Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton [no. 211] were all granted to Nostell Priory by Peter of Huddleston and Hugh (I) son of Richard. Subsequently all the same land was granted by Prior John to Emma daughter of Roger Palmer in the first half of the 13th century [no. 268]. Part of the land granted to Emma had earlier been granted by the same prior to Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton [no. 267]. Hugh (I) son of Richard the clerk of Brampton quitclaimed all the land and rents he held of the priory in Brampton Bierlow and West Melton [no. 270]. Hugh (II) son of Hugh (I) of Brampton granted a carucate of land in Crofton [no. 221]. The two conveyances by Prior John provide the limiting date for all the charters discussed here [nos. 267, 268].

260. Grant with warranty by Hugh (I) son of Richard the clerk of Brampton [Bierlow] to his brother Elias of several parcels of land in Brampton Bierlow [various locations described] rendering annually to Hugh (I) a half-penny. For this Elias gave to Hugh (I) 19s. f36v/p. 78

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Bramtona. Carta Hugonis filii Ricardi clerici.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo filius Ricardi clerici de Bramtona concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Helie fratri meo et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio et pro xix. solidis de recognitione tres perticatas terre arrabilis in campo de Bramton' sicut iacent in Turnissahefeld inter terras Rogeri de Suinsheued et Roberti de Ecclesfeld, et pratum meum in Cliveside inter prata Roberti de Ecclesfeld et Ricardi filii Alwini, et pratum meum iuxta Letwellesik' inter prata Rogeri de Suinesheued et Roberti de Ecclesfeld', et pratum meum in Fletwra inter pratum quod fuit Henrici senescalli et pratum Roberti de Ecclesfeld', et per dimidiam acram terre sub dikis que abuttat super croftum Walthef, et unam perticatam ad pirum iuxta terram Roberti de Ecclesfeld' et iuxta toftum predicti Helie versus aquilonem in augmentum tofti sui octo perticatas terre in longitudine et unam perticatam in latitudine, et dimidiam acram super Piteretehil inter terras Roberti de Ecclefeld' et uxoris Thome de Balne, et dimidiam acram super forenalis sicut iacet et meum fordale in Cliveside et quantumcumque ad me pertinet in Clif iuxta Cirukebec sub loco castelli; tenendas et habendas illi et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete cum omnibus communis et libertatibus et asiamentis ad predictas terras pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis j. obolum in die Pasche pro omni servitio et exactione. Et ego Hugo prenominatus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictas terras et predicta prata predicto Helie et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias occurred July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267].

261. Quitclaim by Emma of Ruland to Peter her son of all the land which Peter gave to Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton [Bierlow]. f36v/p. 78

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Emme de Ruland.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Emma de Ruland quietamclamavi Petro filio meo illam terram quam ipse dedit Helie filio Ricardi clerici de Bramtona et quod ego donum quod ipse Petrus fecit prefato Helie concedo. Et ut ratum sit et firmum sigilli mei munimine hanc cartam confirmavi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias son of Richard occurred July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267]. This quitclaim by Emma of Ruland was probably the property granted above [no. 211].

262. Sale and quitclaim by Elias son of Geoffrey of Wad to the prior and convent of two tofts and a moiety of Hugh (I) son of Richard's land in Burghis [probably Brampton Bierlow, described], rendering annually to Hugh (I) son of Richard of Brampton [Bierlow] 8d. For this the prior and canons gave Elias 15s. of silver. f36v/p. 78

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie filii Galfridi.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Helias filius Galfridi de Wad vendidi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostl' pro quindecim solidis argenti unum toftum in villa de Bramtona quod iacet inter toftum quod fuit Hugonis filii Ricardi de Bramt', et toftum quod fuit Henrici de Wintewrthe, scilicet octo percatas in longitudine et quinque percatas et dimidiam in latitudine versus toftum predicti Hugonis filii Ricardi et quinque percatas in latitudine versus toftum predicti Henrici et medietatem terre predicti Hugonis filii Ricardi in Burghis sicut iacet iuxta terram Rogeri de Swinesheued; tenend' et habend' libere et quiete sine omni contradictione vel reclamacione mei et heredum meorum imperpetuum de Hugone filio Ricardi de Bramt' et heredibus suis, reddendo inde annuatim predicto Hugoni et heredibus suis octo denarios, scilicet quatuor denarios in vigilia Pentec' et quatuor denarios in vigilia sancti Martini. Et ut hec venditio et quietaclamatio rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton brother of Hugh (I) and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias occurred July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267]. This land was granted to Elias son of Geoffrey of Wad by Hugh (I) son of Richard of Brampton [no. 263]. Hugh (I) subsequently granted this land to the priory for a pittance for the canons [no. 264]. Eventually this land was granted by the priory to Elias son of Richard of Brampton [no. 267].

263. Grant with warranty by Hugh (I) son of Richard of Brampton to Elias son of Geoffrey of Wad of a toft in Brampton [Bierlow] and a moiety of his land in Burghis [described], rendering annually to Hugh (I) 8d. For this Elias gave Hugh (I) 11s. f36v/p. 78

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Hugonis filii Ricardi.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo filius Ricardi de Bramton' concessi et dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Helie filio Galfridi de Wad et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo et pro xj. solidis argenti de recognitione unum toftum in villa de Bramtona quod iacet inter toftum meum et totum^a quod fuit Henrici de Wintew', scilicet octo percatas in longitudine et quinque percatas et dimidiam in latitudine versus toftum meum et quinque percatas in latitudine versus toftum predicti Henrici et medietatem terre mee in Burghis sicut iacet iuxta terram Rogeri de Swinesh'; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus communitibus asiamentis in villa et extra villam, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis octo denarios scilicet quatuor denarios in vigilia Pentec' et iiij. denarios in vigilia sancti Martini pro omni servitio et exactione. Et ego Hugo et heredes mei predicto Helie et heredibus suis predictum toftum et terram prefatam contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms sic for toftum.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias occurs July 1208 x September 1237 when he was granted this land by Prior John [no. 267].

264. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms, and for a pittance for the canons, by Hugh (I) son of Richard of Brampton of a toft in Brampton [Bierlow described] and a moiety of his land in Brampton Bierlow [Bierlow, described]. ff36v-37r/pp. 78-79

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis filii Ricardi.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hugo filius Ricardi de Bramt' dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum ad pictanciam eorundem canonicorum unum toftum in villa de Bramt' quod iacet inter toftum meum et toftum quod fuit Henrici de Winterwrthe, scilicet octo percata[s] in longitudine et quinque percatas et dimidiam percatam in latitudine versus toftum meum et quinque percatas in latitudine versus toftum predicti Henrici et medietatem terre mee in Burghum sicut iacet iuxta terram Rogeri de Swinesheued; habend' et possidend' in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum omnibus asiamentis suis in villa et extra villam liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione et contradictione vel reclamacione mei et heredum meorum imperpetuum. Et ego Hugo et heredes mei defendemus et warrantizabimus totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis ad eorum pictanciam ubique et contra omnes homines. Preterea noscat universitas vestra me fideliter affidasse et tactis sacrosanctis euuangelis in capitulo predictorum canonicorum pro me et pro heredibus meis fideliter iurasse, scilicet quod nec ego nec ipsi dabimus nec vendemus nec invadiabimus nec aliquo alio modo alienabimus quicquam de tenemento quod de eis tenemus absque assensu et voluntate et licentia eorundem canonicorum. Et ut hec omnia predicta rata maneant et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias occurred July 1208 x September 1237 when he was granted this land by Prior John [no. 267]. This was the same land which Hugh (I) son of Richard of Brampton granted to Elias son of Geoffrey of Wad, who subsequently quitclaimed this land to Nostell priory [no. 262]. See notes preceding no. 260 for further information.

265. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Peter of Huddleston of the rent of 3d which Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton should pay to Peter for all the land in Brampton [Bierlow] which Elias held of Peter. f37r/p. 79

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Petri de Hudlist'.

Omnibus filiis sancte matris ecclesie ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Petrus de Huddlelestan salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et domui sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus redditum quod Helias filius Ricardi clerici de Bramtona mihi annuatim solvere deberet, scilicet tres denarios pro tota terra quam de me tenuit infra divisas de Bramtona pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Et ego Petrus et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictum redditum predicte domui contra

omnes homines. Ut autem ista donatio et confirmatio rata et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat sigillum meum huic scripto in testimonio apposui. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias son of Richard occurred July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267]. The conveyance by Peter to Elias which survives in the cartulary is no. 211. Peter granted to Nostell Priory the land which Elias held of him in Brampton Bierlow below [no. 266].

266. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Peter of Huddleston of 2 acres and a perch of land in Brampton [Bierlow, described]. f37r/p. 79

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Petri de Huddelist'.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Petrus de Huddleston' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre mee et unam percatam in territorio de Bramtona, unde una acra iacet in Patrivalch et dimidia acra in Stambill' et dimidia acra buttat super viam que ducit ad Wambriwelle, percata vero iacet ad Crosgreue; tenend' et habend' sibi imperpetuum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis infra villam et extra sine aliquo retenemento. Ego vero predictus Petrus et heredes mei warrantabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis et defendemus predicto priori et conventui contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et in huius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard of Brampton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias and Hugh (I) sons of Richard, the clerk of Brampton held a sub-tenancy of Peter of Huddleston in Brampton Bierlow. Elias son of Richard occurred July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267]. This land was granted to Elias by Peter of Huddleston with the permission of his mother Emma [nos. 211, 261]. Peter also granted to the priory the rent of 3d which Elias rendered to Peter probably for this land [no. 265].

267. Grant by Prior John and the convent to Elias son of Richard of Brampton of a toft in Brampton [Bierlow] and a moiety of land of Hugh (I) son of Richard in Brampton [Bierlow], rendering annually for a pittance for the convent 26d. f37r/p. 79

[c. 24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis prioris concessa Helie filio Ricardi de Bramtona.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit I. prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Helie filio Ricardi de Bramton' et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo unum toftum in villa de Bramtona qui iacet inter toftum quod fuit Hugonis filii Ricardi de Bramtona et toftum quod fuit Henrici de Wintewrthe, scilicet octo percatas in longitudine et quinque percatas et dimidiam in latitudine versus toftum predicti Hugonis filii Ricardi et quinque percatas in latitudine versus toftum predicti Henrici et medietatem terre que fuit predicti Hugonis filii Ricardi in Burghis sicut iacet iuxta terram Rogeri de Swinesheued; tenend' et habend' de nobis libere et quiete in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus communibus asiamentis in villa et extra villam, reddendo inde annuatim conventui ad pictanciam suam viginti sex denarios, scilicet tresdecim denarios ad Pentec' et tresdecim denarios ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et exactione. Et ut hec

donatio et confirmatio rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigillis nostris hinc inde roboravimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of Prior John. John was probably elected as prior of Nostell Priory c. 24 July 1208 and died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. This charter provides the dating limits for conveyances concerning Brampton Bierlow by the descendants of Richard the clerk of Brampton [nos. 211, 260-70].

268. Grant with warranty by Prior John and the convent to Emma daughter of Roger Palmar of Brampton a toft in Brampton [Bierlow, described], of a moiety of the land of Hugh (I) son of Richard and of two acres and one perch in Brampton [Bierlow described] rendering annually for a pittance for the canons 2s 6d of silver. He also confirms to Emma the 3 acres of land which Elias son of Richard of Brampton once held from Hugh (I) his brother, rendering annually to the cellarer a half-penny. ff37r-v/pp. 79-80

[c. 24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis prioris concessa Emme filie Rogeri Palmarii.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostle eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Emme filie Rogeri Palmarii de Bramtona et heredibus suis vel assignatis pro homagio et servitio suo unum toftum in villa de Bramtona quod iacet inter toftum quod fuit Hugonis filii Ricardi et toftum quod fuit Henrici de Wintewrth', scilicet octo percatas in longitudine et quinque percatas et dimidiam in latitudine versus toftum predicti Hugonis filii Ricardi et quinque percatas in latitudine versus toftum predicti Henrici et medietatem terre que fuit predicti Hugonis filii Ricardi in Burgis sicut iacet iuxta terram Rogeri de Swinesheued et duas acras^a et unam percatam in territorio de Bramtona quas Petrus de Hodeleston' nobis dedit^b; tenendum et habendum sibi libere et quiete in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus communis et asiamentis[f37v] suis et pertinentiis infra villam et extra, reddendo inde annuatim conventui ad pictanciam duos solidos et sex denarios argenti, medietatem ad Pentecost' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et exactione. Confirmamus etiam eis tres acras terre quas Helias filius Ricardi de Bramton' de Hugone fratre suo aliquando tenuit; tenend' et habend' libere et quiete, reddendo inde annuatim cellario unum obolum die Pentec' pro omni servitio. Nos vero predicti prior et conventus warrantizabimus predictam terram predictae Emme et heredibus suis vel assignatis quamdiu nobis ipsam warrantizare poterimus. Et in huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of Prior John. John was probably elected as prior of Nostell Priory c. 24 July 1208 and died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. This grant included: property which Elias son of Geoffrey of Wad sold to the priory [nos. 262-64], the land which Hugh (I) son of Richard the clerk of Brampton granted to his brother Elias [no. 260], and land which Peter of Huddleston granted to Elias son of Richard the clerk of Brampton [nos. 211, 266, also see nos. 261, 265]. This grant probably followed, by some period of time, the grant by Prior John to Elias son of Richard of Brampton of part of the land. This charter provides the dating limits for all the charters referenced here.

269. Grant in perpetual alms by Adam son of Swein of half a carucate of land with two villeins [villanus] in Brampton [Bierlow]. f37v/p. 80

[1130 x 1143]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Swani.

Omnibus fidelibus suis et successoribus Adam filius Swenni salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem loci dimidiam carucatam terre cum duobus villanis in Bramtona in

elemosinam perpetuo possidendam liberam et solutam ab omni exactione seculari. Testibus Waltero decano, Godrico filio Ketell, et Adam eius filio, et Saxy, Petro filio Essolf, Iohanne de Lacell', Ad[a] de Horebiri, Petro de Wakefeld', Gilberto filio Sweni, Willelmo filio Rauen.

Note: Date based on the deaths of Swein son of Alric (father of Adam son of Swein) and witness Peter son of Essulf. Swein son of Alric was dead by 1130 and Adam was his heir [EYC III, p. 317]. Witness Peter son of Essulf [or Assulf] was dead by 1143 [EYC III, p. 358] and his brother-in-law, John de Lascelles, was also a witness [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 6]. Saxe of Horbury was a witness to other charters by Swein son of Alric which may date this document closer to the earliest limit of 1130 [EYC III, no. 1663 dated 1120-1130]. Adam son of Swein was dead by 1159 [EYC III, p. 319]. See no. 101 for further information concerning Adam son of Swein.

270. Quitclaim by Hugh (I) son of Richard of Brampton in the wapentake [court] of Strafford and in the full county courts of all rights and claims to the land in Brampton [Bierlow] and [West] Melton which he held of the prior and canons. Hugh quitclaims all the land rents [described], except for 15s of silver, in the name of the 7s and 12 woodcocks which he used to pay the convent and his capital messuage with a toft and three acres in Brampton [Bierlow], rendering annually to the canons 12d. f37v/p. 80

[first half 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis filii Ricardi de Bramtona.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Hugo filius Ricardi de Bramtona eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me sursum reddidisse et quietum clamasse in wapentake de Stradford et in pleno comitatu Ebor' dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo de Nostle, pro quindecim solidis argenti quos mihi dederunt premanibus et nomine septem solidorum et duodecim wydecocorum quos eisdem aliquando solebam annuatim solvere, totam terram quam aliquando de eis tenui in Bramtona et in Meltona pro eisdem septem solidis et duodecim widecocis annuis solutam et quietam de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis et libertatibus ad eandem terram infra villam et extra pertinentibus et cum omnibus hominibus de eodem tenemento libere tenentibus cum eisdem eo [eorundem eorum *dotted for deletion*] tenementis, de quibus scilicet Willelmus filius Rad[ulfi] tenet septem acras pro octo denariis annuis eisdem dominis meis annuatim solvendis, et Willelmus filius Alani clerici septem acras, medietatem ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, et Rogerus de Swinesheued tres acras pro duodecim denariis ad eosdem terminos eisdem solvendis, et Willelmus filius Alani clerici septem acras et unam rodam cum mesuagio pro quindecim denariis ad eosdem terminos, et Willelmus filius Reineri tres acras et dimidiam et unam rodam pro quatuordecim denariis ad eosdem terminos et pro quatuor widecocis ad festum sancti Martini, Hugo de Nova Aula tres acras et unum mesuagium in Bramtona pro ij. denariis ad Pentec', et Henricus filius Reineri unam acram et unam rodam prati pro duobus denariis ad Pentec', et Henricus Palefrai sexdecim acras in Wlwerth tam in bosco quam in terra arrabili pro duodecim denariis ad eosdem terminos, et Hugo de Cumberode tres acras et dimidiam pro octo widekocs in die sancti Martini, et Robertus Faber unam acram et dimidiam pro uno denario ad festum sancti Martini, et Willelmus Muntyder de Gresbroc duas acras et unum mesuagium unius acre [*corrected from acre*] pro quatuor denariis ad eosdem terminos, et Robertum [*sic*] Molendinar' unam acram pro uno denario ad Pentec', et Helias Stute frater meus tres acras pro uno obolo in die Pasche, Iohannes de Caldlawe quinque rodas terre arabilis et unam rodam prati pro uno obolo in die Pentec' cum omnibus eorundem hominum et heredum eorum homagiis, firmis, servitiis, consuetudinibus et omnimodis eschaetis sine aliquo retenemento, excepto de tota predicta terra capitali meo

mesuagio in Bramtona cum tofto tres tantum acras in se continente, unde ego et heredes mei persolvemus annuatim eisdem dominis meis duodecim denarios, medietatem ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et consuetudine. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei de toto residuo aliquid iuris aut clamii imposterum possumus nobis vindicare: quod si facere presumpserimus^a dabimus eis centum solidos argenti ante quam nobis in aliqua curia respondeant. Et hec pro me et pro heredibus meis fideliter et sine aliqua machinatione doli affidavi. Et sciendum est quod de predicta terra remanent in manu predictorum dominorum meorum in dominio quatuor acre et dimidia in mora de Bramtona et de Metheltona et tota mea pars bosci in territorio de Bramtona secundum quod dividend' fuerit inter vicinos per percama [sic]. Ut autem omnia predicta perpetuis temporibus rata maneant et inconcussa presentem cartam sigilli^b mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus. [f38r which is blank, p. 81]

^a ms *presumpsumpserimus* ^b there is a repair splitting the word as *sig illi*.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Richard of Brampton, brother to Hugh and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias occurs July 1208 x September 1237 [no. 267]. See note preceding no. 260.

271. Grant by Alexander son of Swein of Clayton of a bovate of land in Oxenhope which Swein son of Lefnath held, rendering annually 2s. f38v/p. 82

[1211 x 1240, probably before 22 November 1232]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Hoxehope. Carta Alexandri filii Sweni de Cleytona.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alexander filius Sweni de Clettona dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam bovatom terre in Hoxnehop', illam scilicet quam Swenus filius Lefnathi tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus integre in bosco et plano et pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis et semitis, et molendinis, cum communa eiusdem ville in omnibus libertatibus; tenendam de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete et imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim ad festum sancti Martini duos solidos pro omni servitio, salvo forinseco servitio, scilicet tantum scutagio, scilicet quantum pertinet ad duas bovas terre unde septem carcucate terre et dimidia faciunt servitium unius militis. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1796 not dated.

Note: Date based on the first appearance of this grant and the following [no. 272] in John de Lacy's confirmation dated 1211 x 1240 [probably before 22 November 1232] [no. 89]. Both of Alexander's grants were confirmed by Hugh son of Richard of Clayton who occurred May 1246 [nos. 274, 275][*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 5]. This grant was also confirmed by Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton [no. 273]. The relationship of Alexander son of Swein to Hugh son of Richard of Clayton and to Thomas son of Hugh Thornton is not known.

272. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Alexander son of Swein of Clayton of a bovate of land in Oxenhope which Wluctus held. f38v/p. 82

[1211 x 1240 probably, before 22 November 1232]

Rubric: Carta Alexandri filii Sweni de Cleitona.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alexander filius Sweni de Cleitona dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum unam bovatom terre in Hoxenhop', scilicet illam quam Wluctus tenuit integre sine omni retenemento in bosco, in plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis et semitis et molendinis cum communa eiusdem ville in omnibus

libertatibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio et omni exactione. Et sciendum est quod hec bovata est octava pars illius ville. Et ego et heredes mei defendemus predictam bovatom terre cum omnibus pertinentiis de omni seculari servitio et omni seculari exactione et de forinsecis servitiis et exactionibus et de aliis et warrantizabimus illam bovatom terre cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem loci contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See comments no. 271 above for dating.

273. Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton of the grant in free alms made by Alexander son of Swein of a bovate of land in Oxenhope, namely that which Swein son of Lefnathi had held. f38v/p. 82

[mid-13th century, c. 1264]

Rubric: Carta Thome filii Hugonis.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Thomas filius Hugonis de Thornet' concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione unam bovatom terre in Hoxenhop' quam Alexander filius Sweni eis in liberam elemosinam dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit, illam scilicet quam Wluetus tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis et cum communa eiusdem ville in omnibus libertatibus secundum cartam ipsius Alexandri; et preterea unam bovatom terre quam idem Alexander eis dedit in Hoxenhop' quam scilicet Swenus filius Lefnathi tenuit secundum cartam quam habent de predicto Alexandro. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the first occurrence of the grants by Alexander son of Swein [no. 271] in the confirmation by John de Lacy 1211 x 1240 [no. 89], Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton occurred from May 1270-1315 and held of his father, Hugh son of Henry, a carucate in Thornton Steward, North Riding of Yorkshire and two carucates in Thornton, Morley parish [*Yorks Inq.* 1, pp. 113, 225; *Kirkby Inquest*, pp. 149, 226, 361]. Given Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton's occurrences late in the 13th century, this confirmation must date from early in his active adult life. His relationship with Alexander son of Swein is not known. Hugh son of Richard of Clayton also confirmed this gift [no. 274] and may be the same person as Hugh of Thornton and thus father of this Thomas.

274. Confirmation by Hugh son of Richard of Clayton of the grant made by Alexander son of Swein of one bovate of land in Oxenhope which Swein son of Lefnathi held. f38v/p. 82

[1211 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis filii Ricardi de Cleitona.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hugo filius Ricardi de Cleitona concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatom terre in Hoxenhop' quam Alexander filius Sweni eis dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit, illam scilicet quam Swenus filius Lefnathi tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus; tenendam in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis et semitis et molendinis et cum communa eiusdem ville in omnibus libertatibus secundum cartam quam habent de Alexandro predicto. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the first occurrence of the grants made by Alexander son of Swein [nos. 271, 272] in the confirmation by John de Lacy 1211 x 1240 [no. 89] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Hugh son of Richard of Clayton occurred May 1246 [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 5]. If this Hugh was also known as Hugh of

Thornton then his two sons, Thomas and Elias, were those who also confirmed the grant by Alexander son of Swein of Clayton [also of Oxenhope] [nos. 273, 277]. Hugh's relationship to Alexander son of Swein of Clayton is not known but he could have been a descendant. Also see confirmations by Elias of Oxenhope [no. 278] and Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton [no. 273].

275. Confirmation by Hugh son of Richard of Clayton of the grant in free alms made by Alexander son of Swein of a bovate of land in Oxenhope which Wuluetus held. f38v/p. 82

[1211 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis filii Ricardi de Cleitona.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hugo filius Ricardi de Cleiton' concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio et omni exactione unam bovatom terre in Hoxenhop' quam Alexander filius Sweni in liberam elemosinam dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit, illam scilicet quam Wuluetus tenuit integre sine omni retenemento in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis et semitis et molendinis cum communa eiusdem ville in omnibus libertatibus. Et sciendum est quod hec bovata est octava pars illius ville. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See no. 274 above for basis of date and comments.

276. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by John son of Alan de Baildun and with the assent of his wife Cecily of all their part of the land which lay in the east of Oxenhope between the canons' toft (given in alms by Alexander son of Swein) and the outer ditch, which the canons made with the assent and grant from him and his associates R. de Baildun and Elias son of Hugh of Thornton and his wife Agnes. ff38v-39r/pp. 82-83

[1211 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Alani de Baildun.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes filius Alani de Baildun eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me assensu et mera voluntate Cecilie uxoris mee dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et anime predicte C. uxoris mee et animarum omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum partem nostram totius terre que iacet inter toftum predictorum canonicorum quam Alexander [39r] filius Sweni dedit eis in elemosinam ex orientali parte rivi decurrentis ex orientali parte de Oxenhop' et fossam exteriorem quam ipsi canonici assensu et de dono nostro et sociorum nostrorum R. de de [sic] Baildun et Helie filii Hugonis de Thomet' et Agnetis uxoris eius fecerunt sicut eadem terra est et continetur infra eandem fossam et idem toftum; tenendam et possidendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine omni vexatione et contradictione mei et heredum meorum liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et exactione cum libero introitu et exitu ad eandem terram. Et nos et heredes nostri warrantizabimus et defendemus hanc elemosinam nostram predictis canonicis ubique contra omnes homines. Et ut hoc ratum habeatur presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias of Oxenhope and the grant made by Alexander son of Swein of Clayton of Oxenhope [see nos. 271, 272] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Also see no. 277 which follows. R. Baildon was probably Richard son of Richard Baildon who occurred 1267-68 and was dead by 1281-2 [Baildon, *Baildons*, Vol. 2: 47]. Elias of Oxenhope occurred 1246 [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 5]. No information is available concerning John son of Alan de Baildon nor Cecily his wife.

277. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Elias of Oxenhope and with the assent of his wife Agnes, of their part of all the land between the toft of the canons' (which Alexander son of Swein granted them in alms) and the outer ditch which the canons made with the assent and grant from his associates R. de Baildun and John son of Alan de Baildun and his wife. f39r/p. 83

[mid 13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Hoxenhop' de quadam terra in eadem.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Helias de Oxenhop' salutem. Noveritis me assensu et mera voluntate Agnetis uxoris mee dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus partem nostram totius terre que iacet inter toftum predictorum canonicorum quam Alexander filius Sweni dedit eis in elemosinam ex orientali parte rivi decurrentis ex orientali parte de Oxenhop' et fossam exteriorem quam ipsi canonici assensu et dono nostro et sociorum nostrorum R. de Baildun et Iohannis filii Alani de Baildun et uxorum earum fecerunt sicut eadem terra est continetur infra eandem fossam et idem toftum; tenendam et possidendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine omni vexatione et contradictione mei et uxoris mee et heredum nostrorum liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et exactione cum libero introitu et exitu ad eandem terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et nos et heredes nostri warantizabimus et defendemus hanc elemosinam nostram predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines. Et ut hoc ratum habeatur presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the grant of Alexander son of Swein [nos. 271, 272] which was first confirmed by John de Lacy 1211 x 1240 and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias of Oxenhope occurred in 1246 [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 5].

278. Confirmation with warranty by Elias of Oxenhope of a bovate of land in Oxenhope, namely that which Alexander of Oxenhope granted in free, pure and perpetual alms with his body to the canons. And he also confirms all the pasture and wood pertaining to the other bovate of land in Oxenhope which Alexander demised to the canons at farm, namely the bovate which the canons quitclaimed to Elias. f39r/p. 83

[1211 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Oxenhope.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Helias de Oxenhop' concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatom terre in Oxenhop' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis inter villam et extra in bosco et in plano et in omnibus locis sine aliquo retenemento, illam videlicet bovatom quam Alexander de Oxenhop' dedit cum corpore suo predictis canonicis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Preterea dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi predicte ecclesie totam pasturam et boscum pertinentes ad alteram bovatom quam Alexander dimisit predictis canonicis ad firmam, quam scilicet bovatom predicti canonici mihi et heredibus meis quietam clamaverint tanquam hereditatem meam. Ego vero Helias et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus predictam confirmationem et predictam donationem predictis canonicis ubique contra omnes homines. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on suggested relationship with grant of Alexander son of Swein [nos. 271, 272] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Elias of Oxenhope [son of Hugh of Thornton] occurred in 1246 [*Yorker Inq.* 1, p. 5] and his relationship with Alexander of Oxenhope is unknown. It is probable that this grant refers to that made by Alexander son of Swein and his gift to the Priory of two bovates of land in Oxenhope 1211 x 1240 [nos. 271, 272] which were confirmed by Hugh son of Richard of Clayton [possibly father of Elias and also known as Hugh of Thornton] and his brother Thomas son of Hugh of Thornton. There is no surviving record of a quitclaim between the priory and Elias of Oxenhope. See notes to no. 272-275 above.

279. Quitclaim in pure and perpetual alms by William of Ankelwrthe of all right and claim in a toft in Oxenhope which the canons had as a gift from William's parents John of Ankelwrth and Cecily. f39r/p. 83

[1211 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Ankelwrth'.

Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Ankelwrthe concessi, quietumclamavi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in uno tofto in Oxenhop', in illo scilicet quod dicti prior et conventus habent de dono Iohannis de Ankelwrth' patris mei et Cecilie matris mee; tenend' et habend' predictis priori et conventui in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietius potest teneri. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on no. 276 and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The only donors who survive in the cartulary which may fit this description are John son of Alan of Baildon and his wife Cecily who granted land along the ditch in Oxenhope [see nos. 272-75 and notes preceding].

280. An agreement between the prior and convent on the one part and Jordan son of Richard of Haworth on the other part concerning pasture and land above the wood between the villages of Oxenhope and Haworth. The prior and convent grant to Jordan half their part of the wood [described], retaining the rest for the use of the convent and they grant to Jordan the use of common pasture in Haworth [described] for which Jordan will render annually to the convent 3d. Jordan grants to the canons the common pasture between Coldwell [Oxenhope] and the Haworth stream, retaining to Jordan free entry and exit to the pasture and wood. ff39r-v/pp. 83-84

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Quedam controversia habita inter priorem et Iordanum filium Ricardi de Hawrth'.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod controversia habita inter priorem et conventum sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' ex una parte et inter Iordanum filium Ricardi de Hawrthe ex altera super quibusdam pasturis et terris et super quodam bosco inter villam de Oxenhop' et villam de Hawrth' ita sopita est: scilicet quod predictus prior et conventus dederunt et concesserunt pro homagio et servitio suo predicto Iordano et heredibus suis partem bosci que eis contingit in unam medietatem bosci qui vocatur Hologateclif, retenta ad usus altera medietate scilicet inter Reefscaleclo et Rogerclo. Et preterea predictus prior et conventus concesserunt predicto Iordano et heredibus suis illam partem terre que iacet inter Collewellesik et rivulum proximiorum Paddocschae versus aquilonem et inter magnum rivulum qui currit versus Hawrth' et inter villam que extenditur de Birkencroft usque ad predictum rivulum proximiorum de Paddocscahe. Et sciendum est quod hec via dicitur habere quatuor percatas in latitudine ex concessu conventus et dominorum participantium secum in villa de Oxenhop' et ex consensu ipsius Iordani. Et preterea concesserunt eidem Iordano et heredibus suis communem pasturam inter Collewelle et rivulum de Lecscha averiis suis et hominum suorum de Hawrth' absque sectione bosci; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis, reddendo inde annuatim ipse Iordanus et heredes [f39v] sui predictis priori et conventui tres denarios ad festum sancti Martini pro omni

servitio et predictus Iordanus concessit predictis priori et conventui communem pasturam inter Collewelle et rivulum de Hawrth'. Et sciendum est quod si placuerit prefato priori et [priori *repeated and dotted for deletion and scraped*] conventui infra prenominatam pasturam que est inter Collewelle et rivulum de Setschescha edificare aut arare aut fossare aut aliquid aliud facere licebit ipsis absque contradictione aut reclamacione et absque omni alio aliquo impedimento prefati Iordani et heredum suorum. Et similiter prefatus Iordanus et heredes sui facient infra prenominatam pasturam quam idem Iordanus concessit priori et conventui absque omni impedimento prioris et conventus et prefatus Iordanus et heredes sui deberent habere liberum introitum et exitum, scilicet quatuor percatas in latitudine ad pasturam sibi concessam et ad partem suam bosci de Olegatheclif. Hanc vero donationem et concessionem fecerunt predicti prior et conventus predicto Iordano et heredibus suis quantum ad eos pertinet et quamdiu conventionem legitime et sine dolo tenuerit et statutus terminis bene et integre firmam suam eis apud Oxenhope reddiderit. Et hanc conventionem iuravit sepedictus Iordanus in capitulo nostro pro se et pro heredibus suis sine omni dolo et fraude tenendam. Ne autem alterutra partium in locis hic non expressis communam exigere vel quocumque modo contra hanc compositionem venire possit eam sigilli sui appositione utraque pars corroboravit. Hiis testibus et cetera.

[40r]

Note: Date based on the latest made entry by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Jordan son of Richard of Haworth does not appear elsewhere in the Cartulary.

Note for nos. 281-96. The initial endowment of the Nostell Priory cell of St Mary of Woodkirk does not survive in the Cartulary although the grant of the church was confirmed on 7 January 1122 by King Henry I [B004]. See Chapter IV for the endowment and further information.

281. Grant by Richard of Selby warden of the church of St Mary of Woodkirk, with consent of the brothers dwelling there, to Robert the clerk of two bovates of land in Morley [described], rendering annually 4s. For this Robert gave to the brothers of St Mary of Woodkirk 5s of silver. f40r/p. 85

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Morlay. Carta Ricardi de Selebi ecclesie de Wodekirk.
 Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Selebi, custos ecclesie beate Marie de Wodekirk', consilio et assensu fratrum nostrorum nobiscum, ibidem commorantium, dedimus et concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto clerico et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit pro homagio et servitio suo, duas bovatas terre in Morlay cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et asiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus iure hereditario: unam videlicet quam Gilbertus de Hesel tenuit et aliam quam Willelmus Likerus tenuit, habendas et tenendas de domo beate Marie predicte et de nobis et de successoribus nostris, illi et heredibus vel cui assignare voluerit libere, quiete, et honorifice pro omni seculari servitio, reddendo domui beate Marie memorate et nobis et successoribus nostris annuatim iiij. solidos, scilicet ad Pentec' duos solidos et ad festum sancti Martini duos solidos. Pro hac autem donatione, concessione, et confirmatione dedit nobis predictus Robertus de recognitione v. solidos argenti. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1617 dated 1180-1200.

Note: Date based on the diplomatic of the document. Richard of Selby was not the first master of the cell of St Mary Woodkirk but the dates of his rule are uncertain [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 190, 287]. Robert the clerk married

Beatrice of Morley and his heir was Hugh of Morley [nos. 282, 283]. Robert was also styled Robert the clerk of Rothwell; at Robert's death his widow Beatrice and son Hugh both quitclaimed their right to this endowment although the grant was described as two bovates and a toft in Morley [nos. 282, 283]. The names of only a few of the heads of the cell, variously called prior, warden and master, are known and most are derived from this Cartulary [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 486; Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 190, 287]. See Chapter IV for further information concerning this cell.

282. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Beatrice of Morley, late the wife of Robert the clerk, to the prior and convent of all dowry right and claim in two bovates of land and one toft in Morley, which Robert her husband once held of the house of St Mary of Woodkirk by the gift of Brother Richard of Selby, warden of the house. f40r/p. 85

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Carta Beatricis de Mor' quondam uxoris Roberti clerici.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Beatrix de Morlay quondam uxor Roberti clerici de [m dotted for deletion] Rowelle salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, quietumclamasse et presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui ratione dotis vel aliquo alio modo in duabus bovatis terre et uno tofto cum pertinentiis in Morlai quas dictus Robertus coniux meus quondam tenuit de domo beate Marie de Wodekirk' ex dono fratris Ricardi de Selebi per aliquod tempus eiusdem domus custodis. Ita quod nec ego Beatri[x] nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos aliquod ius vel clamium in predicta terra cum pertinentiis aliqua ratione imposterum poterimus vindicare vel exigere, sed predictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam remaneat imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto in libera viduitate mea sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the diplomatic of the document. See note no. 281. This charter chronologically follows no. 281 and was probably time coincident with the quitclaim by his son Hugh which follows [no. 283].

283. Quitclaim by Hugh of Morley son of Robert the clerk of Rothwell to the prior and convent of all right and claim in two bovates of land and a toft in Morley which his father Robert once held of the house of St Mary of Woodkirk by the gift Richard of Selby, brother, then warden of the house. f40r/p. 85

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis de Morlai filii Roberti clerici de Rowelle.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo de Morlai filius Roberti clerici de Rowelle salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse quietum clamasse et presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui iure hereditario vel aliquo alio modo in duabus bovatis terre et uno tofto cum pertinentiis in Morlai quas dictus Robertus pater meus quondam tenuit de domo beate Marie de Wodekirk' ex [ex repeated and possibly dotted for deletion] dono fratris Ricardi de Selebi per aliquod tempus eiusdem domus custodis. Ita quod nec ego Hugo nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos aliqua ius vel clamium in predicta terra cum pertinentiis aliqua ratione inposterum poterimus vindicare vel exigere, sed predictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam remaneat imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See notes nos. 281, 282 for dating and information concerning the donors.

Note for nos. 284-87, 293-95: William de Lisle was dead by 28 October 1226 when his two daughters Euphemia and Helewise, his co-heiresses, were parties to a final concord to partition his property. Both were married at this time, Euphemia to Nicholas de Rotherfeld and Helewise to Marmaduke Darel [*Yorks F. 1218-1231*, p. 69]. Nicholas de Rotherfeld was still alive 14 May 1238 [*Yorks F. 1232-1246*, p. 50] but was dead by 20 October 1251 when Euphemia, now styled 'de Queldal', was demanding suit of court of her tenants [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, p. 31] and certainly before 1255 [no. 295]. Euphemia was still living as late as 18 April 1267 [*Yorks Inq. 1*, p. 104]. The identification of Nicholas de Rothersfeld is difficult as it was spelled variously as 'Rutherfeld, Richersfeld, Ruresfeld, Rothersfeld' in this Cartulary and in the sources cited. It is clear from the context and relationships that the man was the same although the spelling varied significantly; it is not certain that he was from Yorkshire and there are no Yorkshire place names to associate with him. The spelling of his name has been regularised to 'de Rothersfeld' for the sake of consistency only.

284. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Nicholas de Rothersfeld and his wife Euphemia of land in Morley [boundaries described]. f40r/p. 85

[28 October 1226 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Nicholai de Ruresfelde et Eufemie uxoris sue.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Nicholaus de Ruresfeld' et Eufemia uxor mea dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et beate Marie et sancto Osuualdo et canonicis sancti Osuualdi ibidem Deo et beate Marie servientibus pro salute animarum nostrarum et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum quandam particulam terre in Morlai in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, illam videlicet particulam terre que incipit a Nordhlane et protendit se versus meridiem in longitudine et latitudine inter magnum viam et terram Iordani filii Ormi de Morlai; habend' et tenend' imperpetuum. Et ego prenominatus Nicholaus de Ruresfeld' et uxor mea et heredes nostri terram antedictam in Morlai cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus terre antedecte pertinentibus in Morlai sicut liberam et puram elemosinam nostram canonicis sancti Osuualdi warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum contra omnes homines, dotes et inpignorationes. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on deaths of William de Lisle and a related grant by Jordan son of Orm to Prior Ambrose of Nostell Priory [see note preceding this document and no. 287]. This land was probably granted so that the cell at Woodkirk could repair their wall near their grange [no. 287].

285. Confirmation by Prior John and the convent of St Oswald that Nicholas de Rothersfeld and his wife Euphemia may have a chaplain (with stipend) to celebrate divine service daily in their chapel of St Nicholas in Morley, safeguarding the rights of the mother church of Batley. The prior and the convent will admit, without difficulty, the presentation of a chaplain by Nicholas and Euphemia. For this Nicholas and Euphemia grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms a bovate of land with toft and croft in Morley and the serf [*nativus*] Bernard, his chattels and issue. ff40r-v/pp. 85-86

[28 October 1226 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis prioris concessa Nicholao de Ruresfeld'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes prior et conventus de sancto Osuualdo de Nostle salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Nicholao de Ruresfeld' et Eufemie uxori sue et heredibus eorum quod habeant imperpetuum capellanum in capella beati Nicholai de Morlai singulis diebus divina stipendiis ipsorum celebrantem quem predicti Nicholaus et Eufemia et heredes ipsorum nobis presentabunt de indemnitatem matricis ecclesie iuraturum de Batelay. Et si ipsum contra iuramentum suum venisse coram ordinariis rite fuerit declaratum eodem per ordinarium ammoto alium in locum ipsius ad presentationem dictorum Nicholai et Eufemie et heredum suorum sine difficultate admittemus. Dictus autem Nicholaus et Eufemia pro hac concessione nobis dederunt in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatom terre in Morlay quam Bernardus tenet

cum tofto et crofto et omnibus perti[nent]iis suis et cum eodem Bernardo nativo suo et sequela et catallis eorum. Et dicti Nicholaus et Eufemia et eorum heredes predictam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis suis et cum Bernardo nativo suo et sequela sua secundum formam suprascriptam contra omnes homines nobis warantizabunt. Ut igitur predicta nostra concessio rata et inconcussa imperpetuum permaneat presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposui fecimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the death of William de Lisle and the rule of Prior John of Nostell Priory. See note preceding no. 284. John was probably elected prior c. 24 July 1208 and died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. This charter confirms the grant made by Nicholas de Rothersfeld and Euphemia [no. 293]. Nostell Priory was given the church of Batley by Hugh de Laval [no. 81] which was confirmed by King Henry I [no. 31, c. April 1116 x 7 January 1122] and by Archbishop Thurstan [nos. 513, 514].

286. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Nicholas de Rothersfeld and his wife Euphemia of half an acre of land in Morley [described]. f40v/p. 86

[28 October 1226 x 20 October 1251]

Rubric: Carta Nicholai de Ruresfeld' et Eufemie uxoris sue.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Nicholaus de Ruresfeld et Eufemia uxor mea dedimus, concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam dimidiam acram terre in villa de Morlai, illam scilicet que iacet iuxta magnam stratam versus occidentem in qua predictorum canonicorum de sancto Osualdo sita sunt edificia; tenend' et habend' sibi libere, quiete et absolute in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis, asiamentis et communis ad tantam terram pertinentibus. Et ego Nicholaus et Eufemia uxor mea et heredes nostri predictam terram Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis prenomatis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponendum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on deaths of William de Lisle and Nicholas de Rothersfeld [see note preceding no. 284].

287. Grant with warranty by Jordan son of Orm of Morley to Prior A[mbrose] and the convent of part of his land in Morley [described], near the land which Nicholas de Rothersfeld and his wife Euphemia granted to the convent so that the canons may have access to repair their wall. In exchange for this gift the convent will give Jordan two outlying pieces of the land beside the common road and outside of the canons' wall. f40v/p. 86

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Iordani filii Ormini de Morl'.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iordanus filius Ormini de Morlay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilectis dominis meis A. priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostle quamdam partem terre mee in Morlai iacentis propinquius terre sue quam habent de dono domini Nicholai de Ruresfeld' et Eufemie uxoris sue ex parte occidentali, ubi sita est eorum grangia et continet in se decim percatas in longitudine infra murum et duas percatas in latitudine mensuratas pertica viginti pedum. Concedo etiam quod ipsi habebant ad utrumque extremitatum predicte terre extra murum suum scilicet versus meridiem et versus boream quatuor pedes in longitudine ut comode possint murum suum reparare. Habebunt^r similiter versus occidentem illius terre extra murum suum duos pedes in latitudine ut libere sine impedimento mei et heredum meorum murum antedictum

possint reparare; tenendam et habendam sibi imperpetuum in escambium duarum extremitatum terre predictorum prioris et conventus iuxta communem stratam extra murum suum in longitudine iacentium quarum una extremitas iacet versus boream et alia versus meridiem iuxta domum meam. Et ego predictus Iordanus et heredes vel assignati mei warrantizabimus predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum similiter et illi warrantizabunt mihi et heredibus vel assignatis meis illas extremitates quas mihi dederunt in escambium pro terra mea ut predicta robur perpetue firmitatis optineant. Tam ego Iordanus quam predicti prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi presenti scripto more cirographi confecto sigilla nostra hinc inde apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

* ms *habenbunt*

Note: Date based on the rule of Prior Ambrose of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Ambrose as prior of Nostell was dead 27 September 1237 and Ambrose died 18 November 1240 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. The grant of Euphemia and Nicholas de Rothersfeld mentioned the land of Jordan son of Orm [no. 284]. Although no record of Jordan son of Orm survives, he was probably a sub-tenant of Euphemia as she subsequently warrants her moiety of this grant suggesting that his tenancy was shared with her sister [no. 294, also see note preceding no. 284].

Note for nos. 288-91, 301, 1029. Holy Trinity, York, involved in the following transactions, was a Benedictine alien priory (of Marmoutier) founded 1089 [KH, pp. 58, 82]. The cell of Holbeck was mentioned in this Cartulary and a master of the cell was a witness in 14th century [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 169]. Between 1 September 1233 and 2 June 1235 the prior and convent of St Oswald and the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, York, reached an agreement concerning the tithes of the church of Batley. A mandate by Gregory IX dated 1 September 1233 directed the papal judges delegates to establish an agreement between the priories concerning the parish boundaries of Batley [no. 1029]. A subsequent mandate by Pope Gregory IX, dated 2 June 1235, directed the papal judges delegate to establish an agreement between the abbot and monks of Marmoutier, the mother house of Holy Trinity, York, and the prior and canons of St Oswald, Nostell, which would thus confirm the earlier agreement [no. 1029], which they did in a definitive sentence dated 17 February 1236 [no. 301]. Part of this definitive sentence was that the prior and canons of Holy Trinity were to make restitution to Nostell Priory for the expenses of this negotiation by the transfer of land and rents granted by Elias son of Adam of Morley from the endowment of Holy Trinity, York to Nostell Priory. Elias son of Adam of Morley had granted land and rents in that place in Holbeck to the cell of Holy Trinity [nos. 288, 292]. Holy Trinity granted the land to Nostell Priory [no. 291] and the grant of land was confirmed by Elias son of Adam of Morley with the consent of his heir William [no. 290] and he also granted the rent to Nostell Priory [no. 289]. There are further notes with the documents below.

288. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Elias son of Adam of Morley with his body to the church and monks of Holy Trinity, York and their cell of Holbeck of one bovate of land of the four bovates he holds in the vill of Morley [described]. The monks may have an allowance of wood for building or burning from the wood of Morley and they will have the wood belonging to the same carucate and wood sufficient for their fences. ff40v-41r/pp. 86-87

[c.1202 x 1231]

Rubric: Carta Helie filii Ade de Morlay.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has literas visuris vel audituris Helias filius Ade de Morleia salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me intuitu caritatis et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Trinitatis Ebor' et domui de Holebec et monachis [ibidem ibidem *dotted for deletion*] ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum corpore meo unam bovatom terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Morleia que fuit de meis quatuor bovatis terre quas teneo de eadem villa de Morleia, illam scilicet que iacet ubique proxima duabus bovatis terre versus occidentem quas Simon de Illeclai tenuit in eadem villa de

Morlaia; tenend' et habend' predictis monachis de me et de heredibus meis libere et quiete, pacifice et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis et communis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus et asiamentis tante terre pertinentibus infra eandem villam et extra absque omni terreno servitio et demando sicut aliqua elemosina liberius potest dari. Habebunt etiam ipsi monachi estuverium suum ad edificandum et arandum in bosco de Morleia sine vasto quantum pertinet ad tantum tenementum in eadem villa de Morleia. Insuper autem habebunt ipsi monachi mairemum pertinentem ad carucatam eiusdem terre et virgas ad quod opus habuerint in predicta terra et clausturam sufficientem ad eandem terram sine vendito, et vasto in bosco meo quod vocatur Schaes absque aliquo impedimento imperpetuum. Et sciendum est quod ille tres bovatas terre quas ego teneo in dominio in nominata villa de Morleia adquietabunt et defendent predictam bovatom terre monachis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis de omni servitio quicumque illas tenuerint. Ego autem predictus Helias et heredes mei vel quicumque terram meam de Morleia tenuerint prefatam bovatom terre cum omnibus [f41r] pertinentiis suis et omnia predicta cum liberis introitibus et exitibus suis predictis monachis sicut elemosinam puram ubique et erga omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on no. 292 concerning rent probably associated with this land. See note preceding this charter. Elias son of Adam of Morley occurred 10 August 1202 in a fine regarding 6 bovates of land in Morley which his father had held with the right to gather wood for building and burning [*Yorks F. John*, no. 79, pp. 32-33] which may also relate to this grant.

289. Grant and quitclaim by Elias son of Adam of Morley, with consent of William his heir, to the prior and canons of St Oswald of the rent of 10*d* which the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, York render annually to Elias from their cell at Holbeck. For this the prior and convent of St Oswald gave Elias 10*s* of silver and two quarters of oats. f41r/p. 87

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Helie filii Ade de Morl'.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Elias filius Ade de Morlay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me de consensu Willelmi heredis mei dedisse, concessisse et quietumclamasse de me et heredibus meis priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi de Nostel redditum decem denariorum que prior et conventus sancte Trinitatis Ebor' mihi pro servitio meo annuatim reddere consueverint de domo sua de Holebec; habend' et tenend' sibi imperpetuum ita quod nec ego dictus Elias de Morlay nec aliquis heredum meorum de cetero aliquod ius vel clamium in predicto redditu vindicare poterimus. Pro hac vero donatione, concessione et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi dicti prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi decem solidos sterlingorum et duo quarteria avene. In cuius rei testimonium signum meum huic scripto apposui. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on grant of the land for which the rent was due from the endowment of Holy Trinity, York, to Nostell Priory [see no. 291]. See note preceding no. 288.

290. Confirmation by Elias son of Adam of Morley, with the assent of his heir William, of the grant made by the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, York to the prior and canons of St Oswald of a bovate of land in the vill of Morley. This land is the same which Elias gave in free, pure and perpetual alms to the prior and monks of Holy Trinity, York. f41r/p. 87

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Helie filii Ade de Morl'.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Elias filius Ade de Morlai salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me de consensu Willelmi heredis mei ratam et firmam habere donationem prioris et conventus sancte Trinitatis Ebor' factam priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi super una bovata terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Morlai quam ego dedi dictis priori et monachis sancte Trinitatis Ebor' in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam in villa de Morlai prout continetur in carta mea prenominate priori et monachis concessa et donata quam dicti prior et conventus sancte Trinitatis Ebor' dederunt insimul cum predicta bovata priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi. Et hec mea concessio et presentis carte mee confirmatio rata et inconcussa permaneat presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on grant of land by Holy Trinity, York, to Nostell Priory [see no. 291]. See note preceding no. 288.

291. Grant and quitclaim by Prior Stephen and the monks of Holy Trinity, York to Prior Ambrose and the convent of St Oswald of a bovate of land in Morley, namely the land which Elias son of Adam of Morley granted in free, pure and perpetual alms to the convent of Holy Trinity, York. For this the prior and monks of Holy Trinity, York are released from the sum of money they owe to the prior and convent of St Oswald. f41r/p. 87

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta domini Stephani prioris sancte Trinitatis et eiusdem loci conventus.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Stephanus prior sancte Trinitatis Ebor' et eiusdem loci conventus eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et quietam clamasse de nobis imperpetuum priori et conventui sancti Osuualdo de Nostl' unam bovatom terre in Morlai cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento, illam scilicet bovatom terre quam Elias filius Ade de Morlai dedit nobis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam; habendam et tenendam imperpetuum sicut continetur in carta eiusdem Elie quam insimul cum predicta bovata terre dictis priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi contulimus. Pro hac vero donatione et concessione et quietam clamatione remiserunt nobis Ambrosius prior sancti Osuualdi et eiusdem loci conventus quandam summam pecunie in qua eis tenebamur. Et ut ista donatio, concessio et quietam clamatio rata et inconcussa permaneat presenti scripto signa nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on rule of Stephen, prior of Holy Trinity, York, and Ambrose, prior of Nostell. Prior Stephen of Holy Trinity, York, occurred as early as 1231 and until at least 1241 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 216]. The predecessor of Ambrose, prior of Nostell, died 27 September 1237 and Ambrose died 18 November 1240 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. See no. 301 and note preceding no. 288.

292. Grant by Prior William, with the consent of the chapter of the convent of Holy Trinity, York, to Elias son of Adam of Morley of the annual rent of 10*d* for their cell at Holbeck. The convent accepts Elias in full fraternity and as a beneficiary of the prayers of the house and will receive his corpse for burial at the cell of Holbeck just as if a brother. f41r/p. 87

[c. 1207 x 1231]

Rubric: Carta prioris et conventus sancte Trinitatis Ebor'.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has literas visuris vel auditoris frater Willelmus dictus prior et conventus sancte Trinitatis Ebor' salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos communi consilio et

assensu capituli nostri dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Helie filii Ade de Morlaia et heredibus suis redditum decem denariorum annuatim pro servitio suo de domo nostra de Holebec percipiendum ad duos terminos, medietatem scilicet ad Pentec' et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Preterea recepimus predictum Heliam in plenariam fraternitatem domus nostre tam in missis quam in orationibus, in vigiliis, in ieiuniis, in elemosinis et in omnibus aliis bonis que fient in domo nostra imperpetuum. Ipse autem Helias elegit sepulturam apud domum nostram de Holebec et auditu eius obitu recipiemus corpus eius honorifice et faciemus pro eo sicut pro fratre et familiare nostro. Ut autem hec nostra donatio et concessio rata et inconcussa imperpetuum permaneat presens scriptum sigilli nostri munimine roborare dignum duximus. Hiis testibus.

Note: Date based on rule of William as prior of Holy Trinity, York. William was appointed as prior of Holy Trinity, York, in c. 1207 x 1214 and his successor was mentioned in 1231 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 216]. See note preceding no. 288 and no. 301.

293. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Nicholas de Rothersfeld and Euphemia his wife of a bovate of land in Morley with their serf [*nativus*] Bernard, his chattels and issue. For this gift they may have a chaplain (with stipend) to celebrate divine service daily in their chapel of St Nicholas in Morley safeguarding the rights of the mother church of Batley. The chaplain presented by Nicholas and Ephemia shall be admitted by the prior and convent. ff41r-v/pp. 87-88

[28 October 1226 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Nicholai de Ruresfeld' et Eufemie uxoris eius.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Nicholaus de Ritherisfeld' et Eufemia uxor eius salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatom terre in Morlai quam Bernardus tenet cum tofto et crofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus communis et asiamentis infra villam et extra ad predictam terram pertinentibus et cum eodem Bernardo nativo nostro et sequela et catallis eorum. Ita quod pro predicta terra hominibus et catallis habebimus nos et heredes nostri imperpetuum capellanum in capella beati Nicholai de Morlai stipendiis nostris divina celebrantem quod nos et heredes nostri dictis priori et conventui presentabimus iuraturum de indempnitate matricis ecclesie de Batelai. Et si ipsum contra iuramentum suum venisse coram ordinariis rite fuerit ostensum idem per ordinarium amovebitur et nos et heredes nostri alium et locum ipsius dictis priori et conventui presen[⁴¹v]tabimus ad presentationem nostram sine difficultate admittendum. Nos vero et heredes nostri dictis priori et conventui predictam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis suis et Bernardo nativo et sequela sua secundum formam suprascriptam contra omnes homines warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on no. 285 and original agreement with Prior John. See note preceding no. 284 for further information concerning this family.

294. Grant with warranty in her widowhood in free, pure and perpetual alms by Euphemia late the wife of Nicholas de Rothersfeld of a bovate of land and all of her part of the dwelling [*mansum*] with other buildings in the canons' grange in Morley, namely that which Bernard son of Siward of Morley once held and she and her husband had granted to the convent. She also grants with warranty in

free, pure and perpetual alms her part of a toft in Morley which was once Jordan's and is next to the house of the canons. f41v/p. 88

[25 October 1251 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Eufemie quondam uxoris Nicholai de Ruresfeld'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Eufemia quondam uxor Nicholai de Rutherfeld' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me in legitima viduitate mea concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostl' in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatom terre cum pertinentiis et totam partem me contingentem de manso in quo grangia eorum cum ceteris edificiis suis in villa de Morlai sita est, illam scilicet bovatom terre quam Bernardus filius Siwardi de Morl' quondam tenuit et quam iidem prior et conventus habent de dono predicti Nicholai quondam viri mei et de dono meo. Et illam partem illius terre in quam grangia predicta cum dictis edificiis sita est, quam etiam habent de dono eiusdem Nicholai viri mei et de dono meo. Preterea dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi sepe dictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam quamdam partem tofti mei, illius scilicet quod fuit quondam Iordani in Morl' ad mansum eorum ampliandum continentem spatium duodecim pedum in latitudine et sicut mansum eorumdem prioris et conventus se extendit in longitudine. Ego vero Eufemia et heredes mei vel assignati omnia predicta pretaxatis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam; habenda et tenenda contra omnes homines, dotes et impignorationes warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum duxi apponendum. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on last occurrence of Nicholas de Rothersfeld [see note preceding no. 284] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Euphemia and Nicholas de Rothersfeld granted both land and Bernard their man in exchange for the right to hold daily service in their chapel dedicated to St Nicholas in Morley [nos. 284-86]. Jordan son of Orm, a probable sub-tenant of Euphemia and her sister Helewise, granted land to augment Euphemia and Nicholas' gifts [no. 287]. There is no indication that Euphemia re-married and she continued to hold suit of court and hold in chief of the king until as late as 18 April 1267 [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 104].

295. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Prior Robert [de Behall] and the convent of St Oswald on the one part and Euphemia de Queldal, late the wife of Nicholas de Rothersfeld on the other part, whereby the prior and convent grant that Euphemia may hear divine services in her court of Morley for her lifetime, saving any indemnity to the mother church of Batley. After the death of Euphemia none of her heirs are able to claim this jurisdiction and the grant and charter will be immediately returned to the prior and convent. The priest who will perform the service will swear an oath of fealty to the mother church [of Batley]. f41v/p. 88

[20 October 1251 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: Carta Roberti prioris concessa Eufemie predicte.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Frater Robertus prior de sancto Osualdo et eiusdem loci conventus eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me concessisse domine Eufemie de Queldal quondam uxori domini Nicholai de Rotherfeld oratorium in curia sua de Morl' in quo possit audire divina in vita sua tantum, salva indemnitatem matricis ecclesie de Batel' in omnibus. Ita quod post decessum dicte E. nullus heredum suorum inde aliquid possit exigere vel vendicare sed dicto oratorio ex tunc pro nullo habito cessabit istius iurisdictio concessionis et scriptum super hoc confectum dictis priori et conventui reddetur continuo. Presbiter vero qui pro tempore ibidem celebrabit antequam celebret matri ecclesie fidelitatem iurabit se in omnibus observaturus et singulas obventiones fideliter soluturus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto modum cirographi confecto hinc inde signa nostra duximus apponenda. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the death of Nicholas de Rothersfeld and the rule of Robert de Behall, prior of Nostell. Nicholas was dead by 20 October 1251 [see note preceding no. 284]. The predecessor of Prior Robert died 18 May 1246 and Robert de Behall died 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. The original agreement between Prior John and Euphemia and her husband Nicholas occurred 28 October 1226 x 27 September 1237 [no. 285]. It is possible that this document was issued at the death of Nicholas [by 20 October 1251]. Euphemia was styled 'de Queldal' [sometimes 'Wheldale'] and 'de Newton' and she held court of suit at Queldale [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, pp. 31, 95]. Peter of Dewsbury occurred as vicar of the church of Batley as early as 1 November 1247 and as late as 1 March 1252 [nos. 308, 530].

296. Plea at York whereby the prior claims that nine men [named] unjustly disseised him of the right to pasture his animals on the common pasture in Morley [500 acres of moorland and pasture]. The jury swears that: the prior held a messuage and two bovates of land in Morley, demised for a term of years, and every year the prior brought his animals from his manor at Rothwell to the common pasture, that at the date of the claim (26 April 1298) the prior was seised of the property, and that two of the men (Ralph le provost and Ralph le mourner) unjustly impeded the prior's right to pasture his animals. Ralph le provost and Ralph le mourner are in mercy for this act. The prior is in mercy for false claim against the other seven men. Damages assessed at half a mark. f41v/p. 88

16 June 1298

Placita apud Ebor' coram Iohanne de Metingham et sociis suis iusticiis domini regis de banco in crastino quindene sancte Trinitatis anno regni regis E. filii regis H. xxvj^{to}.

Assisa venit recognoscere si Willelmus de Beston' et Rad[ulfus] frater eius, Petrus de Rotherfeld', Rad[ulfus] Cokerigg', Rad[ulfus] le Provost de Beston' et Rad[ulfus] le Mouner de Beston', Robertus filius Ys[aac] de Middleton', Robertus del Temple et Iohannes le Warner de Snayth' iniuste et cetera disseisaverunt priorem de sancto Oswaldo de communia pasture sue in Morlay que pertinent ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa suis post positam et cetera. Et unde queritur quod disseisaverunt eum de communia pasture sue circiter in quingentia acris more et pasture communicand' cum omnimodis averiis suis per totum annum et cetera. Et Rad[ulfus] le Provost et Rad[ulfus] le Mouner et Iohannes le Warner venerunt. Et predicti Willelmus et alii non venerunt sed quidam Walterus Harlawe venit et respondet pro eis tanquam eorum ballivus. Et tam predictus Rad[ulfus] et alii quam predictus ballivus dicunt quod predictus prior iniuste tulit assisam istam. Dicunt enim quod idem prior dimisit tenementa sua in predicta villa ad que predicta communia pertinent tenentibus quibusdem ad terminum annorum qui communiam illam hunc communicandam cum averiis suis pro voluntate sua ratione tenementorum illorum et cetera. Unde dicunt quod predictus prior est seisitus de predicta communia per predictos firmarios suos et fuit die impetrationis brevis et cetera, scilicet xxvj. die Aprilis anno regis nunc xxvj^{to}. Et de hoc ponit se super assisam. Et prior dicit quod ipse posuit averia sua in predicta communia depascenda sicut solebat et predictus Willelmus et alii averia illa in predicta communia depascere non permiserunt, immo ipsum impediverunt et de illa iniuste et cetera disseisaverunt sicut queritur et cetera. Et hoc petit quod inquiretur per assisam et Willelmus et alii similiter ideo [one word illegible] assisa. Iurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus prior tenet unum mesuagium et duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in predicta villa de Morlay ad que predicta communia pertinet et cetera. Et dicunt quod partem tenementorum illorum dimisit predictus prior quibusdem firmariis ad terminum annorum. Et dicunt quod predicti prior venire fecit averia sua de quodam manerio suo de Rouwell' usque ad predictum mesuagium suum in Morlay ad terras suas ibidem colenda et averia illa nutrienda in predicta communia sicut consueverat

et averia illa levantia et iacentia in predictis tenementis ipsius prioris in predicta villa de Morlay posuit in predicta communia depascenda et cetera. Et predicti Rad[ulfus] le Provost et Rad[ulfus] le Mouner averia predicta ceperunt et imparcaverunt et imparcata detinuerunt quousque deliberata fuerunt ballivo regis et cetera. Et sicut ipsum priorem impediverunt depascenda averia sua levantia et iacentia in predictis tenementis suis in Morlay. Et ipsum priorem iniuste et cetera disseisavit de communia predicta sicut queritur. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus prior recuperet seisinam suam per visum recognitionis et Rad[ulfus] et Rad[ulfus] in misericordia. Et prior in misericordia pro falso clamio iusticiis predictos Willelmum, Rad[ulfum] et alios et cetera eo quod nullam iniuriam fecerunt cetera. Dampna dimidia marca. [f42r]

Note: Copied by a Scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V]. This property was probably received in the original gift from Ralph de Lisle and William his son or from Robert and Herbert of Beeston [B004].

Note for nos. 297-310, 1026, 1027: Nostell Priory received the church of Batley from Hugh de Laval [no. 81] and confirmed by King Henry I thus dating the original endowment to before January 1122 [nos. 31, B004]. After the return of the de Lacys to the honour of Pontefract the gift of the church was confirmed by Henry (I) de Lacy [no. 83]. The charters that follow include land in Batley, some of which were probably part of the original endowment of the church of Batley [nos. 297, 298]. See Chapter IV.

297. Quitclaim by John son of John Coteman of Batley of all right and claim to a bovate of land in Batley formerly held by Serlo the serf [*rusticus*]. f42r/p. 89

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Batelai. Carta Iohannis filii Iohannis Coteman de Batelay'.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Iohannes filius Iohannis Coteman salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me abiurasse et quietam clamasse pro me et pro omnibus heredibus et successoribus meis imperpetuum dilectis dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo unam bovatom terre in territorio de Batelai, illam scilicet quam Serlo rusticus tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ita quod nec ego nec aliqui heredes vel successores mei aliquid iuris vel clamii in supradicta terra vel in eiusdem pertinentiis nobis aliquo modo possimus vindicare nec aliqui ex parte nostra vel nomine nostro. Et ut ista mea abiuratio, quietam clamatio perpetuis temporibus perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. No information is available concerning John Coteman of Batley except what is available in this document and no. 298. John Coteman was married to Emma. Serlo the serf held this bovate from John [no. 298] and at John Coteman's death his son John inherited some rights to the bovate of land in Batley which he quitclaimed to Nostell Priory. Emma wife of John Coteman of Batley quitclaimed her dower right to this bovate [no. 298].

298. Quitclaim by Emma late the wife of John Coteman to the prior and convent of St Oswald of her dower right to a bovate of land in Batley formerly held by Serlo the serf [*rusticus*]. f42r/p. 89

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Eufemie^a quondam uxoris Iohannis Coteman.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Emma quondam uxor Iohannis Coteman salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me remisisse et quietum clamasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel quoque modo habere potui ratione dotis in illa bovata terre in territorio de Batelai quam Serlo rusticus tenuit que fuit Iohannis Coteman quondam viri mei. Ita quod nec

ego nec aliquis ex parte mea in prefata bovata terre vel in aliquibus eiusdem pertinentiis aliquod ius vel clamum ratione dotis vel alicuius cause unquam possimus exigere. Et ne hoc imposterum aliquo modo per me vel per meos debeat vel possit evenire presentem cartam ad omnimodam huius rei securitatem sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

* *Sic* probably a scribal error of Emma. Euphemia wife of Nicholas de Rothersfeld was mentioned frequently in the previous folios.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See no. 297.

299. Quitclaim in his free power of disposition by William the weaver of Woodsome to the prior and canons of all right and claim to all the land with houses and other buildings in Woodsome in the territory of Batley which he held from the prior and canons. f42r/p. 89

30 November 1248

Rubric: Carta Willelmi Textoris de Wodusme [*sic*].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum [visuris] vel auditoris Willelmus Textor de Wodusme salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in libera potestate mea ad festum sancti Andree apostoli anno gratie m^o c^o xl^o viij^o emancipasse et de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietam clamasse dominis meis priori et canonicis de sancto Osualdo de Nostl' totam illam terram cum domibus desuper edificatis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento quam ego tenui quondam de predictis priore et canonicis in Wodusme et in territorio eiusdem, scilicet infra divisas de Batel'. Ita videlicet quod nec ego nec heredes mei in predicta terra vel eiusdem pertinentiis aliquod ius vel clamum habere poterimus imposterum. Ut autem hec manumissio et quietata clamatio rate perseverent imperpetuum et stabiles presentem cartam sigillo meo signatam predictis priori et canonicis in testimonium confecti. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: William the weaver of Woodsome had a son John who, on 30 May 1249, also quitclaimed all right to the land his father William held of the prior and canons of Nostell Priory [no. 309]. In the same quitclaim John son of William the weaver granted the land in Sudrodes [Batley] which he held from his father William. It is possible that the William Teler mentioned in no. 300 was William the weaver and the land in Sudrodes, quitclaimed by his son John was leased to Peter of Dewsbury, chaplain [see notes preceding no. 300]. A duplicate of this quitclaim was copied by other than Scribe A at no. 307 [see Chapter V].

Note to nos. 300-309 and Peter of Dewsbury, the chaplain of Batley. Peter son of Henry [Mach] of Dewsbury was the chaplain of Batley and eventually instituted as the perpetual vicar on 1 March 1252 [*Reg. Walter Gray*, no. 522, p. 112]; also see no. 530. Peter occurs as early as 1246 x 1255 and his death was before 26 August 1291 [nos. 300, 310]. It is clear that at the time of some of the transactions below Peter was the chaplain of Batley and some transactions occurred after his institution as vicar; he was variously styled: Peter chaplain of Batley, Peter of Dewsbury, Peter, vicar of Batley. See Chapter IV for further information concerning the church of Batley.

A reconstruction of the history of Peter's transactions in Batley from the documents at hand follows. Henry [Mach] of Dewsbury had two sons: Peter the chaplain and John. As chaplain of Batley Peter acquired property and rents as well as leased land from Nostell Priory [nos. 300, 302, 303, 308]. After his institution in 1252 Peter quitclaimed to his brother John all his land, rents and tenements which he had held [nos. 530, 1026]. After Peter's death John quitclaimed to Nostell Priory all of Peter's land in Batley as well as land which John had acquired [nos. 1027, 1028]. Peter's death was before 26 August 1291 when his land and his brother John's land was granted by Prior Richard [c.1277 x 1291] to Adam of Badsworth [no. 310]. Nos. 302-310 in the Batley section were added by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

300. Lease in the form of a chirograph between Prior Robert and the convent on the one part and Peter the chaplain son of Henry Mach on the other whereby the prior grants to Peter a messuage

with croft in Batley [boundaries described] which William Teler once held and the land in Batley [described], rendering annually to the convent 2s of silver. f42r/p. 89

[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255, probably 30 November 1248 x 1 March 1252]

Rubric: Carta Roberti prioris concessa Petro filio Henrici Mach capellano.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostle salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Petro filio Henrici Mach capellano et heredibus suis vel assignatis pro homagio et servitio suo unum mesuagium cum crofto quod Willelmus Teler aliquando de nobis tenuit sicut iacet inter Pirlewelle et gardinum Rad[ulfi] de Batel' et terram illam in Sudrode que iacet inter terram que fuit quondam Henrici capellani et terram Willelmi de Bosco; tenend' et habend' dicto Petro et heredibus suis vel cuicumque assignare voluerit exceptis viris religiosis et Iudeis de nobis libere et quiete, pacifice et hereditarie cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, reddendo inde nobis annuatim duos solidos argenti pro omni servitio et exactione et consuetudine ad nos pertinente, medietatem videlicet ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Ut autem omnia predicta rata maneant et inconcussa tam nos quam dictus Petrus presenti scripto in modum cirographi confecto sigilla nostra apposimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on rule of Prior Robert de Behall. The predecessor of Robert de Behall died 18 May 1246 and Robert died 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. It is possible that this was the land granted on 30 November 1248 by William the weaver of Woodsome and quitclaimed by his son 30 May 1249 [nos. 299-309]. This transaction probably occurred before Peter of Dewsbury's institution as perpetual vicar on 1 March 1252 [no. 530]. See note preceding for further information concerning Peter of Dewsbury, the chaplain and vicar of Batley.

301. The report of the papal judges delegate, the priors of Bradwell and Wolston and the dean of Newport Pagnell, [mandate of Pope Gregory IX recited] establishing an agreement between the prior and convent of St Oswald and the abbot and monks of Marmoutier regarding the previous agreement between the convent of St Oswald and the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, York. The Abbot of Marmoutier with the consent of Stephen, prior of Holy Trinity and his convent, has quitclaimed the tithes, income and parochial rights to Churwell [Batley], *Ruvi* and *Sudbays* to the prior and convent of St Oswald in the name of their church of Batley (according to the decision of the Archdeacon of Derby and his fellow judges). And for costs Marmoutier with the consent of Holy Trinity, York, give to St Oswald's a bovate of land in Morley, namely the land Elias son of Adam of Morley granted in free, pure and perpetual alms to the monks. The penalty for violation of this agreement is 100*m* of silver. ff42r-v/pp. 89-90

17 February 1236

Rubric: Compositio facta inter Stephanum priorem sancte Trinitatis Ebor' et priorem sancti Osuualdi.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris de Bradewelle et de Wlsistun' priores et decanus de Neuport Paynel salutem in Domino. Mandatum domini pape suscepimus in hec verba: 'Gregorius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis de Bradewelle et de Wlsistun' prioribus et decano de Neuport Linc' diocesis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilecti filii abbas et conventus Maioris Monasterii Turon' sua nobis petitione monstraverunt quod cum dudum monasterio ipso pastore vacante prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' Ebor' diocesis, priorem et monachos prioratus sancte Trinitatis Ebor' ad monasterium ipsum pleno iure spectantis super decimis et rebus aliis coram archidiacono Derbye et eius coniudicibus auctoritate apostolica convenissent. Iudices ipsi eis ignorantibus nec vocatis quos principaliter tam ipsa tangebant sine quibus dicti prior et monachi decimas ipsas in iudicium deducere non poterant nec debebant. Iniquam contra prioratum ipsum diffinitivam sententiam promulgarunt a qua dicti abbas et

conventus quam cito ad eorum pervenit notitiam sedem apostolicam appellarunt. Quo circa discretioni nostre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus in appellationis causa legitime procedentes sententiam ipsam confirmare vel infirmare curetis appellatione remota sicut de iure fuerit faciendum. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse duo nostrum ea novimus [f42v] exequantur. Dat' Perusii quarto nonas Iunii pontificatis nostri anno nono.' Huius igitur auctoritate mandati comparentibus in nostra presentia Olivero priore de Neuport procuratore abbatis et conventus Maioris Maioris [sic] Monasterii Turon' ex una parte et Thoma procuratore prioris et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' ex altera ad componendum litteratorie sufficienter constitutis lis inter eos mota sub hac forma conquieuit, videlicet quod dicti abbas et conventus Maioris Monasterii Turon' consentientibus Stephano priore et conventu sancte Trinitatis Ebor' quietas clamaverint omnes decimas et obventiones et totum ius parochiale de Chorlewelle et de Ruvi et de Sudhaye priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi nomine ecclesie sue de Batelay imperpetuum prout in sentenciis per archidiaconum Derby et coniudices suos latis continetur. Dederunt etiam dicti abbas et conventus Maioris Monasterii Turon' accedente consensu dictorum Stephani prioris et conventus sancte Trinitatis Ebor' dictis priori et canonicis sancti Osuualdi pro expensis et dampnis sibi adiudicatis unam bovatom terre in Morlay cum omnibus pertinentiis suis perpetuo possidendam, illam scilicet bovatom terre quam Elias filius Ade de Morlai dedit dictis priori et conventui sancte Trinitatis Ebor' in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam prout in carta eiusdem Elie plenius continetur. Remiserunt partes hinc inde omnes lites quocumque modo motas usque ad diem dicte compositionis inite si non aliquo casu contingente altera partium contra prescriptam compositionem in aliquo decetero venire presumpserit parti dictam compositionem observanti centum marcas argenti nomine pene constabit. Et subiecerunt se partes interdictioni decani et capituli ecclesie Linc' ut possint compellere partem venientem contra dictam compositionem ad solutionem dicte pene si fuerit commissa renunciando privilegio fori appellationi et regie prohibitioni et omni iuris remedio quoque modo competenti. Nichilominus post solutionem pene rata remanebit compositio. Hec autem compositio facta est die lune proxime post Cineres anno gratie m^oc^oc^o tricesimo quinto. Et ut hec compositio firma imposterum permaneat presens scriptum sigillorum nostrorum munimine una cum sigillis partium roboravimus.

Note: See note preceding no. 288. This decision by the papal judges delegate was effected by the transactions described above [nos. 288-91]. Churwell township was part of Batley parish, Ruvi and Sudhaye could not be located. The original agreement between Nostell Priory and Holy Trinity, York, was made c. 1 September 1233 x 17 February 1236 which established the parish boundaries of Batley parish [no. 1029].

302. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Margery late the wife of Hugh de Essartis to Peter the vicar of Batley of her dower right to a third part of the annual rent of 2s which John son of Bernard Surlemunt was accustomed to rendering to Richard her son and which Richard had sold to Peter. For this Peter gave to Margery 2s of silver. f42v/p. 90

[1 March 1252 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: Carta Margerie quondam uxoris Hugonis de Essartis.

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Margeria quondam uxor Hugonis de Essartis salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in propria viduitate et in ligia potestate mea quietumclamasse totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui vel habere potero [in] tertiam partem annui redditus duorum solidorum Petro vicario de Batel' quam exegi ab eo nomine dotis post decessum Hugonis quondam viri mei de duobus solidis quos Iohannes filius Bernardi Surlemunt solebat reddere Ricardo

filio et heredi quos dictus Ricardus filius meus vendidit predicto Petro. Pro hac autem quieta clamatione dedit mihi Petrus duos solidos argenti. Et ut hac quietaclamatio rata perseveret et stabilis imperpetuum sigillum meum presenti scripto apposui. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on institution of Peter of Dewsbury as perpetual vicar of Batley and his death [see note preceding no. 300]. Richard, son of Hugh de Essartis and Margery, sold the rents for 10 acres of land in Batley, mentioned here, to Peter of Dewsbury, possibly before Peter was instituted as perpetual vicar [no. 303]. The reference to Peter as vicar of Batley indicates that this quitclaim was subsequent to his institution. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

303. Grant with warranty by Richard son of Hugh de Essartis to Peter son of Henry of Dewsbury, then chaplain of Batley, of the annual rent of 2s which Richard receives from John son of Bernard of Batley [of] Woodhouse for 10 acres of land in Batley [described]. For this Peter gave Richard 20s sterling. f42v/p. 90

[c.1246 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: Carta Ricardi [filii] Hugonis de Essart'.

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Hugonis de Essartis dedi, concessi et de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum quietumclamavi Petro filio Henrici de Deusbyr' tunc capellano de Batel' pro viginti solidis sterlingorum quos ab eo recepi premanibus homagium et servitium Iohannis filii Bernardi de Batel' Wodehus' et heredum suorum et annum similiter redditum duorum solidorum de predicto Iohanne et heredibus suis singulis annis imperpetuum ad Pentec' et ad festum sancti Martini in yeme percipiendorum, scilicet pro x. acris terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quas predictus I. tenuit quondam de me infra territorium de Batel', que quidem acre iacent propinquiores crofto quod vocatur croftum Iulian' in boriali parte dicti crofti; tenend' et habend' iam dicto Petro capellano et heredibus suis et suis assignatis vel cuicumque predictus P. et heredes sui et sui assignati assignare voluerint cum omnimodis wardis, releviis et escaetis qui ad predictam terram et tenementum modo aliquo imperpetuum poterunt contingere. Et ego predictus Ricardus et heredes mei dictum homagium et servitium et predictum redditum duorum solidorum predicto Petro capellano et heredibus suis et suis assignatis et cuicumque dictus P. capellanus et heredes sui et sui assignati assignare voluerint cum predictis wardis, releviis et eschaetis contra omnes homines et feminas, dotes et impignorationes ubique warantizabimus [corrected] et defendemus imperpetuum. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquod clamium vel calumpnia in predicta terra vel tenemento, homagio, servitio vel redditu imposterum vindicare poterimus. Et ut hac quieta clamantia rata et stabilis imperpetuum perseveret presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Peter of Dewsbury, chaplain [see note preceding no. 300]. The description of Peter of Dewsbury 'chaplain' in this document suggests that the rents for the 10 acres of land in Batley was sold to Peter whilst chaplain of Batley [*tunc capellano de Batel'*]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

304. Grant with warranty by John son of Richard of Batley, clerk, to P[eter] of Dewsbury vicar of Batley, of a *cultura* of land called Kirketoftes in Batley, an assart called Haterode [Batley] and three parts of a bovate of land with a meadow of 1 1/2 bovates in Batley, rendering annually 21d to John. John retains the two acres of land in Batley which lie between his own house and Peter's land. For this Peter gave John 2m. ff42v-43r/pp. 90-91

[1 March 1252 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: [none]

[S]ciant et cetera quod ego Iohannes filius Ricardi de Batel' clerici dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi P. de Deusbir' vicario de Batel' pro homagio et servitio et duas marcis mihi in recognitione pre manibus datis unam culturam terre in territorio de Batel' illam scilicet que vocatur Kirketoftes Servi Lon [?] Flatte et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis sicut ego Iohannes illam tenui et unum essartum cum pertinentiis que vocatur Haterode et tres partes unius bovate terre cum prato unius bovate et dimidie in villa de Batel' et territorio eiusdem ville [in dotcis *dotted for deletion*] dotibus et servitiis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento retentis tamen mihi et heredibus meis duabus acris iacentibus inter domum dicti Iohannis et domum meam propriam et terram dicti P. capellani; tenend' et habend' dicto P. et heredibus suis vel assignatis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete [*f43r in bottom margin*] plenarie, integre cum omnibus pertinentiis, asiamentis et libertatibus tante terre infra dictam villam et extra pertinentibus, reddendo inde mihi annuatim et heredibus meis xxi. Denarios, scilicet x. denarios et obolum ad Pent' et. x. denarios et obolum ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio, acctione, querela et demanda et pro omni rei et onere. Ego autem dominus Iohannes et heredes mei omnia prenominata sicut prescriptum est cum omnibus pertinentiis predicto P. et heredibus vel assignatis suis ubique et contra omnes homines, dotes et impingnorationes warantizabimus, acquietamus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei et cetera.

Note: Date based on Peter of Dewsbury as vicar of Batley and his death [see note preceding no. 300]. Peter of Dewsbury granted this land to his brother John [no. 1026] and John son of Richard of Batley quitclaimed the land to John brother of Peter of Dewsbury [no. 305]. John brother of Peter of Dewsbury granted the land to Nostell Priory [no. 1027]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

305. Grant and quitclaim by John son of Richard of Batley to John brother of Peter the vicar of Batley, of all right and claim to all the land in two fields called Heylayschae and Kirketoftes in Batley and 1^{1/2} bovates of land in Batley all of which he holds of the prior and convent of St Oswald, rendering annually to the convent 3s of silver. John son of Richard retained two acres of land between his grange and the land of John brother of Peter. For this John brother of Peter gave John son of Richard a sum of money. f43r/p. 91

[1 March 1252 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus et cetera Iohannes filius Ricardi de Batelay salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, remisse [*sic for remississe*] de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum quietumclamasse Iohanni fratri Petri vicarii de Batel' totam terram quam tenui de priore et conventu de sancto Oswaldo de Nostel in illo loco qui vocatur Heylayschae et totam terram quam tenui de predictis priore et conventu in illo loco qui vocatur Kirketoftes et unam bovatom terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis quas quidem tenui de predictis priore et conventu, salvis mihi et heredibus meis duabus acris terre iacentibus inter grangiam meam et terram dicti Iohannis pro quadam summa pecunie quam dictus Iohannes dedit mihi premanibus; tenend' et habend' dicto Iohanni et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de predictis priore et conventu in feodo et hereditate et quiete, libere, integre cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis dicte terre inter divisas de Batel' et extra pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim predictis priori et conventui tres solidos argenti, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecost' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio, consuetudine et demanda. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec assignati nomine meo vel heredum meorum ius vel clamium in dictam terram cum pertinentiis de cetero vendi [*sic*] vendicare poterimus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Peter of Dewsbury, as vicar of Batley and his death [see note preceding no. 300]. Peter of Dewsbury quitclaimed this property to his brother John [no. 1026] and this quitclaim by John son of Richard probably followed Peter's transaction. This quitclaim includes the property mentioned in nos. 304, 306 which were separate parcels of land granted by John son of Richard of Batley to Peter when vicar of Batley. John son of Richard was possibly the John son of Richard son of Orte mentioned in a transaction dated 1 November 1247 [no. 308]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

306. Grant with warranty by John son of Richard of Batley, clerk, to Peter of Dewsbury, then vicar of Batley, of a *cultura* of land called Kirketoftes and an assart called Helayschae in Batley which he held of the prior and convent of St Oswald, rendering annually to John 6*d*. For this Peter gave John 2*m* of silver. f43r/p. 91

[1 March 1252 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant et cetera quod ego Iohannes filius Ricardi de Batel' clerici dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Petro de Deuesbyr' tunc vicario de Batel' pro homagio et servitio suo et duabus marcis argenti mihi in recognitione premanibus datis unam culturam terre in territorio de Batel' que vocatur Kirketoftes, scilicet in longitudine et latitudine sicuti idem Iohannis illam tenuit et unum essartum quod vocatur Helayschae in orientali parte culture Ricardi filii Thome de Helaya versus orientem que quidem omnia iamdictus Iohannes tenuit de priore et conventu sancti Osuualdi de Nostel; tenend' et habend' iamdicto Petro et heredibus vel assignatis suis sive assignato heredum vel assignatorum suorum de predicto Iohanne et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete, plenarie et cetera cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, asiamentis tante parte infra dictam villam de Batel' et extra pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vj. Denarios, scilicet tres denarios ad Pentecost' et tres denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio et actione et querela et demanda secta et summonitione et pro omni re et honera. Et ego predictus Iohannes et heredes mei et omnia predicta scilicet culturam et essartum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Petro et heredibus vel assignatis suis sive assignato heredum vel assignatorum suorum ubique et contra omnes homines et feminas, dotes et impignorationes warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei et cetera.

Note: Date based on Peter of Dewsbury, as vicar of Batley and his death [see note preceding no. 300]. Peter of Dewsbury quitclaimed this property to his brother John [no. 1026]. See comments above concerning John son of Richard of Batley [no. 306]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

307. Duplicate of no. 299. f43r/p. 91

30 November 1248

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi et cetera. Willelmus textor de Wodesume salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas me in libera potestate mea ad festum sancti Andree apostoli anno gratie m^occ^oxl^oviii. emancipasse et de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietumclamasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostel totam illam terram cum domibus et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento quam tenui quondam de predictis priore et conventu in Woudusme et in territorio eiusdem infra scilicet divisas de Batelai. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec heredes mei in predicta terra vel eius pertinentiis aliquod ius vel clamium ullo modo habere poterimus in posterum. Et ut hac quietaclamatio et emancipatio rate perseverit in antea et stabiles presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis test[ibus] et cetera.

Note: Unlike no. 299 which was copied by Scribe A, this document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note no. 299 above for further information regarding William weaver of Woodsome. Also see note preceding no. 300].

308. Grant and quitclaim with warranty by William Blund of Batley to Peter of Dewsbury then chaplain of Batley of all right and claim to the annual rent of 4 sterling [*sic*] which John son of Richard son of Orte made for the land in the vill of Batley [described] which Robert clerk held. For this Peter gave William 4s sterling. f43r/p. 91

1 November 1247

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus et cetera Hugo filius Willelmi Blundi de Batel' salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in festo Omnium Sanctorum anno gratie m^occ^oxl^ovij dedisse, concessisse et emancipasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse et imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis quietaclamasse Petro de Deuesbir' tunc capellano de Batel' pro quatuor solidis sterlingorum quos ab eo recepi premanibus annum redditum iiij.^A sterlingorum et homagium et servitium que quidem omnia Iohannes filius Ricardi filii Orte solitus fuit facere mihi pro illa terra quantum Robertus clericus tenuit quondam in villa de Batel', que scilicet iacet inter mesuagium et toftum predicti Iohannis et mesuagium et toftum Iohannis filii Vill' [Willelmi] Warant. Ita videlicet quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquod ius vel clamium in predicta terra vel homagio vel servitio vel redditu in posterum habere poterimus. Et ego predictus Hugo et heredes mei predictum servitium et homagium, redditum predicto Petro capellano et heredibus suis vel cui assignare vel dare voluerit contra omnes et videlicet warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut ista donatio et concessio et emanumissio et quietaclamatio rate perseverent imperpetuum et stabiles presentem cartam sigillo meo signatam predicto Petro capellano confeci in testimonium. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^A *Sic* no indication of shillings or pennies for the rent amount.

Note: See notes preceding no. 300 and nos. 304-306 concerning Peter of Dewsbury and John son of Richard [son of Orte]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

309. Quitclaim by John the son of William the weaver of Woodsome of all right and claim to the land in Woodsome [Batley] which his father William held from the prior and convent and John's right to the land in Suthrodes in Batley which John held from his father William. f43r/p. 91

30 May 1249

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus et cetera Iohannes filius Willelmi textoris de Wodusum salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in festo sancte Trinitatis anno gratie m^occ^oxl ix^o quietum de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum clamasse totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in tota illa terra cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Willelmus pater meus tenuit quondam de priore et conventu de sancto Oswaldo de Nostel in Wodesum infra divisas de Batel' predictis canonicis et clamium totum et ius quod habui vel habere in illa terra quam tenui de ipso W. patre meo in Suthrodes quietum de me et heredibus meis predictis canonicis clamavi imperpetuum. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquod ius vel clamium in predictis terris aliquo modo in antea habere poterimus. Et in huius rei tes[timonium] et cetera.

Note: This quitclaim refers to William the weaver of Woodsome's initial quitclaim dated 30 November 1248. The land in Suthrodes in Batley mentioned here was probably that leased to Peter of Dewsbury when chaplain of Batley and referred to as the land of William Teler [no. 300]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

310. Grant with warranty by Prior Richard and the convent to Adam of Badsworth, clerk of all the land with houses, alderwoods and a meadow in Batley which John brother of Peter the vicar had granted to the convent, rendering annually to the convent 13s 14d. The convent retains the two bovates of land in Batley which belong to their church in Batley. f43r/p. 91

[16 August 1277 x 26 August 1291]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant et cetera quod nos frater Ricardus prior de sancto Oswaldo et eiusdem loci conventus concessimus et assignavimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris Ade de Baldewrth clerico et heredibus suis totam terram cum domibus alnetis et prato que habuimus de dono Iohannis fratris Petri vicarii in villa et territorio de Batel' salvis nobis et successoribus nostris duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis que spectant doti ecclesie nostre de Batel'; tenend' et habend dicto Ade et heredibus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum libere, quiete, pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis ad dictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris xiiij. solidos et quatuordecim denarios ad duos anni terminos, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecost' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio seculari ad nos pertinente. Et sciendum quod si contingat dictum Adam vel aliquem de heredibus suis de dicta terra vel parte ipsius implacitari volumus per presentem cartam teneri ad warantiam nisi quatenus carte quas de dicta terra habemus nobis poterunt warantizare. Preterea non licebit dicto Ade vel alicui heredum suorum dictam terram dare vel assignare, vendere vel impignorare seu legare vel aliquo modo alienare sine speciali nostri capituli licencia. In cuius rei et cetera. [f43v]

Note: Date based on rule of Richard of Warter, prior of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Richard of Warter died 16 August 1277 and Richard Warter died 26 August 1291 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 439]. This transaction included the land which Peter of Dewsbury granted to his brother John [nos. 302-308, 1026] and which John quitclaimed to Nostell Priory [no. 1027]. This charter provides the latest date of Peter of Dewsbury. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 311-13: Nostell Priory received the church of Huddersfield from Hugh de Laval [no. 81] and the gift was confirmed by King Henry I thus dating the endowment before January 1122 [no. 31, B004]. After the return of the de Lacys to the honour of Pontefract the gift of the church was confirmed by Henry (I) de Lacy [no. 83]. See Chapter IV for further information.

311. Grant by Prior J[ohn] and the convent to master Robert Talebot their clerk of a life tenancy of their church of Huddersfield, rendering annually to the prior and convent 8m 4s, with a penalty clause of half a mark. Robert swore an oath of fealty in the chapter. f43v/p. 92

[c. 16 January 1242]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Huderfeld'. Carta I. prioris et conventus de ecclesia de Hudresfeld' concessa magistro Roberto.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis I. prior et conventus sancti Osualdi de Nostl' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos ecclesiam nostram de Hudresfeud dilecto clerico nostro magistro Roberto Talebot omnibus diebus vite sue tenendam cum pertinentiis suis concessimus intuitu pietatis: et inde reddet nobis annuatim octo marcas quatuor solidos infra xv. dies a die Pentec' et quatuor infra xv. dies a die sancti Martini in yeme et omnia honera dicte ecclesie sustinebit et in quolibet anno in quo non solvet nobis firmam nostram nisi pro voluntate nostra prorogetur dabit nobis nomine pene dimidiam marcam. Et quod nobis erit fidelis in capitulo nostro prestitit sacramentum. Ut autem hac nostra concessio rata et

firma futuris temporibus habeatur eam presenti scripto sigilli nostri impressione munitam duximus roborandam.

Note: Date based on mandate by Walter de Gray archbishop of York dated 16 January 1242 authorising Robert Talebot's admission [no. 312].

312. Mandate by Walter [de Gray] archbishop of York to the dean of Pontefract that as the prior and convent possess the church of Huddersfield for their own use before the archbishop had the rule of the York church, that the dean should allow master Robert to be admitted to the church of Huddersfield. The archbishop has seen the instruments made between the prior and convent and master Robert. f43v/p. 92

London, 16 January 1242

Rubric: [none].

UUalterus Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopus Anglie primas dilecto in Cristo filio decano de Pontefr' salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Cum intelleximus ecclesiam de Hudresfeud fuisse in proprios usus concessam in Cristo filiis priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo priusquam regimen Ebor' ecclesie haberemus nolentes quod pie concessum est eis aliquatenus infirmare, vobis mandamus quatinus permittatis eos eiusdem ecclesie pacifica possessione gaudere. Quia volumus [*sic for* volumus] eis obesse quod magister Robertus eandem ecclesiam habuit de eis ad firmam sicut nobis constat per instrumenta que super hoc vidimus inter eos confecta. Dat' Lond' xvii. kalendas Februarii pontificatis nostri anno xxvij. Valet.

Note: The master Robert referenced here was probably Robert Talebot [no. 311]. See Chapter IV for information concerning the church of Huddersfield.

313. Agreement reached between Abbot John of Fountains and Prior R[alph] of the church of St Oswald concerning the rent of 10s which the prior and convent say belongs to their church of Huddersfield as part of the tithes from the vill of Bradley. Concerning the 1^{1/2} acres of cultivated land and the rest of the land formerly of Jordan of Ryther when the monks wish to cultivate the land the abbot and convent shall pay tithes of sheaves to the church of Huddersfield saving *novalia* [tithes of newly tilled land]. The abbey's servants in Bradley shall pay offerings and other ecclesiastical dues to the Huddersfield church. The abbot of Fountains gave Prior R[alph] of St Oswald 10*m* of silver to resolve this dispute. f43v/p. 92

1244

Rubric: Compositio facta inter abbatem de Fontibus et R. priorem de S. Oswaldo.

Hec est compositio facta inter ecclesiam de Fontibus ex una parte et ecclesiam sancti Osuualdi regis et martiris de Nostle ex altera, mediantibus personis Iohanne abbate de Font' et R. priore de sancto Osuualdo super controversia orta inter eos et eorum conventus super redditu decem solidorum quem dicti prior et conventus dicebant ad se pertinere ratione ecclesie sue de Huderesfeld, videlicet quod dicti abbas et conventus solverunt dictis priori et conventui decem marcas sterlingorum pro dicta controversia pacificanda et imperpetuum sedanda et pro omnibus aliis exactionibus in villa de Bradeley dictos priorem et conventum [*contingentibus*] nomine decimarum. Ita tamen quod prefati abbas et conventus de una acra et dimidia iam exculta et de tota residua terra que fuit Iordani de Ridhir quando eam excolere voluerunt solvent decimas garbarum ecclesie de Huderesfeld', salvis sibi decimis de novalibus suis proventibus dicti tamen abbatis et conventus non exponent malitiose terram prefati Iordani ad pasturam. Preterea servientes de Bradeley qui pro tempore fuerint mercenarii dictorum abbatis et conventus non impediuntur per eosdem abbatem et conventum quo minus solvant oblationes et alia iura ecclesiastica ecclesie de Huderesfeld'. Et ut hac compositio firma et stabilis

imperpetuum existat memorati abbas et prior et eorum conventus eam sigillis suis confirmaverunt et eidem sigilla sua apposuerunt. Act' [anno] gratie m^occ^oxl^oquinto.

Note: See Chapter IV concerning the church of Huddersfield. The predecessor of Ralph junior, prior of Nostell Priory, ceded office in 1244 and Ralph junior died 18 May 1246 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 438]. Abbot John of Kent ruled the Cistercian abbey of Fountains from 1220 until his death 25 November 1247 [Smith, *Heads II*, pp. 279-80]. On 24 November 1299 the prior and abbot requested the Official of York to renegotiate this agreement and the Official ordered on 21 March 1300 that the abbot and convent of Fountains were to pay every year to the prior and convent of St Oswald or their proctor in the name of their church of Huddersfield, 6s 8d for the tithes of sheaves from the land of Jordan of Ryther [no. 1321]. The transaction concerning the acquisition of the land of Jordan of Ryther does not survive in the cartulary. He may be related to John of Ryther whose land was mentioned in connection with that of Fountains Abbey in 1279-80 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 124].

Note to nos. 314-16. In a pleas at the Assize in York on 20 October 1251 2 bovates and a third part of a bovate of land in Huddersfield were found to be held in frankalmoign to the church of Huddersfield and not in the lay fee of Robert son of Hugh, John of Buchlay [de Buckel] nor Richard of Almondbury and his wife Emma; it was found that Gilbert, parson of the church of Huddersfield had alienated the land from the church in the time of King John [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, p. 84n]. As a result of this plea Robert son of Hugh and his wife Sarah entered a final concord with Nostell Priory dated 9 June 1252 for a life tenancy in a bovate of land and a third part of a bovate in Huddersfield pertaining to the church of Huddersfield [no. 61]. Robert the young of Huddersfield was married to Anabel and occurred in transactions with Nostell Priory spanning the rules of Prior Robert de Behall and William of Clifford from 18 May 1246 until 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads II*, pp. 438-39] which suggests that his adult active life began at the point of the transition from one prior to the next c. January 1255 [nos. 314-15]. Robert the young of Huddersfield had a brother John [no. 316].

314. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Prior Robert [de Behall] and the convent and Robert the young of Huddersfield whereby the prior and convent confirm the exchange between Hugh son of Peter and Robert the clerk (grandfather of Robert the young), namely Robert the clerk gave to Hugh half an acre of land near the mill and 2 selions of land [Huddersfield, described] in exchange for half an acre with buildings in Huddersfield and all of Robert the clerk's land in Wlfcroft. For this agreement the prior and convent grant to Robert the young the messuage in the vill of Huddersfield that Robert gave to the prior and convent in exchange for a toft in Wlfcroft. f43v/p. 92

The Chapter St Oswald [18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: Carta Roberti prioris concessa Roberto Iuveni de Huderfeld'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit frater Robertus prior et conventus sancti Osualdi de Nostl' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Roberto Iuveni de Huderfeld escambium quod Hugo filius Petri fecit Roberto clerico avo dicti Roberti Iuvenis in Huderfeld', videlicet dimidiam acram terre que iacet iuxta molendinum et duas selliones que abbuttant super viam que ducit versus Hayforth pro dimidia acra cum edificiis que se extendit de via regia que ducit per mediam villam de Huderfeld' et abbuttant super Wlfcroft' et pro tota parte eundem Robertem clericum contingente de Wlfcroft quam dictus Robertus dicto Hugoni dedit in escambium pro supradicta terra. Ita quod dictum escambium ratum et inconcussum imperpetuum perseveret, dedimus etiam et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus predicto Roberto Iuveni et heredibus suis in escambium unum mesuagium in predicta villa de Huderfeld', illud scilicet quod est ex oppositio ianue eiusdem Roberti pro uno tofto quod iacet iuxta le sike de Wlfcroft quod predictus Robertus pro predicto mesuagio nobis dedit. Et ut escambium ratum et inconcussum una cum predicto excambio imperpetuum perseveret tam nos quam dictus Robertus Iuvenis presenti scripto ad modum cirographi confecto alternatim sigilla nostra apposuimus. Teste capitulo nostro.

Note: Date based on rule of Robert de Behall. The predecessor of Prior Robert de Behall of Nostell Priory died 18 May 1246 and Robert de Behall died 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. Robert the clerk of Huddersfield occurs 1206 x 1218 as a witness to a land transaction in Lindley, Huddersfield parish [EYC VIII, no. 162].

315. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Prior William and the convent and Robert the young of Huddersfield and his wife Anabell of all the land in Huddersfield which Robert son of Hugh used to hold of the prior and convent, namely: a bovate and a third part of a bovate of land (which Robert son of Hugh held from the prior and convent by a chirograph made in the kings' court) and half a bovate of land (which the convent had recovered before the justices from John de Buckel) and two tofts with an acre of land, and a toft from the land of Robert son of Goldyve, rendering annually to the convent 10s of silver. ff43v-44r/pp. 92-93

[4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi prioris concessa Roberto Iuveni de Huderfeld'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris frater Willelmus prior et conventus sancti Osualdi de Nostl' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Roberto Iuveni de Huderfeld et heredibus suis de ipso et Anabili uxore sua exeuntibus vel proximis cognatis suis totam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Robertus filius Hugonis de nobis quondam tenuit in Huderfeld, scilicet unam bovatom et tertiam partem unius bovate terre quas idem Robertus filius Hugonis tenuit de nobis per cyrgraphum [*sic*] factum in curia domini regis, et medietatem unius bovate terre quam recuperavimus coram [~~f44~~] iustic[iis] de Iohanne de Buckel', et duo tofta et unam acram terre et unum toftum de terra Roberti filii Goldyve; tenendas et habendas omnes predictas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam et extra predicto Roberto Iuveni et heredibus suis de ipso et Anabili uxore sua exeuntibus vel proximis cognatis suis libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris decem solidos argenti, scilicet quinque solidos ad Pentec' et quinque solidos ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio seculari, exactione et demanda. Et si predictus Robertus Iuvenis vel heredes sui supradicti in solutione dicti redditus defecerint, licebit nobis tam in terra quam idem Robertus Iuvenis de nobis prius tenuit quam in illa sine contradictione ipsius vel heredum suorum pro voluntate nostra pro ipso reddito destringere. In cuius rei testimonium tam nos quam dictus Robertus Iuvenis huic scripto ad modum cirographi confecto sigilla nostra mutuo apposimus. Teste capitulo nostro.

Note: Date based on rule of Prior William of Clifford and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The predecessor of Prior William of Clifford died 4 January 1255 and Prior William died 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 439]. See note preceding no. 314 for further information. Also see no. 62. This charter suggests that Robert son of Hugh and his wife Sarah were dead by the time of this agreement.

316. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by William Spending of Huddersfield of his part of a toft in Lindley [described] which he had bought from William the chaplain son of Thomas le Harper and where the convent may build a grange for keeping the tithes of Lindley and Quarmby [Huddersfield]. f44r/p. 93

[last half 13th century]

Rubric: [*none*].

Pateat universis quod ego Willelmus Spending' de Huderisfeld dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi dominis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo pro salute anime mee quandam partem tofti mei in Linlay quod emi de Willelmo capellano filio Thome le Harper de eadem in qua sibi possunt quandam

grangiam edificare ad conservationem decime sue de Linlay et Querneby ex parte australi pomerii domus mee in dicto tofto existentis cum libero introitu et exitu ad dictam grangiam decimas predictas kariando ad placitum sine disturbance tam ex parte aquilonari a via regia quam ex parte australi per terram meam abuttantem super grangiam [meis *dotted for deletion*] predictam; habend' et tenend' dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete ab omni exactione seculari, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in perpetuum. Ego <vero> predictus Willelmus et heredes mei omnia premissa dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Fulcone de Ba milite, Willelmo perpetuo vicario de Huderisfeld', Iohanne de Querneby, Iohanne de Dictiona^a, Ricardo de Beumund', Ada fratre eius, Iohanne iuvene de Huderisfeld', Roberto fratre eius, Roberto de Lockewod' et aliis.

^a ms possibly *Bictona*.

Note: Date based on Robert the younger of Huddersfield [see note preceding no. 314] and occurrences of Fulk de Ba. Lindley and Quarmby are part of the parish of Huddersfield and the tithes would have formed part of the tithes associated to the church of Huddersfield. Only a few of the witnesses can be dated: Fulk de Ba occurs as late as 1291 x 1293 [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, pp. 101-102], William de Beaumont held an eighth knight's fee of John de Lacy in 1235 and may have been an ancestor of the Richard and Adam de Beaumont [*EYC III*, pp. 401-402] and he may be the same William de Beaumont who held woods in Huddersfield jointly with Nostell Priory [no. 1320]; Robert the young of Huddersfield occurred from as early as 18 May 1246 until as late as 16 August 1277 [note preceding no. 314]. This transaction suggests that witness William followed Robert Talebot as perpetual vicar of Huddersfield c. 1246 x c. 1293. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 317-18 regarding the church of Rothwell. The church of Rothwell was granted to Nostell Priory by Hugh de Laval by the hand of Thurstan archbishop of York in 1119 x 1121 and confirmed by King Henry I on 7 January 1122 [nos. 18, 81, B004]. See Chapter IV for further information concerning the church.

317. The 15 acres of land less one rood [itemised] in Rothwell for which the prebendal chapel of St Clement of Pontefract owes tithes to the parish church of Rothwell as approved by a jury of twelve men of Rothwell parish before Robert de Kypers, steward of lady Alice de Lacy in the court of Rothwell. f44r.2/ p. 93

7 September 1270

Rubric: [none].

Iste sunt terre de quibus prebenda capelle beati Clementis de Pont' debet percipere duas garbas decime parochialis ecclesie de Rothwell' de una cultura domini super Hope continentes tres acras iuxta culturam persone ex orientali parte; item de tribus acris de dominico domini ibidem iuxta aliam culturam persone versus orientem quas acras Henricus de [Halton *lined through*] Oulton', W. Everard' et Thomas faber tenent; item de tribus acris de dominico domini iuxta tertiam culturam persone versus orientem quas Maugerus et Willelmus Everard' tenent; item de tribus acris de super Bamforland quas Hugo vir Christine tenet: summa xij. acre; item de tota terre de Hed' ex occidentali parte grangie domini comitis; item de tota cultura domini versus occidentalem super Swythene scilicet de Bethom' et [ex *deleted*] de assarto Maugeri usque Akerode grave [*or grane*]; item de tota cultura de Hardulusflatt a fonte monachi usque Henganderode; item de longa cultura domini que vocatur West Scolaugh a cultura domini persone super Henganderode usque palacium; item de ij. acris subtus Raevethrode inter regiam viam versus Writhelesford' et rivulum quas Hugo Cristiana et tenet; item de tota cultura a Harestan usque ad dictam acram Maugeri super Lamesleye unde Hugo prepositus tenet

j. acram, Simon Suel ij. acras, et Thomas faber iij. acras, Henricus de Oulton' iij. acras et dimidiam, et Willelmus Everard' j. acram; item de tota cultura de Harduluesflat super Lammeslaye; item de tota [cul]tura domini de Wuethrederode sicut fossatum de Bulchill ex occidentali parte descendendo usque rivulum usque ad novum assartum de Waltermeue inter viam et rivulum; item de iij. acris super Bulchill' quas Ingeri tenet; item dicta prebenda dicta prebenda [sic] debet habere medietatem decime de cultura domini in Holm a terra persone versus orientem; item dicta prebenda debet percipere medietatem decime de Thornholm; item dicta prebenda debet percipere medietatem de j. acra ad piscariam; item capella perciperet duas garbas in campo boreali de Rothewell' de sex acris terre versus occidentem quas Petrus porcarius tenet; item de iij. [sic] terre ibidem preter j. rodam quas Iordanus de Farnlaye tenet; idem de iij. acris terre in eodem campo quas Dian filia Walteri Suel tenet: summa xv. acre, preter j. rodam et memorandum quod ista nova additio erat apposita et totam precedens approbatum in curia de Rothwell per dominum Robertum de Kypers tunc senescallum domine Alesie de Lascy et xij. fideles homines iuratos de parochia de Rothewell die dominica proxima ante Nativitatem beate Marie Virginis anno gratie m^o cc^o lxx^o.

Note: Alice de Lacy was the daughter of Manfred (III), marquis of Saluzzo and she married Edmund de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in early May 1247 [*Comp. Peerage* 7, p. 681]. She survived her husband who was dead by 18 June 1258 [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 47n]. Henry (II) de Lacy, heir to Edmund, was eight years old at his father's death and Alice de Lacy was given custody of her late husband's lands and his heir, as well as £300 per annum for his maintenance in his minority [*DNB*, vol. 32, p. 181]. At his death, Edmund de Lacy held of the king in chief in Rothwell, holding in demesne 63 acres and more [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 56]. Alice was given over 21 knights' fees as her widow's dower [*EYC* III, p. 402]. The son of Alice and Edmund was Henry (II) de Lacy who received seisin of his lands and honours probably in October 1272 and Alice de Lacy died in or before 1311 [*DNB*, vol 32, p. 181]. These lands in Rothwell may have been held in her dower right and managed by her own steward, Robert de Kypers or held in custody for her son, the former is possible as she did hold parts of Rothwell in dower. The chapel of St Clement in the castle of Pontefract was founded by Ilbert (I) de Lacy and his son Robert (I) probably before the banishment from Pontefract of Robert (I) in 1114 [*Wightman, Lacy Family*, p. 24; *EYC* III, no. 1492]. See Chapter IV regarding the church of Rothwell. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

318. Memorandum that Stephen Lucas of the parish of Rothwell paid 2s 8d for the tithes of coppice wood in a place called Kiddow Spring in Thorp on the Hill, Rothwell parish for use in 1[4]99. On the same day Stephen Lucas paid 8s for his partner Richard Grave for the coppice wood tithes of Thorpsprynge in Thorp on the Hill, Rothwell parish for use in 1501. This was collated with the register by W. Smyth of the consistory. f44v/p. 94

York, c. 1501

Rubric margin: Rothewell. Proxima silve cedue.

Anno domini m^o quingentesimo primo. Stephanus Lucas parochie de Rothewell' solvit tertio die Marcii priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' proprietariis ecclesie parochialis de Rothewell' predicte ij. solidos viij. denarios pro decima silve cedue de et in quodam loco vocato Kidholt infra dominium de Thorp super lez hill parochie de Rothewell' predicti succif' [sic] per eundem Stephanum anno domini m^o nonagesimo nono [sic]. Et eodem die idem Stephanus Lucas nomine Ricardi Grave consortis sui pro decima silve cedue per eosdem succif' [sic] anno domini m^o quingentesimo primo apud Thorpsprynge eiusdem parochie de Rothewell' solvit eisdem priori et conventui proprietariis ecclesie parochialis de Rothewell' predicte viij^{to} solidos ut patet in Registro Curie Ebor' et cetera. Facta collacione concordat cum Registro W. Smyth consistorialis. [f45r]

Note: See Chapter IV for information regarding the church of Rothwell. This document suggests a tithe case in the Court of York between the priory and the named individuals. The consistory court registers referred to are now deposited at the Borthwick Institute, York. The relevant volume, Cons.AB.5, is lacking several quires and the

period covered by the volume is now May-July 1497, Jan. 1503-Dec. 1507, and March-Nov. 1508 thus, unfortunately, more details of this case would probably have occurred in the missing section 1497-1503. Stephen Lucas occurred in Rothwell parish as late as 16 October 1521 [*Test. Ebor.*, v., no. 119, p. 139]. Nothing is known of Richard Grave. The predecessor of Richard of Warter, prior of Nostell Priory died 16 August 1277 and Richard died 26 August 1291 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 439]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

319. Quitclaim by R. son of Walter of Manningham of all right and claim to an assart called Castelste in the territory of Headley [Thornton] which Roger of Thornton and Hugh of Hort[on] had granted to the canons. For this the canons gave R. 5s of silver. f45r/p.95

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carta de Hethileye. Carta <Thome^a> [R lined out in black] filii Walteri de Mayningham.

Sciunt omnes presentes et futuri quod ego <R.> filius Walteri de Mayningham dedi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et canonicis sancti Osualdi de Nostl' totum ius et clamium quod habeo vel habere potero in uno essarto quod vocatur Castelste deinde quod predicti canonici habuerunt ex dono Rogeri de Thometon' et de Hugone de Hort' in territorio de Hethiley. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei ius neque clamium in predicto essarto valeamus postulare. Pro hac autem venditione et donatione et quietaclamacione dederunt mihi predicti canonici quinque solidos argenti premanibus. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

^aInserted in black ink.

Note: Date based on Roger of Thornton and Hugh of Horton [no. 324]. Nothing is known of R. son of Walter of Manningham. Roger of Thornton and Hugh of Horton granted land to Nostell Priory in Headley, Thornton [nos. 324, 325].

320. Quitclaim with warranty by Thomas son of Richard of Headley to Prior Robert and the canons of all the land which Thomas had sold to Walter of Headley, rector of the church and canons of Woodkirk. For this the canons gave Thomas 2s of silver. f45r/p. 95

[2 April 1196 x 4 January 1199]

Rubric: Carta Thome filii Ricardi de Hethileye.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Thomas filius Ricardi de Hethiley concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beato Osualdo et Roberto priori eiusdem loci et canonicis ibidem Deo et beato Osualdo servientibus totam terram sine retenemento tam in bosco quam in plano quam vendidi Waltero de Hathelig rectori ecclesie de Wodekirk' et canonicis eiusdem loci cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; tenend' et habend' tam libere et tam quiete sicut et carta quam dicti canonici de Wodekirk' habent testatur liberior. Pro hac autem concessione et confirmatione dederunt mihi predicti canonici sancti Osualdi duos solidos argenti. Et ego Thomas et heredes mei Deo et beato Osualdo et canonicis predictam concessionem et confirmationem ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of Robert, prior of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Prior Robert died 2 April 1196 and Robert died 4 January 1199 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. Walter of Headley may have been one of the first heads of the Nostell Priory cell of St Mary of Woodkirk which was established by William (I) earl Warenne before 7 January 1122 [see Chapter IV].

321. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by William of Netherfield, clerk, of the part of his toft in Headley [Thornton described] which he bought from his grandfather Richard of Headley. f45r/p. 95

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Nedderfeld'.

Universis hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Willelmus de Nedderfeld' clericus salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta [nostra *dotted in black for deletion and lined through in red*] mea confirmasse Deo et canonicis sancti Oswaldi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quamdam partem terre tofti mei in villa de Helileys in se continentem tam in longitudine quam in latitudine duodecim percatas terre versus occidentem quam emi de Ricardo de Hehleys avi mei; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, pacifice et integre ita libere ut aliqua elemosina liberior esse potest. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei predictam partem terre tofti predicti predictis canonicis contra homines warantizabimus,* defendemus, adquietabimus imperpetuum. Et ad maiorem rei securitatem huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

* ms *warantizantizabimus*

Note: Date based on Richard of Headley and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Richard had a son Thomas of Headley who occurred 2 April 1196 x 4 January 1199 [no. 320]. It is likely that William of Netherfield, clerk, was the son or nephew of that Thomas son of Richard and William was probably living in the early 13th century. His son Thomas son of William of Netherfield, clerk, occurred 17 July 1284 [no. 327]. William of Netherfield made two other grants to Nostell Priory of land in Headley [nos. 322-23].

322. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by William of Netherfield, clerk, of a toft called Kilnecroft in Headley [Thornton] and all his land west of the road toward the spring leading to the capital messuage of the canons. f45r/p. 95

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Nedderfeld' clerici.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Nedderfeld clericus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra [nos *dotted for deletion*] me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum in territorio de Helileye quod vocatur Kilnecroft et totam terram meam sine aliquo retenemento ex parte occidentali vie que ducit de capitali mesuagio predictorum canonicorum versus fontem cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietius dari potest vel teneri. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei vel assignati totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: See no. 321 for dating and information concerning the donor.

323. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by William of Netherfield, clerk, of a toft west of his byre and all his meadow to the west of the road leading to the spring [described]. f45r/p. 95

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Nedderfeld' clerici.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus clericus de Nedderfeld dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee Deo et sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus

totum toftum meum sine aliquo retenemento ex parte occidentali boverie mee et totum pratum meum ex parte occidentali vie que ducit versus fontem, scilicet quod iacet inter terram meam arabilem ex parte aquilonis et communem pasturam ex parte australi; tenend' et habend in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius, quietius et securius dari potest concedi vel teneri. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei Deo et sancto Osuualdo et predictis canonicis predictum toftum et pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ubique contra omnes homines, dotes et impignorationes imperpetuum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et in huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See no. 321 for dating and information concerning the donor.

324. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Roger son of Roger of Thornton, with the assent of Hugh son of Robert of Horton, of 4 acres of land in Headley [Thornton] on the west of the canons' land. f45r/p. 95

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri filii Rogeri de Tomet'.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Rogeri de Tomet' consensu, assensu Hugonis filii Roberti de Hortona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime et omnium antecessorum meorum quatuor acras terre in territorio de Helileye, scilicet sicut iacent propinquiores terre eorundem canonicorum ex parte occidentali; tenend' et habend' libere et quiete predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Et ego Rogerus et heredes mei vel assignati mei predictis canonicis predictam terram ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrences of Roger son of Roger of Thornton and Hugh son of Robert of Horton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Either Roger of Thornton or his son Roger paid scutage to John de Lacy in 1235-36 [EYC III, pp. 401-2]. Roger son of Roger occurs as early as 1239 as a witness to Hugh son of Robert of Horton's gift to Byland Abbey [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 5n]. That gift and Hugh's assent in the grants by Roger suggest that Roger was a sub-tenant of Hugh in Headley [nos. 324, 325]. Roger occurred as a witness to the *inquisition post mortem* of Robert of Horton 18 May 1246 [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 5]. He occurred as late as 14 October 1296 as agistor of the royal forest of Galtres [Yorks Inq. 3, p. 45]. Hugh son of Robert of Horton occurred as early as 1239 and was his father's heir and was of age at his father's death before 18 May 1246 [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 5, n]. Robert of Horton held in demesne of John de Lacy in Horton and Clayton for a third of a knight's fee [Yorks Inq. 1, p. 5; EYC III, pp. 401-2] and also held of earl Warenne and witnessed a grant to St Mary Woodkirk c. 1210 x 1225 [B016].

325. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Roger of Thornton son of Roger of Thornton, with the assent of Hugh son of Robert of Horton, of 5 perches of land in Headley [Thornton, described]. f45r/p. 95

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Roberti filii Rogeri de Tometona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus de Tomet' filius Rogeri de Tomet' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me per assensum et voluntatem Hugonis filii Roberti de Horton' dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem [f45v] Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum quinque percatas terre in loco qui dicitur Helileye, que iacent inter campum eorundem canonicorum ex parte aquilonari et moram ex

parte australi; tendendas et habendas predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Ego vero Rogerus et heredes mei vel assignati predictas quinque percatas terre predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium tam predictus Hugo quam ego Rogerus in scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See no. 324 for dating and information concerning the donor.

326. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Prior Robert and the convent on the one part and Nicholas son of Richard son of Fulk of East Ardsley on the other part, whereby the prior and convent grant to Nicholas a toft in East Ardsley, which once was Nicholas' son of Dolfin and in exchange Nicholas son of Richard gives to the convent the toft in East Ardsley which was once William Palmer's. f45v/p. 96

3 May 1252

Rubric: Escambium inter priorem et Nicholam de Erdeslawe factum de quibusdam toftis. Anno gratie m^occ^{oo} quinquagesimo secundo die inventionis sancte crucis ita convenit inter fratrem Robertem priorem et conventum de sancto Osualdo de Nostl' ex una parte et Nicholaum filium Ricardi filii Fulconis de Erdeslawe ex altera videlicet quod dicti prior et conventus dederunt dicto Nicholao et in escambio perpetuo concesserunt illud toftum cum pertinentiis in villa de Erdeslawe quod fuit quondam Nicholai filii Dolfini. Dictus vero Nicholaus pro predicto tofto in escambium perpetuum dedit et concessit predictis priori et conventui illud toftum cum pertinentiis in predicta villa quod iacet inter viam regiam et pratum quod fuit quondam Willelmi Palmer. Predicti vero prior et conventus predictum toftum quod fuit quondam Nicholai filii Dolfini et ipsius escambium dicto Nicholao et heredibus suis warrantizabunt, defendent et aquietabunt contra omnes homines ubique et imperpetuum. Similiter dictus Nicholaus et heredes sui dictum toftum quod iacet inter viam regiam et pratum quod fuit quondam Willelmi Palmer et ipsius escambium predictis priori et conventui warrantizabunt, defendent et adquietabunt contra omnes homines ubique et imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto cirographato sunt sigilla partium apposita parti vero penes Nicholaum residenti sigillum prioris et conventus parti penes predictos priorem et conventum sigillum Nicholai hiis et cetera.

Note: Prior Robert de Behall ruled Nostell Priory from the death of his predecessor on 18 May 1246 until his death 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. Nothing is known regarding the donor.

327. Memorandum that the land of Headley [Thornton] was demised to Thomas son of William of Netherfield, clerk, by Prior Richard and the convent for 6s annually. For this lease Thomas gave the canons half a mark and to the tenant for the surrender of the land half a mark. f45v/p. 96

17 July 1284

Rubric: [none].

Memorandum quod die sancti Kenelmi martiris anno domini m^occ^o octogesimo quarto dimissa fuit terra de Hethyley Thome filio Willelmi de Nedderfeld' clerici per dominum Ricardum priorem et conventum de sancto Oswaldo pro sex solidis annuis; tenend' et habend' sibi et suis quamdiu fideliter erga eos se habuerint et terminis statutis firmam debitam solverint et predictam terram et edificiis in bono statu sustinuerint. Pro hac autem dimissione dedit idem Thomas conventui premanibus ad spens [sic] dimidiam marcam et tenenti illius terre pro resignatione eiusdem terre dimidiam marcam. [f46r/p. 97 which is blank]

Note: William of Netherfield, clerk, made three grants to Nostell Priory [nos. 321-23]. Thomas son of Richard of Headley also granted land [no. 319] and was related to this Thomas through Richard of Headley the grandfather of William of Netherfield, clerk. This lease was copied by other than Scribe A [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 328-32 regarding the church of Tickhill. King Henry I confirmed in 1120 x 1 December 1123 the initial grant of the church of Tickhill made by Roger de Busli to Prior Adelulf in the presence of the king [no. 39]. Documents relating to this church are complicated by the description of the endowment as the 'church of castle Tickhill' [nos. 18, 513] versus the church of the vill of Tickhill [nos. 514, 517]. This difference can probably be resolved on the premise that at the initial foundation there was only one church at Tickhill and no necessity to distinguish between the church of the vill and the church in the castle, as it seemed clear enough in contemporary dealings; they became distinctly separate churches by 1246 [no. 328]. The chapel of Stainton, which figures in the cartulary, will be discussed below [no. 331]. Three claims to the advowson of the parish church of Tickhill were recorded in the Cartulary and one claim to the chapel of Stainton, which shall be discussed individually below. See Chapter IV for further information.

328. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Alice, countess of Eu, of all right and claim in the advowson of the church of Tickhill, saving for herself the chapel of St Nicholas in her castle of Tickhill. f46v/p. 98
[1 May 1219 x 15 May 1246]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Tikehille. Carta Alicie comitisse Augi'.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alicia comitissa Augi' in viduitate et libera potestate mea intuitu Dei et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum remisi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostle totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in advocacione ecclesie de Tykehille et pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, salva mihi et heredibus meis libertate in capella sancti Nicholai in castro meo de Tykehill' cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis. Ita quod ego predicta comitissa vel heredes mei vel aliquis per nos vel pro nobis nichil in predictae ecclesie advocacione cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus poterimus vel debemus exigere vel habere vel clamare imperpetuum. Ut autem hec omnia rata sunt et firma presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Alice, countess of Eu. Alice was the only daughter and heir of Henry, count of Eu, who died probably 1190-91. She married Ralph de Lusignan [or d'Exoundun or Issodum] in or before 1191. Ralph died 1 May 1219 and Alice died 13-15 May 1246. Her widowhood provides the limiting dates for this document. She had either enlisted the help of the abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of Roche or he was appointed a mediator, and she advised him of the amicable agreement between her and Nostell Priory [no. 329]. Her husband Ralph may have also initiated a claim to the advowson, as his steward, John Raimund, renounced his appeals [no. 330]. The claim to the advowson of Alice, countess of Eu, would come through her inheritance of Roger de Busli via his sister Beatrice [see note preceding this document] and her occupation of the castle of Tickhill. King John granted the honour of Tickhill to Ralph de Lusignan in May 1214 in right of his wife Alice [Holt, 'Property/Politics', p. 52]. By 1244 the seizure of *terrae Normannorum* had begun and the honour of Tickhill would have returned to royal hands [Pollock & Maitland, i, pp. 461-2]. Claims for the advowson of this church reoccurred in the 1280's [nos. 1033-36].

329. Letter by Alice, countess of Eu, to Abbot R. and the convent of Roche that she quitclaims to the prior and convent of St Oswald all her right and claim to the advowson of the church of Tickhill. f46v/p. 98

[1 May 1219 x 15 May 1246]

Rubric: Carta Alice comitisse de Augi'.

Venerabili patri in Cristo domino R. abbati de Rupe et eiusdem loci conventui devota sua Alicia comitissa Augi' salutem et reverentiam. Sciatis quod dominus prior et canonici sancti Osualdi et ego super advocacione ecclesie de Tykehill' amicabiliter composuimus. Ita quod ego pro me et pro heredibus meis omnino remisi et quietum clamavi eis imperpetuum totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in advocacione ecclesie

de Tykehill' cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis. Unde si in aliqua transactione estis obligati, erga me et predictos priorem et canonicos occasione litis mote super advocacione dicte ecclesie vos penitus relaxo, si quod vero depositum habueritis penes nos occasione predicta a predictis priore et canonicis eis sine difficultate restituatis. Et in huius rei testimonium has literas meas patentes vobis transmittito.

Note: See no. 329 for dating. The abbot of Roche was either Reginald or Richard. Reginald occurs c. 1213 x c. 1228 and Richard followed and ruled until at least 14 January 1241, his successor occurred as early as 18 May 1246 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 304; Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 141, 273].

330. Notification by John Raimund', steward of Radulf Isodum, count of Eu, that he renounces all his appeals against the prior and convent of St Oswald concerning the church of Tickhill. f46v/p. 98 [1191 x 1 May 1219]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis Raimundi.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has literas visuris vel auditoris Iohannes Raimund' senescaldus domini Rad[ulfi] Ysodum comitis Augi' eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me omni appellationi super ecclesia de Tykehill' contra canonicos de sancto Osualdo de Nostle a me facte penitus renuntiasse. In huius testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi.

Note: Date based on Ralph, count of Eu, also known as Ralph de Lusignan or d'Exoudun or Issodum. Ralph was styled count of Eu in 1191 upon his marriage to Alice countess of Eu. He died 1 May 1219. See nos. 328, 329.

331. An incomplete document. The sentence by the papal judges delegate, Hamo, dean of York, master Walter of Wisbech archdeacon of the East Riding and master John Romeyn canon of York, [mandate of pope Honorius III dated 18 January 1218 recited] whereby the judges investigate the dispute between Elias Bernard, rector of the church of Tickhill and the prior and convent of St Oswald on the one part and Ralf of Grimston on the other part concerning the chapel of Stainton. The papal judges decide that the prior and convent of St Oswald are the patrons of the chapel of Stainton and the chapel belongs to the mother church of Tickhill and that the chapel was unlawfully alienated from the mother church by R[alf] of Grimston who is in mercy. The remainder of the sentence is missing. f46v/p. 98

c. 18 January 1218

Rubric: Quedam controversia habita inter Heliam Bernard' et Robertum de Grimston' super capella de Stanton'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis vel auditoris Hamo decanus Ebor' et magister Wallterus de Wisebech archidiaconus de Estriding et magister Iohannes Romanus canonicus Ebor' salutem eternam in Domino. Ad vestram volumus pervenire notitiam nos in hec verba domini pape mandatum suscepisse: Honorius episcopus servuus servorum Dei dilectis filiis decano Ebor' et magistris W. de Wisebec archidiacono de Estriding Ebor' diocesis et I. Romano canonico Ebor' salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilectus filius Helias Bernardi rector ecclesie de Tykehill' nobis conquerendo monstravit quod R. de Grimston' clericus Ebor' diocesis super capella de Stainton' ad suam ecclesiam de iure spectante et rebus et aliis iniuriatur eidem. Ideoque dilectioni vestre per apostolica [*corrected from* apostolicam] scripta mandamus quatinus partibus convocatis audiatis causam et appellatione remota sine debito terminetis facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter obseravari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si se gratia odio vel amore subtraxerint censura simili appellatione cessante cogatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat' Lateran' xv.

kalendis Ianuarii pontificatus nostri anno secundo.' Huius igitur auctoritate mandati prenominatum Rad[ulfum] de Grimeston' pluries citavimus ut coram nobis compareret predicto Helie Bernardi rectori ecclesie de Tykehill' super prenominata capella de Stainton' secundum formam mandati apostolici responsurus et iuri pariturus, partibus itaque in nostra presentia post longa intervalla consitutis iuris ordine in omnibus plenius observato tandem prior et canonici sancti Osuualdi de Nostle gerentes se patronos capelle memorate et allegantes preiudicium sibi fieri manifestum si contra possessorem in causa procederemus sepedicta processum nostram enervare attemptantes ad sedem apostolicam appellaverunt. Tandem vero post divisas altercationes et iusta hinc inde preposita prenominati Elias Bernardi rector ecclesie de Tykehill' ex una parte prior sancti Osuualdi pro se et conventu suo et Rad[ulfus] de Grimestona ex altera motu proprie voluntatis dispositioni vestre super prefata capella simpliciter et absolute iurantis hinc inde corporaliter prestitis appellatione remota se subiecerunt habito itaque prudentum nostrorum consilio et cause veritatis inspectis sententialiter pronuntiavimus sepedictam capellam de Stanton ad matricem ecclesiam de Tykheill' pleno iure pertinere et ipsum a matrice ecclesia de Tykehill' illicite alienatam fuisse et a predicto R. de Grimeston' iniuste detentam misericorditer [f47r] [*this document is incomplete as the next folio pp. 99-100 is missing*].

Note: See Chapter IV for further information regarding the church of Tickhill. The chapel of Stainton was included with the advowson of the church of Tickhill as early as 1135 x 25 January 1140 [no. 514] and described as rendering annually 3s to Nostell Priory, separate from the pension owed to the priory by the incumbent of Tickhill [nos. 518, 1030]. Elias Bernard was admitted to the church of Tickhill November 1215 x February 1219 [no. 132] and served until at least 11 February 1239 when Edmund let Breton was collated by Walter de Gray, archbishop of York [no. 525].

332. An incomplete chirograph involving William and Alice. f47r/p. 101

[mid-12th x early-13th centuries]

Rubric: [none].

[*This folio begins mid-charter as the previous folio is missing*] . . . donec de predicta pecunia que a retro fuerit sua cum dampnis et expensis eisdem Willelmo et Alicie sunt plenarie satisfactum in quorum omnium testimonium presentibus scriptis cyograffatis partes predicta sigille sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus domino Willelmo Clarel milite, Iohanni de Staynton', Nicholao Lemyng et cetera.

Note: Date based on witnesses. Although the loss of a folio with the beginning of this charter precludes identifying the nature of the document the witnesses and placement in the Cartulary provides some indication of the donors and the date. William Clarel, knight, occurred as early as 1283 and held in Sutton in 1315-16 [*Yorks F. 1272-1300*, p. 68; *Kirkby Inquest*, p. 344]. William Clarel also held in Thorpe of Sir William Fleming on 12 January 1306-07, as did Adam de Boseville nephew of William de Boseville [nos. 333, 334] [*Yorks Inq. 4*, pp. 140-2]. Nicholas Lemyng witnessed a charter of Robert de Hoton, lord of Stancil, which confirmed a grant made by William de Boseville dated 20 January 1314 [no. 335]. It is probable based on the commonality of witnesses and the placement amongst like charters, that this document was by William de Boseville or by William de Hoton. See note preceding no. 333 for further information concerning William de Boseville and William de Hoton. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 332-35, 347, 348. This group of documents are originated and witnessed by a group of men who probably held in the honours of Tickhill and/or Skipton in the late 12th x early 13th centuries. These men held either of Sir William le Fleming or of Sir Robert de Hoton, who both held in chief of the king. The witnesses have been treated within the note for each charter, the de Boseville family and the chronology of the transactions occur here.

Peter de Boseville occurred as early as 1284-5 holding in Darfeld from Sir William le Fleming [*Kirkby Inquest*, p. 4] where the latter held two knights' fee of in the honour of Skipton of the king in chief in Wath [*EYC VII*, p. 193].

Peter de Boseville was certainly dead by 5 May 1314 when his son and heir Adam quitclaimed a gift made by his uncle [no. 334] and probably dead by 4 June 1307 when Adam de Boseville was sworn to have held from William le Fleming [*Yorks Inq.* 4, p. 139]. Peter had a brother William de Boseville the latter holding in Wilsick of both Peter de Boseville and Sir Robert de Hoton [nos. 348, 335]. It is likely that other documents from William were copied on the folio now missing [see no. 332 and Chapter V]. William de Boseville was living as late as 13 December 1313 [no. 333].

Robert of Wickersley occurred as early as 14 December 1218 and holding for Wilsick the service of an eighth part of a knight's fee [*Yorks F. 1218-1231*, pp. 20-21]. By 1284-5 he held half a knight's fee in the honour of Tickhill and may have died during that year when 'the heir of Robert Wickersley' was recorded as holding the same half a knight's fee [*Kirkby Inquest*, pp. 6, 10]. John son of Adam of Roche, the heir of Robert of Wickersley, granted to Peter de Boseville the land John had inherited from his mother [no. 347]. This same land was subsequently granted by Peter de Boseville to his brother William [nos. 348]. William in turn leased this land to Nostell Priory c. 1300 [document missing see no. 333]. On 13 December 1313 William de Boseville granted the land, previously leased, to Nostell Priory [no. 333] which was quitclaimed on 5 May 1314 by his nephew Adam son and heir of Peter de Boseville [no. 334].

William de Boseville also held a tenurial relationship with Robert de Hoton who confirmed the grant to Nostell Priory on 20 January 1314 [no. 335]. Robert de Hoton held in Hoton Robert, Stansale and Wilsick a knight's fee of the honour of Tickhill and a half a knight's fee of the king and occurred as early as June 1290 [*Kirkby Inquest*, pp. 3, 9, 283, 233], William de Hoton was the heir of Robert de Hoton the later probably was dead by 1315-16 [*Kirkby Inquest*, p. 351].

333. Grant with warranty by William de Boseville of all right and claim in one messuage with a garden, and all the lands and tenements in Wilsick [Stainton] near Tickhill which he leased to the convent 14 years earlier. For this the prior and convent gave William a sum of money. f47r/p. 101
Wilsick, 13 December 1313

Rubric: [none].

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Willelmus de Boseville salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me remisisse et omnino de me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse et religiosis viris priori et conventui de sancto Os' de Nostel' et eorum successoribus pro quadam summa pecunie quam mihi premanibus dederunt totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in uno mesuagio cum gardino et in omnibus terris et tenementis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et aysiamentis quas et que habui aliquando in Wylgsik' prope Tikhil' et que et quas eisdem religiosis dimiseram ad terminum quatuordecim annorum ante confectionem presentis scripti. Ita quod nec ego Willelmus heredes me vel assignati nomine nostro in predictis mesuagio, gardino, terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentiis de cetero exigere poterimus inperpetuum vel vendicare. Et ego Willelmus predictus et heredes mei omnia predicta tenementa cum suis pertinentiis per servitia capitalibus dominis feodi debita et consueta predictis religiosis et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei t[estimonium] et cetera. Hiis t[estibus] Iohanne de Donecastr' tunc sen[escallo] de Wakefeld', Iohanne de Eland' de Donec', Roberto Russel et cetera. Dat' apud Wilsik die sancte Lucie virginis anno grati m^o ccc^o xiiij^o.

Note: The original document of the lease by William de Boseville to the priory does not survive in the Cartulary and was probably copied onto the missing folio [pp. 99-100]. See note preceding this document for information concerning the de Boseville family. John of Doncaster, the steward of Wakefield, occurred as early as 12 April 1302 and as late as 1314 and may have been a justice of the Common Bench by 5 June 1319 [*EYC VIII*, p. 250, n]. John de Eland of Doncaster occurred as early as 1251 [*Yorks Assize*, p. 82]. Robert Russell occurred 13 December 1313 x 20 January 1314 as a witness to William de Boseville (here), his nephew Adam and Robert de Hoton [nos. 333-35]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

334. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Adam son and heir of Peter de Boseville of all lands and tenements in Wilsick [Stainton] which William de Boseville once held from Adam, and he quitclaims the 1*d* which William once rendered annually to Adam. f47r/p. 101

St Oswald's, 5 May 1314

Margin: Queta clamatio de Bosevil'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam filius et heres Petri de Bosevile salutem in Domino sempitemam. Noverit universitas vestra me remississe, relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse ac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostle et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quantum in me est in perpetuum totum ius et clamium quod habui seu aliquo modo habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis cum suis pertinentiis quas et que Willelmus de Boseville quondam tenuit de me in villa et territorio de Wilgsik'. Et que iidem prior et conventus habent ex dono et concessione dicti Willelmi concessi etiam remisi et omnino quietum clamavi dictis priori et conventui annum redditum j. denarii quem prefatus Willelmus mihi solebat reddere annuatim pro predictis terris et tenementis. Ita quod nec ego Adam nec et heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod ius vel clamium in dicto redditu j. denarii aut in ipsis terris et tenementis de cetero poterimus exigere seu vendicare in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee et cetera. Hiis testibus Iohanni de Camera de Staynton, Roberto Russel de Tikhill', Willelmo de Estfeld', Roberto de Hoton' et cetera. Dat' apud sanctum Os' v^{to} die Maij anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi septimo.

Note: John the chamberlain of Stainton witnessed the confirmation by Robert de Hoton of the same grant by William de Boseville dated 20 January 1314 [no. 335]. This document and no. 335 suggest that William de Boseville held in Wilsick of both his nephew Adam son of Peter of Boseville and of Robert de Hoton. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

335. Confirmation by Robert de Hoton, lord of Stancill of the grant made by William de Boseville to the prior and convent of St Oswald of all lands and tenements in Wilsick [Stainton] which the convent had. f47r/p. 101

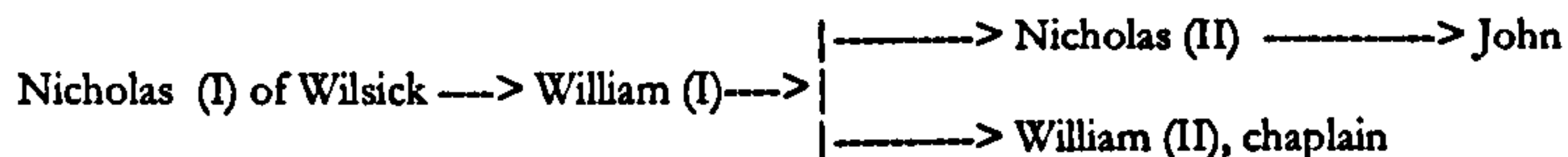
Tickhill, 20 January 1314

Margin: Queta clamatio Roberti de Hoton de eodem.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus de Hoton dominus de Stansale salutem in Domino. Noveritis me habere ratum et stabile donum quod Willelmus de Bosevile fecit priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostle de omnibus terris et tenementis que habent in Wilsik de dono predicti Willelmi et predictum donum pro me et heredibus meis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in quantum in me est confirmasse. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Iohanni de Camera de Staynton et Nicholao Lemyng de Waddeworth', Roberto Russel et cetera. Dat' apud Tikhill' xx^o die Ianuarii anno grate millesimo ccc^{mo} xiiij^o. Veris duo folia et inveniens cartam feoffamentum Willelmi de Bosevile de predictis terris. [f47v]

Note: See note preceding no. 332 for information concerning Robert de Hoton and William de Boseville. This charter suggests that William de Boseville was a sub-tenant of Robert de Hoton in Wilsick. Nicholas de Lemyng occurred in a document that may be attributed to William de Boseville [no. 335]. See no. 334 for another document witnessed by John the chamberlain of Stainton. The remainder of the documents described as the enfeoffment of William de Boseville follow as nos. 347, 348. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 336-46. No information is available concerning Nicholas (I) of Wilsick nor his descendants other than the documents below. Their gifts to Nostell Priory consisted of three parcels of lands and rents represented by the following eleven documents. The pedigree follows:



No information is available to date these documents, other than they were all copied by Scribe A and thus before 1264 [see Chapter V], but the chronology of the transactions can be ascertained. Nicholas (I) gave land in Wilsick to Nostell Priory [no. 346]. Nicholas (I) together with his son William (I) granted/confirmed the same 4 acres of land to Nostell Priory [nos. 336, 337]. William (I) also granted two parts of his toft, a fish-garth and arable land to Nostell Priory, which his father Nicholas (I) confirmed [nos. 343, 344]; and William (I) followed with a bond for the land which he held from his father [no. 345]. The next two generations were also donors to Nostell Priory: Nicholas (II) and his John son of Nicholas (II). Nicholas (II) sold a toft in Wilsick, rendering 1*d*, to his brother William (II) [no. 340]. Subsequently William (II), now chaplain, granted the same toft to his nephew John son of Nicholas [no. 341]. John granted this same toft to Nostell Priory [no. 342]. Subsequently Nicholas (II) augmented his son's grant with his own toft (near the toft which John had granted) and also granted an additional six acres of land [no. 338]. Nicholas (II) confirmed the grant of his son John and quitclaimed to Nostell Priory the 1*d* rent for the land John granted [no. 339].

336. Confirmation by William (I) son of Nicholas (I) of Wilsick of four acres of land in Wilsick [Stainton, described] which his father granted the canons. f47v/p. 102

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Willesike. Carta Willelmi filii Nicholai.

Noverint universi presens scriptum visuri quod Willelmus filius Nicholai de Willesik' dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quatuor acras terre sicut iacent in locis subscriptis propinquiores terre quam dicti canonici habent de dono patris mei in Willesik', scilicet unam acram et dimidiam ad albam crucem et unam acram et dimidiam in Middelfeld' et unam acram ex parte in campo occidentali; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et cum communi pastura ad tantam terram pertinente in eadem villa in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio, exactione et demanda. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei dictam terram cum suis pertinentiis ut predictum est contra homines, impignorationes, dotes mulierum warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V] and see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This document and no. 337 were probably time co-incident and appear to represent a joint grant.

337. Confirmation by Nicholas (I) of Wilsick of the grant made by his son William (I) of 4 acres of land in Wilsick [Stainton] which Nicholas (I) had granted to his son William (I). f47v/p. 102

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Nicholai de Willesike.

Noverint universi presens scriptum visuri quod ego Nicholas de Willesik' concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donum quod fecit eis Willelmus filius meus de quatuor acris terre quas idem Willelmus habet de dono meo in Willesik', scilicet unam acram et dimidiam ad albam crucem et unam acram et dimidiam in Middlefeld' et unam in campo occidentali; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam et puram elemosinam. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V] and notes preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This document and no. 336 were probably time co-incident and appear to represent a joint grant.

338. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Nicholas (II) son of William (I) of Wilsick of his toft in Wilsick [Stainton, described] with six acres of land in the field of Willsick [three locations described in Tickhill and Wilsick, Stainton]. f47v/p. 102

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Nicholai filii Willelmi de Willesike.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Nicholaus filius Willelmi de Willesik' salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totum toftum meum sicut se extendit in latitudine et longitudine propinquius tofto dictorum prioris et conventus quod habent de dono Iohannis filii mei et terram suam ecclesie sue de Tykehill' ad orientem cum sex acris terre arabilis in campo de Willesik' de dominico meo in tribus locis iacentibus: scilicet in cultura mea ad albam crucem duabus acris ex parte meridionali propinquioribus cruci que abuttant super campum de Tykehill', et duabus acris in Leuudelfeld' in cultura mea ex parte orientali propinquioribus terre ecclesie de Tykehill' que buttant super villam de Willesik' et campum de Tykehill qui vocatur Haykewode, et in campo occidentali duabus acris in cultura mea ex parte australi que buttant super le Falle et super moram que vocatur Paynstubbing'; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et aysiamentis tam in pasturis, hays, moris, turbaris quam aliis communis ad predictum tenementum pertinentibus infra villam de Willesik' et extra. Ego vero Nicholaus et heredes mei et successores mei totum dictum toftum et prefatas sex acras terre arabilis in omnibus sicut dictum est dictis prioris et conventui contra omnes homines, iudeos, impignorationes et dotes mulierum warantizabimus, aquieta bimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This grant by Nicholas (II), mentioning the grant of a toft by his son John, must chronologically follow his son's gift [no. 339].

339. Confirmation by Nicholas (II) son of William (I) of Wilsick of the grant made by his son John of a toft [Wilsick, Stainton] and quitclaim of the 1d which had been rendered annually to Nicholas (II) for the toft. Grant by Nicholas (II) son of William (I) of Wilsick that the canons may enclose or repair their houses without impediment, nor will he divert the course of water from his court. f47v/p. 102

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Nicholai de Willesike.

Universis hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Nicholaus de Willesik' filius Willelmi de Willesik' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse imperpetuum priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum toftum cum edificiis in eodem constructis, sicut se extendit in longitudine et latitudine propinquius tofto meo ad orientem quod habent de dono Iohannis filii mei cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus et aysiamentis infra et extra que poterunt habere. Insuper remisi predictis priori et conventui et imperpetuum quietum clamavi pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis meis redditum unius denarii quem de dicto tofto annuatim solum recipere consueveram. Ita quod ratione illius redditus vel illius denarii quondam precepti a dictis canonicis nec de dicto tofto nec de denario predicto aliquid iuris vel clamii poterimus exigere imposterum. Preterea do eisdem canonicis licentiam et concedo pro me et successoribus meis quod quotienscumque sibi viderint expedire possunt domos suas circuire et easdem reparare absque impedimento mei vel meorum successorum per curiam meam libere, nec poterimus subtrahere vel alicubi mutare cursum aque vive de curia mea quam debent habere sicuti solebant in curiam suam. Ut autem hec mea confirmatio concessio pura et perpetua et quietam clamatio robur perpetue firmitatis optineat presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione duxi roborandum. Hiis testibus et cetera. [48r]

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This document confirmed the grants of Nicholas (II) and his son John [nos. 338, 342]. This was also the land which had been previously sold by Nicholas (II) to his brother William (II) and thus chronologically follows nos. 340-42.

340. Grant with warranty by Nicholas (II) son of William (I) of Wilsick to his brother William (II) of a toft in Wilsick [described] which Osbert held, rendering annually to Nicholas (II) 1d. For this William (II) gave Nicholas (II) 3m of silver. f48r/p. 103

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Nicholaus filius Willelmi de Willesik' dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo fratri meo et heredibus suis unum toftum in villa de Willesic quod Osbertus tenuit propinquius tofto meo versus orientem; tenend' et habend' de me et de heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete et honorifice, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium die sancti Iohannis apostoli et ewangeliste in Natali. Et pro hac concessione et donatione et confirmatione dedit mihi idem Willelmus tres marcas argenti de recognitione. Et ego Nicholaus et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Willelmo fratri meo et heredibus suis predictum toftum contra omnes homines. Hoc autem toftum dedi prefato Willelmo et heredibus suis cum omnibus suis communis et asiamentis et libertatibus ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinentibus infra villam et extra. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This sale must precede nos. 339, 341, 342 as the land sold here was later granted by William (II) to his nephew John son of Nicholas (II) [no. 341] which John subsequently granted to Nostell Priory [no. 342] and was confirmed by Nicholas (II) [no. 339].

341. Grant with warranty by William (II) of Wilsick, chaplain, to his nephew John son of Nicholas (II) of Wilsick of a toft with buildings in Wilsick [Stainton], namely the toft which Nicholas (II) had granted to William (II), rendering annually to Nicholas (II) 1d. f48r/p.103

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]*Rubric:* Carta Willelmi de Willesek' capellani.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Willesik' capellanus dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Iohanni nepoti meo filio Nicholai de Willesic fratris unum toftum cum edificiis suprapositis in villa de Willesik', illud scilicet toftum quod dictus Nicholaus frater meus mihi dedit et iacet propinquius tofto dicti Nicholai versus orientem sicut se extendit in longitudine et latitudine; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis libere, quiete, pacifice et integre, reddendo inde annuatim antedicto Nicholao fratri meo et heredibus suis unum denarium tantum die sancti Iohannis apostoli et ewangeliste in Natali pro omni servitio seculari, exactione, secta curie et demanda. Ego vero Willelmus capellanus et heredes mei totum dictum toftum cum omnibus edificiis supranominatis et aliis pertinentiis et aysiamendis dicto Iohanni et heredibus suis vel assignatis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, adquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. See note no. 340 for the chronology of this grant.

342. Grant with warranty in free and perpetual alms by John of Wilsick son of Nicholas (II) son of William (I) of Wilsick of a toft with buildings in Wilsick [Stainton], namely that which his uncle William (II) had granted to John, rendering annually to Nicholas (II) 1d. f48r/p. 103

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]*Rubric:* Carta Iohannis de Willesike.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes de Willesic filius Nicholai filii Willelmi de Willesic salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum toftum meum in villa de Willesik' cum omnibus edificiis in eodem constructis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et aysiamendis pro voluntate sua habendis in dicto tofto et extra quod habui de dono Willelmi patris mei, reddendo inde annuatim Nicholao patri meo et heredibus suis unum denarium tantum in Natali pro omni servitio seculari, exactione, secta curie et demanda. Ita quod nec ego Iohannes nec dictus Nicholaus seu aliquis heredum vel successorum nostrorum ratione illius denarii aliquid aliud preter illum denarium poterimus imposterum exigere. Et ego Iohannes et heredes mei vel successores mei totum dictum toftum in omnibus sicut dictum est dictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines, iudeos, impignorationes et dotes mulierum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defensabimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. See note no. 340 for chronology of this grant.

343. Confirmation by Nicholas (I) of Wilsick of the grant made by his son William (I) of all land and the fish-garth with 2 parts of a toft in the vill and fields of Wilsick [Stainton]. f48r/p. 103

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]*Rubric:* [none].

[N]overint universi hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ego Nicholaus de Willesik' concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram et sepem vivam cum duabus partibus tofti in villa et campo de Willesic que dicti canonici habent de

dono Willelmi de Willesik' filii mei sicut carta eiusdem Willelmi attestatur; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis infra villam et extra ad tantum tenementum pertinentibus. Ita quod nec aliquis ex parte mea in dictis terra sepe viva et duabus partibus predicti tofti aliquid iuris vel clamii poterimus aliquando in posterum exigere vel vendicare. In cuius rei [testimonium] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This confirms the grant of William (I) nos. 344, 345.

344. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by William (I) of Wilsick son of Nicholas (I) of two parts of his toft (of which his father owns the third part) with buildings in Wilsick [Stainton] and half a bovate of arable land in the fields of Wilsick consisting of 12 acres and 3 roods and located in various places in Wilsick [Stainton, described] and a certain fish-garth in Staynriding [Stainton], rendering annually to the church of Wadworth, at the high altar 4*d*. ff48r-v/pp. 103-104
[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Willesic filius Nicholai de eadem dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et parentum meorum duas partes tofti mei in Willesic de quo tofto pater meus habet tertiam partem cum edificiis suprapositis sicut est in longitudine et latitudine propinquiores tofti dictorum prioris et conventus et dimidiam bovatom terre arabilis in campo de Willesic que continet in se xij. acras et tres rodas et quamdam sepem vivam in Staynridig' ad orientem que quidem acre iacent in locis subscriptis: videlicet apud Halveacr' due acre et dimidiam apud albam crucem, due acre et una roda apud Staynridig' iuxta sepem vivam, una acra et super Staynridig' ad occidentem iuxta terram Nicholai patris mei, una acra in Midilflat, tres acras et tres rode et in campo occidentali, due acre et una roda que buttant super Paynstubbing; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis et successoribus suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus aysiamenis infra villam et extra tam in pasturis, communis, boscis, wastis, assartis et in assartandis, reddendo annuatim nomine meo et heredum meorum ecclesie de Wadewurt tantum quatuor denarios infra Nathale domini super maius altare eiusdem ecclesie per manum ser[*f48v*]vientis dictorum prioris et conventus qui pro tempore fuerit apud Willesic vel Tykhill' pro omni servitio, secta curia, exactione et demanda seculari. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei omnia prescripta sicut sunt nominata cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus predictis canonicis contra omnes homines et dotes warantizabimus, aquietabimus et defende[m]us imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This grant was confirmed by his father Nicholas (I) [no. 343].

345. Bond in respect of William (I) of Wilsick son of Nicholas (I) of Wilsick that he is obligated to hold from the prior and convent for all the third part of his land with a third part of the toft of the same tenement in Wilsick [Stainton], which his father Nicholas (I) once held and which William (I) still holds from him. If at any time the prior or convent is vexed by jews or debtors or if the prior and convent choose to distrain him for his debts, by intervention by the sheriff of York or the bailiff of Tickhill, of his movable or immovable goods then he will satisfy the canons for the land by 14*/i* of silver. f48v/p. 104

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[U]niversis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Willesic filius Nicholai de Willesic salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me obligatum esse et teneri domino priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' in tota tertia parte terre mee de Willesic quam pater meus Nicholaus de eadem de me aliquando tenuit et tenet cum tertia parte tofti eiusdem tenementi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis si aliquando contingat quod absit priorem et conventum ab aliquibus Iudeis seu debitoribus vexari et propter debitum meum distringi vel prope meum defectum perturbari. Ita quod liceat vicecomiti Ebor vel ballivo de Tykhill' qui pro tempore fuerit quod dicti prior et conventus meis velint eligere distringere me et omnia bona mea mobilia et immobilia ubique inventa donec eisdem canonicis satisfecerim de dicta terra et tertia parte tofti predicti vel de xiiij^{or} libris argenti ab eis perceptis. In cuius rei [testimonium] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts. This bond was in respect to the grant of William (I) [no. 344] and was confirmed by his father Nicholas (I) [no. 343].

346. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Nicholas (I) of Wilsick of an acre and a rood of arable land in Wilsick [Stainton, described]. f48v/p. 104

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Nicholaus de Willesik' salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam acram et unam rodam terre arabilis in territorio de Willesik' propinquiorem terre eorundem versus Aykwode que butat <super Aykwod'>; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui cum libero introitu et exitu, sine aliqua disturbance mei vel meorum cum communa eiusdem ville et aysiamentis ubique imperpetuum. Et ego Nicholaus et heredes mei quicumque fuerint dictam terram cum omnibus aysiamentis suis dictis canonicis contra omnes homines et dotes mulierum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Hiis t[estibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V], see note preceding no. 336 for information concerning donors and gifts.

347. Grant with warranty by John son and heir of Adam of Roche, who was the heir of lord Robert of Wickersley, to Peter de Boseville of all the land and annual rent in Wilsick [Stainton] which John inherited on the death of his mother Joan, rendering annually to John 4d. f48v/p. 104

[c. 1284-5 x 5 May 1314, probably before 1300]

Margin note: Feoffementum Petri de Bosevile.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iohannes filius et heres Ade de Rupe quidam heredum domini Roberti de Wykreslay dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Petro de Bosevile et heredibus suis assignatis totam terram et annum redditum cum pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento quam habui vel habere potui in villa et in territorio de Wilysyk iure hereditario post decessum Iohanne matris mee; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis libere, quiete, integre et pacifice cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamentis et communis ad predictam terram et redditum ubicumque pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis quatuor denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omnimodis sectis, servitiis et demandis. Et

ego predictus Iohannes et heredes mei vel assignati totam predictam terram et redditum cum omnibus pertinentiis predicto Petro et heredibus suis vel assignatis pro predicto servitio ubique in omnibus et contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei t[estimonium] huic scripto presenti sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Hoton, Waltero de Brampton' et cetera.

Note: Date based on Robert of Wickersley and death of Peter de Boseville. See note preceding no. 332 for information concerning donors and dating. Robert de Wickersley died probably c. 1284 [*Kirkby Inquest*, p. 6]. Peter de Boseville was dead by 5 May 1314 [no. 334] and perhaps as early as by 4 June 1307 [*Yorks Inq.* 4, p. 139]. This land was first granted to William de Boseville [no. 348] and then leased by William to Nostell Priory [missing document]. By 13 December 1313 William states he has leased this land for the last 14 years to Nostell Priory, thus dating this charter more likely to c. 1284 x 1300. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

348. Grant with warranty by Peter de Boseville to his brother William de Boseville of all the land and annual rent which Peter had from the grant of John of Wickersley son and heir of Adam of Roche and his wife Joan, namely the land and rents which John of Wickersley inherited on his mother's death, rendering annually to Peter 1d and to the chief lord of the fee 4d. f48v/p. 104

[c. 1284-5 x 5 May 1314, probably before 1300]

Margin note: Feoffamentum Willelmi de Bosevile.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus de Bosevile dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Bosevile fratri meo et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis totam illam terram et annum redditum cum releviis, wardis, escaetis et <omnibus> aliis pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento quam habui vel quam habere potero in villa et <in> territorio de Weylcesik' ex dono et concessione Iohannis de Wikereslay filii et heredis Ade de Rupe et Iohanne uxoris sue que quidem terra et annualis redditus una cum releviis, wardis, escaetis et aliis pertinentiis eidem Iohanni filio Ade de Rupe et Iohanne uxori sue acciderunt vel accidere possent in Weylcesik et in territorio eiusdem post decessum dicte Iohanne matris sue iure hereditario; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis libere, quiete et pacifice sine aliquo retenemento cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libertatibus, aysiamentis et communis ad predictam terram et redditum annualem ubicumque pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Natale domini et capitali domino feodi quatuor denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omnimodis sectis, servitiis et homagiis. Et ego Petrus et heredes mei totam predictam terram et annualem redditum una cum rel[eviis], wardis, escaetis et aliis pertinentiis suis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et contra omnes homines et feminas defende[m]us in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus dominis Rogero filio Thome et Nicholao de Wertelay, Iohanne de Edon militibus, domino Nicholao de Tours, Ricardo de Gaham, Iohanne de Wambewelle', Willelmo de Weynteworch' Wodensis, Iohanni le Vavasour.

Note: See notes preceding no. 332 and note of no. 347 for dating and donors. Nicholas de Wortley occurred 4 June 1307 holding of Sir William le Flemyng in the honour of Tickhill [*Yorks Inq.* 4, p. 139] and John de Wombwell occurred as early as 1284 also holding of Sir William [*Kirkby Inquest*, pp. 7, 10]. William de Wynteworthe-Wodehus occurred 4 September 1303 [*Yorks Inq.* 4, p. 41]. John le Vavasour held half a knight's fee in the honour of Skipton in October 1283 [*Yorks Inq.* 2, p. 3]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

349. An incomplete document. Final concord between Hugh of Darfield, chaplain, querent, and Walter of St Helen and his wife Willelma, deforcians, of 2 messuages and 15 acres of land in Tickhill. Walter and Willelma recognize that the land is rightfully Hugh's. f48v/p. 105

[October 1340]

Rubric: [none].

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' a die sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies anno regni E. regis Angl[ie] tertii a conquestu quatuordecim et regni eiusdem regis Francie primo coram Iohanne de Stonere¹, W. de Sharesull, Iohanne Iuge, Iohanne de Shardelowe, Ricardo de Aldeburhs, Rogero Hillars, Willelmo Basset, Iacobo de Woadestok' et Ricardo de Wylby iusticiis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Hugonem de Derfeld capellanum querentem et Walterum de Sancta Elena et Willelmam uxorem eius deforciantes de duobus mesuagiis et quindecim acris terre cum pertinentiis in Tikhill', unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Walteri et Willelma recognoverunt predictum tenementum cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius Hugonis ut illa que idem Hugo habet de dono predictorum Walteri et Willelme; habend' et tenend' eidem Hugoni et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitium quo ad predictum tenementum pertinent imperpetuum. Et preterea iidem Walterus et Willelma concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Walteri quod ipsi warantizabunt predicto Hugoni et heredibus sine predicti tenementum cum^b [*The next folio is missing, pp. 105-106, and the rest of this charter is not available.*]

^a Stouere or Scouere/Sconere inserted is not clear.

^b ms in margin *W. et Willelme uxoris* although where it might be

Calendared: *Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 139 dated 13-19 October 1340.

Note: See Chapter IV for further information concerning the church of Tickhill. Hugh de Darfeld gave 20*m* to William of Saint Helen and his wife Willelma for this fine [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 139]. The predecessor of Hugh de Darfield as vicar of Tickhill occurred as late as 12 February 1333-4 and Hugh de Darfield was dead by 8 September 1349 when Brother Thomas of Nostell Priory was presented to the church of Tickhill [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 93]. Although his institution is not recorded elsewhere, Torre suggests a date of 19 July 1345 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 93n]. William of Saint Helen and his wife Willelma occurred as late as November 1346 [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 187]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

350. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Jordan de Reineville of his dwelling [*mansum*] with all the garden lying between the road and the stream in Swinton, 4 acres of land in the fields of Swinton [described] and 3 acres in Sparrow Cliff [Swinton described]. The canons will accept Jordan as a canon and bury him as a canon. f49r/p. 107

[mid-12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Swintona. Carta Iordani de Ranavilla.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iordanus de Ranavilla dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancto Osualdo de Noslet et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam totam mansuram que fuit Wlfrun in villa de Swintona cum toto orto quod pertinet ad eandem mansuram sicut iacet de via usque ad rivulum: et preter hoc quatuor acras terre in campis eiusdem ville, scilicet unam acram iuxta altam quercum que acra fuit Gaufridi, et aliam acram que fuit Roberti Criket subtus maram, et tertiam acram de vetusta terra iuxta terram Sweni de Winterset' ex orientali parte, et quartam acram in Sparahavec Clif que propinquior est terre predictorum canonicorum. Volo autem ut hec elemosina mea libera sit et quieta ab omni seculari servitio de me et de omnibus hominibus. Insuper concessi me ibidem ad canonicandum predictis canonicis concedentibus et ad sepeliendum et facient pro me quantum pro canonico. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Jordan (I) de Reinville and his son Jordan (II). Jordan (I) de Reinville was a younger son of Adam (I) de Reinville [see note nos. 710-715, 719] and Jordan (I) occurs as early as 1150 x 1181 [EYC III, nos. 1266-67, 1269]. Jordan (I) was dead by 29 September 1208 when his wife Matilda had remarried [Yorks F. John, p. 139]. This donor could also be Jordan (II), the younger son of Jordan (I), who occurred c.1200 x 1215 [Yorks F. John, p. 139; Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, pp. 74-75; EYC III, nos. 1288, 1297]. This was the only grant by Jordan de Reinville which survived in the cartulary. The Reinville family held in both the honour of Pontefract and Skipton [EYC VII, pp. 212-14; EYC III, pp. 14, 248-49].

351. Notification by A[dam] Tison, H. Hose and his wife Avice to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York, of their grant in perpetual alms of the land in Swinton which G[ilbert] Tisun held, rendering annually 10*s*. For this the prior and canons gave them 2^{1/2}*m* of silver and to Avice a *mancus* of gold. f49r.2/p. 107

[10 October 1154 x 1159]

Rubric: Carta A. Tysun et H. Hose.

Venerabili patri suo Rogero Dei gratia Eborac' archiepiscopo totique capitulo sancti Petri Ebor' omnibusque sancte ecclesie filiis et omnibus heredibus suis A. Tison et H. Hose et uxor sua Avicia salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus nos dedisse et concessisse et presentis carte scripto confirmasse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi regis et martiris de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro animarum nostrarum salute et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, terram de Swintona quam G. Tisun tenuit solutam et quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et seculari servitio quod ad nos pertinet salvo forensi servitio in fedo et in hereditate et in perpetuam^a elemosinam, x. solidos annuatim dando. Pro hac concessione dederunt canonici nobis duas marcas argenti et dimidiam et uxori sue Avicie unam mancam auri. Huius donationis testes sunt isti W. Hose, W. Malereward, G. frater de hospitali, Rad[ulfus] de Hochert', W. filius euis, Malgier presbiter^b de Wincheburna, Iohannes clericus.

^a ms *imperpetuam*

^b ms *presbiter*

Printed: EYC XII, no. 77 dated 1154-63.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Roger de Pont L' Évêque, archbishop of York, and the death of Adam Tison. Adam Tison inherited the estates of his father Gilbert Tison as a sub-tenant of the Mowbray fee by 1130 and was dead by 1159 [EYC XII, pp. 6-7; Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 93]. Avice wife of Henry Hose was the daughter of Adam and Emma Tison; she held in her own right in Swinton [EYC XII, p. 7].

352. Notification by Osbert (I) Salvain to King Stephen, Roger de Mowbray, Adam Tison and all lords and friends, of his grant in perpetual alms to the prior and canons of two carucates of land in Swinton, and requesting their confirmation of the gift for which his son Ralph (I) had assented. f49r/p. 107

[March 1143 x 25 October 1154]

Rubric: Carta Osberti Silvani.

Stephano Dei gratia illustri regi Anglorum domino suo et Rogero de Mulbr' domino suo et Ade Tisun domino suo et cunctis dominis et amicis et parentibus suis Osbertus Silvanus salutem. Sciatis me pro salute anime mee et filii mei Rad[ulfi] et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee concessisse et dedisse ecclesie Dei et sancte Marie sanctique Osuualdi et canonicis regularibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuo possidendam terram meam de Swintona, scilicet duas carucatas terre ad utwara. Precor itaque vos pro Dei amore ut predictam donationem meam quam libenter et gratanter concessit filius meus Rad[ulfus] concedatis et manuteneatis si aliquis perverse mentis homo voluerit ecclesie Dei et prescriptis fratribus aliquam inde molestiam aut iniuriam facere. Valete. Huius donationis testes sunt: Henricus de Laci et Lambertus medicus, et W. filius Essulfi et Iordanus frater eius et cetera.

Printed: EYC XII, no. 74 dated 1143-1154.

Note: Date based on three charters by Osbert (I) Salvain [nos. 352, 355, 394] which convey these two carucates of land in Swinton as it is likely that they were all time and place coincident. The earliest date for the three charters can be derived from the address to Robert [de Gant] dean of York [no. 394] who first occurred as Dean 24 July 1147 or as early as March 1143 when his predecessor William of Sainte-Barbe was elected bishop of Durham [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 8]. The latest date would be the death of King Stephen in 1154. Osbert (I) Salvain was sheriff of Nottingham and Derbyshire 1128-Easter 1130 and this charter would prove he was alive as late as 1143 [Green, *English Sheriffs*, p. 68]; he was succeeded by his son Ralph (I) [EYC XII, p. 99]. Adam Tison inherited the estates of his father Gilbert Tison by 1130 and was dead by 1159 [EYC XII, pp. 6-7]. Roger (I) de Mowbray succeeded to his estates after a minority in 1138 and died on his second trip to Jerusalem 1188 [*Chtrs Mowbray*, p. xxvi; EYC X, p. 2026]. Henry (I) de Lacy succeeded to the honour of Pontefract on the death of his brother Ilbert (II) de Lacy c. 1141-3 and he himself died 1177; by 20 June 1143 Roger de Mowbray had married Ilbert (II) de Lacy's widow Alice de Gaunt [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 74]. Lambert, doctor, occurred frequently as a witness with Henry (I) de Lacy [nos. 222, 352, 355, 394]. This grant was confirmed in the general confirmation of King Henry II [B007].

353. Grant in pure and perpetual alms by Ralph (II) Salvain, with the concurrence of his heirs [O]sbert (III) and Thomas, of 2 bovates of land in Thorpe [Salvin] which Ralph le Deuet held. ff49r/p. 107

[13th century, before 1230]

Rubric: Carta Rad[ulfi] Salven.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Rad[ulfus] Salvein salutem. Notum sit caritate vestre me pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Margeri et filiorum meorum et omnium parentum meorum nec non et pro debito quod debui canonicis sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' dedisse et concessisse eisdem canonicis concedentibus heredibus meis Hosberto et Thoma in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in Torp quas tenuit Rad[ulfus] Le Deuet in bosco et in plano in viis et semitis et aquis ita plenarie, sicut unquam Rad[ulfus] eam [sic] tenuit. Precipio itaque omnibus heredibus meis et successoribus ut prefatam elemosinam manteneant et ut prefati canonici nullam sustineant vexationem nec servitium faciant excepto servitio regis sed sit pura hec elemosina libera et quieta ab omni servitio sicut prefinitum est. Huius donationis testes sunt Ricardus prior de Welebec, Nicholas prior de Woderchirchia, Thomas Berchinc, Mauricius presbiter de Torp, et cetera.

Printed: EYC XII, no. 80 dated early 13th century.

Note: Ralph (II) Salvain was born 1173, succeeded to his father's estates by Michaelmas 1194 and died before 1242-43; Ralph (II) with Margery his wife had two sons Osbert (III) and Thomas [EYC XII, pp. 98, 101]. Nicholas, prior of Woodkirk a cell of Nostell Priory, cannot be isolated other than this reference in the 13th century [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 486]. Maurice the priest of 'torp' is most likely referring to Thorpe Salvin. Thomas Berchinc is most likely Thomas Birkin who was dead by 1230 [EYC III, p. 359].

354. Confirmation by Osbert (II) Salvain son of Ralph (I) Salvain of the grant in perpetual alms made by his grandfather Osbert (I) Salvain of two carucates of land in Swinton which his father Ralph (II) Salvain confirmed. Osbert (II) will acquit the land of the annual forensec service to Adam Tison and Henry Hose and canons will acquit the land of danegeld. ff49r-v/pp. 107-108

[October 1154 x 1159]

Rubric: Carta Osberti Silvani filii Rad[ulfi] Silvani.

Osbertus Silvanus filius Rad[ulfi] Silvani omnibus heredibus suis et amicis et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et parentum et antecessorum meorum Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus terram de Swintona, videlicet duas carucatas terre in elemosinam perpetuo possidendam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine, quam Osbertus Silvanus avus meus eis dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit et postea pater meus Rad[ulfus] Silvanus eis similiter carta

sua confirmavit ante me pro Dei amore et pro salute anime sue. Et annuatim aquietao ego et heredes mei terram de forensi servitio apud Adam Tison et Henricum Hose et apud eorum heredes et eorum successores. Ipsi vero canonici aquietao eam de servitio quod [f49v] pertinet ad regem videlicet de danegeld'. Huius rei testes sunt Thomas Salvain, Willelmus de Wirevilla, Ricardus de Elanda, Iohannes de Vuerun, Rogerus le Dene, Hugo Silvain, Iohannes Wacelin, et cetera.

Note: Date based on the grant by Ralph (I) Salvain [no. 356]. This land was first given by Osbert (I) Salvain [nos. 352, 355, 394]. The mention of Adam Tison, dead by 1159 [EYC XII, pp. 6-7], indicates this confirmation was before Osbert (II) succeed his father Ralph (I) in October 1163 [EYC XII, p. 100] and was probably near time coincident with the confirmation of Ralph (I) Salvain. Osbert (II) Salvain was dead by 1184-85 [EYC XII, p. 98].

355. Notification by Osbert (I) Salvain to A[dam] Tison his lord, of Osbert's grant of land in Swinton, in the fee of Adam, and asking for Adam to confirm the grant. Osbert notes that Ralph (I) son of Osbert (I) had agreed to the grant and the Adam would benefit from the prayers of the canons. f49v/p. 108

[March 1143 x 25 October 1154]

Rubric: [f49v] Carta A. Tysun^a

A. Tysun karissimo domino suo Osbertus Silvanus salutem. Sciatis me pro salute anime mee et tue anime et filii mei Rad[ulfi] et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee concessisse et dedisse ecclesie Dei et sancte Marie sanctique Osuualdi et canonicis regularibus in eadem Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuo possidendam terram meam de Swintona quam de tuo feodo tenui. Precor itaque tuam bonitatem ut et libenter et gratanter hoc concedas quia nichil dampni inde tibi eveniet, quia Rad[ulfus] filius meus donationem meam ex bona voluntate concessit et fratres quibus data est elemosina pro tua salute et anime et corporis specialiter orabunt. Huius donationis testes sunt: Henricus de Laci et Lambertus medicus, et Willelmus filius Essulf et Iordanus frater eius et cetera.

^a this is not a charter of A. Tysun but of Osbert Silvanus [Salvain].

Printed: EYC XII, no. 75 dated 1143-54.

Note: Date based on three charters by Osbert (I) Salvain [nos. 352, 355, 394] which conveyed these two carucates of land in Swinton as it is likely that they were all time and place coincident. See comments no. 352 for dating rationale and witnesses.

356. Notification to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York by Ralph (I) [Salvain] of his confirmation of the grant in perpetual alms made by his father Osbert (I) Salvain of two carucates of land in Swinton. Ralph (I) acquits the prior and canons of forensec service owed to Adam Tison and Henry Hose and the canons acquitting it of danegeld. f49v/p. 108

[10 October 1154 x 9 October 1163]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi Silvani

Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo omnibusque sancte ecclesie fidelibus et filiis omnibusque successoribus et heredibus suis Radulfus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse, pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum et antecessorum meorum, Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlad et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, terram de Swintona, videlicet duas carucatas terre in elemosinam perpetuo possidendam liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine, quam pater meus Osbertus Silvanus eis dedit et concessit et cartam suam confirmavit ante me pro Dei amore et salute anime sue. Et annuatim aquietao ego et heredes mei terram de forinseco servitio apud Adam Tison et Henricum Osed et

apud eorum heredes et eorum successores; ipsi vero canonici adquietabunt eam de servitio quod pertinet ad regem, videlicet tantum de danctheld. Huius rei testes sunt: Hugo de Rodenham, et cetera.

Printed: EYC XII, no. 79 dated 1154-63.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Roger de Pont L' Évêque and the death of Ralph(I) Salvain. Ralph (I) Salvain died before Michaelmas 1163 [EYC XII, p. 100]. The mention of Adam Tison, who was dead by 1159 [EYC XII, pp. 6-7] does not affect the date of this charter. In both this charter and that of Ralph (II) Salvain [no. 381], grandson of this Ralph (I), both Adam Tison and Henry Hose are mentioned even though Ralph (II) was not born until 1173 well after the death of Adam Tison [EYC XII, pp. 6-7]. The grant by Osbert (I) Salvain indicated that Ralph (I) had assented to the initial grant [nos. 352, 355, 394].

357. Notification by Henry le Hose and his wife Avice to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York of his grant in perpetual alms of the land in Swinton which Gilbert Tison, their ancestor, held saving forensec service, rendering annually 10s. For this the canons gave Henry and Avice 2^{1/2}m of silver and a *mancus* of gold. f49v/p. 108

[10 October 1154 x 1159]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Le Osed.

Venerabili patri suo et domino Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo totique capitulo sancti Petri Ebor' omnibusque sancte filiis et omnibus heredibus suis Henricus Le Osed et uxor eius Avicia salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus nos dedisse et concessisse et presentis carte scripto confirmasse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlad et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute animarum nostrarum et patrum et matrum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum terram de Swintona quam Gilbertus Tison antecessor noster ante nos tenuit solutam et quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et seculari servitio quod ad nos pertinet, salvo forensi servitio in feudo et in hereditate et in perpetuam^a elemosinam, dando annuatim x. solidos ad Pentec' v. solidos et ad festum sancti Martini alios v. solidos. Pro hac concessione dederunt nobis predicti canonici duas marcas argenti et dimidiam et unam mancam auri. Huius rei testes sunt Willelmus Hosed et cetera.

^a ms *imperpetuam*

Note: Date based on the probable time coincidence of this charter and the following charter [see note for no. 358]. Henry Hose was the husband of Avice daughter of Adam Tison [EYC XII, p. 7].

358. Notification by Adam Tison to Roger [de Pont L' Évêque] archbishop of York that he grants the land in Swinton that his father Gilbert Tison held saving fornsec service, rendering annually 10s. For this the canons gave Adam 2^{1/2}m of silver and to Avice his daughter a *mancus* of gold. f49v/p. 108

[10 October 1154 x 1159]

Rubric: Carta Ade Tison.

Venerabili patri suo et domino Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo totique capitulo sancti Petri Eborac' omnibusque sancte ecclesie fidelibus et omni[bus] heredibus suis Adam Tison salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me dedisse, concessisse et presentis carte scripto confirmasse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et patris mei et antecessorum meorum terram de Swintona quam Gilebertus Tison pater meus tenuit ante me solutam et quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et seculari servitio quod ad me pertinet, salvo forensi servitio in feodo et hereditate et inperpetuam [*sic*] elemosinam, dando annuatim x. solidos ad Pentec' v. solidos et ad festum sancti Martini alios v. solidos. Pro hac concessione dederunt mihi predicti canonici et heredibus meis duas marcas argenti et dimidiam et filie mee Amicie unam mancam auri. Huius rei testes sunt et cetera.

Note: Date for this charter and the previous [no. 357] based on the consecration of Archbishop of York, Roger de Pont L' Évêque, and the death of Adam Tison. Gilbert Tison was dead by Michaelmas 1130 and his heir was Adam Tison [EYC XII, p. 6]. Adam Tison was dead by 1154 x 1159 [EYC XII, p. 7]. This charter and the previous [no. 357] must be time coincident as both mention the grant to Adam and Avice. Avice was the daughter of Adam Tison and the wife of Henry Hose.

359. Incomplete document. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Rodbert son of Richard of Swinton of four acres of land in various locations in Swinton [described]. He also confirms his sale to the canons of lands and tofts elsewhere in Swinton [described]. f49v/p. 108

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Roberti filii Ricardi de Swintona.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Rodbertus filius Ricardi de Swintona dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostlad et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam quatuor acras terre in Swintona, scilicet acram unam et dimidiam apud buttas apud Wlmerhus, dimidiam acram in Roberde Ridinge, unam acram in Ruina, unam acram ad Colegrimewelle iuxta terram Thome de Reinevilla. Preterea vendidi eisdem canonicis quatuor alias acras similiter in Swintona et unam toftam* habentem septem rodas in longitudine et quatuor rodas in latitudine: due acre videlicet et tofta sunt in Slecfeld; una acra in Roberde Ridinge, excepta dimidia acra quam prius dedi eisdem canonicis ibidem; dimidia acra alia est supra viam de Kilnehirst; alia dimidia acra est in collem de Mekesburc iuxta molendinum vendidi etiam eis unam rodam que est iuxta Elintre, ad perficiendas has predictas acras. Et volo nec hec donatio quam dedi in elemosinam eis et hec venditio similiter sicut libere et quiete sicut aliqua elemosina vel donatio liberiores esse [f50r] [*the next folio is missing, pp. 109-110, and this charter ends mid-charter*].

* ms corrected from *tofatam*

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Nothing is known about Rodbert son of Richard of Swinton and he does not occur again in the Cartulary. The mention of the 'land of Thomas Reinville' suggests the mid-12th x early 13th centuries as Thomas was the eldest son of Adam (II) de Reinville and Thomas occurred as early as 1160 x 1206 and died before 7 December 1218 [Yorks F. 1218-1231, p. 9; Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 74].

360. Incomplete document. Grant with warranty by William concerning an exchange of a toft for 4 acres of land in Swinton. f50r/p. 111

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [missing].

[*The previous folio is missing, this charter begins mid-charter*] escambium dicti tofti dederunt mihi quatuor acras terre in territorio de Swintona cum communa eisdem pertinente sicut plenius in carta quam de eis habeo continetur. Ego Willelmus et heredes mei predictum toftum ut predictum est predictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. There is insufficient information to date other than by the scribe.

361. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Agnes del Ker of her right and claim to part of a house and croft in Swinton held of the canons near the head of the chapel and to the west between Wath Wood [Wath upon Dearne] and the chapel. f50r/p. 111

[13th century, before 1264]*Rubric:* Carta Agnetis de le Ker.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Agnes del Ker salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me in legitima viduitate et ligia potestate mea concessisse et hac presenti carta mea quietam clamasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum totum ius et clamium quod habui vel alicuius iuris ratione imposterum habere potero in aliqua parte mansionis et crofti dictorum canonicorum sicut sunt in villa de Swintona ad caput capelle versus occidentem inter silvam de Wath et dictam capellam. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum aut aliquis ex parte vestra in dictis mansione et crofto cum suis pertinentiis aliquo tempore aliquid iuris vel clamii nobis poterimus vindicare. Ut autem hec mea concessio et quietam clamatio rata sit et stabilis perseveret presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine duxi roborandum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot [see note preceding no. 363] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This quitclaim was confirmed by Richard del Ker, her son [no. 397]. Agnes also quitclaimed her right to 3d which she received by the hand of Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot [no. 384].

362. Grant by Matilda, Gunhild, and Alice daughters of William de [H]oulecotes and his wife Beatrice of all the land in Swinton which their parents held. For this the prior and convent gave them a sum of money. f50r/p. 111

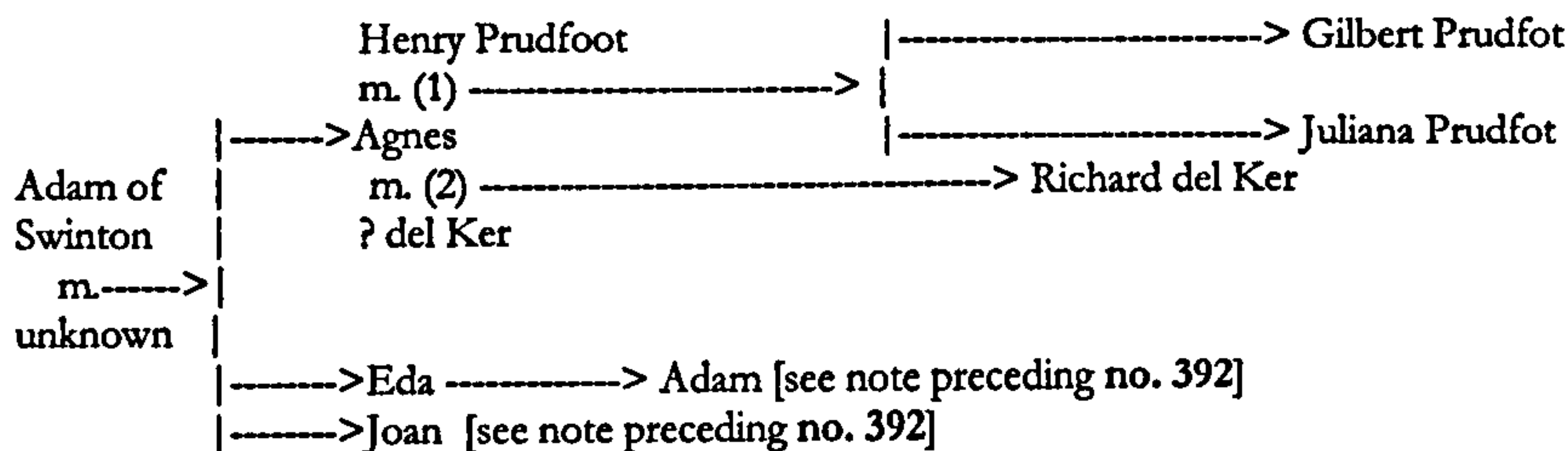
[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]*Rubric:* Carta Matilde, Gunnilde, et Alicie filiarum Willelmi de Oulecotes.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis vel auditoris Matildis, Gunnilda et Alicia filie Willelmi de Oulecotes salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos vendidisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilectis dominis nostris priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' de nobis imperpetuum pro quadam summa pecunie quam nobis premanibus dederunt totum ius vel clamium quod unquam habuimus vel habere poterimus in tota terra cum pertinentiis que fuit Willelmi de Oulecotes patris nostri et Beatricis matris nostre in villa de Swintona tam in tofto quam in redditibus, pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis asiamentis, libertatibus et communis sine retenemento que ad dictam terram pertinent, tam infra villam supradictam quam extra. Ita quod nec nos nec heredes nostri aliquid iuris vel clamii in predicta terra cum omnimodis pertinentiis suis nobis imposterum vindicare poterimus, renunciantes in hoc facto omni iuris remedio quod nobis vel alicui ex parte nostra aliquod in hac parte iuris emolumentum poterit conferre. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. William de Houlecotes and his wife Beatrice had four children, the three daughters, named here, and a son Thomas. Thomas granted all the land of his parents to Nostell Priory and his sisters quitclaimed their rights [no. 405]. Thomas also granted the land he inherited from his mother Beatrice [no. 396] which suggests that Beatrice had land in her own right in Swinton. This document, Thomas' grant and the quitclaim of the three sisters were probably time coincident and after the death of their parents. Nothing else is known of this family.

Note for nos. 363-72. Pedigree follows this paragraph. Henry Prudfot was married to Agnes, probably daughter of Adam of Swinton, [nos. 375, 885]. Henry was living as late as 11 November 1224 [nos. 886]. Agnes was probably the daughter and co-heiress of Adam of Swinton and shared his estate with at least two sisters Joan and Eda: the later inherited a quarter of her father's estate [nos. 379, 380]. Eda had a son Adam [no. 379]. Henry Prudfot and Agnes had at least two children: Gilbert Prudfot [no. 884] and Juliana [nos. 363, 366, 370, 384].

Gilbert Prudfot occurred in January 1251-2 [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, pp. 68, 69n] and confirmed grants of his father [no. 884]. Juliana must have inherited estates from her father Henry sometime after 1224 and she occurred as late as 1237 x 1240 when she granted in her widowhood property and rents in exchange for a corrody from Nostell Priory [no. 370]. Juliana Prudfot and Agnes del Ker shared an interest in rents from the Priory of Monk Bretton and others in Swinton [nos. 374, 375, 384] which suggests the rents were shared by Agnes as her own dower right from Henry Prudfot and by Juliana from her inheritance of her father Henry Prudfot. It is possible that Agnes daughter of Adam of Swinton remarried after the death of Henry Prudfot and was subsequently styled 'Agnes del Ker' [nos. 361, 384]. From this later marriage Agnes del Ker had a son Richard del Ker [nos. 397, 1058]. Also see nos. 883-85, 1058, 1059. The loss of a folio between nos. 359 and 360 represents a loss of portions of those charters plus as many as 20 other documents which affect the analysis of the section which follows [see Chapter V]. See notes preceding nos. 392, 1065 for Eda and Joan daughters of Adam of Swinton and their families.



363. Grant and quitclaim by Paulinus of Swinton and his wife Aubrey of an acre of land in Swinton [described] which the canons hold of them and which Paulinus and Aubrey had as a gift from Juliana Prudfot. f50r/p. 111

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Paulini de Swintona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Paulinus de Swintona et Albreda uxor sua eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et quietumclamasse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse priori de sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre quam nos tenuimus de feodo eorum in Swinton' et quam habuimus ex donatione Iuliane Prudfot, sicut iacet in longitudine et in latitudine super Swynen Clif' iuxta Lucasrode et extendit se de bosco de Swintona usque ad terram domini Thome de Bella Aqua super Sparaha Clif; tenend' et habend' predictis priori et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus libere, quiete imperpetuum. Ita videlicet quod nec nos nec heredes nostri nec nostri assignati aliquid ius vel clamium in predicta acra terre decetero nunquam possumus exigere nec vendicare. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Juliana Prudfot, see note preceding this document for dating and no. 370. Thomas de Bellew occurred frequently between 1246 x 1277 [see no. 383]. Paulinus, as son of Acer of Follifoot, also held a messuage of Thomas de Bellew and another messuage both of which he granted to Nostell Priory [no. 369]. Aubrey later quitclaimed her widow's right in four meadows in Swinton although the original grant of meadows to Nostell Priory does not survive in the cartulary [nos. 367, 385].

364. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Paulinus the servant of Swinton and Aubrey his wife on the one part and Gilbert son of Alexander 'ad fontem' of Swinton on the other part whereby Paulinus and Aubrey exchange the perch of land in Swinton which they granted to the prior and convent in exchange for the outlying part of a selion of Gilbert's land so that Paulinus can enlarge a toft which Paulinus gave to the prior and convent. f50r/p. 111

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Paulini Servientis de Swintona.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ita convenit inter Paulinum servientem de Swinton' et Albredam uxorem suam ex una parte et Gilbertum filium Alexandri ad fontem de eadem villa de quadam extremitate unius sellionis

terre Gilber[t]i a Paulino intus accepta et inconclusa ad toftum dilatandum quem idem Paulinus dedit priori et conventui domus sancti Osuualdi, scilicet quod predicti Paulinus et Albreda dederunt et concesserunt Deo, Gilberto et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis unam percatam terre sue que extra toftum illum iacet iuxta terram ipsius Gilber[t]i ex parte occidentis in territorio de Swintona et buttat super rivulum fontis sancte Margarete; tenend' et habend' predicto Gilber[t]o et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete et pacifice in perpetuo escambio^a pro predicta extremitate sellionis terre. Ita ut predicta domus sancti Osuualdi dictum toftum ex donatione Paulini pro Gilberto et heredibus suis integre, quiete et pacifice imperpetuum teneat et possideat. Ut autem hoc escambium perpetue firmi<ta>tis robur optineat utrobique utraque pars scripto alterius ad modum cirographi confecto sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms *esscambio*

Note: Date based on association with Juliana Prudfot [see note nos. 363, 370]. Paulinus and Aubrey had granted to Nostell Priory an acre of land they had received from Juliana Prudfot [no. 363] and this may be the land exchanged here. Also see note preceding no. 363.

365. Grant with warranty by William son of Daniel, butler, to Henry Prudfot of three acres of land in the fields of Swinton [described], rendering annually to William 1*d*. For this Henry gave William 4*s* sterling. ff50r-v/pp. 111-12

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii Danielis Butilher.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Daniel' Butilher concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Henrici Prudfot et heredibus suis vel cuique assignare voluerit pro homagio suo et servitio et pro quatuor solidis sterlingorum quos mihi dedit [50*v*] nomine recognitione tres acras terre in campis de Swintona, sicuti simul iacent scilicet inter terram Thome filii Roberti de Wad et inter alnetam Ade filii Ricardi et Thome filii Rogeri subtus Brocwell; habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete et in pace, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium in die sancti Michaelis pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram predicto Henrico et heredibus suis vel eius assignatis contra omnes homines.

Note: Date based on Henry Prudfot, see note preceding no. 363. This was the same description for land which Henry Prudfot granted to Nostell Priory, which suggests that William son of Daniel, butler, was also known as William Lucas [no. 368]. Henry Prudfot also purchased other land from William Lucas in Swinton which he leased on 11 November 1224 [nos. 884-86].

366. Quitclaim by Walter de Arundel of all right and claim to the land with tenements and rents in Swinton which Juliana Prudfot daughter of Henry Prudfot granted to Walter de Arundel in her charter. f50v/p. 112

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Walteri de Arundel.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Walterus de Arundel salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me remisisse et de me et omnibus heredibus et successoribus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in terra illa de Swintona cum pertinentiis et in omnibus redditibus et tenementis contentis in carta quam habui de dono Iuliane Prudfot filie Henrici Prudfot, quam cartam predictis priori et conventui capitalibus

dominis predicte terre coram multis viris bonis et fidedignis resignavi et sursum reddidi. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis ex parte mea aliquid unquam iuris vel clamii ratione doni predicte Iuliane mihi aliquo tempore facti vel etiam aliqua ratione alia nobis possimus imposterum vindicare super predictis quod si aliqua questio unquam super hiis decetero moveatur irrita erit et inanis. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Juliana Prudfot, see note preceding no. 363. The charter mentioned here made by Juliana Prudfot to Walter de Arundel did not survive. Walter de Arundel may have been the Walter de Arundel who appeared as witness to documents regarding land in Gilling-in-Ryedale c. 1181 x 1189 or in the town of Richmond [EYC III, no. 491; *Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 266].

367. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Aubrey late the wife of Paulinus the servant of Swinton of her right or claim to four meadows in Swinton [described]. For this the canons gave her a sum of money. f50v/p. 112

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Albrede uxoris Paulini servientis.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Albrede quondam uxor Paulini servientis de Swintona eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me in legitima viduitate mea et ligia potestate mea quietum clamasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum ius et clamium quod unquam habui vel habere potero in prato de Wyncelay, prato de Wittelayker et Stamburcenge nec non et omnibus aliis questionibus que contra eos habui ratione dotis sive alterius iuris cuiuscumque fuerit sine aliquo retenemento imperpetuum et in prato de Witeleye. Pro hac autem quieta clamatione dederunt mihi dicti canonici in magna necessitate mea quamdam summam pecunie. Et ut hec mea quieta clamatio omnibus manifestetur presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Juliana Prudfot and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 363. Paulinus and Aubrey granted land in Swinton to Nostell Priory although the grant of these meadows did not survive in the manuscript [nos. 364, 369, 371, 385]. In the grant by Juliana Prudfot to Nostell Priory she granted 1d from Paulinus for land in Swinton, which suggests that he was still alive when Juliana received her corrody. This document may follow Juliana's grant [no. 370].

368. Grant with warranty for the work of the almoner by Henry Prudfot of half a bovatate of land in Swinton, namely the land which Henry had bought from William Lucas, rendering annually to Henry 1d. f51v/p. 112

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Prudfot.

Marginal: Elemosinarii

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus Prudfot salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' ad opus elemosinarie sue unam dimidiam bovatam terre in territorio de Swintona quam ego emi de Willelmo Lucas; tenendam et habendam predictis priori et conventui de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis infra villam et extra, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium in die Pentec' pro omnibus exactionibus, demandis et consuetudinibus. Ego vero predictus Henricus et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus Deo et predictis priori et conventui predictam dimidiam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines et feminas. Quod si contingat predictum priorem et conventum predictam dimidiam

bovatam terre pro defectu defensionis mee vel heredum meorum amittere dabimus eis escambium ad valentiam eiusdem de terra nostra hereditaria in villa que dicitur Wodehuses iuxta croftum. In cuius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Henry and Juliana Prudfot. Henry Prudfot was still living 11 November 1224 when he leased land he had purchased from William Lucas [no. 885] with the consent of the heiress of William Lucas, his daughter Emma [no. 883]. This may have been the same land which Henry Prudfot granted in an earlier charter [no. 377] or it may be part of the land he leased in 1224 [no. 885]. His wife Agnes confirmed the grant of a half a bovate in Swinton [no. 885] as did Gilbert son of Henry Prudfot [no. 884]. See note preceding no. 363 for further information on the Prudfot benefactions.

369. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by William of Cateby and his wife Isabel of a toft in Swinton, namely that which Peter 'ad Fontem' once held of Osmund [described]. f51v/p. 112 [mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Cateby.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Cateby et uxor sua Ysabella eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo de Nostl' unum toftum quem Petrus ad Fontem quondam tenuit de Osmundo in Swintona sicut iacet in longitudine et latitudine inter magnam viam et exitum qui venit de domo dicti prioris et conventus et se extendit de toto quod fuit Matild[is] uxoris Ricardi usque ad rivulum fontis in Swintona; tenend' et habend' eisdem priori et conventui in puram et perpetuam [et *dotted for deletion*] elemosinam pro salute anime nostre et antecessorum nostrorum imperpetuum libere, quiete cum omnibus pertinentiis predicto tofto adiacentibus. Et nos et heres nostri warrantizabimus et defendemus predictum toftum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines et feminas imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 373 for dating and further information.

370. Grant and quitclaim in her widowhood by Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot of Swinton to Prior Ambrose and the convent of all land with the messuage and buildings in Swinton which she held of them. For this the prior and canons grant her a corrody of one canon for the rest of her life, namely a small loaf of bread, a gallon of ale, one dish of meat or fish or pickled fish [herring] or whatever is said to be suitable at the time, a dwelling [domus] with a garden in Swinton which was Adam the smith's to house her for life, and 5s annually for clothes. After her death her heirs shall have no right nor claim to any part of the land nor the corrody. ff50v-51r/pp. 112-13 [27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Iuliane filie Henrici Prudfote.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Iuliana filia Henrici Prudfot de Swintona salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in libera et legitima viduitate et potestate mea resignas[51r]se et sursum reddidisse et imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis quietam clamasse dominis meis Ambrosio priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo totam terram quam de eis tenui in villa de Swintona cum mesuagio et edificiis et omnibus aliis asiamentis, libertatibus et servitiis infra villam de Swint' et extra ad dictam terram pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum aliquid iuris vel clamii in predicta terra cum pertinentiis vindicare possimus imperpetuum. Pro hac autem resignatione et sursum redditione et quieta clamatione concesserunt mihi predicti prior et conventus omnibus diebus vite mee corredium unius canonici

apud sanctum Osuualdum percipiendum quod videlicet constabit ex una micha et uno galone servisie et uno ferculo carnis vel piscis sive allecis secundum quod temporis congruitas dictaverit et unam [n dotted for deletion] domum in Swintona cum gardino que fuerunt Ade Fabri ad recipiendum me et mea quo advixero et quinque solidos annuos ad vestiendum me percipiendos apud sanctum Osuualdum ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Post decessum vero meum nullus heredum meorum aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis terra cum pertinentiis, corredio, domo, gardino sive perceptione dictorum quinque solidorum vindicare valebit imperpetuum. Et ut hec predicta robur perpetue firmitatis optineant presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of Ambrose, prior of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Ambrose died 27 September 1237 and Ambrose died 18 November 1240 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. The grant made by Juliana Prudfot further described the lands and tenements mentioned here [no. 374]. She also sold and quitclaimed her right to 5s of rents in Swinton [no. 1059]. See the note preceding no. 363 for further information concerning Juliana Prudfot. This document established the dates for many of the documents in this section.

371. Grant with warranty by Richard del Ker to Paulinus the servant of Swinton and Aubrey his wife of all the arable land in Arnald Pihthil [Swinton] which Richard had after the death of his parents, rendering annually a half-penny for lights in the chapel of Swinton. For this Paul and Aubrey gave Richard 2s 6d. f51r/p. 113

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Ricardi de le Ker.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus del Ker dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta sigillo meo signata confirmavi Paulino servienti de Swinton' et Albrede uxori sue et heredibus eorum vel assignatis eorum quandocumque voluerint totam terram arabilem que ad me pertinebat post decessum patris mei et matris mee in Arnald Pihthil usque ad medietatem rivuli; tenend' et habend' libere, quiete et pacifice in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim pro salute animarum antecessorum nostrorum in die sancte Margarete unum oblatum ad luminare in capella de Swintona imperpetuam [sic] elemosinam pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Ego vero predictus Ricardus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis predictis Paulino et Albrede vel alteri eorum qui supervixerit et heredibus vel assignatis eorum et adquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Pro hac concessione et presentis carte confirmatione dederunt mihi predicti Paulinus et Albreda duos solidos et sex denarios argenti in recognitione. Et ut hec mea donatio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presens scriptum sigillo meo signavi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association of Juliana Prudfot and Paulinus. See note preceding no. 363. Richard del Ker was the son of Agnes del Ker [nos. 361, 384]. Paulinus the servant of Swinton and Aubrey his wife were also benefactors of Nostell Priory [nos. 363, 364, 367, 369]. Aubrey, known in her widowhood as Aubrey at the fountain, quitclaimed this land to Nostell Priory [no. 385].

372. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Adam Qwinchald of Swinton to Eudo of St Oswald and the religious men there of an acre of land in three separate places in Rowns Field [Swinton]. f51r/p. 113

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade Quinchalde.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego <Adam> Qwinchald' de Swinton' dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Eudoni de sancto Osuualdo et suis assignatis viris religiosis sive aliis et eorum heredibus sive

successoribus quicumque fuerint in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum unam acram terre in territorio de Swintona que iacet in campo qui dicitur Rumes separatim in tribus locis sicut terre vicinorum meorum iacent; tenend' et habend' sibi vel suis assignatis et eorum heredibus vel successoribus libere, quiete, honorifice, pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus, asiamentis ad predictam acram terre pertinentibus. Ego Adam et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictam acram terre cum pertinentiis predicto Eudoni et suis assignatis et eorum heredibus seu successoribus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. This charter is curious as no other record is available identifying Eudo with Nostell Priory and the reference to 'religious men' rather than to 'canons' suggests this charter was perhaps during the time of the hermits in the woods of St Oswald mentioned in *Gesta* [see Chapter II]. The area known now as Rowns fields occurred in charters of Juliana Prudfot described as '*Ruindicke quas Willelmus de Taleville quondam de me tenuit ad terminum*' [no. 374] and in charters from Jordan le Francays [nos. 392, 401], John of Swinton and Cecilia daughter of Beatrice [nos. 1041, 1050]. The inclusion here with the charters of Juliana Prudfot suggests she held the land of Nostell Priory which the priory had received from Adam Qwinchald' or Whenchald' at an earlier date. It is possible that the Adam here is the maternal grandfather of Juliana Prudfot and father of Eda and Agnes [see note preceding no. 363].

Note for nos. 369, 373, 399, 400, 404, 1061. Osmund le Sutherine had at least three daughters and co-heiresses: Isabel wife of William of Cadeby, Wymark and Hawis. Osmund's estate included a toft in Swinton and a garden near the spring in Swinton of which each daughter held a third. Wymark's third of the toft in Swinton, which she had granted to Isabel and William, was granted by them to Nostell Priory [no. 373]. Hawis, as a widow, exchanged her part of the garden at the spring in Swinton for [a third] part of the toft in Swinton which Isabel and William held, thus Hawis held two-thirds of the toft in Swinton while William and Isabel then held two thirds of the land with the garden at the spring [no. 1061]. William and Isabel granted to Nostell Priory a toft held by Peter at the spring which may account for their two thirds of the toft and the third part which had been Wymark's [no. 369]. After the death of William of Cadeby, his widow Isabel quitclaimed the toft Peter ad Fountain held, Wymark's third of the toft in Swinton, and other land in Swinton held by Roger Pinder and Nigel [no. 399]. Matthew le Brito, lord of Denby confirmed the quitclaim by Isabel widow of William of Cadeby of three acres in Hedwinfolme: the arable land mentioned in Isabel's quitclaim [no. 400]. There were probably documents regarding the land of Roger Pinder and Nigel on the missing folio. A later addition to the Cartulary was a quitclaim by Matilda daughter of William Kyng of Adwick of her right to land in Swinton once held by her grandmother, the daughter of Osmund le Botler [no. 404]. If this is the same Osmund, and the inclusion amongst the Swinton charters suggests this, Matilda may have been the daughter of any of the three co-heiresses of Osmund.

Dating of these charters rests on Matthew le Brito who was married to Avice and had two sons, Simon and Robert [EYC VIII, p. 190; EYC III, p. 332]. Simon occurred before 1227 [EYC III, p. 332]. Robert occurred c. 1166 x 1189 in a grant to the Nostell Priory cell at Woodkirk [B012]. This suggests Matthew le Brito lord of Denby was living in the mid-12th and nos. 369, 399, 400, 373, 1061 must be during or prior to his latest possible occurrence and no. 404 at a later date: probably during the lifetime of Simon and Robert le Breton being of a similar generation to Maud.

373. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by William of Cadeby and his wife Isabel of a third part of a toft in Swinton which was once Osmund le Sutherine's, namely the part that Wymark daughter of Osmund gave to William and Isabel. f51r/p. 113

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi de Catebi et Ysabelle uxoris eius.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Cateby et Isabella uxor mea dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo tertiam partem tofti quod quondam fuit Osmundi Le Sutherine in Swintona videlicet illam partem quam Wymarc' filia dicti Osmundi nobis dedit; tenend' et habend' predictis priori et conventui de nobis et de heredibus nostris vel assignatis in

puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Willelmus et Isabella uxor mea et heredes nostri vel assignati dictam tertiam partem predicti tofti predictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut hec donatio nostra rata et stabilis permaneat, huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding for dating and further information.

374. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms in her widowhood by Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot of Swinton of: an annual rent of 12*d* from the prior and monks of Monk Bretton for a *cultura* called Berneschales [Swinton], an annual rent of 12*d* which Alan Mauclerc renders for half a bovate of land with a toft and croft in the *cultura* called Lucasrode [Swinton], an annual rent of 1*d* which Paulinus the servant renders for three acres at Brocholes [Swinton], Swinclif [Swinton] and Mekescurchstoc [Mexborough], and an annual rent of 1*d* which Robert Pigot renders for a *cultura* called Crumdene [Swinton] (namely that which lies in Rowns Field [Swinton] and which William de Taleville once held of Juliana). f51r-v/pp. 113-14

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Iuliane filie Henrici Prudfot de Swintona.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iuliana filia Henrici Prudfot de Swintona in mea viduitate et ligia potestate dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus annum redditum xij. denariorum quem prior et monachi de Brettona mihi annuatim reddere consueverunt pro quadam cultura que dicitur Berneschales in territorio de Swintona ad festum sancti Martini in yeme; et redditum xij. denariorum quem Alanus Mauclerc mihi annuatim reddere consuevit, scilicet sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini et sex denarios ad Pentec' pro dimidia bovata terre que iacet in quadam cultura que dicitur Lucasrode in territorio de Swintona cum tofto et crofto [f51v] et edificiis suprapositis in villa de Swinton'. Concessi etiam predictis canonicis annum redditum unius denarii quem Paulinus serviens mihi reddere consuevit die natalis Domini pro tribus acris terre que iacent in territorio de Swintona, scilicet ad Brocholes iacet una acra et alia ad Swinclif et tertia ad Mekesburchstoc; et redditum unius denarii quem Robertus Pigot mihi reddere solebat die Pentec' pro quadam cultura in territorio de Swintona que dicitur Crumdene. Preterea dedi et concessi memoratis canonicis duas acras terre in territorio de Swintona que iacent in Ruindicke quas Willelmus de Taleville quondam de me tenuit ad terminum; habend' et tenend' sibi imperpetuum in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus servitiis, homagiis, escaetis, consuetudinibus mihi et heredibus mihi et heredibus meis inde pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento. Et ego prenominata Iuliana et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus omnia prescripta et adquietabimus ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Juliana Prudfot's purchase of a corrody from Nostell Priory during the rule of Prior Ambrose [no. 370]. The 12*d* rents from the monks of Monk Bretton were shared with Agnes del Ker [no. 384]; the documents for the rent from Alan Mauclerc did not survive in the Cartulary; the rent of 1*d* from Paulinus the servant of Swinton may regard the land him and Aubrey his wife had from Juliana or other land transactions which did not survive in the Cartulary [no. 363]; Robert Pigot occurred in transactions with Nostell Priory in Swinton [no. 388]; the documents concerning a lease with William de Taleville did not survive in the Cartulary. See the note preceding no. 363 for additional information. Juliana also quitclaimed 5*s* rent in Swinton for lands she had granted Nostell Priory [no. 1059].

375. Quitclaim with warranty by Agnes daughter of Adam of Swinton and Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot of 10*d* rents which Alexander de Neuville and William Bacun render annually for land in Swinton which they held of Agnes and Juliana in the fee of the prior and convent. f51v/p. 114

[11 November 1224 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Agnetis et Iuliane Prudfote.

Omnibus has literas visuris et audituris Agnes filia Ade de Swintona et Iuliana filia Henrici Prudfot salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et dilectis dominis nostris priori et conventui canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus decem denariatas redditus in villa de Swinton' quas Alex[ander] de Neuville et Willelmus Bacun nobis annuatim [*sic verb omitted possibly reddere or solvere*] consueverunt pro quadam terra quam de nobis in villa de Swintona tenuerunt, que terra est de feodo predictorum dominorum nostrorum prioris videlicet et conventus de sancto Osuualdo. Ut autem omnia predicta perpetue firmitatis robur optineant presentem cartam sigillis nostris roboravimus. Nos vero et heredes nostri predictum redditum Deo et predictis dominis nostris contra omnes imperpetuum warantizabimus et in omnibus defendemus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Juliana Prudfot [see note preceding no. 363 and no. 370]. Juliana Prudfot quitclaimed to Nostell Priory rents of 5*s* in Swinton as part of her purchase of a corrody and these rents may have been included [nos. 370, 1059]. William Bacun does not occur elsewhere in the Cartulary. William Bacun might have been a tenant holding for a third part of a knight's fee in nearby Ravenfield on 28 November 1234 [*Yorks F. 1232-1246*, p. 18]. For Alexander de Neville see no. 491.

376. Quitclaim by Juliana Prudfot of Swinton of all right and claim to the house and garden in Swinton which was once Adam's the smith of Swinton and which were part of the corrody granted to her by the prior and convent. f 51v/p. 114

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Iuliane Prudfote.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Iuliana Prudfot de Swintona salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remisisse et quietum clamasse de me et meis imperpetuum priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle totum ius et clamium quod unquam habui vel habere potui in domo et gardino que fuerunt Ade Fabri de Swintona in quibus mihi aliquando tenebantur, prout continetur in carta quam iidem mihi fecerunt de corrodio meo. Ita quod nec ego nec aliqui ex parte mea aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis domo et gardino nobis decetero poterimus vendicare. In cuius rei rei [*sic*] testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Juliana Prudfot's purchase of a corrody from Nostell Priory during the rule of Prior Ambrose [see no. 370]. The house and garden of Adam the smith of Swinton was described as part of the agreement for a corrody and this document was probably time coincident.

377. Grant with warranty for the use of the almonry in free, pure and perpetual alms by Henry Prudfot of Swinton of half a bovat of land in Swinton [described] namely, the land which he bought from William Lucas, rendering annually to Henry 1*d*. f51v/p. 114

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Prudfot.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Henricus Prudfot de Swintona dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi regis et martiris de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam tres acras terre in territorio de Swintona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine retenemento, illas scilicet tres acras terre que similiter iacent

inter terram Thome filii Roberti de Wat et alnetam Ade filii Ricardi et Thome filii Rogeri sub Brockewelle; tenend' et habend' de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum libere, quiete, plene, pure et pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis asiamentis et liberis consuetudinibus tam in bosco et plano, pratis et pascuis, quam in alnetis et omnibus aliis predictae terre spectantibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus suis meis unum denarium in die sancti Michaelis pro omni servitio, consuetudine et demanda. Ego vero predictus Henricus Prudfot et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus predictas tres acras terre cum pertinentiis predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes. Ut autem ista mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio perpetuis temporibus perpetuum robur optineat presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Henry Prudfot [see no. 886]. Henry Prudfot bought at least two parcels of land from William Lucas, also known as William son of Daniel, Butler and Henry Prudfot was still living as late as 11 November 1224 [see note nos. 365, 368, 886 and note preceding no. 363].

378. Grant with warranty by Paulinus son of Acer of Follifoot of a messuage with dwelling [*domus*] and buildings in Swinton, namely that which Paulinus held from the prior and canons, and a part of the land in Swinton enclosing the messuage which he held from Thomas Bellewe, rendering annually to Paulinus one pair of gloves or a half-penny. For this the prior and convent gave Paul a sum of money. ff51v-52r/pp. 114-15

[mid-13th century]

Rubric: Carta Paulini filii Aceri.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Paulinus filius Aceri de Folifayt eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me resignasse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum priori et conventui sancti Osualdi de Nostle unum mesuagium cum domibus et edificiis in eo edificatis, illud scilicet quod de eis tenui in villa de Swintona ad capud eiusdem ville versus austrum sicut includitur sepe et fossato. Preterea concessi eis et vendidi unam partem terre infra claustram dicti mesuagii continentem in se longitudinem septem perticarum et latitudinem unius pertice quam tenui de domino Thoma de Bella Aqua; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui libere, quiete et pacifice, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum par cirotecarum vel unum obolum die natalis Domini pro omni seculari exactione et demanda. Ego vero et heredes mei dictum mesuagium sicut includitur cum domibus pertinentiis suis infra dictam villam de Swintona et extra eis contra omnes homines, dotes, et inpignorationes warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Pro hac autem resignatione, quietam clamationem et concessionem dederunt mihi sepedicti prior et conventus quamdam summam pecunie qua me bene contentum tenui. Ut vero hac mea resig[52r]natio, quietam clamatio et venditio rata sit et stabilis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on association with Juliana Prudfot, see note preceding no. 363. Paulinus servant of Swinton and his wife Aubrey were involved in other transactions with Nostell Priory [see nos. 364, 367, 371, 385]. Thomas de Bellew occurred as early as 1242 and as late as 1274 [*Ctl. Thurgarton*, no. 849; *Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 44]. See no. 383 for further information concerning Thomas de Bellew.

379. Confirmation and quitclaim by Adam son of Eda daughter of Adam of Swinton of the grant made by Idonia of all the land in Swinton which she inherited from her father Adam. f52r/p. 115

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ade filii Ede de Swinton'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Adam filius Ede filie Ade de Swinton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et confirmasse pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donum quod Eda mater mea fecit eidem ecclesie et canonicis videlicet totam terram que ei accidit iure hereditario post Adam patrem suum in villa et territorio de Swintona; tenend' et habend' cum redditu qui adiacet in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis infra villam et extra sine retenemento. Ego vero predictus Adam et heredes mei omnia predicta Deo et predictis canonicis imperpetuum warrantizabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association of Agnes daughter of Adam of Swinton and Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot, and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see note preceding no. 363 and Chapter V]. Adam of Swinton had at least three daughters and co-heiresses: Joan, Agnes and Eda [no. 375]. Agnes daughter of Adam of Swinton may have been the mother of Juliana Prudfot but regardless she shared an interest in rents with Juliana [nos. 375, 384]. This document confirms Eda's grant with her body of all the land she inherited from her father, namely a quarter of the land of Adam of Swinton. Also see nos. 1063-66.

380. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms in her widowhood by Eda daughter of Adam of Swinton with her body of all her land in Swinton, namely the quarter part of the land of her father Adam. f52r/p. 115

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ede filie Ade de Swinton'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Eda filia Ade de Swintona salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et [an dotted for deletion] omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum et cum corpore meo dedisse et hac presenti carta mea in libera et legali viduitate mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Swint' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine retenemento, videlicet quartam partem terre que fuit Ade patris mei in eadem villa in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita puram sicut ulla elemosina liberior esse potest. Ego vero prefata Eda et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis suis universis Deo et predicte ecclesie et prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei perpetuam securitatem presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See no. 379 for dating and further information.

381. Confirmation by Ralph (II) Salvain son of Osbert (II) Salvain of the grant made by his ancestors Osbert (I) Salvain and Ralph (I) Salvain of 2 carucates of land in Swinton which his father had confirmed. Ralph (II) Salvain acquits the priory of fornsec service to Adam Tison and Henry Hose and the canons acquit the land of the payment of danegeld. f52r/p. 115

[10 October 1194 x 1243]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi Salvain.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Radulfus Salvani filius Osberti Salvani secundi salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum concessisse, dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et [omnium antecessorum meorum dotted for deletion] sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibi Deo servientibus terram de Swintona, videlicet duas carucatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis quam terram Osbertus Salvanus et

Rad[ulfus] Silvanus antecessores mei eis ante dederunt et concesserunt et pater meus postea eisdem concessit et confirmavit; tenendam in elemosinam et perpetuo possidendam liberam et quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine. Ego vero prefatus Radulfus et heredes mei defendemus et adquietabimus predictam terram de forinsi servitio apud Adam Tysun et Henricum Hose et apud eorum heredes et successores et alios omnes. Ipsi vero canonici adquietabunt predictam terram de servitio quod pertinet ad regem videlicet tantum modo de danegeld. Et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the succession and death of Ralph (II) Salvain. Ralph (II) succeeded his father by Michaelmas 1194 and was dead by 1242-3 [EYC XII, p. 101]. The mention of Adam Tison and Henry Hose can not be used to date this charter as Adam Tison was dead in 1159, before the birth of this Ralph (II) in 1173 [EYC XII, p. 101]; however, by the time of this charter four granddaughters of Adam Tison had succeeded to the estates of Adam Tison, the charter may intend to imply the duties as 'once owed' by Adam Tison and Henry Hose [EYC XII, p. 8]. A similar situation existed in the confirmation of this gift by Osbert (II) father of this Ralph (II) [no. 354]. Alternatively this could be a scribal error when copied into the Cartulary. The original grants by Osbert (I) [nos. 352, 355, 394] and Ralph (I) [no. 356] were confirmed by Osbert (II) [no. 354].

382. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Alice, the countess of Eu, of all suit of court for the land in Swinton which she had claimed and which Osbert Salvain had granted in free and perpetual alms to the canons. f52r/p. 115

[1190 x 15 May 1246]

Rubric: Carta Alicie comitisse de Augi.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Alicia comitissa de Augi salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum remississe et imperpetuum quietam clamasse de me et omnibus heredibus et successoribus meis Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam sectam et sequelam quam ego exigebam de predictis canonicis et quam ad me pertinere clamabam de terra de Swintona quam predicti canonici tenent in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam de dono et feodo Osberti Silvani et heredum et successorum suorum. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis ex parte mea aliquid iuris vel clamii ratione alicuius sequele in predicta terra de Swintona nobis unquam possimus vindicare. Hanc vero remissionem et quietam clamationem feci predictis canonicis in libera potestate et in legali viduitate mea. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Alice, countess of Eu. Alice was the only daughter and heir of Henry, count of Eu, and she inherited her title c. 1190-91 and died 13-15 May 1246 [see note no. 328]. The suit of court mentioned did not survive in the Cartulary. The grant in question must be those of Osbert (I) Salvain [nos. 352, 355, 394] although the grant was made between March 1143 x 25 October 1154 and Osbert (I) was dead by 1143 [see no. 352]. Her contemporary would have been Osbert (III) Salvain who inherited 1242 x 43 and occurred as late as 1255 [EYC XII, p. 101] and the grant made by 'Osbert' may have referred the assent given by Osbert (III) to the grant of Osbert (I) [no. 353]. By 1284-85 Ralph (III), son of Osbert (III), held a moiety of the ville of Thorpe Salvain for a knight's fee in the honour of Tickhill which suggests that Alice, countess of Eu, may have claimed the land in Swinton as part of the fee of Tickhill [EYC XII, p. 101].

383. Grant with warranty by Thomas de Bellewe, knight, of all the land in Swinton of his man Adam the carpenter, namely that which he bought from Walter Daniel of Swinton in exchange for a toft of William son of Margery. f52r/p. 115

[mid-13th century]

Rubric: Carta Thome de Bella Aqua, militis.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Thomas de Bella Aqua miles salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totum toftum quod fuit Ade carpentarii hominis mei de Swintona sine aliquo retenemento, quod videlicet emi de Waltero Daniel de Swintona in escambium illius tofti quod fuit Willelmi filii Margerie de eadem quod videlicet iacet propius curie mee in eadem villa ex australi parte eiusdem curie; tenendum et habendum dictis priori et conventui libere et quiete, integre cum omnibus asiamentis ad dictum toftum pertinentibus. Et ego Thomas et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus predictum toftum sine ullo retenemento predictis priori et conventui contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ut hec donatio, concessio et carte confirmatio stabilis et rata permaneat presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis [testibus] et cetera. [f52v]

Note: Date based on Thomas de Bellew and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Thomas de Bellew held of the fee of the Archbishop of York and married Alice daughter of Jordan de Reinville and Sybil of St Mary [*Ctl. Thurgarton*, p. xlv-xlv]. Although the Bellew family was found predominantly in Nottingham, it is possible that Thomas de Bellew's holdings in Swinton were in the right of his wife Alice, as her father Jordan de Reinville held in Swinton [no. 350]. Thomas occurred, often with Osbert Salvain, as a juror of the grand assize in 1246 and 1251 [*Yorks F. 1232-1246*, pp. 131, 132n, 144n, 147n; *Yorks F. 1246-1272*, pp. 23n, 31n, 32n, 33n]. In June 1268 Thomas de Bellew had three sons: Thomas, William and Edmund [*Yorks F. 1246-1272*, p. 147]. Thomas and Alice both occurred as late as 1274 holding in Yorkshire [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, pp. 44, 56]. Thomas and Alice occur elsewhere in the cartulary concerning land in Swinton [nos. 369, 1040, 1047, 1057].

384. Grant and quitclaim with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms in her widowhood by Agnes del Ker of all right and claim to the annual rent of 3d which the prior and monks of Monk Bretton used to render by the hand of Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot of Swinton and a *cultura* called Mouse Row in Swinton. f52v/p. 116

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: Carta Agnetis de le Ker.

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Agnes del Ker in mea viduitate et ligia potestate dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus annum redditum trium denariorum quem prior et monachi de Bretton mihi annuatim reddere consueverunt in territorio de Swintona per manum Iuliane filie Henrici Prudfot de Swintona et totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in dicto redditu vel in dicta cultura que dicitur Mulwra eis dedi et concessi et quietum de me et heredibus meis clamavi imperpetuum; tenend' et habend' sibi in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ita quod nec ego Agnes del Ker vel aliquis heredum meorum decetero aliquod ius vel clamium in dicto redditu vel in cultura prescripta vindicare poterimus sed ego antedicta Agnes et heredes mei warantizabimus, defendemus antedictum redditum et totum ius quod ad nos pertinet de dicta cultura que dicitur Mulwra predictis canonicis de sancto Osuualdo contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot, see note preceding no. 363 regarding Agnes del Ker and her possible relationship to Juliana daughter of Henry Prudfot of Swinton. At her acceptance of a corrody at Nostell Priory, between 27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240, Juliana quitclaimed a rent of 12d from the monks of Monk Bretton suggesting that Agnes del Ker held a quarter interest in the entire rent and this quitclaim was time coincident with Juliana's grant [no. 370]. It is possible that the rents came from the *cultura* of Mouse Row in Swinton. Agnes del Ker also quitclaimed her widow rights to a part of a house and croft in Swinton [no. 361]. Richard del Ker confirmed his mother's grants [nos. 397, 1058].

385. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Aubrey 'ad Fontem' of Swinton of 2 acres of land in Swinton, namely an acre in Arnold Pithyll and an acre in Brocholeclif. f52v/p. 116

[13th century before 1264]*Rubric:* Carta Albrede ad fontem.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Albreda ad fontem de Swintona salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in libera viduitate mea dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre cum pertinentiis suis in territorio de Swintona, scilicet unam acram que iacet in Arnolde Pithyll' inter terram dictorum canonicorum et aquam de Don et unam acram que iacet super Brocholeclif iuxta culturam eorundem canonicorum ex parte australi; tenendas et habendas predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Albreda et heredes mei vel assignati predictas duas acras terre cum pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Aubrey wife of Paulinus servant of Swinton the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Aubrey 'ad Fontem' of Swinton was probably Aubrey the wife of Paulinus the servant of Swinton as this was the land which Richard del Ker granted to Paulinus and Aubrey after the death of his parents which suggests this document was issued in the 13th century [no. 371 and note preceding no. 363].

386. Agreement in the form of a chirograph between Prior R. and the convent on the one part and William son of Margery of Swinton on the other part whereby the prior and convent grant to William a curtilage in Swinton [described] which was of William son of Alfred, rendering annually to the convent 10*d.* f52v/p. 116

[1244 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: Carta R. prioris.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris R. prior et conventus de sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo filio Margerie de Swintona et heredibus suis unum curtilagium in villa de Swintona quod tenuit de nobis quondam Willelmus filius Alfridi in eadem villa, habens in longitudine c.xxxvj. pedes, in latitudine autem xl. et viij. pedes; tenend' et habend' de nobis sibi et heredibus suis libere, quiete, pacifice et honorifice cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, reddendo inde nobis annuatim decem denarios ad duos^a terminos, videlicet v. denarios ad Pentec' et v. denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio et demanda. Nos vero dicti prior et conventus warrantizabimus dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis totum dictum curtilagium cum omnibus pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto in modum cirographi confecto ex utraque parte sigilla nostra apposuimus, cuius scripti una pars constat penes nos et altera penes dictum Willelmum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms corrected from *duas*

Note: Date based on association with Priors Ralph junior or Robert de Behall and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. William son of Margery occurred in a lease with Nostell Priory during the rule of Prior William of Clifford between 4 January 1255 x 1264 [no. 390]. This suggests that Prior 'R' was either Ralph (junior) who ruled between 1244 x 18 May 1246 or his successor Robert de Behall who ruled until 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, pp. 438-39]. Also see no. 383 for his transaction with Thomas Bellew and no. 387 with Peter son of Robert Pigot.

Note for nos. 387-91. These documents all relate to an assart and 7 acres of land called Torneriding or Turnriding, Swinton. Robert Pigot received this property from Hugh, chaplain, son of William of Hoton [no.

389]. It is possible that Hugh, the chaplain, was the same man presented as a perpetual vicar to the church of Wath upon Dearne on 31 July 1234, although only the timeframe and the location of Swinton in the parish of Wath upon Dearne would support this identification [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 106]. Robert Pigot held of Juliana Prudfot as late as 1237 x 1240 [no. 374] and was probably dead by November 1253 [no. 391]. Peter son of Robert inherited the assart in Turnriding from his parents and based on the documents surviving he granted the land to three parties, although the time sequence is not clear. Peter granted the land to William son of Margery of Swinton who occurred in the mid-13th century [no. 387, also see no. 386]. On 11 November 1253 Peter son of Robert Pigot leased the property to Ralph son of Ralph of Kilnhirst [no. 391]. At another time Peter son of Robert had granted the land to Richard of Flintham who quitclaimed the property [no. 388]. These documents suggest that Robert Pigot was active c. 1237 x 1240 and he and his wife Cecily were dead as early as November 1253: Peter son of Robert Pigot was active from as early as 11 November 1253.

387. Grant with warranty by Peter son of Robert Pigot of Kilnhirst to William son of Margery of Swinton of all the assart called Turnriding [Swinton] which Peter inherited from his father Robert and his mother Cecily, rendering annually to Peter 1*d*. For this William gave Peter 3*m* of silver. f52v/p. 116

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Petri filii Roberti Pigot de Kilnehirste.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus filius Roberti Pigot de Kilnehirst' dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Willelmo filio Marg[erie] de Swintona et heredibus suis vel cui in quocumque tempore dare, vendere, legare vel assignare voluerit pro homagio et servitio suo et pro tribus marcis argenti mihi premanibus datis totam terram quam habui in territorio de Swintona de hereditate Roberti patris mei et Cecilie matris [matris *repeated and dotted for deletion*] mee, scilicet assartum illud quod vocatur Tomeridyng; tenendam et habendam de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, pacifice et integre cum longitudine et latitudine sicut iacet et cum omnibus libertatibus, asiamentis et pertinentiis predicte terre adiacentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis unum denarium in die natalis Domini pro omnibus servitiis, consuetudinibus, sectis et demandis. Et ego predictus Petrus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis sicut predictum est et aquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine corroboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on William son of Margery of Swinton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. William son of Margery occurred in three other transactions in Swinton: an exchange with Thomas Bellew [no. 383], an agreement with Prior R. of Nostell Priory [no. 386] and a transaction with Prior William Clifford of Nostell Priory [no. 390]. All of these transactions occurred between 1244 x 1264.

388. Quitclaim by Richard of Flintham of all right or claim to the assart called Turnriding [Swinton] which Peter son of Robert Pigot had granted to Richard. f52v/p. 116

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ricardi de Flintham.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Flintham dedi et concessi quietum clamavi et presenti carta mea confirmavi priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' totum ius et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in illo assarto quod vocatur Tomeriding in territorio de Swintona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quod assartum habui ex dono Petri filii Roberti Pygot. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 386 for dating. Nothing is known of Richard of Flintham and he did not reoccur in the Cartulary.

389. Grant with warranty by Hugh the chaplain son of William the clerk of Hoton by Thrybergh to Robert Pigot of the 7 acres of land called Turnriding [Swinton] which Hugh had inherited, rendering annually to Hugh 1*d*. ff52v-53r/pp. 116-17

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis capellani.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo capellanus filius Willelmi clerici de Hoton' iuxta Triberge [f53r] in bona sanitate corporis et in propria potestate mea dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto Pygot et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo septem acras terre de hereditate mea scilicet in territorio de Swinton', scilicet totam terram illam que appellatur Turnriding cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis; tenend' et habend' ipsi Roberto et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete et pacifice, in feodo et hereditate, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad nathale Domini apud Hotun predictam pro omni servitio, consuetudine et exactione ad terram pertinentibus. Et ego Hugo et heredes mei predictam terram scilicet Turnriding cum pertinentiis iamdicto Roberto et heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus. Ut hec igitur donatio mea et confirmatio mea perpetuum robur firmitatis optineat sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee testimonium apposui. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 386 for dating. See no. 390 regarding this same property, the annual rendering then 12*d*.

390. Grant with warranty by Prior W[illiam] and the convent to William son of Margery of Swinton of the 7 acres of land called Turnriding [Swinton], rendering annually to the convent 12*d*. f53r/p. 117

[4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta fratris Willelmi prioris [*W dotted for deletion*] concessa W. filii Margerie.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit frater W. prior et conventus sancti Osualdi de Nostle salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo filio Marg[erie] de Swynt' septem acras terre in territorio de Swintona scilicet, illud assartum quod vocatur Turnriding cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis; tenendas et habendas predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, reddendo inde annuatim nobis xij. denarios argenti, scilicet ad festum sancti Martini in yeme vj. denarios et ad Pentec' vj. denarios pro omni servitio, consuetudine et exactione. Nos vero totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum^a nostrum apposuimus. Teste capitulo nostro.

^a ms corrected from *sigillaum*

Note: Date based on the rule of William of Clifford, prior of Nostell Priory, and the latest entry made by Scribe A. The predecessor of William of Clifford died 4 January 1255 and Prior William died 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads* II, pp. 438-39]. This appears to be the same land which Peter son of Robert Pigot leased to Ralph son of Ralph of Kilnhirst for nine years beginning 11 November 1253, if that lease ran a full term it suggests this document was issued no earlier than 11 November 1262 [no. 391]. This appears to be the same land which Hugh the chaplain granted to Robert Pigot, of note the annual render was 1*d* at its initial grant suggesting a passage of time between the transactions [no. 389].

391. Quitclaim by Ralph son of Ralph of Kilnhirst of any right or claim to the assart called Turnriding [Swinton] which Peter son of Robert Pigot had leased to Ralph son of Ralph for a term of 9 years beginning 11 November 1253. f53r/p. 117

[11 November 1253 x November 1262]

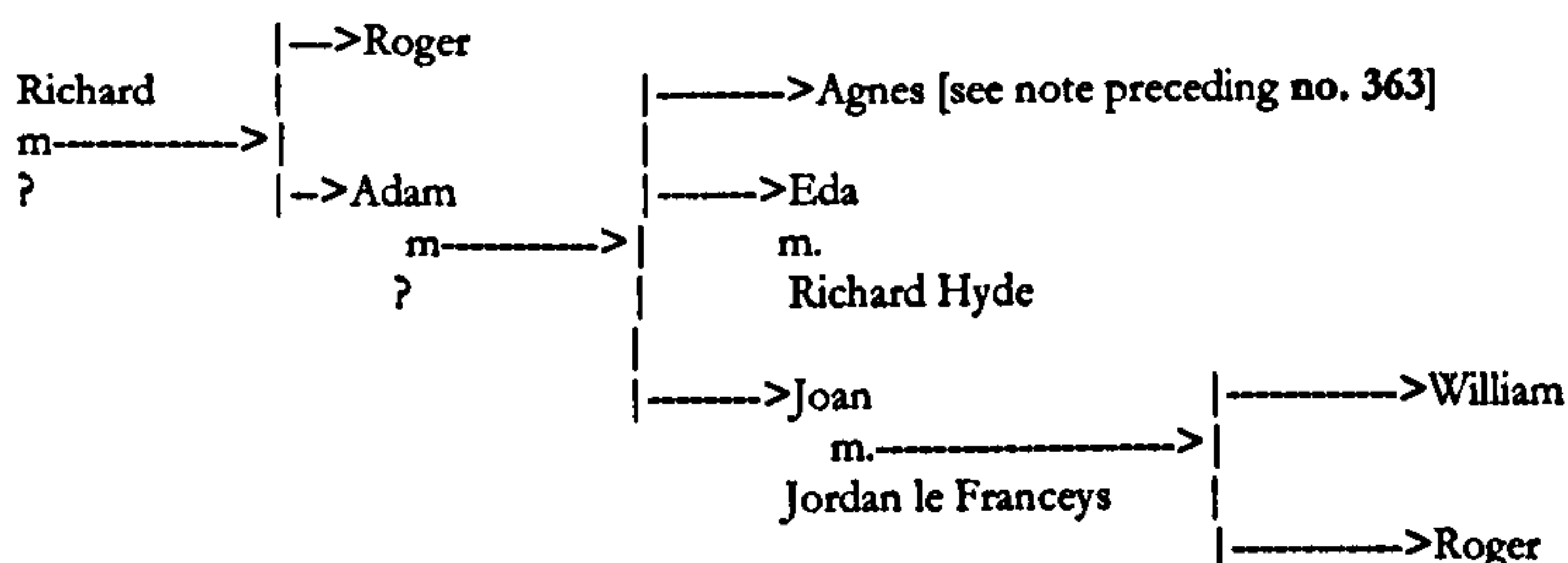
Rubric: Carta Radulfi filii Rad[ulfi] de Kilnehirt'.

Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod ego Rad[ulfus] filius Rad[ulfi] de Kilnehirst' dedi et concessi quietum clamavi et presenti scripto confirmavi priori et conventui in illo assarto quod vocatur Turnriding in territorio* de Swintona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quod assartum Petrus filius Roberti Pigot mihi dimisit usque ad terminum novem annorum completorum termino incipiente ad festum sancti Martini in yeme anno domini m^o c^o c^o l^o tertio. Ita quod nec ego Rad[ulfus] nec heredes mei vel assignati aliquod ius vel clamium in dicto assarto ratione dicti termini vel aliquo alio modo poterimus vindicare nec exigere. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

* *ms territorio*

Note: Date based on term of lease mentioned, see note preceding no. 387 for further information.

Note to nos. 392, 401-403, 1041-46, 1057-67, see pedigree which follows. Richard of Swinton had at least two sons, Roger and Adam, who divided their inheritance between themselves [no. 1065]. Adam son of Richard had at least three daughters, Agnes, Eda and Joan. Adam granted land to the priory of Monk Bretton who subsequently leased it to his daughter Eda [nos. 1065-6]. Eda married Richard of Hyde and together they granted Eda's rights to lands, escheats, wards and rents in Swinton, Nether Hoyland and Alderthwaite to Joan her sister who had married Jordan le Francays [nos. 1063-4]. Jordan was variously called 'Francisci', le Franceys but here for continuity styled 'Jordan le Francays'. Jordan le Francays and Joan had two sons, William and Roger [nos. 1041-43]. Jordan le Francays and Joan granted land to Nostell which included the land which Adam of Hoyland, probably Joan's father, had held [no. 1057, 1046]. Roger of Swinton granted land to his mother which he had received from John of Swinton, also known as John son of Petronella and John Pernel; Joan, in her widowhood, quitclaimed the land to Nostell Priory [nos. 1041, 1042, 401]. Joan, in her widowhood, was reflected in a series of land transactions with Nostell Priory, primarily quitclaiming the earlier grant made by Jordan and herself [nos. 401-403, 1044-46]. Joan and Jordan le Francays were contemporaries of Thomas de Bellew who not only appeared in the descriptions of the property in these charters, but Thomas de Bellew and his wife Alice exchanged property with Jordan and Joan, namely the land which Joan's father Adam of Hoyland had held [no. 1057]. As Thomas de Bellew and Alice occurred as early as 1241 and as late as 1274, the transactions involving Jordan and Joan can be dated to the mid-13th century. See note preceding no. 363 for Agnes daughter of Adam of Swinton.



392. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Jordan called le Francays of Swinton and his wife Joan of 19 acres and a rood of arable land and an acre of meadow in Swinton [both Swinton and Mexborough, described]. ff53r-v/pp. 117-18

[first half 13th century]*Rubric:* Carta Iordani Le Franchays.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quorum notitiam presens scriptum pervenerit Iordanus dictus Franchays de Swintona et Iohanna uxor eius salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus novemdecim acras et unam rodam terre arabilis et unam acram prati de terra nostra quam habemus in Swintona: quarum due acre iacent apud Sparahauekcliffe inter terras dictorum canonicorum et Iohannis filii Henrici de Barneburg, et due acre iacent apud Smethford inter terram dicti Iohannis et Henrici Ayr, et una

acra ad fontem de Brockeholes sicut iacet inter terras Iohannis de Barneburg, et due acre sub monte de Brockeholes sicut iacent inter terram predicti Iohannis et Reyneri de Morthing, et tres perticate terre iacent super Longehilth in duobus locis, et dimidia acra terre iacet in eodem campo subtus viam inter terras domini Thome de Bella Aqua et Willelmi de Swintona, et una acra et dimidia iacet per partes in Slade inter terras predictorum Thome et Iohannis, et dimidia acra terre in campo occidentali sicut iacet inter terras predictorum Thome et Iohannis, et due acre iacent ad toftum dicti Iordani ex parte occidentali iuxta terram Roberti de Halth, et tres perticate iacent versus molendinum venti inter terras predictorum canonicorum et sepredicti Iohannis, et dimidia acra iacet iuxta le Hallehalke, et dimidia acra iacet in campo de Dicfurlanges inter terras predictorum Thome et Iohannis, et una perticata terre in eodem campo inter terras predictorum canonicorum et sepredicti Iohannis, et dimidia acra iacet super Ballebrom inter terras dictorum Iohannis et Thome ad capud ville, et dimidia acra iacet super montem de Mekesburg inter terras predictorum canonicorum et sepredicti Iohannis, et dimidia acra iacet in eodem campo inter terras predictorum canonicorum et sepredicti Iohannis, et dimidia acra iacet in Mekesburchabeth inter terras dictorum Iohannis et Thome quondam despendur, et dimidia acra iacet apud Milneker inter terras dictorum canonicorum, et una acra iacet apud Hecketoft Dic inter terram predictorum canonicorum et sepredicti Iohannis, et una acra iacet in Mulewro iuxta terram dictorum canonicorum, et dimidia acra iacet in Rumers inter terras predictorum canonicorum et Iohannis, et dimidia acra prati iacet in Smetheheng, et dimidia acra prati sicut iacet in Horscroft et buttas prati apud fontem de Brocholes predicte acre prati pertinentes; tenend' et habend dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus sicut se extendunt in longitudine et latitudine in liberam, puram et perpetuam ele[53v]mosinam solutas et quietas et ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, exactione et demanda. Nos vero et heredes nostri dictas acras cum prato et omnibus suis pertinentiis contra omnes homines, dotes mulierum warrantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem tam ego Iordanus quam Iohanna uxor mea corporaliter super sancta ewangelia prestito iuramento affirmavimus nos de cetero erga dictos canonicos in omnibus et precipue super hiis que in presenti scripto continentur fideliter habere et nunquam contra tenorem presentis scripture in aliquo contraire. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto signa nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association of Jordan le Francays and Thomas de Bellew [see note preceding this charter]. This land includes property which Joan inherited from her father Adam son of Richard of Swinton which she later, in her widowhood, quitclaimed to Nostell Priory [no. 1046].

393. Mandate by Henry Hose of Swinton to Swein and the men of Swinton to give obedience and service to the prior of the church of St Oswald because of a fine Henry made with the prior. f53v/p. 118

[10 October 1154 x 1159]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Hosati

Henricus Hosatus Swano et aliis hominibus de Swintona salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus quod prior ecclesie sancti Osualdi mecum omnino finivit. Quare vobis mando quod illis omnino obedientes sitis et subiecti et tale servitium quod mihi debetis facere illis amodo faciatis. Valete.

Note: Date based on the grant of land in Swinton made by Henry Hose and his wife Avice and Adam Tison [nos. 357, 358]. Also see note no. 351.

394. Notification by Osbert (I) Salvain to Robert, dean of York, of Osbert's grant of 2 carucates of land in Swinton, liable for forensec service, with the men who hold the land, namely the land which he had held for 30 years during the time of King Henry I of the fee of Nigel d'Aubigny and afterwards of Roger [de Mowbray] his son, by the grant of Adam Tison. f53v/p. 118

[March 1143 x 25 October 1154]

Rubric: Carta Osberti Silvani de terra de Swintona
 Roberto decano Ebor' totique capitulo ecclesie sancti Petri omnibusque filiis sancte ecclesie Osbertus Silvanus salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me pro salute anime mee et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime filii mee Rad[ulfi] omniumque successorum meorum concessisse et dedisse ecclesie Dei et sancte Marie sanctique Osualdi regis et martiris de Nostla et canonicis^a regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuo possidendam terram meam de Swintona quam tempore H. regis de feodo Nigelli de Albancio et postea Rogeri filii eius concessu Ade Tison xxx. annis sine calumpnia legitime tenui, scilicet duas carucatas terre ad hutwara cum hominibus qui terram tenent. Precor itaque omnes filios sancte ecclesie et omnes heredes meos et successores quatinus pro Dei amore et pro honore sancte ecclesie istam elemosinam meam liberam et quietam manuteneatis et custodiatis. Huius donationis testes sunt: H. de Laschi et Lambertus medicus, et cetera.

^a ms *canonibus*

Printed: EYC XII, no. 76 dated 1143-54.

Note: Date based on three charters by Osbert (I) Salvain [nos. 352, 355, 394] which conveyed these two carucates of land in Swinton as it was likely that they were all time and place coincident. See comments no. 352 for dating, this family, Henry (I) de Lacy and Lambert, doctor. Robert [de Gant] dean of York first occurred as Dean 24 July 1147 or as early as March 1143 when his predecessor William of Sainte-Barbe was elected bishop of Durham [Greenway, *Le Neve 1066-1300: York*, p. 8].

395. Grant and quitclaim in free, pure and perpetual alms by Roger of Alderthwaite of [his man] Roger son of Robert the Little of Swinton and his wife Iveta with all their family/issue, chattels and possessions. f53v/p. 118

[12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Alverwait.
 Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus de Alverwait eternam in Domino salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis me pro salute anime mee et heredum et antecessorum meorum dedisse et quietum clamasse imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Rogerum filium Roberti Parvi de Swintona et Ivetam uxorem suam cum tota secta sua et cum omnibus catallis et possessionibus suis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ut hec mea donatio et quieta clamatio rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Roger Alderthwaite. Although little is known regarding Roger of Alderthwaite he was active in the late 12th x early 13th centuries [see note preceding no. 408]. His son Geoffrey held land in Woolthwaite, [Brampton Bierlow, see no. 409].

396. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Thomas son of Beatrice of Swinton of all his land and rents in Swinton which he inherited from his mother Beatrice. f53v/p. 118

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Thome filii Beatricis de Swintona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Thomas filius Beatricis de Swintona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitatis vestra me dedisse, concessisse, quietumclamasse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Swintona me ratione dicte Beatricis matris mee iure hereditario contingentem cum redditibus et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra sine aliquo retenemento; tenendam et habendam predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei vel assignati totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Thomas was the son of Beatrice of Swinton and William de Oulecotes. His sisters confirmed his grant of their parents land to Nostell Priory, see note nos. 362, 405.

397. Confirmation by Richard of the quitclaim by his mother Agnes del Ker of the canon's dwelling [mansum] with a croft in Swinton. f53v/p. 118

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Ricardi filii Agnetis del Ker.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Ricardus filius Agnetis del Ker salutem in Domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse quietam clamationem quam dicta Agnes mater mea fecit per cartam suam Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus de mansione eorum in villa de Swintona quam habent ad capud capelle eiusdem ville versus occidentem una cum crofto et aliis pertinentiis ad eandem mansionem spectantibus. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum aut aliquis ex parte nostra in dictis mansione et crofto vel eorum pertinentiis aliquid iuris vel clamii nobis poterimus vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine duxi roborandum. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Agnes de Ker and association with Joanna Prudfot, see note preceding no. 363. Agnes del Ker quitclaimed this property to Nostell Priory in her widowhood [no. 361].

398. Grant in alms by Osbert (I) Salvain of a mill at Cuckney [Nottingham] from his fee, rendering annually 2m of silver. f53v/p. 118

[1135 x 1143]

Rubric: Carta Osberti Silvani de molendinum apud Cukeneia.

Osbertus Silvanus cunctis successoribus suis et amicis et heredibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse in elemosinam ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et fratribus meis canonicis regularibus inibi Deo servientibus imperpetuum unum molendinum apud Cukeneyam de meo feodo reddentem quoque anno duas marcas argenti. Huius donationis testes sunt qui presentes affuerunt dominus Ilbertus de Laschi et R. filius Nigelli et cetera. [54r]

Note: Date based on Osbert (I) Salvain and Ilbert (II) de Lacy. See note no. 352 for Osbert (I) who lived as late as 1143 [EYC XII, p. 99]. Ilbert (II) de Lacy returned to the honour of Pontefract in 1135 and was dead by 1141 x 1143 [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 74]. The second witness was probably Roger son of Nigel d'Aubigny also known as Roger de Mowbray who came of age in 1138 and died 1188 [Chrs Mowbray, p. 261]. Clay attributes this

last witness as Ralph (I) son of Salvain by citing this same document, the manuscript clearly records Nigel as the father of 'R' [EYC XII, p. 99]. Also see no. 394.

399. Grant and quitclaim in her widowhood by Isabel of Cadeby daughter of Osmund of Swinton of all right and claim to a toft [Swinton], which Peter 'ad fontem' once held of her father, a third part of a toft of Osmund at the door [*ianua*] of the prior and convent which Wywark daughter of Osmund once held, the arable land in Hedwinfolme [Swinton] which the canons have, the land and meadow near Brockoe Wells [Swinton] which Roger Pinder once held, and the meadow above Winsley [Swinton] which Nigel once held. f54r/p. 119

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: [none].

[U]niversis hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Ysabella de Cateby filia Osmundi de de [*sic*] Swinton' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in viduitate mea et ligia potestate concessisse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquando habere potui in tofto Osmundi quondam patris mei quod Petrus ad fontem quondam tenuit et in tertia parte tofti dicti Osmundi ad ianuam prioris et conventus sancti Osuualdi qui fuit quondam Wywarche filie dicti Osmundi et in terra arabili quam dicti canonici habent in Hedwinholme et in terra iuxta Brokelclif cum prato adiacente qui fuit quondam Rogeri Pinder et in prato quod fuit quondam Nigelli super Winceley; tenend' et habend' dictis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro omni servitio seculari, secta curie et demanda aliqua. Ita quod nec ego Ysabella nec alius heredum meorum vel aliquis alius in mundo in aliquibus prescriptor' vel in aliquo redditu seu aliqua discretionem aliquid iuris vel clamii aliquo tempore poterimus exigere. In cuius rei [testimonium] et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 373 for dating and further information.

400. Confirmation and quitclaim by Mathew Brito, lord of Denby, of three acres of land in Edwinholm [Swinton] which Isabel of Cadeby daughter of Osmund of Swinton granted to the canons. Also Mathew grants free and full licence for the canons' carts, wagons horses, and servants to come and go by the road called Flekebrigge [Swinton] at any time of year. f54r/p. 119

[mid-12th century]

Rubric: [none].

[N]overint universi presens scriptum visuri quos ego Math[eu]s Brito dominus de Deneby concessi et hac presenti [*scri dotted for deletion*] carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus illas tres acras terre in Edwinholm' cum pertinentiis quas habent ex dono et concessione et quietam clamationem Ysabelle de Cateby filie Osmundi de Swintona in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine et demanda. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei seu aliquis ex parte nostra aliquid iuris, secte curie vel clamii vel districtiois alicuius in eis facere poterimus vel exigere imperpetuum. Preterea concessi et confirmavi eisdem canonicis liberam et plenam licentiam eundi et redeundi cum eorum carectis, plaustris, equis et famulis quocumque pro voluntate transeuntibus per viam que vocatur Flekebrigge omni tempore anni quandocumque sibi placuerint sine aliquo impedimento mei vel meorum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione duxi roborandum.

Note: Date based on Mathew Brito, see note preceding no. 373 for dating and further information.

401. Confirmation and quitclaim in her widowhood by Joan late wife of Jordan le Francays of Swinton of any claim or right to the 5^{1/2} acres of arable land and 2 parts of a perch of land in the field of Swinton [described] which she had from Roger son of Jordan and which Roger had as a gift from John Pernnel of Swinton. f54r/p. 119

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohanna quondam uxor Iordani Francisci de Swinton' salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me in viduitate mea et libera potestate dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea quietum clamasse dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' quinque acras terre arabilis et dimidiam et duas partes unius perticate terre in campo de Swint' quas habui de Rogero filio dicti Iordani, sicut dictus Rogerus habuit de dono Iohannis Pernnel de Swint', quarum una acra iacet super Mekesburclif inter terram Willelmi de Swint' et terram Iuliane de Syrebarue, et dimidia acra super Roumes inter terras Thome ad caput ville et dicti prioris, et due partes dicte perticate iacent inter Roumwels' et terram cuiusdam de Mekesburc et una acra iacet super Sparakclif inter terram Roberti de Paris et terram Radulfi Gravius dicti Iordani, et una alia dimidia acra iacet super Leverichecroft inter terram dicti prioris et terram Roberti Spikefatte, et una acra super Ranlowe inter terram Thome ad caput ville et terram Henrici de Triberge, et tres rode super Slethefeld' cum Crossebut inter terram dicti prioris et terram Thome ad caput ville, et alia dimidia acra super Nethercroftis inter terram Thome de Bella Aqua et terram meam cuius unum caput abutat super terram Willelmi de Swint' et Wodebrok'; tenend' et habend' cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis suis dictis priori et conventui et successoribus eorundem in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine aliquo retenemento, calumpnia alicuius et servitio aliquo. Et ego Iohanna et heredes mei, assignati vel successores mei qualescumque fuerint de aliquo tenemento meo in aliquo totam predictam terram sicut prescriptum est contra omnes homines tam Iudeos qua debitores warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: For dating see note preceding no. 392. This was the property which Roger son of Jordan [le Francays] granted to Joan his mother [nos. 1041, 1042].

402. Confirmation with warranty in her widowhood by Joan late wife of Jordan le Francays of Swinton of three acres of land with meadow [Mexborough and Swinton described]. f54r/p. 119

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohanna relicta Iordani Franceys salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis me in ligia viduitate et plena potestate mea dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre cum prato sicut iacent in locis subscriptis, videlicet supra Mekesburclif dimidia acra, dimidia acra prati cum terra ibidem adiacente subtus Heyp[ri]akedik, dimidia acra in Mulewra, dimidia acra super Leverichecroft et una acra super Sparakeclif; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis sine aliquo retenemento. Et ego Iohanna et heredes mei quicumque dictis canonicis dictam terram cum prato prenominato warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum contra omnes homines. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera.

Note: For dating see note preceding no. 392.

403. Quitclaim in her widowhood by Joan late wife of Jordan le Francays of Swinton of all right or claim to all the land, meadows and tenements in Swinton that the canons have as a gift from her or from her husband. ff54r-v/pp. 119-20

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Iohanna quondam uxor Iordani Francisci de Swinton' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me in libera viduitate mea et [f54v] ligia potestate confirmasse, dedisse et imperpetuum pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osualdo de Nostl' totas terras, prata et tenementa que habent aliquando de dono meo vel de dono dicti Iordani Francisci mariti mei in villa et territorio de Swinton'; habend' et tenend' dictis priori et conventui in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine aliquo retenemento, clamio vel contradictione aliqua alicuius mei vel meorum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine duxi roborandum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: For dating see note preceding no. 392. This was the land which was granted to Nostell by both Jordan le Francays and Joan as well as the land their son Roger gave to Joan [nos. 392, 401, 1041-46].

404. Quitclaim by Matilda daughter of William Kyng' of Adwick [upon Dearne] of any right or claim in a messuage and 3 acres of land in Swinton, namely that which she had claimed from the canons in the king's court by a writ of entry, she also quitclaims any right which she has in the lands and tenements which the canons have which were once of the daughter of Osmund le Botler, her grandmother. f54r/p. 119

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: [none].

[late entry in the lower margin of f54r] Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Matild[is] filia Willelmi Kyng' de Addewyk' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me remisisse, relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse ..priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostell et eorum successoribus totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo in perpetuum habere potero in uno mesuagio et tribus acris terre cum pertinentiis in villa et territorio de Swinton' et que exigebam ab eis in curia domini regis per literas de ingressu. Ita quod nec ego Matild[is] nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro in dicto mesuagio vel dictis tribus acris terre cum pertinentiis vel etiam in aliquibus terris et tenementis quas vel que dicti prior et conventus habent de terris et tenementis quo aliquando fuerunt et filie Osmundi le Botler avie mee aliquod iuris vel clamii de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigilli. Hiis t[estibus] Iohanne de Gresacr' et cetera. [f54v]

Note: This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 373 for dating and further information.

405. Grant and quitclaim by Matilda, Gunhild and Alice daughters of William of Hulecotes of all land with tofts, meadows, pastures and rents in Swinton which their brother Thomas granted to the canons. For this the convent gave them a sum of money. f54v/p. 120

[12th x 13th centuries, before 1264]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Matilda, Gunnilda et Alicia filie Willelmi de Hulecotes salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos concessisse, confirmasse et quietum clamasse dilectis dominis nostris priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostl' totam terram cum pertinentiis quam habent de dono Thome fratris nostri in villa et territorio de Swinton' tam in tofto quam in redditibus, pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis asiamentis et communis sine retenemento que ad dictam terram pertinent tam in villa de Swinton' quam extra. Ita quod nec nos nec heredes nostri ius vel clamium in dicta terra cum suis pertinentiis in posterum vindicare poterimus. Pro hac autem quietaclamacione dederunt predicti prior et conventus nobis quamdam summam pecunie premanibus. Nos vero ad maiorem huius quieteclamacionis securitatem iuravimus tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis nunquam contra presens factum nostrum procurare seu contravenire. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponenda. Hiis [testibus] et cetera. [f55r/p. 121 which is blank]

Note: Date based on the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note no. 362 for information concerning this family. Thomas granted the land he inherited from his mother Beatrice [no. 396.]

406. Confirmation with warranty by Robert of Langthwaite of Bramham of all the land and meadow in Thornhurst [Owston] which the prior and convent have from the grant made by his son Eudo of Langthwaite, including free entry and exit from the common land in Carcroft and Owton, rendering annually to Robert of St Paul 4s 7d. For this the canons gave Robert a sum of money. f55v/p. 122 [first half 13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus de Langethwayt de Brameham salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' totam terram et pratum in Thornhirst' cum fossatis, arboribus crescentibus et domibus ibidem constructis que omnia habent ex dono Eudonis de Langethwayt filii mei cum omnibus aysiamenis et communis in pratis, pascuis, turbariis, mariscis et piscariis et omnibus aliis [a dotted for deletion] pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento; habend' et tenend' dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum libero introitu et exitu ubique pro voluntate eorundem ad omnem communam infra villas de Kercroft et de Ouston' et extra integre et solute sine aliquo impedimento, reddendo inde per annum Roberto de sancto Paulo et heredibus suis quatuor solidos et septem denarios pro omni servitio exactione et demanda seculari. Ita quod nec ego Robertus de Langet' seu aliquis heredum meorum vel successorum aliquod iuris vel clamii in dicto tenemento vel aliquibus pertinentiis suis poterimus aliquo tempore vindicare vel exigere, sed ego Robertus et heredes mei qualescumque ad warantiam omnium predictorum tenemur ut dicti canonici sint liberi et quieti de omnibus servitiis secularibus, sectis cure et wapentagii et de omnibus aliis rebus que de dicto tenemento debent dari vel poterunt exigi. Et insuper quicquid dicti canonici amiserint de dicto tenemento de Tornehirst' in parte vel in toto propter defectum warantie vel defensionis mei vel alicuius meorum tenebor et heredes mei et successores mei ad valentiam et excambium de dominico meo de Brameham dictis priori et conventui pro voluntate eorundem in omnibus satisfacere et respondere sine aliqua contradictione. Et pro hac concessione et confirmatione quietam et liberam warantizationem, adquietationem et defensionem valore et escambio de dominico meo de Brameham dederunt mihi

dicti canonici premanibus quandam summam pecunie. In cuius rei testimonium presentem paginam sigilli mei impressione feci roborandam. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrence of Robert of Langthwaite. Robert of Langthwaite occurred as early as 1190 x c.1210 [EYC I, no. 533]. He entered two agreements with Priors John and Stephen of Nostell Priory which suggests his active adult life was as late as 1244 [nos. 585, 643]. This confirms the grant made by Eudo Langthwaite [no. 407]. Copied by perhaps Scribe B [see Chapter V]. For Robert St Paul, mentioned here as holding land, see nos. 1073-75.

407. Grant with warranty in free and perpetual alms by Eudo of Langthwaite son of Robert of Langthwaite of Bramham of all his land in Thornhurst [Owston] which his father had granted to Eudo and all his meadow, with ditches, dwellings [*domus*] in the Thornhurst [Owston] including free entry and exit from the common land in Carcroft and Owston, rendering annually to Robert of St Paul 4s 7d and rendering to Eudo and his heirs an apple on the festival of St Oswald. f55v/p. 122
[first half 13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus [fidelibus *repeated and dotted for deletion*] ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Eudo de Langthwayt filius Roberti de Langet' de Brameh' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' totam terram meam quam habui vel habere potui in Thornhirst' ex dono patris mei et totum pratum meum in eodem cum fossatis et aliis pertinentiis cum domibus ibidem constructis et cum asiamentis et communis in pratis, pascuis, mariscis, turbariis, salicis et [turb *dotted for deletion*] arboribus super fossata, crescentibus, piscariis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento; habend' et tenend' dictis priori et conventui et suis successoribus vel assignatis imperpetuum in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam cum libero introitu et exitu ubique pro voluntate eorundem ad omnem communam infra villam de Kercroft' et Ouston' et extra pacifice et integre et solute sine aliquo impedimento reddendo inde annuatim Roberto de sancto Paulo et heredibus suis quatuor solidos et septem denarios argenti medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et aliam medietatem ad Pentec' et mihi et heredibus meis unum pomum in festo sancti Oswaldi pro omni servitio, exactione et demanda seculari. Et ego Eudo et heredes mei successores vel assignati mei totam dictam terram et pratum predictum cum dominibus et aliis suis pertinentiis omnibus supradictis dictis priori et conventui et successoribus suis vel assignatis warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus de omnibus sectis curie et wapentagie et de omnibus rebus que de dicto tenemento dari debent vel exigi poterunt contra omnes homines, iudeos et debitores quoscumque patronos et dotes mulierum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis [testibus] et cetera. [f56r/pp. 123-24, the next folio, was cut out leaving a 1 cm stub in the binding.]

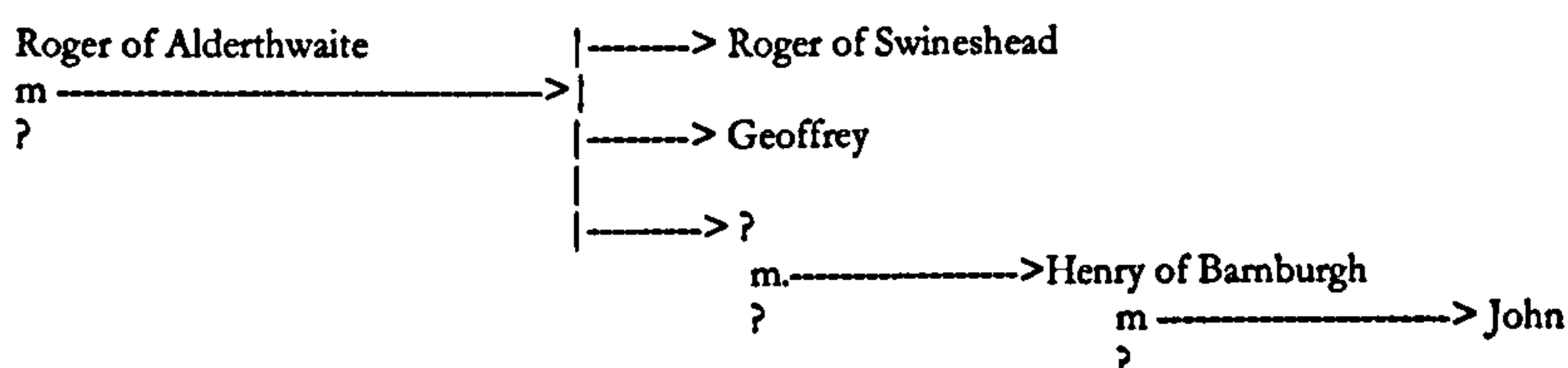
Note: Date based on confirmation by Robert Langthwaite. See no. 406 for dating of Robert Langthwaite. Robert Langthwaite granted this land to his son Eudo, except the rent that Robert's sister Matilda rendered, and confirmed Eudo's grant [nos. 406, 1073]. Eudo occurred as late as 26 July 1269 with his wife Alice which suggests this grant was made early in his adult life and during his father's lifetime [Yorks F. 1246-1272, p. 174]. Robert St Paul later quitclaimed his right to the rent of 4s 7d [nos. 1074, 1075]. Robert St Paul occurred as early as 1195 x 1210 and as late as 4 June 1246 [EYC I, no. 448; Yorks F. 1232-1246, p. 143]. Copied by Scribe B [see Chapter V].

Note to nos. 408-416, 420. See family pedigree below. Roger of Alderthwaite was a benefactor of Nostell [no. 395]. He had two sons, Roger of Swineshead and Geoffrey and perhaps another sibling who was the father of Henry of Barnburgh. Roger of Swineshead held of Walter le Fleming, younger son of Reiner (I) Fleming the dapifer, in the honour of Skipton; Roger of Swineshead was witness to transactions by Walter le Fleming from as early as 1170 until the early 13th century [EYC VII, nos. 87, 111, 133]. Roger of Swineshead granted land in

Woolthwaite to Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite [no. 408] which was confirmed by his brother Geoffrey, perhaps after Roger of Swineshead's death [no. 409]. Roger of Swineshead granted the homage and service of his son or nephew, Henry of Barnburgh, to Nostell Priory [no. 414] and he also granted land above the moor of Woolthwaite [no. 414].

Roger of Swineshead probably died without heir as Geoffrey assumed the rents from Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite [no. 408]. Geoffrey certainly died without a direct heir and his nephew, Henry of Barnburgh, inherited his estates [no. 412]. Henry of Barnburgh confirmed the land his uncle Geoffrey had granted and with his own body he quitclaimed to Nostell Priory the 3s which Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite rendered for the land [no. 412]. Henry of Barnburgh was a contemporary of Thomas de Bellew and can be thus dated to the mid-13th century [no. 383, 1057] and his son John was probably active at the same time.

Another benefactor in this section was Ralph of Wath, a contemporary of Roger of Swineshead. Ralph of Wath witnessed, with Roger of Swineshead, a grant to the priory of Monk Bretton in the late 12th x early 13th centuries [EYC VII, no. 133]. His son William son of Ralph of Wath granted an assart known as Astinwood to Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite for 2s of which 12d was for lights at the church of St Mary of Wath upon Dearne [nos. 410-11]. As a contemporary of Roger of Swineshead, Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite and William son of Ralph of Wath must also be placed in the first half of the 13th century. Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite quitclaimed to Nostell Priory the land he held of Roger of Swineshead and the land he held from Ralph of Wath [nos. 412-13]. See Chapter IV for the church of Wath upon Dearne.



408. Grant with warranty by Roger of Swineshead son of Roger to Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite of all land with buildings in Woolthwaite [Brampton Bierlow] which William of Stanford once held, rendering annually to Roger 3s. For this Elias gave Roger 20s of silver. f56r/p. 125
[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carta de Wlwait. Carta Rogeri de Swinesheued'.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Swinesheued filius Rogeri dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Elie filio Roberti de Wlwait et heredibus suis pro homagio suo et servitio et pro xx. solidis argenti, quos michi dedit de recognitione, totam illam terram in Wlwait cum edificiis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis sine aliquo retenemento quam scilicet Willelmus de Stanford' quondam tenuit; habendam et tenendam de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete cum communis et libertatibus et omnibus aliis asiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis tres solidos, medietatem ad Pentecost' et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Et ego Rogerus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis predicto Elie et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note. Date based on Roger of Swineshead. For dating see note preceding this document. Nothing is known of William of Stanford. This grant was confirmed by Geoffrey, brother of Roger of Swineshead, probably after Roger's death [no. 409].

409. Grant with warranty by Geoffrey son of Roger of Alderthwaite to Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite of all tenements in Woolthwaite with all common rights, easements and liberties belonging to the vill of Brampton [Bierlow], namely that which Roger son of Roger of Swineshead granted to Elias, rendering annually to Geoffrey 3s. f56r/p. 125

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Carta Galfridi filii Rogeri de Halwerthait'.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus filius Rogeri de Halwerthait concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Elie filio Roberti de Wlwait et heredibus suis pro homagio suo et servitio totum illud tenementum cum pertinentiis in Wlwait, scilicet quod ille prefatus Elias habuit de dono Rogeri filii Rogeri de Swinesheued; tenendum et habendum illi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, in bosco et in plano et in omnibus aliis communis et asiamentis et libertatibus ad villam de Brantun' pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis tres solidos ad duos terminos, scilicet xvij. denarios ad Pentec' et xvij. denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Et ego prefatus Galfridus et heredes mei vel assignati prefatum tenementum cum pertinentiis prefato Elie et heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note. Date based on Geoffrey son of Roger of Alderthwaite and his brother Roger of Swineshead. For dating see note preceding no. 408. This was the land Roger granted to Elias son of Robert and as Geoffrey claimed the rent, this document must be after Roger's death [no. 408].

410. Grant with warranty by William son of Ralph to Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite of all the assart called Astinrode [Brampton Bierlow, described], rendering annually to William 2s. For this Elias gave to William half a mark of silver. f56r/p. 125

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii Radulfi.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Rad[ulfi] dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Elie filio Roberti de Wlwait pro homagio suo et servitio totum illud assartum quod vocatur Astinrode sicut iacet in longitudine et latitudine inter comunam de Hoberge et viam que vadit apud Wintewrd; tenend' et habend' eidem Elie et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete, pacifice et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus et asiamentis dicto essarto adiacentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duos solidos, scilicet duodecim denarios ad Pentec' et xij. denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio, exactione et demanda. Et ego predictus Willelmus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictum essartum predicto Elie et heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Pro hac vero donatione et presentis carte confirmatione predictis Elias dedit mihi dimidiam marcam argenti premanibus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on William son of Ralph of Wath and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 408 for dating and further information. This assart was eventually granted to Nostell Priory by Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite [no. 413]. William son of Ralph further specified that half of this render [12d] was to support lights at the church of St Mary of Wath-upon-Dearne [no. 411].

411. Grant with warranty by William son of Ralph of Wath to Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite of all the assart called Astinrode [Brampton Bierlow], rendering annually to William 12d and also rendering annually 12d to the service of St Mary in the church of Wath [upon Dearne] or its lights. f56r/p 125

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii de Radulfi de Wath.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Rad[ulfi] de Wath dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Helie filio Roberti de Wlwait pro homagio suo et servitio totum illud essartum sub Hoberge quod

vocatur Astinrode sicut iacet in longitudine sine aliquo retenemento [sic]; tenend' et habend' eidem Elie et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete cum omnibus libertatibus dicto essarto pertinentibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xij. denarios duobus terminos, scilicet sex denarios ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et demanda; et reddendo inde annuatim servitio beate Marie in ecclesia de Wath vel luminari eius duodecim denarios duobus terminos, scilicet sex denarios ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio. Et ego dictus W. et heredes mei warrantizabimus predictum essartum predicto Elie et heredibus suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum et cetera.

Note: Date based on William son of Ralph of Wath and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 408 for dating and further information. This document augmented an early arrangement [no. 410].

412. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms for a pittance for the convent by Henry of Barnburgh, with his body, of the annual rent of 3s which he receives from Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite for the land in Woolthwaite [Brampton Bierlow] which Henry had in his inheritance from his uncle Geoffrey, who died without an heir of his body. ff56r-v/pp. 125-26

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Barneburg'.

Margin: Pitantia.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Henricus de Barneburg' salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum atque heredum unaque cum corpore meo presenti dedisse, concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' ad pictanciam conventus eiusdem loci in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam annuum redditum trium solidorum percipiend' per manum Elie filii Roberti de Wlwait vel heredum suorum ad duos anni terminos, medietatem scilicet ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme de redditu que Elias mihi solvit ad dictos terminos pro terra de Wlwait quam de me tenuit: que quidem terra me contingit iure hereditario per Galfridum patruum meum qui sine [hole in ms] herede de corpore suo ex hoc seculo migravit; tenend' et habend' dicto conventui ad pictanciam [hole in ms] suam adeo libere [f56v] et quiete ut aliqua elemosina unquam liberius ab aliquo dari solet aut teneri. Ego vero et heredes mei dictum redditum dicto conventui contra omnes homines, dotes et impignorationes warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Ut autem hec mea donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 408 for dating and further information. This was the rent for the lands granted by Roger of Swineshead and Geoffrey son of Roger of Alderthwaite [nos. 408, 409].

413. Quitclaim by Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite of any claim or right to all his land in Woolthwaite [Brampton Bierlow] which he held of Roger of Swineshead and the assart called Astinrode [Brampton Bierlow, described], rendering annually for lights of St Mary in the church of Wath [upon Dearne] 2s. f56v/p. 126

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie filii Roberti de Wlwait.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Helias filius Roberti de Wlwait salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam in villa de Wlwait quam tenui de Rogero de Swinesheued in eadem villa sine retenemento aliquo cum releviis, servitiis et escaetis et omnibus aliis asiamentis ad illam pertinentibus infra villam et extra; tenend' et habend' sibi imperpetuum libere et quiete et solute, ita quod nec ego vel aliquis heredum meorum decetero aliquid ius vel clamium in eadem terra vel in edificiis suprapositis vendicare poterimus. Preterea dedi, concessi et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis unum assartum quod vocatur Astinrode sicut iacet in longitudine et latitudine inter comunam de Houberge et viam que vadit apud Winteswrd', solvend' duos solidos ad lumen beate Marie in ecclesia de Wat' ad duos terminos anni, scilicet medietatem ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Hanc vero donationem, concessionem et quietam clamationem tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis fideliter et sine malo ingenio observandam affidavi et tactis sacrosanctis iuravi. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic scripto apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 408 for dating and further information. This grant included the land originally granted to Elias by Roger of Swineshead and his descendants [nos. 408, 409, 412] and the assart from William son of Ralph of Wath [nos. 410, 411].

414. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Roger of Swineshead of a *cultura* of land above the moor of Woolthwaite [Brampton Bierlow, described]. f56v/p. 126
[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Swinesheuede.

Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Swinesheued' dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam culturam terre super moram de Wlwait cum pertinentiis suis in longitudine et latitudine sicut iacet inter terram eorundem canonicorum et terram Galfridi Palefray. Ego vero Rogerus et heredes mei vel assignati predictam culturam cum pertinentiis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, aquieta bimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Roger of Swineshead, see note preceding no. 408 for dating and further information.

415. A duplicate of no. 413. Quitclaim by Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite of all right and claim to all his land in Woolthwaite [Brampton Bierlow] which he held of Roger of Swineshead and an assart called Astinrode [Brampton Bierlow, described], rendering annually for lights of St Mary in the church of Wath [upon Dearne] 2s. f56v/p. 126

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Helie filii Roberti de Wlwait.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Elias filius Roberti de Wlwait salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis [*meis repeated and dotted for deletion*] imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam in villa de Wlwait quam tenui de Rogero de Swinesheued in eadem villa sine retenemento aliquo cum releviis, servitiis et escaetis et omnibus aliis servitiis et asiamentis ad illam pertinentibus infra villam et

extra; tenend' et habend' sibi imperpetuum libere, quiete et solute, ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum decetero aliquod ius vel clamium in eadem terra vel in edificiis suprapositis vindicare possimus. Preterea dedi, concessi et quietumclamavi de me et heredibus meis unum assartum quod vocatur Astinrode sicut iacet in longitudine et latitudine inter communam de Houberge et viam que vadit apud Winteswrd', solvend' duos solidos ad lumen beate Marie in ecclesia de Wath', ad duos anni terminos, scilicet medietatem ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Hanc vero donationem, concessionem et quietam clamationem tam pro me quam pro heredibus meis fideliter et sine maligno ingenio observandam affidavi et tactis sacrosanctis iuravi. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic scripto apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 408 for further dating information. This document is a duplicate of no. 413 and both were entered by Scribe A.

416. Grant and quitclaim with warranty by John of Swinton son of Henry of Barnburgh of any right or claim to an annual rent of 2s which he used to receive from a bovate of land in Woolthwaite [Brampton Brierlow] which Elias of Woolthwaite held of John. f56v/p. 126

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Swintona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quorum notitiam presens scriptum pervenerit Iohannes de Swintona filius Henrici de Barneburg' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, quietum clamasse ac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus redditum duorum solidorum que percipere consueveram de una bovata terre quam Helias de Wlwait quondam de me tenuit in eadem villa, una cum homagio et servitio que idem Elias et sui heredes mihi et heredibus meis de eadem bovata terre debebant; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis ex parte nostra aliquod ius vel clamium in dicta bovata terre nec in redditu duorum solidorum vel in homagio seu servitio, nec in aliquo escaeto eiusdem terre poterimus vindicare vel exigere imperpetuum. Ego vero Iohannes et heredes mei dictam bovatom terre et dictum redditum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis contra omnes homines [*parchment blemish which scribe wrote around*] et dotes mulierum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera. [*There is one folio missing, pp. 127-28. f57r*]

Note: Date based on Elias son of Robert of Woolthwaite and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 408 for dating and further information. Henry of Barnburgh granted to Nostell Priory the land of Elias son of Robert of Swineshead described here [no. 413].

Note for nos. 417-19, 424-42. Refer to pedigree below. Elias de Boseville held land in Harthill of earl de Warenne [no. 417, 431] and had a brother Fulk who was dead by October 1153 [no. 425]. Elias granted the mill of Harlington and other lands in Barnburgh which were confirmed by King Henry II, as well as his man Goslan to Nostell Priory [nos. 424, 425, B007]. He also made a trip to Jerusalem after October 1154 [no. 426]. His grants spanned the transition between Henry Murdac and Roger de Pont L' Évêque, archbishops of York, suggesting his active adult life as early as c. December 1147, he was alive at least as late as 1159 [EYC VIII, no. 111] and he was dead by April 1164 [nos. 429, 430].

His daughter and co-heiress Lettice married Henry Picot who was constable of Conisbrough in 1174 x 78 [EYC VIII, no. 71]. Henry Picot and Lettice confirmed the land granted by her father [nos. 427, 428] and the

perpetuam^a elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine sicut unquam melius et quietius aliqua elemosina sancte ecclesie data est. T[estibus].

^a ms *imperpetuam*

Printed: *EYC VIII*, no. 101 dated 1148-June 1152

Note. Date based on the rule of Henry Murdac, archbishop of York, and the death of Henry, earl of Northumberland. William de Warenne was born c. 1142 and, at his father Henry earl of Northumberland's death on 12 June 1152, he inherited the title of Northumberland and when his older brother Malcolm IV died he became King William I [the Lion], of Scotland. This suggests that this grant was made during the lifetime of Henry earl of Northumberland and as late as his death in 12 June 1152. See note preceding this for Elias de Boseville and his descendants. This grant confirmed Elias' grant made to Nostell Priory [no. 424]. It was confirmed by King Henry II c. February 1155 [B007].

418. Confirmation in the form of a chirograph made by Prior William and the convent of St Oswald of the land and rents in Barnburgh to the following seven men, (all of this land is held in the bovate of land which Hugh son of Ab of Barnburgh once held from the priory), namely: William son of Ralph of Barnthorpe of a toft with 3 acres for a rent of 3s, Walter of Harlington of 1 acre 3¹/₂ roods of land for a rent of 6d 3 farthings, William Ruard of Barnburgh of 1 acre 3 roods for a rent of 9s, Peter son of Henry of 2 roods 1 selion for a rent of 4d 3 farthings, Nicholas son of Adam de Wilmerslay of 2 acres for a rent of 8d 1 farthing, John Sely of Barnburgh of 1 acre for a rent of 4d 1 farthing, and Robert the miller of 1 rood for a rent of 1d. f57r/p. 129

[4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi prioris concessa Willelmo filio Radulfi de Bernethorpe.

Noverint universi presentes literas visuri quod nos frater Willelmus prior de sancto Osualdo et eiusdem loci conventus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Willelmo filio Rad[ulfi] de Bernethorp unum toftum cum tribus acris terre, reddendo inde nobis annuatim tres solidos argenti, medietatem scilicet in festo Pentec' et residuum in festo sancti Martini in yeme. Preterea concessimus similiter Waltero de Herlingtona unam acram et tres rodas terre et dimidia, reddendo nobis annuatim sex denarios et tres quadrantem ad terminos suprascriptos; et Willelmo Ruard de Barneburg' unam acram et tres rodas terre, reddendo nobis annuatim novem denarios ad eosdem terminos; ac Petro filio Henrici duas rodas terre et unam sellionem, reddendo nobis annuatim quatuor denarios et tres quadrantes ad terminos predictos; et Nicholao filio Ade de Wilmerslay duas acras terre, reddendo nobis annuatim octo denarios et unum quadrantem ad terminos prescriptos; ac Iohanni Sely de Barneburg' unam acram terre, reddendo annuatim quatuor denarios et unum quadrantem ad dictos terminos; et Roberto molendinario unam rodam terre, reddendo annuatim unum denarium pro omni servitio seculari, exactione et demanda; illud scilicet toftum et illas acras terre et rodas que predicti homines habuerunt de feofamento Hugonis filii Ab de una bovata terre quam de nobis quondam tenuit in Barneburg'; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam de Barneburg' et extra ad dictam bovata terre pertinentibus libere, quiete et pacifice imperpetuum de nobis et successoribus nostris. In cuius rei testimonium tam nos quam predicti homines huic scripto ad modum cirographi confecto signa nostra alternatim apponi fecimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note. Date based on Prior William and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. The predecessor of William of Clifford, prior of Nostell, died 4 January 1255 and William died 16 August 1277 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 439]. Hugh son of Ab quitclaimed to Nostell Priory a bovate of land with a toft and croft in Barnburgh [no. 441]. This land could have been part of the land in Barnburgh granted by Elias de Boseville [no. 424] which would explain its placement following the confirmation of the gift by William de Warenne [no. 417].

419. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John de Neufmarché of all the croft in Barnburgh near the entrance to the mill of Harlington which William the smith once held, rendering annually to John 12*d*; and the mill of Harlington with the pool [Barnburgh, described] saving to John the multure of his own land under cultivation in the demesne of Barnburgh. ff57r-v/pp. 129-30
[mid-13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Novo Mercato.

Omnibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes de Novo Mercato salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum croftum illud in territorio de Barneburc tam in longitudine quam in latitudine cum mesuagio et domo quod Willelmus Faber aliquando tenuit, quod iacet ante hostium molendini de Herlinton' inter molendinum et croftum predictorum canonicorum sine aliquo retenemento; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, integre et honorifice cum libero introitu et exitu et cum omnibus asiamentis, communis et pertinentiis suis ubique et in omnibus. Ita ut liceat ipsis edificare, fodere et plantare quodcumque voluerint et quandocumque voluerint in predicta terra, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios pro omni servitio, consuetudine, demanda et exactione seculari ad duos terminos, medietatem ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Concedo etiam confirmo predictis canonicis pro salute anime mee molendinum de Herlinton' cum stagno et sede sicut includitur infra Pittwelesik' et stagnum molendini cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis infra aquam et extra et ex utraque parte aque in feodo meo cum tota secta hominum meorum de feodo meo de Barneburg liberorum et rusticorum, salva mihi multura mea de proprio wanagio meo de domini [*sic for* dominio] de Barneburc. Et volo ut ipsi canonici et homines eorum et omnes alii ad molendinum ipsorum venientes habebant liberum ingressum et exitum pro omnes vias, vicos et semitas rationabiles sine impedimento mei vel meorum heredum vel hominum meorum et sine omni molestia et vexatione. Et quotiens necesse fuerit liceat predictis canonicis et hominibus eorum capere de terra nisi proprius et expeditius poterint ad stagnum suum reparandum et molendinum et edificia ibi pro tempore edificanda, tegenda ex utraque stagni parte in feodo meo sufficient[er]. Volo etiam et precipio ut ipsi predicti canonici habeant et possideant hec omnia predicta libere et quiete, honorifice et integre, ita libere sicut ulla elemosina liberior esse potest. Ego vero Iohannes predictus et heredes mei wa[57v]rantizabimus et defendemus hec omnia predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi et cetera.

Note: Date based on John de Neufmarché. See note preceding no. 417 for the difficulty of identifying this John. The land of William the smith was confirmed in almost identical words by Henry (II) de Neufmarché [no. 438]. This grant augments the grant granted made by Elias de Boseville [no. 424].

420. Quitclaim with warranty by Roger of Swineshead to the prior and convent of all homage and service which Henry of Barnburgh used to make to Roger for the land of Woolthwaite [Brampton Bierlow]. f57v/p. 130

[late 12th x early 13th centuries]

Rubric: Carta Rogeri de Swinesheued'.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Swinesheued quietum clamavi de me et de omnibus heredibus meis domino meo priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' homagium et servitium cum releviis et ascaetis

et omnibus aliis pertinentiis que Henricus de Barneburc et heredes sui mihi facere consueverunt pro terra de Wlwait; tenend' et habend' imperpetuum libere et quiete dicto priori et conventui. Et ego dictus Rogerus et heredes mei predictum homagium et servitium cum omnibus pertinentiis sicut predictum est predicto priori et conventui contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 408 for further information. Henry of Barnburgh was probably the nephew of Roger of Swineshead and he granted his lands, held of Roger Swineshead, to Nostell Priory with his body [no. 412].

421. Confirmation in free, pure and perpetual alms by William (II) Foliot of the grant made by his brother Henry to the prior and convent of the mill of Shafton [Felkirk] with the *parochia* which belonged to the mill at the time of Henry's grant. f57v/p. 130

[last half 12th century, probably after 1175]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi Foliot de molendino de Scaftun.

Uuilelmus Foliot omnibus heredibus suis et omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri omnes qui has literas viderint vel audierint me Willelmum Foliot concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et sancto Osuualdo et canonicis de sancto Osuualdo molendinum de Scaftun quod Henricus frater meus dedit eis et carta sua confirmavit. Hoc molendinum concessi et confirmavi predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam ab omni servitio seculari, cum tota parochia que eidem molendino adiacebat eodem tempore quo Henricus Foliot frater meus eisdem canonicis idem molendinum dedit et confirmavit. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1534 dated 1155-1170.

Note: Dating based on Henry and William (II) Foliot. See note preceding no. 456 for further information concerning the Foliot family and dating of their endowment of Nostell Priory. Henry Foliot granted the mill of Shafton [Felkirk], retaining a life tenancy [no. 457]. This confirmation of the grant by his brother William (II) Foliot suggests that William (II) inherited Henry's interest in Shafton. The meaning of *parochia* in this context may suggest the culture of the parish tenants or other local obligations.

422. Quitclaim and grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert of Barkston of all right and claim to his man [*homo*] Richard with all his issue and chattels. f57v/p. 130

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Barkestun.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Robertus de Barkestun eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me karitatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum dedisse et quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum Ricardum hominem meum cum tota sequela sua et omnibus catallis suis Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ut hoc ratum habeatur presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrence of Robert of Barkston. Robert of Barkston occurred as early as 1203 x 1217 and as a juror as late as June/July 1231 [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 113, no. 10; *Ctl. Pontefract 2*, no. 160, pp. 341-2; *Yorks F. 1218-1231*, pp. 158n, 159n, 160n]. Robert of Barkston's grandson, Thomas son of Thomas son of Robert, quitclaimed the service of Roger son of Adam son of Livia who had held the land of Thomas in Wrangbrook [no. 157].

423. Grant and quitclaim by Henry son of Ranulf son of Siward of all right and claim to [his man] Baldwin son of Robert de la Grena with his issue. f57v/p. 130

[mid-13th century]

Rubric: Carta Henrici filii Ranulfi filii Siwardi.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus filius Ranulfi filii Siwardi salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et quietum clamasse pure et perpetue Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Baldewinum filium [Rad' dotted for deletion] Roberti de La Grena cum omni sequela sua liberos, solutos et quietos ab omni calumpnia, demanda et exactione de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum. Ego vero Henricus fideliter promisi pro me et heredibus meis et tactis sacrosanctis iuravi quod nunquam movebimus placitum vel questionem erga predictum Baldewinum vel suos nec aliquid iuris vel clamii erga eos decetero vendicabimus. Ut autem omnia ista perpetuis temporibus rata permaneant presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Henry son of Ranulf son of Siward. Henry son of Ranulf [Ralph] son of Siward occurred as early as c. 1240 and c. 1253 as a witness to grants of property in Pontefract to other monasteries, including as witness to Jordan (I) Foliot, a benefactor of Nostell priory [*Ctl. Pontefract* 1, nos. 106, 114, 168]. His father Ranulf [Ralph] also occurred in 1159 x 1191 as witness to Jordan (I) Foliot and his brother William (II) Foliot in grants to St John's Priory Pontefract as well as a witness to grants made by Hugh Foliot their brother [*EYC* III, nos. 1528, 1539; *EYC* XI, no. 109]; see note preceding no. 456 concerning the Foliot family. An earlier Baldwin son of Robert occurred 1175 x 1185 in Burton Fleming but was most likely an ancestor of the Baldwin mentioned here [*EYC* II, no 1167]. This Baldwin was more likely son of Robert de la Grene who occurred holding in Burton Fleming in November 1234 and June 1240 [*EYC* II, p. 62; *Yorks F.* 1232-1246, p. 19].

424. Notification to H[enry] archbishop of York and the chapter of York [Minster] by Elias de Boseville of his grant in perpetual alms of the mill of Harlington [Barnburgh], a bovate with a toft in Barnburgh which was William the miller's, 6 acres of land and a toft in Harlington which was Huscarl's, and [his man] William the miller, his wife and children. f57v/p. 130

[7 December 1147 x 12 June 1152]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Bosavilla

Venerabili Dei gratia H. Ebor' archiepiscopo totique capitulo Ebor' omnibusque sancte Dei ecclesie filiis universisque heredibus et successoribus suis Helias de Bosavilla salutem. Notum sit dilectioni vestre me pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et fratris mei Fulconis et omnium parentum meorum et pro anima Willelmi comitis de Warena, dedisse et concessisse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlath et canonicis ibidem^a Deo servientibus molendinum de Herlatona et unam bovatom terre cum tofta in Barnaburch que fuit Willelmi molendinarii et vj. acras terre et unam toftam que fuit Huscarl' in eadem villa Willelmum etiam molendinarium cum uxore sua et liberis suis, in perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine sicut unquam melius et quietius aliqua elemosina sancte ecclesie data est. Huius rei testes sunt, et cetera.

^a ms *libidem*.

Printed: *EYC* VIII, no. 100 dated 1148 - June 1152.

Note: Date based on consecration of Henry Murdac, archbishop of York, and death of Henry, earl of Northumberland, who had confirmed the gift, see note no. 417 for further information. This grant by Elias de Boseville was confirmed by King Henry II and William earl Warenne [B007, no. 417]. This was the only mention of Fulk, his brother and suggests that Fulk maybe dead at this time; he was certainly dead by April 1164, Elias de Boseville's death, see note preceding no. 417.

425. Notification to H[enry] archbishop of York and the chapter of York [Minster] by Elias de Boseville of his grant in perpetual alms to the prior and convent of his man Goslan of Barnburgh and his wife Loveday with all the land they held of Elias, namely 2 bovates of lands with toft. f57v/p. 130
[7 December 1147 x 14 October 1153, possibly before 12 June 1152]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Bosavilla.

H. Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo omnibusque successoribus suis totique capitulo sancti Petri Ebor' omnibusque filiis sancte ecclesie et omnibus heredibus suis Helias de Bosevilla salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me dedisse et concessisse pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro anima fratris mei Fulconis et omnium parentum meorum hominem quendam, scilicet Goslani [sic] de Barnaburch' et uxorem suam Louedei cum tota terra sua quam de me tenuit, scilicet duabus bovetis terre et cum tofta sua et cum omnibus rebus suis que ad illum pertinent et in bosco et in aqua et in pascuis et in pratis solutum et quietum ab omni servitio seculari et consuetudine ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam. Huius rei testes sunt et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 99 dated 1147-1153.

Note: Date based on rule of Henry Murdac, archbishop of York. There was no separate confirmation of this grant by the archbishop and it maybe that this land was included in the larger grant made by Elias de Boseville, if so that suggests the grant was time coincident with his earlier grant and thus before 12 June 1152 [no. 424]. As no location was given for land of Goslan its placement in the Barnburgh portion of the Cartulary suggests it was probably Barnburgh.

426. Notification to R[oger de Pont L'Evêque] and the chapter of York [Minster] by Elias de Boseville of his grant in fee farm and in perpetual alms to the prior and convent of 20 acres of land called Stagaldescroft [Barnburgh], rendering annually 2s to Elias after he returns from Jerusalem or to his heirs if Elias dies on the way. ff57v-58r/pp. 130-31

[10 October 1154 x April 1164, probably before October 1159]

Rubric: Carta Helie de Bosavilla.

Venerabili Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo R. et omnibus successoribus suis totique capitulo Ebor' omnibusque sancte ecclesie filiis universisque heredibus suis et amicis Helias [58r] de Bosavilla salutem. Notum sit dilectioni vestre me pro Dei amore et salute anime mee et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum dedisse et concessisse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlad et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus xx. acras terre in loco qui dicitur Stagaldescroft in feuda firma et in perpetuam elemosinam liberas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine, preter duos solidos per annum quos predicti canonici dabunt mihi annuatim vel heredibus meis postquam de Ierl'm rediero. Et si forte in via mortuus fuero heredibus meis dabunt. Huius rei testes sunt, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 102 dated 1154-59.

Note: Date based on the consecration of Roger de Pont L'Evêque, archbishop of York, and the latest date for the death of Elias de Boseville, see note preceding no. 417 for information concerning the dating. This land was probably part of the 50 acres of land in Barnburgh which William earl Warenne confirmed and thus probably before his death in October 1159 [no. 431].

427. Confirmation by Henry Picot of the mill of Harlington with all multure and with 4 acres of land as an easement for the mill and a toft of an acre of land [Barnburgh]. f58r/p. 131

[April 1164 x c.1172]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Picot.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Henricus Picot concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de

Herlingtona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet cum secta totius multure quam prius habere solebat. Et preterea do eisdem canonicis iiii^{or} acras terre ad asiamentum illius molendini et unum toftum de una acra in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volo et firmiter precipio ut predicta ecclesia habeat et teneat totam prefatam elemosinam bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice quietam ab omni seculari servitio. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 103 dated 1164 - c. 1180.

Note: Date based on death of Elias de Boseville and marriage of Henry (I) de Neufmarché to Denise daughter of Ottes Tilly, see note preceding no. 417 for further information. It is unclear why this grant only contains the mill with multure and the four acres and a toft when the following charter was made by both Henry Picot and Lettice his wife and included an additional bovate of William the miller [no. 428]. All of the grant was inherited by Denise from her relative Elias de Boseville and not held directly by Henry Picot.

428. Confirmation by Henry Picot and Lettice his wife of the mill of Harlington with a bovate of land [Barnburgh] which William the miller held and afterwards his son Elias, and 4 acres of land given as an easement to the mill and a toft of one acre [Barnburgh]. f58r/p. 131

[April 1164 x c.1172]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Picot.

Omnibus filiis sancte matris ecclesie qui has literas viderint vel audierint Henricus Picot et Leticia uxor eius salutem. Sciatis omnes nos concessisse et hac nostra presenti carta confirmasse ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, molendinum de Herlingtona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet cum secta totius multure quam prius habere solebat, et unam bovatom terre quam Willelmus molendinarius tenuit et Helias filius eius post eum cum servitio que ad eandem terram pertinet. Et preterea donamus et confirmamus eisdem canonicis quatuor acras terre ad asiamentum predicti molendini et unum toftum de una acra in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus ut predicta ecclesia habeat et teneat totam prefatam elemosinam bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice quietam ab omni seculari servitio. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 104 dated 1164-c.1190.

Note: See no. 427 for dating and further information. Also see note preceding no. 417.

429. Confirmation by Hamelin earl Warenne that the bovate of land in Barnburgh which William the miller held of the prior and canons after the inheritance of Elias de Boseville should be delivered from Henry Picot and his wife Lettice. f58r/p. 131

[April 1164 x c.1172]

Rubric: Carta Hameli comitis Warennie.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Hamel' comes Warennie concessi ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatom terre quam Willelmus molendinarius tenuit de eisdem canonicis cum omnibus pertinentibus ad eandem terram postquam hereditas Helye de Bosevill' liberabitur de Henrico Picot et Leticia uxore sua. Test[ibus] et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 73 dated 1164-c.1180.

Note: Date based on Hamelin earl Warenne and Henry de Neufmarché. Hamelin married Isabel de Warenne in probably April 1164 and he died 7 May 1202. Lettice, heiress of Elias de Boseville, was probably dead by c. 1172 [see note preceding no. 417]. The meaning of this document is unclear although it may have been intended to establish the right of Lettice for the land William the miller held.

430. Confirmation by Hamelin earl Warenne that the grant made by Henry Picot of the mill of Harlington, 4 acres of land as an easement of the mill and a toft of an acre [Barnburgh] shall be held by the canons of the earl, his heirs and his men especially the heirs of Elias de Boseville. f58r/p. 131
[April 1164 x c.1172]

Rubric: Carta Ham' com[itis]

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Ham[elinus] comes Warenn' concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi ecclesie sancte Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, molendinum de Herlingtona, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet cum secta totius multure quod prius habere solebat in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Confirmo etiam predicte ecclesie quatuor acras terre et unum toftum de una acra que Henricus Picot dedit eisdem canonicis ad asiamentum illius molendini. Volo ergo causa Dei et pro salute anime mee firmiter precipio quod hanc prenominatam elemosinam teneant bene, libere, honorifice, quiete de me et heredibus meis et de hominibus omnibus et nominatim de heredibus Helie de Bosevill'. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 72 dated 1164-c.1180.

Note: Date based on Hamelin earl Warenne and Lettice heiress of Elias de Boseville. See no. 429 and note preceding no. 417.

431. Notification by William earl Warenne to Roger [de Pont L'Évêque] archbishop of York that he confirms the grant in alms made by Elias de Boseville to the church of St Oswald of 50 acres of land in Barnburgh, the mill of Harlington [Barnburgh], retaining to Elias 10s 8d, and a bovat of land with a toft adjacent to the mill which William the miller had held. f58r/p. 131

[10 October 1154 x October 1159]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi comitis Warennie.

Uuillelmus comes Warennie Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiepiscopo omnibusque fidelibus sancte ecclesie cunctisque heredibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlad, l. acras terre quas Helias de Bosevilla predicte ecclesie dedit et concessit in elemosinam in Barneburgh. Confirmo etiam eidem ecclesie pro salute anime mee molendinum de Herlingtona quod prefatus Helias predicte ecclesie dedit excepto quod retinuit in eodem molendino x. solidos et viij. denarios. Predictam autem terram habebit eadem ecclesia in Barneburc quousque Helias molendinum deliberaverit et tunc ecclesia sancti Osuualdi [et tunc h dotted for deletion] plenariter imperpetuum molendinum possidebit. Confirmo etiam ecclesie sancti Osuualdi unam bovatom terre cum tofta que molendino adiacet uti Willelmus molendinarius eam tenuit. Quare volo et precipio ut ista elemosina sit rata et libera et quieta ab omni seculari consuetudine et servitio uti aliqua elemosina liberior et quietior est in tota terra mea. Huius rei testes sunt, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 51 dated 1154-59.

Note: Date based on consecration of Roger de Pont L'Évêque and death of William earl Warenne. See note preceding no. 417. Roger de Pont L'Évêque was consecrated 10 October 1154 and William earl Warenne died October 1159. This confirmation is for a combination of grants made by Elias de Boseville [nos. 417, 424-26]. All royal confirmations from King Henry II and subsequent confirmed 3 bovates, 6 acres and a toft of an acre as well as the mill of Harlington suggesting that the total land was the 50 acres mentioned here [nos. 8-10, 71, B007]. The land of the miller was separately identified as part of the inheritance from Elias de Boseville which Lettice claimed [no. 429].

432. Confirmation by Henry du Puiset, with the assent of Denise his wife, of the mill of Harlington [Barnburgh], namely the customary multure from the fee of Elias de Boseville, a bovate of land in Harlington [Barnburgh] which William the miller held, 6 acres of land which the canons held as an easement of the mill and a toft adjacent to the mill belonging to that bovate. ff58r-v/pp. 131-32

[Michaelmas 1182 x 6 September 1212]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Putheaco.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Henricus de Putheaco salutem. Sciatis me assensu et voluntate Dionisie uxoris mee concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Herlingtona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet cum sequela multure quam prius habere solebat de feodo Helie de Boseuill' de villa de Barneburc et unam bovatom terre in Herlingtona [58v] quam Willelmus molendinarius tenuit. Et preterea concessi predictis canonicis vj. acras acras [sic] terre quas prius habere solebant ad asiamentum predicti molendini et unum toftum iuxta molendinum que ad prefatam bovatom terre pertinet. Hec omnia concessi prefatis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 105 dated 1182 – c.1200.

Note: Date based on marriage of Henry du Puiset and Denise daughter of Otes Tilly. Henry du Puiset married Denise, widowed in 1178, near Michaelmas 1182: he was still living as late as 1209 and was certainly dead by 6 September when Denise was styled his widow [EYC VIII, pp. 146-7]. This was a confirmation of the original grant made by Elias de Boseville [no. 417]. See note preceding no. 417.

Note for nos. 433-35. Refer to pedigree below. Gerbod son of Adeline held in both the honour of Pontefract and the honour of Warenne. Before October 1119 Gerbod granted the church of Warmfield with its lands and tithes to Nostell Priory and the grant was confirmed by Hugh de Laval, Thurstan archbishop of York and King Henry I and subsequently Henry de Lacy [nos. 81, 82, 513, B004]. The charters which follow suggest that Gerbod also held of Elias de Boseville in the honour of Warenne [nos. 433-36].

Gerbod was the son of Adeline and was married to Amice [nos. 433, 513]. Gerbod occurred as early as January 1122 and as late as February 1155 [B004, B007, no. 513]. In the confirmation by King Henry II the grant of Gerbod and Amice was recorded as made by Gerbod, and his sons William and Robert [B007, nos. 433, 434]. Robert occurred as a witness to Hamelin earl Warenne 1164 x 1196 [EYC VIII, no. 70]. Henry son of Robert son of Gerbod occurred c.1200-c. 1210 by which time Robert must have died [EYC VIII, no. 121]. Although no date can be found for the death of William nor his son Aytrop they would be probably have enjoyed the same period of adult activity as Robert and his son Henry. The descendants of Robert and Henry took the name of Braithwell [EYC VIII, pp. 154-55].

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Adeline -----> Gerbod      |-----> William -----> Aytrop
                        m. -----> |
                        Amice      |-----> Robert -----> Henry

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433. Grant in perpetual alms by Gerbod and his wife Amice of a carucate of land in Barnburgh, namely half in Barnthorpe [Barnburgh] and half in the vill [of Barnburgh]. f58v/p. 132

[January 1122 x February 1155]

Rubric: Carta Gerbodi.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis et omnibus heredibus suis et successoribus tam presentibus quam futuris Gerbodus et uxor eius Amicia salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre nos pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium parentum nostrorum unam carucatam terre in Barneburc, dimidiam videlicet in Bernolftorp et

dimidiam in ipsa villa, solutam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio in perpetuam elemosinam concessisse et dedisse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlad. Huius donationis testes sunt et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 106 dated ante 1158.

Note: Date based on confirmations by Kings Henry I and II. This grant was not confirmed in the charter of King Henry I (7 January 1122), with the other grant made by Gerbod, but was confirmed by King Henry II (c. February 1155) [B004, B007]. This grant was confirmed by Henry (II) de Neufmarché which suggests that Gerbod held of Elias de Boseville who held of the ead Warenne [no. 436].

434. Confirmation by William son of Gerbod of the grant made by his father Gerbod and mother Amice of a carucate of land in Barnburgh, namely half in Barnthorpe [Barnburgh] and half in the vill [of Barnburgh]. f58v/p. 132

[January 1122 x February 1155]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi filii Gerbodi

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis et omnibus heredibus suis et successoribus Willelmus filius Gerbodi salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me pro salute anime mee et pro salute anime patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum unam carucatam terre in Barneburc, dimidiam videlicet in Bernolftorp' et dimidiam in ipsa villa, solutam et quietam et liberam ab omni seculari servitio in perpetuam elemosinam dedisse ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostlath et confirmasse quam antea pater meus Gerbodus et mater mea Amicia concesserant et dederant predicte ecclesie. Huius rei testes sunt, frater meus Rodbertus, et cetera.

Printed: EYC VIII, no. 107 dated ante 1158.

Note: Date based on no. 433. The confirmation of this grant made by King Henry II records that the grant of Gerbod was made with his sons William and Rodbert or Robert: thus this confirmation was probably time coincident or following with his parents grants [B007, no. 433]. William must have been his father's heir as he confirms his parents' grant, with his brother as witness and his son Aytrop later confirmed this grant [no. 435]. See note preceding no. 433.

435. Confirmation with warranty by Aytrop son of William son of Gerbod of the grant in free, pure and perpetual alms made by his grandfather Gerbod and confirmed by his father William of a carucate of land, half in Barnthorpe [Barnburgh] and the other half in the vill of Barnburgh. f58v/p. 132

[early 13th century]

Rubric: Carta <Aytropi filii>^a Willelmi filii Gerbodi.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Aytropus filius Willelmi filii Gerbodi pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum et antecessorum meorum concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam carucatam terre in Barneburc cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in pratis et pasturis et cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad eandem terram pertinentibus solutam et quietam et liberam ab omni seculari servitio et ab omni exactione et consuetudine, quam videlicet carucatam terre Gerbodus avus meus eis prius dederat et concesserat et postea Willelmus pater meus concesserat in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, medietatem videlicet in Bernolftorp' et medietatem in ipsa villa de Barneburc. Et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus hanc predictam carucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms interlined in dark brown ink.

Note: Date based on probable adult activity of Henry cousin of Aytrop, see note preceding no. 433.

436. Confirmation by Henry (II) de Neufmarché of the mill of Harlington [Barnburgh] with the customary multure from all Henry's land in the fee of Elias de Boseville, except the multure of Henry's fee from his own lands under cultivation, also confirming 4 acres of land and a toft of an acre in Barnburgh as easement for the mill, a bovate of land with a toft in Barnburgh which William the miller held, and a carucate of land granted by Gerbod, namely half in Barnthorpe [Barnburgh] and half in the vill of Barnburgh. f58v/p. 132

[c.1172 x 1178]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Novo Mercato.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Henricus de Novo Mercato eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Herlingtona cum sede et cum secta multure totius terre mee in Barneburc que est de feodo Helie de Bosevilla et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et asiamentis in terris, in aquis, in semitis, infra villam et extra, sine omni impedimento et retenemento et molestia mei vel meorum. Salva mihi multura mea de proprio wanagio meo illius feodo et de alio blado ibidem expendendo. Dedi etiam et confirmavi predictis canonicis quatuor acras terre et unum toftum de una acra terre in Herlingtona ad asiamentum predicti molendini et unam bovatom terre cum tofto in Barneburc que fuit Willelmi molendinarii cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Preterea concessi et confirmavi eisdem canonicis unam carucatam terre de dono Gerbodi, dimidiam scilicet in Barneburc et dimidiam in Bernolftorp' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam et extra. Volo autem et firmiter precipio ut prefati canonici habeant et teneant omnia prenominata in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, bene et pacifice, integre et honorifice, soluta et quieta ab omni servitio et seculari exactione. Ut autem hac mea donatio, concessio et confirmatio perpetuis temporibus rata maneant et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Henry (II) de Neufmarché. This land came to Henry (II) de Neufmarché by his marriage to Denise daughter of Otes de Tilly from her ancestor Elias de Boseville. See note preceding no. 417. Henry (II) de Neufmarché came of age in 1172 and died in 1178 [EYC VII, p. 146; Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 66].

437. Confirmation by John de Neufmarché of the mill of Harlington [Barnburgh] with the customary multure from all John's land in the fee of Elias de Boseville, except the multure of John's fee from his own ploughs, also confirming 4 acres of land and a toft with an acre in Barnburgh as easement for the mill, a bovate of land with a toft in Barnburgh which William the miller held and a carucate of land granted by Gerbod, namely half in Barnthorpe [Barnburgh] and half in the vill of Barnburgh. ff58v-59r/pp. 132-33

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Novo Mercato.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Iohannes de Novo Mercato eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Herligtona cum sede et cum secta multure totius terre mee in Barneburc que est de feodo Helie de Bosevilla et cum aliis omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et asiamentis in terris, in aquis et semitis, infra villam et extra, sine omni retenemento et impedimento et

molestia mei vel meorum, salva mihi multura mea de [59] proprio wannagio meo illius feodi et de alio blado ibidem expendendo. Concessi et confirmavi predictis canonicis quatuor acras terre et unum toftum de una acra terre in Herlingtona ad asiamentum predicti molendini et unam bovatam terre cum tofto in Barneburg que fuit Willelmi molendinarii cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Preterea concessi et confirmavi eisdem canonicis unam carucatam terre de dono Gerbodi, dimidiam scilicet in Barneburc et dimidiam in Bernolftorp' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et asiamentis infra villam et extra. Volo etiam et firmiter precipio ut prefati canonici habeant et teneant omnia prenominata in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, bene et pacifice, integre et honorifice, soluta et quieta ab omni servitio et seculari exactione. Ut autem hec mea concessio et confirmatio perpetuis temporibus rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on John de Neufmarché, see note preceding no. 417 for difficulty in identification of this donor. John de Neufmarché was the heir of Henry (II) de Neufmarché and this confirmation replicates the confirmation of all the other descendants of the original donor Elias de Boseville.

438. Confirmation with warranty by Henry (II) de Neufmarché of a croft with a messuage in Barnburgh and the dwelling [*domus*] which William the smith once held [described], rendering annually 12*d*; and of the mill with pool of Harlington [Barnburgh], saving to Henry the customary multure of his own wainage land under cultivation in his demesne in Barnburgh. f59r/p. 133

[c.1172 x 1178]

Rubric: Carta Henrici de Novo Mercato.

Omnibus ad quos presens pervenerit scriptum Henricus de Novo Mercato salutem in Domino. Noverit universitatis vestra me dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum croftum illud in territorio de Barneburc tam in longitudine quam in latitudine cum mesuagio et domo quod Willelmus Faber aliquando de me tenuit, quod iacet ante hostium molendini de Herlingtona inter molendinum et croftum dictorum canonicorum sine aliquo retenemento [na dotted for deletion]; tenend' et habend' de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, integre et honorifice cum libero introitu et exitu et cum omnibus asiamentis, communis et pertinentiis suis ubique etiam in omnibus. Ita ut liceat ipsis edificare, fodere et plantare quodcumque voluerint et quandocumque voluerint in predicta terra, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios pro omni servitio, consuetudine, demanda et exactione seculari ad duos terminos, medietatem ad Pentec' et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Concedo et confirmo predictis canonicis pro salute anime mee molendinum de Herligtona cum stagno et sede sicut includitur infra Pittewellesik' et stagnum molendini cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et asiamentis infra aquam et extra et ex utraque parte aque in feodo meo cum tota secta omnium hominum meorum de feodo meo de Barneburc liberorum et rusticorum, salva mihi multura mea de proprio wanagio meo de dominio meo de Barneburc quod molendinum alia carta eis dedi. Et volo ut ipsi canonici et homines eorum et omnes alii ad molendinum ipsorum venientes, habeant liberum ingressum et exitum per omnes vias, vicos et semitas rationabiles sine impedimento mei vel meorum heredum vel aliquorum hominum meorum et sine omni molestia vel vexatione. Et quotiens necesse fuerit liceat predictis canonicis et hominibus eorum capere de terra ubi proprius et expeditius poterint ad stagnum suum reparandum et molendinum et edificia ibi pro tempore edificanda,

tegenda ex utraque parte stagni in feodo meo sufficienter. Volo etiam et precipio ut predicti canonici habeant et teneant hec omnia prenominata et que in alia carta mea continentur libere et quiete, honorifice et integre, ita libere sicut ulla elemosina liberior esse potest. Ego vero Henricus predictus et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus hec omnia predictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes imperpetuum. Et ad maiorem huius rei firmitatem perpetuam presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Henry (II) de Neufmarché. See note preceding no. 417 for further information on dating. This grant was confirmed in almost identical words by John de Neufmarché, heir of Henry (II) [no. 419].

439. Grant with warranty by Prior John and the convent to John of Harlington son of Elias of 2 bovates of land and 4 acres of land called Mill Lane in Barnburgh [described], rendering annually 6s of silver. John of Harlington may annually grind 8 skeps of winter corn and winter malt for [reasonable] use in his house without multure in the canons' mill of Harlington [Barnburgh]. f59r/p. 133

[24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis prioris.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Iohannes prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Iohanni de Herlingtona filio Helie duas bovatas terre in Barneburc cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, unam scilicet quam Helias pater eiusdem aliquando de nobis tenuit et alteram quam Willelmus avunculus ipsius Iohannis similiter de nobis tenuit et quatuor acras terre que dicitur Milneflat; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis de nobis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete, perpetue et pacifice cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis suis infra villam et extra, reddendo nobis inde annuatim sex solidos argenti, medietatem scilicet ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio et demanda nobis pertinente. Concessimus etiam eidem ut molat annuatim octo esseppas bladi yemalis sine multura ad molendinum nostrum de Herlingtona et brasium quod rationabiliter in domo sua expendet. Nos vero warrantizabimus predictam terram predicto Iohanni et heredibus suis quamdiu nobis poterimus warrantizare*. Et in huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

* ms *warrantizare* corrected to *warrantizare*.

Note: Date based on rule of John prior of Nostell Priory. John was probably elected prior c. 24 July 1208 and ruled until his death 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283]. John of Harlington was the nephew of the original miller William [no. 428]. John of Harlington quitclaimed his right to this grant before 1264 [no. 440].

440. Quitclaim by John of Harlington son of Elias of all right and claim in the mill of Harlington [Barnburgh], an acre of land pertaining to the mill, and the exit through the middle of that acre for which he had made a claim. Also John of Harlington son of Elias grants in pure and perpetual alms one road through the middle of his land for handcarts and carts to pass from the spring called Pittewelle [Barnburgh] up to the entrance of the mill of Harlington. ff59r-v/pp. 133-34

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Herlingtona.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Iohannes de Herlingtona filius Helie salutem in Domino. Vestre sit notum universitati me abiurasse et pro me et pro omnibus heredibus et successoribus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse dilectis dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle totum [59v] ius et clamum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in molendino de Herlingtona et in una acra terre eidem

molendino pertinente. Quietum etiam clamavi omnino imperpetuum exitum illum quem michi per mediam predictam acram fieri postulabam. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis successor meus vel ex parte mea aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis molendino, acra et exitu vel in aliquibus eorum pertinentiis vel in eisdem iam edificatis vel edificandis, fossatis vel fossandis nobis unquam possimus aliquo modo vindicare. Preterea dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi predictis dominis meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam viam satis largam et latam ad incessum garrorum et garretarum per mediam terram meam que extendit se a fonte qui dicitur Pittewelle usque ad hostium molendinum de Herlingtona. Ut autem ista mea abiuratio, quieta clamatio et etiam donatio perpetuis temporibus perpetue firmitatis robur optineat presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on John of Harlington's grant of this mill by Prior John [no. 439] and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 417. This mill was granted to Nostell Priory by Elias de Boseville [no. 424].

441. Quitclaim by Hugh son of Ab of Barnburgh of all right and claim to a bovate of land with a toft and croft in Barnburgh which he once held of the prior and canons. f59v/p. 134

[4 January 1255 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis filii Ab de Barneburc.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quorum notitiam presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo filius Ab de Barneburg' salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, quietum clamasse ac sursum reddi<d>isse dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle totum ius et clamium que habui vel habere potui in una bovata terre cum tofto et crofto que de eis quondam tenui in Barneburc. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis ex parte nostra aliquid iuris vel clamii in dicta bovata terre cum suis pertinentiis poterimus exigere vel vindicare imperpetuum. Si vero aliquod scriptum penes me vel heredes meos seu quoscumque alios decetero repertum fuerit de dicta bovata terre mentionem faciens volo ut irritum sit et inane. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on see nos. 418, 424, 442. Prior William of Clifford also granted the land to seven men in 4 January 1255 x 1264 [no. 418]. In the grant by Prior William the land was described as the land held by Hugh son of Ab which suggests that Hugh son of Ab probably had a sub-tenancy and this grant may thus be time coincidental with Prior William's grant [no. 442]. This land was originally granted to Nostell Priory by Elias de Boseville [no. 424] and Prior Ambrose of Nostell Priory granted the land to Hugh son of Walter of Barnburgh in 27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240 [no. 442]. This further suggests that Hugh son of Ab held the land after Hugh son of Walter of Barnburgh.

442. Grant by Prior Ambrose and the convent to Hugh son of Walter of Barnburgh of a bovate of land in Barnburgh, which he previously held in service to them, rendering annually to the convent 5s of silver. f59v/p. 134

[27 September 1237 x 18 November 1240]

Rubric: [none].

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Ambrosius prior et conventus de sancto Osuualdo eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Hugoni filio Walteri de Barneburc unam bovatom terre in Barneburc, illam videlicet quam idem de nobis prius in servagio tenuit; tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de nobis imperpetuum, reddendo inde nobis annuatim quinque solidos argenti ad duos terminos, medietatem videlicet ad festum sancti Martini in yeme et aliam medietatem ad Pentec' pro omni servitio de predicta terra nos contingente. Et sciendum est quod nec

predictus Hugo nec heredes vendent, dabunt vel alienabunt prenominatam terram sine assensu et voluntate nostra. Hanc autem concessionem eis fecimus quamdiu se fideliter erga nos habuerint et prenominatam firmam ad prescriptos terminos nobis fideliter solverint. Et ut hec predicta robur firmitatis optineant presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposimus. Hoc teste capitulo nostro.

Note: Date based on Ambrose prior of Nostell. The predecessor of Ambrose died 27 September 1237 and Ambrose died 18 November 1240 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. This was probably the bovate which Elias de Boseville granted to Nostell Priory [no. 424] and which Hugh son of Ab of Barnburgh also quitclaimed [no. 441]. This bovate was probably also that which Prior William subsequently granted to seven men in January 1255 x 1264, although the precise sequence is not certain [see no. 418].

443. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John de Eyville knight of a bovate of land with a dwelling [*mansum*] in Harlington [Barnburgh], namely that once held by Henry le Messenger. For this the canons will say an obit and one special mass for the soul of his brother Robert annually on his anniversary. f59v/p. 134

[15 June 1275 x October 1291, possibly before 2 May 1277]

Rubric: [none].

Universis presentes litteras inspecturis vel auditoris Iohannes de Eyvil' miles salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et Roberti de Eyvill' fratris mei et omnium parentum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatom terre cum manso in villa et territorio de Herlington', illam videlicet bovatom cum manso que fuerit aliquando Henrici le Messenger; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis libere, quiete, honorifice in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius ac quietus vel melius dari et concedi potest. Iidem vero canonici concesserunt pro se et suis successoribus diem obitus dicti Roberti fratris mei singulis annis in eius anniversario recitari et unam missam specialiter pro anima eiusdem dicto die celebrari. Ego vero Iohannes et heredes mei sive assignati dictam bovatom terre cum manso et omnibus suis pertinentiis inter villam de Herlington' et extra dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Robert de Eyville and his brother John de Eyville. The family of de Eyville is often referred to as Daiville, Dayville or de Eyville and the later is used here for continuity. Robert (II) and John de Eyville inherited lands of their father Robert (I) de Eyville in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. Their father occurred as early as 14 January 1241/2 holding the manor of Greetwell [Lincs] and on 13 October 1249 he held of Edmund de Lacy a moiety of a mill in Slaidburn, Clitheroe [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 48]. He was dead by 8 July 1260 when his wife Dionise accepted his lands of Barnburgh [including Bernthorpe and Harlington] in exchange for the manor of Greetwell [*Yorks F.* 1246-1272, p. 198].

John de Eyville, the eldest son of Robert (I) and Dionise, reached his majority in 1254 having been in the wardship of Roger (II) de Mowbray [de Ville, 'Deyville', *DNB*, art. 50769]. The adult life of John de Eyville was well documented for his support of Simon de Montfort and his continued rebellion after the battle of Evesham [de Ville, 'Deyville', *DNB*, art. 50769]. On 15 June 1275, when his debts to the Jews were investigated, he held in the parishes of Adlingfleet [WRY] and Brafferton, Coxwold and Kilburn [NRY] [*Yorks Inq.* 1, pp. 159, 282]. Robert (II), the younger son of Robert (I) de Eyville, must have inherited some of the lands in Barnburgh and was living in 1274-75 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 44]. John de Eyville also held in Wombwell and Barnburgh c. 1268 - 1275 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 55]. On 2 May 1277 John granted a life tenancy in the manor of Barnburgh to William le Noble and his wife Clemency with reversion to John at the death of Clemency [*Yorks F.* 1272-1300, p. 157]. Robert (II) son of Robert (I) must have died after June 1175 as John's extents shows no land in Barnburgh before John's death in 1291, possibly before John granted the a life tenancy of the manor to Clemency [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 24]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

444. Grant by Prior John and the convent to Ralph son of Bernolf of half a carucate of land in Barnthorpe [Barnburgh] which Gerbod had granted to the convent, rendering annually 2*m* of silver. Ralph may have the multure of the mill for 20 measures of corn for the use of his dwelling [*domus*]. Robert del Mershe of Barnthorpe showed this charter to Prior Adam on 7 July 1387. f59v/p. 134
[p. 24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: [none].

Sciunt et cetera quod ego Iohannes prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo concessi Radulpho filio Bernolfi et heredibus suis dimidiam carucatam terre in Bernolthorp' quam habuimus de dono Gerbodi; habend' et tenend' de nobis in feodo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis libere, quiete et honorifice cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine retenemento, reddendo inde nobis annuatim duas marcas argenti ad duos terminos pro omni servitio quod as nos pertinet unam scilicet marcam ad festum sancti Martini et unam ad Pent'. Predictus vero Radulphus molendinabit bladum suum ad usum domus sue de predicta tenementa ad molendinum nostrum de Herlingtona ad multuram vicesimi^a vasis. Preterea idem Radulphus tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis iuravit se fideliter habiturum erga nos super predicto tenemento cum pertinentiis et prenominatam servitiam ad terminos statuti nobis apud sanctum Oswaldum bene et integre sine malo ingenio sefutii. Hiis test[ibus]. Sine dat'. Est signatur sigillo communi capituli.

Ita quod copia carte quam Robertus del Mershe de Bernolthorp' ostendit Ade priori septimo die Iulii anno domini gratia ccc^{imo} octogesimo septimo que carta erat scripta de littera valde recusta et erat indentata cuius alternam partem nobis sigillum. [60r]

^a ms *sic* for *vicesimi*.

Note: Date based on rule of John prior of Nostell. The earliest limit can be estimated from the gift of this carucate of land by Gerbod and his sons William and Robert between January 1122 x February 1155 [nos. 433-35, B007]. There were three priors of Nostell Priory named John between 1122 and the endorsement dated 7 July 1387: John who was probably elected 24 July 1208 and ruled until his death on 27 September 1237, John de Insula who was elected 9 July 1328 and ruled until his death on 8 March 1331, and John of Dewsbury who was elected 27 March 1331 and ruled until his death on 31 March 1337 [Smith, *Heads II*, pp. 438-39]. The fact that the original charter was undated strongly suggests Prior John who ruled 1208-1237. Adam of Bilton was elected prior c. 1385 and resigned c. 2 February 1391 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 445-55. Henry (II) de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, patron of Nostell Priory died on 5 February 1311. His daughter and heiress Alice married Thomas, later earl of Lancaster, on or before 28 October 1294 [see Table I-A]. The latter would have assumed the responsibility as patron of Nostell Priory [see Chapter II]. Thomas had acted in that capacity, in right of his wife, in December 1314 by presentation of the prior of the cell of Breedon [CPR 1317-1321, p. 415; *Yorks F. 1272-1300*; 'Ctd. Breedon', no. 16]. The charters which follow were sealed at a climactic point in his life and the witnesses of the charters are a roll-call of men later labelled rebels as 'adherents of Thomas of Lancaster' [no. 445]. Two men who held in the honour of Pontefract, Robert of the Pitte of Pontefract, also known as Robert of Pontefract, and Richard le Waleys both granted land in Crofton to Nostell Priory [nos. 446, 447, 451, 452]. They were the sole men recorded as holding in the vill of Crofton from as early as 1302 [Kirkby Inquest, p. 228].

Robert of Pontefract was also recorded holding of the earl of Lincoln in Stubbs Lacy in 1284 [Kirkby Inquest, pp. 4, 228]. In a six day period, from 4 August-10 August 1320 Robert and his brother Hugh between themselves quitclaimed and granted to Nostell Priory all the land that Hugh held of Robert and all the land that Robert held of John son of Richard le Normaund, saving only for Hugh the gift from his brother Robert of a toft and croft called Maceon Oxengange [nos. 446-50]. They sought and received the confirmation by Thomas, earl of Lancaster and Leicester, for this grant [no. 445]. On 7 October 1320 the brothers receive a licence to alienate lands worth 112*s* 2*d* to the prior and convent of Nostell Priory [CPR 1317-1321, p. 506]. Between Christmas 1320 and February 1321 they posted a bond for 100*li* sterling to guarantee their intent to encoffe the priory of the land

[no. 451]. Finally in May 1321 the brothers filed at Westminster a final concord with Nostell Priory for the land in question for which the Priory paid 100*m* silver [no. 452].

By 22 March 1322 Thomas, earl of Lancaster, was dead and most of the witnesses below were either in gaol, had forfeit their land, sided with King Edward II or were perhaps too small to have suffered the aftermath of Thomas, earl of Lancaster's, rebellion. On 7 October 1340, in the reign of King Edward III, the priory was required to prove their right to have purchased the land from Robert and Hugh [nos. 77, 80].

Richard le Waleys held of the king in Helagh and Burgwallis as early as 1290, as late as 1315, he held of the king in chief in various locales in Yorkshire and he was dead by January 1332 [*Kirkby Inquest*, pp. 290-1, 345, 350n]. He was an adherent of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, against the king and his lands forfeit after June 1321 [*CPR 1327-1330*, pp. 368, 401; Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 52]. Richard le Waleys held the advowson of the church of Burgwallis and presented the rector on 5 June 1321, the next rector was presented by the Crown in January 1324 and on 1 May 1327 the rector was presented by sir Geoffrey le Scope who held his lands until restored to Richard le Waleys [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 52]; his lands must have been restored between 1 May 1327 and 8-22 November 1327 when he granted and quitclaimed 8 bovates of land in Crofton to John de Lisle, chaplain [nos. 453, 454].

The identity of John de Lisle is perplexing and the commonality of the name makes it difficult to isolate him. The prior of the cell of Nostell Priory and later of Nostell Priory itself was a John de Lisle but as a canon it would be unusual for him to own land in his own name [Smith, *Heads* II, pp. 345, 439]. John de Lisle's tenure of the land was short as on 10 April 1329 he granted the land to Nostell Priory still held by the same sub-tenants [no. 455]. On 1 March 1331 Nostell Priory's right to the land was confirmed by King Edward III as within the special licence granted by his father [nos. 77, 79].

The fact that all the charters involved here were copied by possibly the same 14th century hand suggests the value placed on having copies of these documents at hand for the investigations of their right to buy the land in 1331-1340 [nos. 77-80, 445-55].

445. Confirmation by Thomas earl of Lancaster and Leicester that the prior and convent can purchase 18 tofts, 15 bovates and 73 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood and annual rents of 9*s* 2*d* in Crofton, namely that which Robert of the Pitte of Pontefract and Hugh his brother held of the earl, the statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. f60r/p. 135

Pontefract Castle, 7 August 1320

Rubric: [none].

Thomas counte de Lancastre et de Leicestre seneschal dengleterre a toux ceux qy ceste nostre escript verrount ou orrount salut en Dieu. Sachez vous pur oeuvre de charite et pur les almes donerable memoire monsire Esmon nostre trescher seignur et pier et dame Blaunche nostre trescher dame et mere, qe dieux assoillz et pur nostre alme et pur lalme monsire Robert de Holand' aver grante et nostre conge done pur nous et pur noz heirs quantque nous est as gentz donurable religion et noz chers et bien amez en Dieu le prier et le covent de seint Oswald de Nostle qil puissent purchacer un mees, dishuit toftes, quinze bovez, seisaunt et tresze acres de terre, quinze acres de pre, viij. acres de boys, neef souldez et deuz darretz de rente ou les apurtenauntz en Crofton de Robert of the Pitte de Pontfreit et de Hugh' son frere a tenir de nous et de noz heirs a eux et a lour successours et a lour esglise de seint Oswald' de Nostle a tour iours fesauntz a nous et a noz heirs les services, duez et custumez de ditz tenementz dan en an nient contre esteaunt lestatut de terres et des tenementz mettre a morte mein de ceo fet. Issint qe le prier dit ne les successours par nous ne par nul de noz ministres ne par noz heirs ne par lour ministres par la reson du purchace ne del entree des dites tenementz en la forme susdite ne soient enchesonez ne grevetz. En testmoine de quiu chose a cest escript avoms mys nostre grant seal par iceux tesmoignes mons[ire] Robert de Holand, mons[ire] Iohan Beek, mons[ire] Rauf de Beeston, mons[ire] Iohan de Clif echevalers, Esmond' le Botiler et autres. Done a nostre

chastel de Pontfreit le septisme iour daust en lan du regne le roy Edward fuiz a tresnoble roy Edward quatorzime.

Note: See Chapter II for a discussion of Thomas of Lancaster as patron, also see note preceding. This confirmed the grant of Robert and Hugh of the Pitte of Pontefract [nos. 446-52]. It was not unusual for Thomas, earl of Lancaster, to have included his friend and confidant Robert de Holland as a beneficiary of alms along with Thomas' parents [CPR 1313-1317, p. 441]. Robert of Holland was more frequent a companion of the earl than his other associates and witnessed twenty-nine of the sixty-one charters of Thomas, earl Lancaster, between 1305 and 1321; John Bek, also a witness here, was the next most frequent witness and appeared in sixteen charters in the same period [Maddicott, 'Lancaster & Holland', p. 462].

All of these witnesses, except Robert de Holland and Edmund le Botlier, were labelled as rebels and their land forfeit: a writ of arrest was issued for John de la Beche in December 1321, he was pardoned and his lands restored 26 May 1322 [CPR 1321-1324, pp. 40, 206]. Ralph of Beeston was pardoned 8 September 1322 [CPR 1321-1324, pp. 206-209]. John de Clif was pardoned and his land restored on 22 November 1323 [CPR 1321-1324, p. 349]. Robert de Holland notoriously abandoned Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in early March 1322 and remained in the king's hands until released by King Edward III: he was murdered probably by a group of Lancastrian partisans [Maddicott, 'Robert Holland', DNB, art. 37562]. Edmund le Botlier occurs as late as 1310 but by 28 September 1321 his land and heir were in the king's hands [CPR 1321-1324, p. 24; CPR 1307-1313, pp. 189, 207] and it was probably his son who occurred on 8 November 1327 [no. 453]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

446. Grant with warranty by Robert of the Pitte of Pontefract of all mesuages, tofts and crofts, lands and tenements, rents and services in Crofton which Robert had from the gift and enfeoffment of John son of Richard Normand', knight, except the bovate of land with a toft and croft called Maceon Oxengange [Crofton] with which he had previously enfeoffed his brother Hugh of the Pitt. f60r/p. 135

Crofton, 8 August 1320

Rubric: [none].

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus of the Pitte de Pontefracto pro salute anime mee, patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi religiosi viri priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' omnia mesuagia, tofta et crofta, terras et tenementa, redditus et servitia cum pertinentiis que habui in villa et territorio de Croftona de dono et feofamento Iohannis filii Ricardi Normand' militis, excepta illa bovata terre cum tofto et crofto que vocatur Maceon Oxengang in predicta villa de qua prius feofaveram Hugonem of the Pitte fratrem meum; habenda et tenenda eisdem priori et conventui et eorum successoribus et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostel predictae libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum pratis, boscis, pascuis et pasturis, cum homagiis et servitiis libere tenentium, wardis, releviis et escaetis, villenagiis simul cum villanis, villenagia illa tenentibus et eorum catallis et sequelis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aysiamentis ad predicta tenementa quoquo modo spectantibus infra villam et extra de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Ego vero Robertus predictus et heredes mei omnia predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostel predictae contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Adam de Wauteville milite, Edmundo le Botiler, Willelmo de Miggeley, Iohanne de Burtona, Roberto de Wyromthorp', Thoma Alayn de Wakefeld, Adam de Wodesom et [aliis]. Data apud Croftona octavo die Augusti anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 for information concerning this transaction. Nothing is known of John son of Richard le Normand'; however his father Richard le Normand held a quarter of a knight's fee in Chivet given as dower to Alesia, widow of Edmund de Lacy in 1258 [EYC III, p. 402]. The toft and croft mentioned here was all

that Hugh of Pontefract retained from the grants in this section. The witnesses vary in their involvement in the Lancaster rebellion and its aftermath. Adam de Wauteville may have been a relative of Robert de Wauteville of Essex labelled a rebel as an adherent of Thomas, earl of Lancaster [CPR 1313-1317, p. 21]. See note no. 446 for Edmund let Botiler. Robert de Wyrinthorp may have suffered forfeiture of land for adherence to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and his land was restored on 16 May 1322 [CCR 1318-1323, p. 446]. In 1322 William de Miggeley was responsible for investigating persons who entered the property of 'divers rebels' then in the King's hands through forfeiture [CPR 1321-1324, pp. 91, 156]. John of Burton had been the steward of Wakefield and given the mandate on 13 April 1322 of bringing all evidences in his possession belonging to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, for royal examination [CCR 1318-1323, p. 525]. Thomas Alayn of Wakefield was found as juror giving surety for others in the courts of Wakefield Manor throughout this time and may have remained unscathed by the turmoil [Court Rolls Wakefield 1322-1331, p. 16]. Adam of Wodesome occurred as late as 13 February 1319 but there was no record of his forfeiture of land at a later date [CCR 1318-1323, p. 124]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

447. Letter of attorney of Robert of the Pitte of Pontefract to Henry de Ramesholme to deliver seisin of all the messuages, tofts, crofts, lands, tenements, rents and services in Crofton which Robert had from the gift and enfeoffment of John son of Richard Normaund', knight, retaining the toft and croft called Maceon Oxengange [Crofton] which he had previously enfeoffed his brother Hugh of the Pitt. ff60r-v/pp. 135-36

Pontefract 7 August 1320

Rubric: [none].

Pateat universis pro presentes quod ego Robertus of the Pitte de Pontefracto attornavi et loco meo posui Henricum de Ramesholme ad liberandum priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostel seysinam de omnibus mesuagiis, toftis, croftis, terris, tenementis, redditibus et servitiis cum pertinentiis que habui in villa et territorio de Croftona de dono et feofamento Iohannis filii Ricardi Normaund' militis, excepta illa bovata [f60v] terre cum tofto et crofto que vocatur Maceon Oxcang' in predicta villa de qua prius feofaveram Hugonem of the Pitte fratrem meum; tenenda eisdem priori et conventui et successoribus suis secundum tenorem carte feofamenti mei quam inde habent. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Dat' apud Pontemfractum septimo die Augusti anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 and note no. 446 for further information. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

448. Grant with warranty by Hugh del Pitte of Pontefract of a bovate of land with a toft and croft called Faukes Oxcang in Crofton. f60v/p. 136

Crofton, 5 August 1320

Rubric: [none].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo del Pitte de Pontefracto salutem in Domino. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse pro salute anime mee patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, religiosi viri priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostel et eorum successoribus unam bovatom terre in Crofton' cum tofto et crofto et omnibus suis pertinentiis que vocatur Faukes Oxcang'; tenend' et habend' predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus bene, quiete, pacifice et integre inperpetuum faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi servitia debita et consueta. Et ego predictus Hugo et heredes mei predictam bovatom terre cum tofto et crofto et omnibus suis pertinentiis prefatis religiosi et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines warrantizabimus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Edmundo le Boteler, Iohanne de Burtona, Ricardo de Fethrestan, Roberto de Wyringthorp', Godefrido de Steintona, Iohanne de Hesil, Thoma Alayn de

Wakefeld et aliis. Dat' apud Crofton' quinto die mensis Augusti anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 445. This grant by Hugh del Pitte of Pontefract was his only personal grant to Nostell Priory in the Cartulary and may represent the only land within his own gift. The witnesses were a mix of Lancastrian adherents and minor land holders: for Robert of Wyrinthorp and Thomas de Alayn of Wakefield see no. 446, for Edmund le Botiler see nos. 445,446. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

449. Quitclaim by Hugh of the Pitte of Pontefract to Robert of the Pitte his brother of all lands, tenements, rents and services in Crofton which he had of the gift of his brother Robert for the term of his life. f60v/p. 136

Pontefract, 4 August 1320

Rubric: [none].

Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Hugo of the Pitte de Pontefracto concessi et sursum reddidi Roberto of the Pitte fratri meo omnes terras et omnia tenementa, redditus et servitia cum pertinentiis que habui in villa et territorio de Crofton' de dono et concessione ipsis Roberti ad terminum vite mee. Ita quod nec in predictis terris seu tenementis, redditibus seu servitiis quicquam clamare vel exigere potero in futurum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Adam Arnys, Thoma Arnys, Roberto de Wyrinthorp', Adam de Wodesom, Thoma Alayn de Wakefield, Iohanne de Gayrgrau, Thoma le Palfrayman de Suythale et aliis. Dat' apud Pontemfractum quarto die Augusti anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 445. Not all of the witnesses can be identified and some appear more than once in this section: Robert de Wyrinthrop appeared in nos. 446, 448, 450; Adam of Wodesom appeared in nos. 446, 450; Thomas Alayn of Wakefield occurred in nos. 446, 448, 450; John de Gayrgrave was a king's clerk in July 1308 and occurred with Thomas Alayn and the king's steward of Wakefield on 29 April 1323 [*Court Rolls Wakefield 1322-1331*, p. 16] and in no. 450. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

450. Quitclaim by Hugh of the Pitte of Pontefract of all messuages, tofts and crofts, lands and tenements, rents and services in Crofton which he had from the gift and enfeoffment of his brother Robert. ff60v-61r/pp. 136-37

Pontefract, 10 August 1320

Rubric: [none].

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit ego Hugo of the Pitte de Pontefracto salutem. Noveritis me concessisse, remisisse et omnino de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum quietum clamasse religiosi viri priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostel et eorum successoribus omnia mesuagia, tofta et crofta, terras et tenementa, redditus et servitia cum pertinentiis que habent de dono et feofamento Roberti fratris mei in villa et territorio de Crofton'. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei in predictis tenementis seu eorum pertinentiis ius vel clamium de cetero vindicare poterimus vel exigere sed exclusi simus ab omni actione inperpetuum. Preterea concessi pro me et heredibus meis quod nos warrantizabimus omnia predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis predictis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines inperpetuum. In cuius testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus [61r] Adam Arnys, Thoma Arnys, Roberto de Wirinthorp', Adam de Wodesom, Thoma Alayn de Wakefield, Iohanne de Gayregrau, Thoma le Palfrayman de Suythale et aliis. Dat' apud Pontemfractum decimo die mensis Augusti anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 for further information. Not all of the witnesses can be identified and appear more than once: Adam Arnys, Thomas Arnys in nos. 449; Robert de Wyrinthorpe in nos. 446, 448, 449; Adam de Wodesom in nos. 446, 449; Thomas Alayn de Wakefield nos. 446, 448, 449; John de Gayrgrave occurred in no. 449, and Thomas le Palfryman of Suyhale in no. 449. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

451. Bond for 100 *li* sterling made before the king's justices that Robert of the Pitte of Pontefract and his brother Hugh of the Pitte will enfeoff the prior and canons of all lands and tenements in Crofton which they have of the gift of John le Normaund son of Richard le Normaund, knight, except the bovate of land called le Maceon Oxegang [Crofton]. f61r/p. 137

Pontefract, [after Christmas 1320 x 2 February 1321]

Rubric: [none].

Pateat universis per presentes quod cum nos Robertus of the Pitte de Pontefracto et Hugo of the Pitte frater eius feoffaverimus priorem et conventum sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' in omnibus terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis que habuimus in villa de Crofton' et extra ex dono Iohannis le Normaund filii Ricardi le Normaund militis, excepta una bovata terre cum pertinentiis que vocatur le Maceon Oxegang prout in cartis nostris quas de nobis habent plenius continetur. Volumus dictis religiosis maiorem securitatem super predictis tenementis et terris cum pertinentiis facere, videlicet coram iustic[iariis] domini regis Angl' recognitionem facere citra festum Natalis Domini anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo quandocumque fuerimus infra tempus predictum super hoc per predictos religiosos requisiti quod nisi fecerimus, obligamus nos heredes nostros et exsecutores et omnia bona nostra in centum libris sterlingorum solvendis in festo Purific[ationis] beate Virginis prefatis religiosis sine ulteriori dilatione in anno supradictio. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla nostra sunt appensa. Dat' apud Pontemfractum anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi supradicto.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 for further information. For Richard le Normand see note no. 446. This document probably refers to the licence received on 7 October 1320 by the brothers to sell the land to Nostell Priory [CPR 1317-1321, p. 506]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

452. Final concord between the prior, querent, and Robert of the Pitte of Pontefract and his brother Hugh, deforciant, of 1 messuage, 18 tofts, 15 bovates of land, 73 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood and 9s 2d rents in Crofton. Robert and Hugh have quitclaimed all rights. The prior has given Robert and Hugh 100*m* of silver. f61r/p. 137

Westminster, Easter month 1321

Rubric: [none].

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westm' a die Pasche in unum mensem anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quartodecimo coram Willelmo de Berford, Iohanne de Mutford' et Iohanne de Stonore iusticiariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter priorem de sancto Oswaldo querentem et Robertum of the Pitte de Pontefracto et Hugonem fratrem eius deforciantes de uno mesuagio, decem et octo tofts, quindecim bovatis, et sexaginta et tresdecim acris terre, quindecim acris prati, viginti acris bosci et novem solidatis et duabus denaratis [sic] redditus cum pertinentiis in Crofton'. Unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet quod predicti Robertus et Hugo recognoverunt predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius prioris et ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et illa ei reddiderunt in eadem curia; habend' et tenend' eidem priori et successoribus suis et ecclesie

sue predicte de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad predicta tenementa pertinent inperpetuum. Et preterea iidem Robertus et Hugo concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Roberti quod ipsi warantizabunt predicto priori et successoribus suis predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, redditione, warantia, fine et concordia idem prior dedit predictis Roberto et Hugoni centum marcas argenti. Et hec concordia facta fuit per preceptum domini regis.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 for further information. This purchase of land completed a transaction begun in August 1320 [no. 449]. Nostell Priory had received a special licence to purchase land with a value of up to 20*m* per year [no. 77] and this purchase was reviewed during the reign of King Edward III [no. 80]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

453. Grant with warranty by Richard le Waleys, knight, to John de Lisle, chaplain, of 8 bovates of land in Crofton [4 tenants described]. ff61r-v/pp. 137-38

Crofton, 8 November 1327

Margin note: Carta de Walesland' in Crofton'.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus le Waleys miles concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Iohanni de Insula capellano octo bovatas terre cum pertinentiis que tenentur de me in villinagio in villa et territorio de Crofton', de quibus Henricus Corner tenet quatuor bovatas et duas partes unius bovate terre; Robertus de Scharueston' tenet duas bovatas et tertiam partem unius bovate terre; Willellmus filius [f61v] Roberti tenet unum toftum et unam bovatom terre; Isabella le Daye tenet unum cotagium ac etiam omnes alias terras et tenementa; quas et que habui et tenui in predicta villa de Crofton' una cum servitiis omnium libere tenentium meorum in eadem villa; habend' et tenend' predictas bovatas terre sicut tenentur in villinagium cum suis pertinentiis ac omnes alias terra et tenementa et redditus integre sicut unquam eas habui vel plenius tenui cum servitiis omnium libere tenentium meorum in eadem villa prefato Iohanni, heredibus seu assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueti imperpetuum. Ego Ricardus et heredes mei predictas bovatas terre ut est dictum ac omnes alias terras et tenementa, redditus, servitia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Iohanni, heredibus seu assignatis suis contra omnes homines warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic carte apposui. Hiis testibus Adam Waurenle, Edmundo le Botiler et aliis. Dat' apud Crofton' octavo die Novembris anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestorem^a primo.

^a ms *sic* for *conquestum*.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 for further information. Richard de Waleys quitclaimed this property to John de Lisle, chaplain, and John de Lisle later granted it to Nostell Priory [nos. 454, 455]. As an adherent of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Richard was in the king's custody from at least 8 September 1321 [CPR 1321-1324, p. 24] until as late as 1 May 1327 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 52]. Nostell Priory purchased the property under the special licence from King Edward II and the licence was renewed by King Edward III [nos. 77, 79]. Edmund le Botiler was probably the son of Edmund le Botiler who witnessed the charters of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and Robert and Hugh of the Pitte of Pontefract [nos. 445-50]. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

454. Quitclaim with warranty by Richard le Waleys, knight, to John de Lisle, chaplain, of any right or claim to all lands, tenements, rents and services in Crofton as described in his charter which John has. f61v/p. 138

Crofton, 22 November 1327

Rubric: [none].

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus le Waleys miles concessi, remisi et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamavi domino Iohanni de Insula capellano et heredibus suis totum ius et clamium quod habui seu aliquo modo habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis, redditibus^a et servitiis cum pertinentiis que habui in Crofton', prout in carta mea quam idem Iohannes inde habet plenius continetur. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquod ius vel clamium in predictis terris et tenementis, redditibus et servitiis cum pertinentiis sicut predictum est de cetero poterimus exigere vel imperpetuum vindicare. Preterea concessi pro me et heredibus meis quod ego et heredes mei omnes predictas terras et tenementa, redditus et servitia cum pertinentiis predicto domino Iohanni et heredibus suis seu assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Dat' apud Crofton' vicesimo secundo die mensis Novembris anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum^b primo.

^a ms *redditus*. ^b ms *conquestorem*.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 and note to no. 453 above for further information. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

455. Grant with warranty by John de Lisle, chaplain, of 8 bovates of land which are held in villeinage from John in Crofton [4 tenants described] and which Richard le Waleys, knight had granted to John. ff61v-62r/pp. 138-39

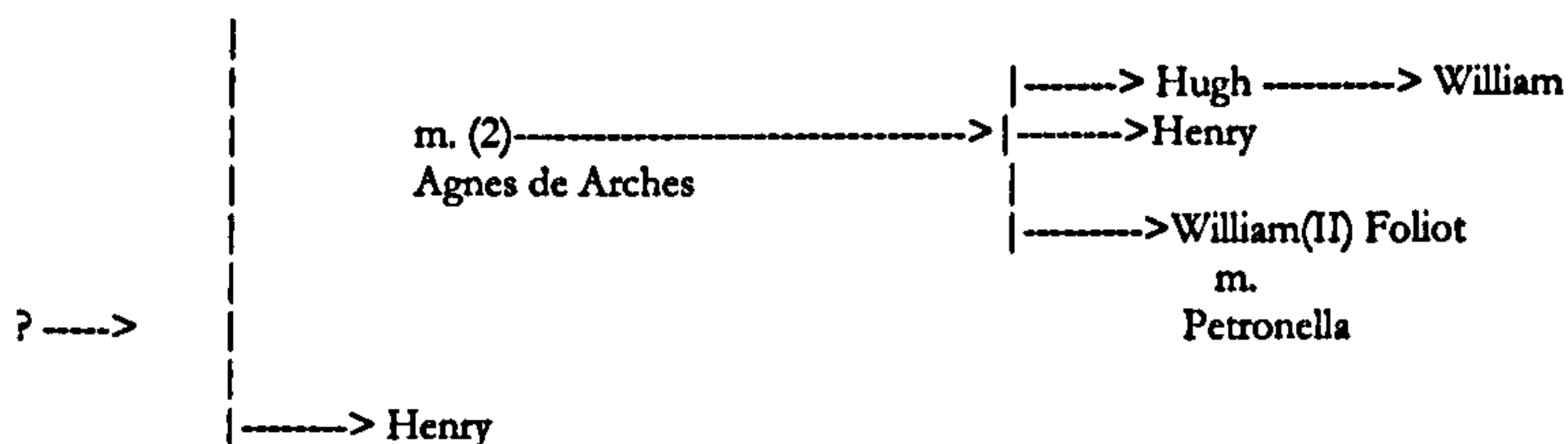
Crofton 10 April 1329

Rubric: [none].

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Iohannes de Insula capellanus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum concessi, dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus octo bovatas terre cum pertinentiis que tenentur de me in villenagio in villa et territorio de Crofton' et que habui ex dono domini Ricardi le Waleys militis; de quibus Henricus Corner tenet quatuor bovatas et duas partes unius bovate terre; Robertus de Scharueston' tenet duas bovatas et tertiam partem unius bovate terre; Willelmus filius Roberti tenet unum toftum et unam bovatom terre; Isabella le Daye tenet unum cotagium ac etiam omnes alias terras et tenementa quas et que habui et tenui in predicta villa de Crofton' una cum servitiis omnium libere tenentium meorum in eadem villa; habend' et tenend' prefatis canonicis et eorum successoribus et ecclesie sui sancti Oswaldi predicte predictas octo bovatas terre sicut tenentur in villenagium cum suis pertinentiis ac omnes alias terras et tenementa et redditus integre sicut eas unquam habui vel plenius tenui cum servitiis omnium libere tenentium meorum in eadem villa prefatis canonicis et eorum successoribus de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consuetata imperpetuum. Et ego Iohannes et heredes mei predictas octo bovatas terre ut est dictum ac omnes alias terras, tenementa, redditus et servitia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis [62r] prefatis canonicis et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines warrantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic carte apposui. Hiis testibus Adam de Waurevill', Roberto Russel et aliis. Dat' apud Crofton' decimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi [filii regis Edwardi *lined through*] tertii post conquestum^a tertio. [62v]

^a ms *conquestorem*.

Note: See note preceding no. 445 and note to no. 453 above for further information. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].



456. Grant in pure, free and perpetual alms by Henry Foliot of the annual rents of 1*m* from Sturton by Stow [Lincolnshire]. f62v/p. 140

[third quarter 12th century, probably 1154 x 1175]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Scaftona et de Hottona. Carta Henrici Foliot.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus Foliot dedi et confirmavi hac mea carta et hoc meo^a sigillo Deo et canonicis de Sancto Osuualdo unam marcam de redditu unoquoque anno in Strettona iuxta Stowam pro remedio anime mee, in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Test' Iordano Foliot fratre meo, et cetera.

^a ms *me*

Printed: EYC III, no. 1536 dated 1155-1170.

Note: Date based on Jordan (I) Foliot. See note preceding this document for information of dating and further information. William (II) Foliot, brother and possible heir of Henry, confirmed this grant [no. 421].

457. Grant in pure, free and perpetual alms by Henry Foliot of the mill of Shafton [Felkirk]. Henry shall hold of the prior and convent a life tenancy of the mill, rendering annually to the canons 12*d* and after his death the canons are to hold the mill quit of all secular services. f62v/p. 140

[third quarter 12th century, probably 1154 x 1175]

Rubric: Carta Henrici Foliot.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam clericis quam laicis et omnibus heredibus suis Henricus Foliot salutem. Sciatis omnes quod ego Henricus Foliot do et concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum, molendinum de Scaftona in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, et pro anima Ricardi Bagot. Ego vero tenebo idem molendinum de canonicis <in> vita mea, reddendo annuatim ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis duodecim denarios ad festum sancti Osuualdi. Quare volo ut post decessum meum libere teneant predictum molendinum quietum ab omni seculari servitio. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1533 dated 1155-1170.

Note: Date based on Henry Foliot. See note preceding no. 456 for dating and further information. Richard (I) Bagot occurred 1147 x 1154 as a witness with Jordan (I) Foliot and Henry Foliot and as late as 1165 x 1180 [EYC III, nos. 1501, 1608]. William (II), brother and possibly heir of Henry, confirmed this grant probably after Henry's death [no. 421]. William (II) Foliot confirmed a grant made by Richard (I) Bagot which suggests a tenurial relationship [no. 460]. For further information on Richard Bagot see the note preceding no. 500.

458. Confirmation by William (II) Foliot to the prior and convent of the rent of 1*m* of silver annually from the tenure that Joelen holds in hereditary right from William (II) in Sturton by Stow [Lincolnshire] just as Henry brother of William (II) Foliot had granted the canons in his charter. f62v/p. 140

[last half 12th century, probably after 1175]

Rubric: Carta Willemi Foliot.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Willelmus Foliot salutem. Noverit vestra dilectio me concessisse et donasse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et

canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et quietam et solutam elemosinam ab omni exactione et servitio seculari de me et de heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus, unam marcatam argenti in Strettona iuxta Stouam de tenura quam tenet Ioelen de me iure hereditario; ita quod ipse et heredes sui post eum ecclesie predicte annuatim persolvent hanc marcam ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli; sicut etiam Henricus Foliot frater meus eis prius dederat et carta sua confirmaverat. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1537 dated 1155-1170.

Note: Date based on William (II) Foliot and last occurrence of Henry Foliot. See note preceding no. 456 for further information. This rent was first granted by Henry Foliot to Nostell Priory [no. 456]. This document provides the strongest evidence that Henry was older than William (II), and that William (II) inherited Henry's property, as Joelen would have held of Henry and not directly of William (II) unless Henry had originally possessed the rent when he granted it to Nostell Priory [no. 456]. It is possible that Joelen was a descendant of Gilbert son of Goscelin who granted land in Stixwold [Lincs] [no. 43, B007] and also held land of Hugh de Laval in Willingham by Stow near Sturton by Stow [Lincs] [*Lindsey Survey*, 243].

459. Grant in pure, free and perpetual alms by William (II) Foliot to the church of Felkirk of a bovate of land in his demesne in Shafton [Felkirk]. f62v/p. 140

[last half 12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi Foliot.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Foliot dedi et confirmavi hac mea carta et hoc meo sigillo, pro remedio anime mee et Henrici fratris mei et antecessorum meorum, ecclesie de Felekirche unam bovatom terre in Scaftona de meo dominio, in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Test[ibus] Willelmo de Uendoure, Fulcone milite, et cetera.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1538 dated 1170-1185; citing witnesses (provided in Dodsw. ms. 8, f193v, from the original in St Mary's Tower) to wit: Moyses de Hoderode, Philippo de Rihil, Arnaldo Pigaz, Rodberto filio Seucin, Hereberto de Warnefeld, Rodberto de Hoderode, Hugone de Caltorp, et aliis multis.

Note: Date based on William (II) Foliot. See note preceding no. 456 for further information. William Vendour occurred before 1211 [EYC I, p. 382]. Moses de Hodroyd was the father of Richard (II) Bagot [no. 460]. Moses of Hodroyd, son-in-law of Richard (I) Bagot, occurred as early as 1147 x 1154 with Jordon Foliot and Henry Foliot [EYC III, no. 1501] and with his son Richard (II) Bagot parson of Felkirk as late as 1185 x 1202 [no. 139]. The grant of this land to the church would have provided an income for Richard (II) Bagot son of Moses of Hodroyd and may have been the impetus for the grant.

460. Grant with warranty in pure, free and perpetual alms by William (II) Foliot of 2 bovates of land with tofts in Shafton [Felkirk] which Reginald de Galzere held. William (II) also confirms the grant of Richard (I) Bagot to the prior and convent of a bovate with tofts in Shafton [Felkirk]. f62v/p. 140

[last half 12th century]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi Foliot.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam clericis quam laicis Willelmus Foliot salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse, pro salute anime mee et patris mei Willelmi Foliot et Agnetis matris mee et Henrici fratris mei Foliot* et omnium parentum meorum, Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem servientibus, in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, tres bovatas terre in Schaftona, duas scilicet bovatas cum tofta que fuerunt Reginaldi de Galzere, liberas et quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servitio cum omnibus pertinentiis in bosco et in plano, in aquis et in pascuis; et tertiam bovatom terre cum tofta quam concessit eis Ricardus Bagot in eadem villa, similiter liberam et quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio cum omnibus pertinentiis in bosco et in plano, in aquis et in pascuis. Et si

aliquis predictas bovatas terre vel aliquam illarum calumpniaverit vel aliquid servitium a predictis canonicis exegerit, ego et heredes mei per omnia adquietabimus et warantizabimus eas. Et volo et precipio ut ista elemosina sit libera et quieta ab omni seculari servitio et ab omni exactione heredum meorum et omnium hominum. Hiis testibus, et cetera.

* ms sic for *Henrici Foliot fratris mei*.

Printed: EYC III, no. 1535 dated 1165-1180.

Note: Date based on Richard (I) Bagot and William (II) Foliot. Richard (I) Bagot occurred as early as 1147 x 1154 with Jordan (I) Foliot and his brother Henry Foliot and as late as 1165 x 1180 [EYC III, nos. 1501, 1608]. For additional information of Richard (I) Bagot see the note preceding no. 500. Reginald le Galzer or Gazra occurred in 1175 x 1191 [EYC III, no. 1539]. The grant of a bovate of land with tofts in Shafton made by Richard (I) Bagot does not survive in the Cartulary. Richard (II) Bagot son of Moses of Hodroyd did grant to Nostell Priory and the church of Felkirk the tithes of grain of both Wintersett and Upper Hiendley and Havercroft [no. 1087].

461. Duplicate of no. 421. Confirmation by William (II) Foliot of the grant made by his brother Henry of the mill of Shafton [Felkirk] and all the *parochia* adjacent to the mill. f62v/p. 140
[last half 12th century, probably after 1175]

Rubric: Carta Willelmi Foliot.

UUillelmus Foliot omnibus heredibus suis et omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciant tam presentes quam futuri omnes qui has literas viderint vel audierint me Willelmum Foliot concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et sancto Osualdo et canonicis de sancto Osualdo molendinum de Scaftona quod Henricus frater meus dedit eis et carta sua confirmavit. Hoc molendinum concessi et confirmavi predictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam ab omni servitio seculari cum tota parochia que eidem molendino adiacebat eodem tempore quo Henricus Foliot frater eisdem canonicis idem molendinum dedit et confirmavit. Hiis testibus.

Note: Date based on William (II) Foliot and the latest occurrence of Henry Foliot. See note preceding no. 456 for further information. This charter confirmed the grant made by Henry Foliot [no. 457]. It is difficult to understand why this charter was also copied in the Barnburgh section of the Cartulary, although its placement here with the other charters of the Foliot family may be the reason [no. 421].

462. Incomplete document. Confirmation by Jordan Foliot of the grant made by his father of the mill of Norton, and the men and the land adjacent to the mill, [retaining the multure of his own demesne]. This grant was for the souls [of his parents and] his mother who was buried at Nostell Priory f62v.7/p. 140

[20 June 1143 x Easter 1177, probably after 1145]

Rubric: Carta Iordani Foliot.

Iordanus Foliot omnibus amicis et omnibus hominibus suis et omnibus filiis sancte ecclesie salutem. Sciatis omnes me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostlat et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus molendinum de Nortona quod pater meus eis prius dederat in elemosinam cum homine et terra adiacente eidem molendino pro salute sua et anime matris mee que ibi sepulta est. Quare volo et firmiter precipio heredibus meis pro salute [f63r] [The remainder of this charter is missing as the next folio is missing, pp. 141-2.]

Printed: EYC III, no. 1529 dated 1159-1170. Farrer provides the entire charter as transcribed by Dugdale MS 8, f.197 from the original, formerly in St Mary's tower. The document is provided as B017. Witnesses are repeated here for convenience: Henrico de Laceio de cuius feodo est, Osberto archdiacono, Otho de Tilli, Willelmo de Builli, et Roberto fratre eius, Toma filio Petri et Radulfo Filigura.

Note: Date based on Henry (I) de Lacy. See note preceding no. 456 for further information. Henry (I) de Lacy succeeded his brother Ilbert (II) by 1143 and Henry departed for Jerusalem at Easter 1177, where he died [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 74, 82-84]. Jordan (I) Foliot probably inherited his estates by 1145 [EYC III, p. 219]. The original record of William (I) Foliot's grant of the mill of Norton did not survive in the Cartulary. The grant was first confirmed by King Henry II suggesting the gift was given between King Henry I's confirmation of January 1122 and King Henry II's of c. February 1155 [B007]. In 1166 Jordan Foliot held three knights' fee of Guy de Laval and two knights' fee of Henry (I) de Lacy; in the same return of Henry (I) de Lacy: Osbert the archdeacon held half an ancient knight's fee and half a new knight's fee, Otes de Tilly held one knight's fee of Henry (I) de Lacy and two knights' fee of Guy de Laval [EYC III, no. 1508].

463. Assessment of the temporal and spiritual property of the house for the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV for the royal tenth, the subsidy for the Holy Land. f63r/p. 143

1292

Rubric: [none].

Taxatio bonorum temporalium spectancium ad domum sancti Oswaldi facta anno Domini millesimo cc nonagesimo secundo per magistros Petrum de Insula archidiaconum Oxon' et Adam de Aston' rectorem ecclesie de Bek[ing]ham quo ad decimam domino Edwardo illustri regi Anglie in subsidium terre sancte a sede apostolica per sex annos concessam.

Sulkholm' in Notigham summa iiiij *℥* xiiij *℥* iiiij *℥*

Habet unam carucatam terre et valet per annum 1 marcam	decima xvj denarios.
Item in annuo redditu lx <i>℥</i>	decima vj. s.
Item de fructu gregum xx <i>℥</i>	decima ij.s.
De aliis articulis	nichil.
	Summa decima ix. s. iiiij. d.

[S]Wynton' summa vj *℥* xiiii *℥* viiiij *℥* vel xxiiii *℥* de ijs iiiij *℥* o[bulus] q.

Item duas carucatas terre xiiii <i>℥</i> iiiij <i>℥</i> summa xxvi <i>℥</i> viij d	decima ij <i>℥</i> viij <i>℥</i>
Item de annuo redditu iiiij <i>℥</i>	decima viij. s.
Item de fructu gregum xxviiij <i>℥</i>	decima iijx <i>℥</i> ix d obolus
De aliis articulis	nichil.
	Summa xiiij <i>℥</i> v <i>℥</i> obolus

Willehoki vj *℥* viiiij *℥*

Habet xx ⁱⁱ acras terre precii acre iiiij <i>℥</i> summa di[midia] marca.	decima viiiij <i>℥</i>
De aliis articulis nichil.	
	Summa viij <i>℥</i>

Schirbaywe summa xlv *℥*

Habet duas carucatas terre precii carucate x <i>℥</i> summa xx <i>℥</i>	decima ij <i>℥</i>
Item de annuo redditu x <i>℥</i>	decima xij <i>℥</i>
Item de fructu gregum xv <i>℥</i>	decima xviiij <i>℥</i>
De aliis articulis	nichil
	Summa iiiij <i>℥</i> vj <i>℥</i>

Santyongles et Okinschawe summa x *℥* iij *℥* iiiij *℥*

Habet tres carucatas terre precii carucate x s summa xxx s	decima iij s
Item de fructu gregum xiiij s • iij d	decima xvj d
	Summa iij s • iij d
Apud sanctum Oswaldum summa ix l	
Habet quinque carucatas terre quorum due sunt de fabrica ecclesie precii cuiusque caruce xij s	
summa lx s	
Item de annuo redditu - centum solidos	decima vj s
Item de fructu gregum xx s	decima x s
Et aliis articulis	decima ij s
	nichil
	Summa xviiij s
Oxhinhope. summa vj s • viij d	
Valet per annum vj s • viij d	decima viij d
Summa viij d	
Scokirk.	
Habet unam culturam terre et prati et valet per annum xl s	decima iij s
Item de annuo redditu xx s	decima ij s
	Summa vj s
Molendini.	
Item de molendinis spectantibus ad monasterium lx s	decima vj s
	Summa lx s
Item de redditibus spectantibus ad fabricam ecclesie xxvij s	decima ij s • viij d
obolum.	
	[Summa] xxvij s
Item de redditibus spectantibus ad sacristariam xl s	decima iij s
	[Summa] xl s
Item de redditibus spectantibus ad elemosinariam xv s • xj d	decima xix d
	[Summa] xv s • xj d
Summa xiiij. s. iij. d. obolum.	
Summa totalis >suprascriptarum summarum< xxxiiij l • ij s • vij d	decima cuius est lxviiij s • iij d
Wodekirk.	
Habet duas carucatas terre precii carucate x s summa xx s	decima ij d
Item de annuo redditu x s	decima xij d
Item de fructu gregum xx s	decima ij s
De aliis articulis	nichil.
	Summa v s
Summa totalis cum Wodekirk xxxvj l • xij s • vij d	decima lxxiiij s • iij d

Clijij marcis xij s · vij d ·

Memorandum quod decime solvitur secundum summam taxationis ad lxxvij *li* · cuius decima est et solvitur vij *li* · xvj s · et [illegible] d · plus quam deberet per iij *li* ij s ix d · [illegible] et sic solvitur dupl' et x s · [illegible] d · Item quam quando solvituu decima de spiritualibus domino regi solvitur decima pro ecclesia de Rothwell' per taxationem xx · marcarum [one word illegible] que taxatio diminuebatur propter destructionem per dominum Andream de Harclay. [f63v]

Note: The preceding folio is missing from the Cartulary [pp. 141-42]. One of the missing pages contained the *taxatio temporalium de Bamburgh* [no. 1]. The mention of the diminished tax for the church of Rothwell was not reflected in the 1299 assessment [no. 464]. This document was copied by a Scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

464. The summary of the taxation relating to the spiritualities of Nostell Priory in the archdeaconry of York. f63v/p. 144

1299

Rubric: [none].

Ista taxatio habetur in le pipe apud Westmon' London'.

Taxatio ecclesiarum ad domum Oswaldi pertinentium in archidiaconatu Ebor' secundum verum valorem ita per magistrum Willelmum de Pykering' anno Domino millesimo cc^{imo} nonagesimo nono.

In Decanatu Pontisfr'		Decima	Taxatio vicararum
Hodresfeld'	xiiij · marc'	xvij s · viij d ·	x · marc'
Birstal	lx · marc'	iiij <i>li</i> ·	xv · marc'
Bateley	xv · marc'	xx s ·	x · marc'
Rothewell'	xx · marc'	xxvj s · viij d ·	xij · marc'
Wodekirk'	xv · marc'	xx s ·	
Warnefeld'	vij · marc'	ix s ·	vij · marc'
Ferestan	xxx · marc'	xl s ·	x · marc'
Bramham	lx · marc'	iiij · <i>li</i> cum pensione de Lyth'	xxiiij <i>li</i> ·
In Doncastr'			
<Tykhill'>	xl marc'	liij s · iiij · d ·	xxx · marc'
Kyrby	xxx · marc'	xl s ·	xv · marc'
Hoderod	xv · marc'	xx s ·	x · marc'
Addewik'	vj · march'	viiij s ·	
summa totalis decimarum xx <i>li</i> · xix s · viij · d · unde			
Summa x	vj ^{xx} marc' <et>	x ^x xiiij <i>li</i>	xxxij marc'

nos solvimus regie xij *li* · xvj · solidos. Tantum quia decima ecclesie de Rothewell <de spiritualibus> est xxvj · solidos viij · denarios tantum et [illegible] de Wodekirk' soluit ecclesia ibidem xx · s · ideo, et cetera.

In decanatu' Pont'	Taxatio	ad marcam	Taxatio ecclesiarum per libr'	ad libram
Huderesfeld'	xiiij · marc'	iiij · d · ob ·	lx · li · vj · s · viij · d ·	ij · d · q ·
Birstal	lx · marc'	xv · d ·	xl · li	x · d ·
Bateley	xv · marc'	iiij · d · ob · q ·	x · li	ij · d · ob'
Rothewell'	xx · marc'	v · d ·	xiiij · li · vj · s · viij · d ·	iiij · d · ob · q ·
Wodekirk'	xv · marc'	j · d · ob · q ·	iiij · li · xiiij · iiij · d ·	j · d · q ·
Warnfeld'	vij · marc'		j · d · ob · q · iiij · li · xiiij · s · iiij · d ·	j · d · q ·
Ferestan	xxx · marc'	vij · d · ob ·	xx · li ·	v · d ·
Bramham	lx marc'	xv · d ·	xl · li ·	x · d ·
		summa iiij · s · ix · d · q ·		summa iiij · s · ij · d · q ·

In dec' Doncastr'

Tikhill'	xl · marc'	x · d ·	xxvj · li · xiiij · s · iiij · d ·	vj · d · ob · q ·
Kirby	xxx · marc'	vij · d · o ·	xx · li	v · d ·
Hoderod	xv · marc'	iiij · d · o · q ·	x · li	ij · d · ob ·
Addewyk'	vj · marc'	j · d · ob ·	iiij · li ·	j · d ·

summa xxij d ob'

Summa xvj^{xx} marc'summa
vj · s · viij · d ·summa
x^{xx}xiiij · li · vj · s · viij · d ·

summa iiij · s · v · d · ob

Ultima taxatio ecclesie de Bamburgh' sed verum valorem cc · xxx · li ix · s iiij · d. Decima xxiiij · li · xj · d · q ·
Pensio sancti Sixti xxxiiij · li · vj · s · viij · d · Decima lxvj · s · viij · d ob · et cetera.

Ad marcam q · vij · s · ij · d · ad libram q · iiij · s · ix · d · ob · q ·

Summa utriusque decime <videlicet> ecclesie de Baumburgh' et pensionis sancti Sixti de xxvj · li · vij · s · vij · d · q ·

Summa decime temporalium vij · li · svj · s · Summa totalis decimarum de spiritualibus absque Wodkirk' xix · li ·
q · j ob · summa [remaining sum of money is illegibile]. [f64r]

Note: This document was copied by a Scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

465. A summary of the spiritual endowments, pensions and taxes assessed by the bishop of Norwich, known as the *valuation of Norwich*. f64r/p. 145

[c.1254]

Rubric: [none].

[*Church,*] in comitatu, in episcopatu, in archidiaconatu, in decanatu, taxatio, verus valor.

Langeley, Herfordshir', Lincolnye, Bokingham [erasure], [blank].

Charuelton', Northamtongh', Lincol', Bokyngham, Daventr', xiiij · marc', xl · marc'

Chedington', Bokynghshir', Lincoln', Bokingham, Murslay, x · marc', xx · marc'

Neubald, Warwyksch', Wygornie, Wygorn', Kington, xiiij · marc', l · marc'

Lemington', Warwyk', Cestrie, Coventrens', Merton, xl · marc', c · marc'

Winwyk, Loncastr', Cestrie, Cestrie, Werington, xl · marc', viij^{xx} marc'
 Lyth, Ebor', Ebor', Cliflandie, Clifland', taxatio antiqua l · marc' xx · marc', c · marc'
 Warrum, Ebor', Ebor', Estridding', Bukkers, est infra taxationem ecclesia vj · marc' vicaria, x · marc'.
 Bredon', Leyscestire, Lincoln', Leycestr' Arle, <ecclesia lx · marc'> vicaria xv · marc' c · li xv · marc'
 Adwyk' decano Doncastre, vj · s · viij · d · item pro synodal[ibu]s xiiij · d · item pro romepenys ij · s ·

Pensiones recipiendē per annum

Langeley xxvj · s · viij · d · ad festum Pasche et Michaelis.
 Charuelton xiiij · s · iiij · d · ad festum Pasche et Michaelis
 Chedington vj · s · viij · d · ad festum Michaelis
 De terra de Saldene in eadem parochia <xiiij · s · iiij · d · ad Pasch' et Michaelis>
 Neubald iiij · s · ad festum Pasche
 Lyth xxiiij · li · ad festum Pasche et sancti Oswaldi
 Wynneqwyk xvj · li · ad natale et festum sancti Iohanni Baptiste
 Lemygton' x · li · ad natale et festum Iohanni Baptiste
 de elemosina regis xiiij · li v · s · ad festum Pasche et Michaelis.

Antiqua taxatio ecclesiarum sancti Oswaldi per Norwycens' episcopum.

Hodrefeud	xx · marc'
Bateley	xxx · marc'
Rothewell'	xl · marc'
Wodekyrk	xx · marc'
Warnefeld	xiiij · marc'
Fetherstan	xxxviiij · marc'
Bramham	iiij ^{xx} [sic]
Tykhill'	l · marc'
Kyrkby	xlvi · marc'
Hoderod	xxxiiij · marc'
Addewyk	vj · marc'

[f64v]

Note: Although the information copied here represents the assessment of the Bishop of Norwich c. 1254 the entry was copied by a Scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V]. This may have been copied at the same time as the tax of Pope Nicholas IV and other assessments conducted between 1292 and 1299 [nos. 463, 464].

Note to nos. 466-468, 482, 483. The land in Storrs Wood [Cudworth] which eventually came to Nostell Priory was in the fee of William de Skargill [nos. 466, 468]. On 28 April 1324 William of Bessingby granted to Richard Gates [Gettes or Tate] of Dewsbury the land of Storrs Wood [Cudworth] which William had inherited from his father [no. 482]. William of Bessingby held land in Malton and in the East Riding of Yorkshire as early as 1296 [Yorks Inq. 3, p. 34]. William of Bessingby and his wife Clarice had a son William of Bessingby, chaplain, and a daughter Cecily and in the octave of Michaelmas 1310 partitioned land between their son and daughter, Cecily to have a life tenancy [Yorks F. 1300-1314, no. 81, p. 430]. It is likely the William of Bessingby in the charter which

follows was the son, William of Bessingby, chaplain, who occurred holding land in Thorp near Rudston in 1312 [*Yorks F. 1300-1314*, no. 492, p. 92] and, as late as quindene of Easter term 1375, holding land in the West Riding of Yorkshire of William de Skargill [*Yorks F. 1347-1377*, p. 193].

On 15 June 1337 Richard Gates or Gettes of Dewsbury, chaplain, subsequently granted Storrs Wood to Henry of Methley, chaplain [no. 483]. Nothing is known of Richard of Gates of Dewsbury, chaplain. He did not appear in [published] ordination records of the archbishops of York 1286 through April 1340. Richard Gates confirmed the grant of Storrs Wood to Nostell Priory made by Henry of Methley, chaplain, probably near the same time in August 1340 as the same witnesses attested both documents [nos. 467, 484]. William de Skargill quitclaimed his right to one of the two pounds of cumin rendered for the property [no. 466].

Henry of Methley, chaplain, granted the land of Storrs Wood to Nostell Priory on 31 August 1340 [no. 467], and his grant was confirmed by Richard Gates [or Gettes] of Dewsbury [no. 484]. Henry of Methley occurred in the octave of Michaelmas 1306 representing his son, John, in a fine regarding land in Methley and Rothwell [*Yorks F. 1300-1314*, p. 58]. It is possible that Henry of Methley, chaplain, who was described as 'serving the church of St Oswald' may have served the priory or the parish church in an administrative capacity: he did not occur in York diocese episcopal registers during this period.

When Henry of Methley granted Storrs Wood to Nostell Priory, William de Skargill quitclaimed to Nostell Priory his right to both of the two pounds of cumin normally rendered for Storrs Wood [nos. 484]. William de Skargill held extensively in the West Riding of Yorkshire and it is clear by the tenor of his documents in this series that the land of Storrs Wood in Cudworth was in his fee [*Yorks F. 1347-1377*, p. 193]. William de Scargill probably inherited his holdings in this area through the co-heiresses of Robert (II) or William (II) of Stapleton [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 84] [*Ctl. Pontefract 1*, p. xlvi]. He was married to Joan, and in the octave of Martinmas 1330 and they entered a series of transactions exchanging the manor of Cudworth for the manor Thorpe Stapleton [near Leeds] [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, pp. 29-30].

466. Quitclaim in the form of a chirograph by William de Skargill, knight, to Henry of Methley, chaplain, of all right or claim to an annual rent of a pound of cumin from the two pounds which Germain was accustomed to pay from the lands and tenements called Storrs Wood in Cudworth, retaining to William the second pound of cumin. f64v/p. 146

Priory of St Oswald, 9 May 1338

Top margin: Cutheworth'.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Skargill' miles salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse, remisisse et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Henrico de Methelai capellano [et] heredibus et suis assignatis quemdam annualem redditum unius libri cimini de duabus libris cimini quas Germanus percipere ita solebat de terris et tenementis que vocantur le Storthes in villa et territorio de Cutheworth' ac etiam remisi et quietum clamavi predicto Henrico, heredibus et suis assignatis fidelitatem et omnia alia secularia servitia quo de predictis terris et tenementis exigi poterunt vel haberi, salva tamen mihi et heredibus meis una libra cimini annuatim percipiend' tantum pro omnimodis terrenis servitiis et demand[is] de eisdem tenementis. Ita tamen quod nec ego predictus Willelmus de Skargill' nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis terris et tenementis, preter unam libram cimini prius excepta de cetero exigere poterimus vel vendicare. Et ego predictus Willelmus volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod predictus Henricus, heredes et sui assignati predicta terras et tenementa habeant et teneant imperpetuum ab omnimodis terrenis servitiis et demand[is] quiete et exonerata excepta libra cimini predicta. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto cirographato penes dictum Henricum remanenti sigillum meum apposui. Et dictus Henricus alteri parti eiusdem scripti erga me residenti sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus Rad[ulfo] de Normanvyle milite, Thoma de Tresacre, Edmundo de Brerelay, Roberto filio Rad[ulfi] de Halgton', Thoma Bayard', Ricardo Bayard', Willelmo Shorberd' et aliis.

Dat' apud prioratum de sancto Oswaldo de Nostell' die dominica proxima post festum sancti Iohannis de Beverlaco anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum xij^o.

Note: See note preceding for further information regarding the series of transactions regarding Storrs Wood. Ralph of Normanville, knight, held the manors of Swinton [near Masham] and Smawes [Tadcaster] in 1330 [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 30]. Thomas de Tresacre [or Cressacre] occurred holding land in Yorkshire in 1303 [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 68]. Robert son of Ralph of Halghton held land in Little Houghton and was related to Ralph de Normanville [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 61]. Thomas Bayard held of William Skargill in the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1375 [*Yorks F. 1347-1377*, p. 193]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

467. Grant with warranty by Henry of Methley, chaplain, of all the land he holds with meadow in Cudworth, namely that which he holds of the enfeoffment of Richard Gates of Dewsbury, chaplain. f64v/p. 146

Cudworth, 31 August 1340

Rubric: [none].

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Methelai capellanus pro salute anime mee et animabus antecessorum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi priori et conventui monasterii sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' totam terram cum prato et omnibus pertinentiis suis quo habui ex dono et feoffamento Ricardi Tates de Dewsbiri capellani in villa et territorio de Cuthworth'; tenend' et habend' predictam terram [et] pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prefatis priori et conventui et successoribus suis libere, quiete et in pace de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et ego predictus Henricus et heredes mei predictam terram et pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prefatis priori et conventui et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Skargill' milite, Willelmo Scot' milite, Adam Wannervill', Roberto filio Rad[ulfi] de Halgton, Thome de Tresacre et aliis. Dat' apud Cuthworth', die iovis proxima post festum decollationis sancti Iohannis Baptiste anno Domini millesimo ccc^{imo} quadragesimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 466 for further information concerning the property and individuals mentioned here. William Scot, knight, held land in Darfield in 1345 [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 180]; in 1346 he held the advowson of the churches of Penistone, Kirkheaton, Badsworth and a moiety of High Hoyland [*Yorks F. 1327-1347*, p. 188; Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, pp. 20-21]. See note for no. 466 for Robert of Halgton and Thomas de Tresacre. These same witnesses tested the two charters of Richard Gates [nos. 483, 484]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

468. Quitclaim by William de Skargill of all right and claim to an annual rent of two pounds of cumin which the canons were accustomed to giving William for all lands and tenements called Storrs Wood in Cudworth. f64v/p. 146

Priory of St Oswald, 17 February 1340

Rubric: [none].

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Skargill' miles salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum et heredum meorum pardonasse et pro me et heredibus meis remisisse et quietum clamasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quemdam annualem redditum duarum librarum cimini una cum servitiis que michi fieri consueverunt de terris et tenementis que vocantur le Storthes in villa de Cuthworth'. Ita quod nec ego predictus Willelmus et heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquid iuris vel clamii in predictis redditu et servitiis de cetero exigere poterimus vel vindicare set ab omni actione et calumpnia simus

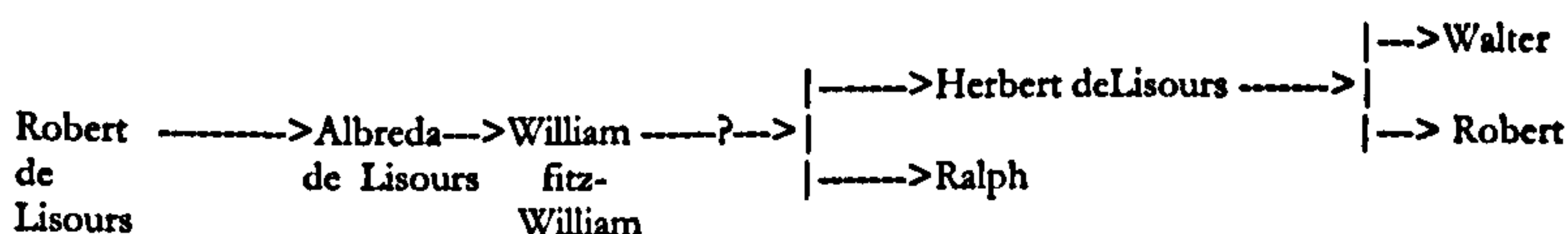
exclusi imperpetuum. Et quod predicti canonici et sui successores habeant et teneant predictum redditum cum servitiis antedictis libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Willelmo Scot, Briano de Thornethill', Iohanne Flemyng' militibus, Iohanne de Wodehall', Adam de Waurevill', Iohanne Biset, Thoma Bayard', et aliis. Dat' apud prioratum sancti Oswaldi die iovis proxima ante festum sancti Petri in Cathedra anno domini millesimo ccc° xxxix. [65r]

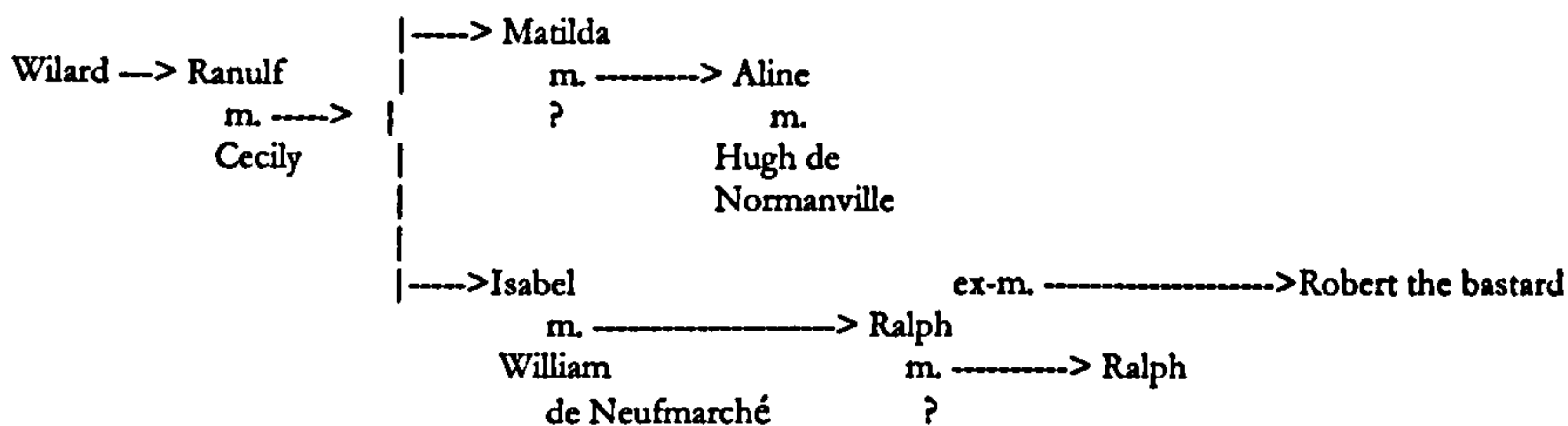
Note: See note preceding no. 466 for further information concerning this grant. See note for no. 467 for witnesses William Scott and Thomas Bayard. In 1315-16 John Fleming held jointly with William of Dewsbury the vill of Dewsbury [*Kirkby Inquest*, p. 361]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 469-473, 479. Refer to pedigree below which is based on sources mentioned in this note. The charters in this section refer to two bovates of land in the township of Cadeby [Sprotborough parish, WRY] which were granted to Nostell Priory in a single document by Herbert de Lisours of Cadeby, but which were handled by the Priory as two individual plots [no. 469]. The notes which follow also describe these two bovates in separate histories. The dating for all transactions concerning these two bovates are based on the earliest datable lease of one of the bovates during the rule of Prior John of Nostell Priory [no. 473]. John was probably elected prior c. 24 July 1208 and died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283]; there are other priors named John but as these charters were all copied by Scribe A, his latest entry was 1264, they could not refer [see Chapter V]. Thus the grant by Herbert de Lisours of Cadeby of two bovates must have been made before 27 September 1237. The shared name of Lisours suggests a relationship with the primary land holder in the Sprotborough area, Albreda de Lisours, who had acquired Sprotborough and its members in 1194 [EYC III, no. 1522]. In June 1202 she entered a transaction concerning the land and dwelling of Ralph le Rus which was used as a reference point in Herbert de Lisours' charters, suggesting the acquisition of this land by Herbert de Lisours was probably contemporary with Albreda's transaction, thus providing the earliest date of Herbert's grant as c. June 1202 [*Yorks F. John*, p. 69]. Herbert de Lisours had a brother, Ralph, who held a bovate of land which Herbert granted to Nostell Priory, suggesting Ralph de Lisours had died by September 1237, the time of Herbert's grants, and Herbert had been his heir [nos. 469, 470]. Herbert de Lisours had at least two sons, Walter and Robert. Walter confirmed the grants of his father which suggests that he was his father's heir and Robert was the younger son [nos. 470, 471].

Herbert de Lisours granted to Nostell Priory a bovate which had been held by Ralph his brother and this grant was confirmed by Herbert's son Walter [nos. 469, 470]. The bovate was to be held of the priory by Robert son of Herbert, reverting to the priory if Robert died childless [no. 469]. During the rule of Prior John, the land was leased to Richard of Ryhill c. 1208 x 1237, suggesting Robert son of Herbert had died childless by this time [no. 473].

Herbert de Lisours of Cadeby also granted to Nostell Priory a bovate of land in Cadeby described as having been held by Bernulf and which his son Walter confirmed [nos. 469, 471]. This land was also probably inherited or held from Albreda de Lisours although no documentation survives to support this suggestion. This land was quitclaimed by Ralph de Lisle to Nostell Priory [no. 472]. The difficulty of identifying Ralph de Lisle was explained earlier [see notes to no. 162 and preceding no. 281] but it is possible this was the Ralph de Lisle who with his brother William de Lisle were contemporaries of Ralph de Neufmarché and Prior Ansketil in 1185 x 96 [EYC VI, no. 118]. His original lease of the land does not survive, and it is possible he held the land of Herbert de Lisours before the grant to Nostell Priory. The land was subsequently, after May 1246, granted by Prior Robert de Behall to Robert the bastard son of Ralph de Neufmarché [no. 479]. In April 1201 Ralph de Neufmarché held a moiety of all his grandfather's holdings of Hickelton and Cadeby and the responsibility for one and a half of a knight's fee to Newcastle on Tyne, probably in the fee of Albreda de Lisours [*Yorks F. John*, pp. 8-9, 24]. Robert the bastard may have been the Robert of Cadeby holding in Cadeby on 8 July 1240 and who had a tenant known as Johan daughter of Bernulf [*Yorks F. 1232-1246*, p. 69].





469. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Herbert de Lisours of Cadeby of a bovate of land with toft in Cadeby, namely that which was Bernulf's. Herbert also grants in pure and perpetual alms another bovate of land with toft in Cadeby namely that which Ralph held and which Herbert's son Robert will hold of the church of St Oswald, rendering annually to the canons 12*d*. If Robert dies without an heir the bovate shall remain to the priory. f65r/p. 147

[June 1202 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Cateby et de Cuthwrth. Carta Herberti de Lisuris.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herbertus de Lisuris de Catebi pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatom terre in Catebi cum tofto adiacenti apud est et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et libertatibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis, in viis, in semitis et in omnibus aliis asiamentis ad eandem villam spectantibus, illam scilicet bovatom que fuit Bernolfi que proxima est iuxta domum que fuit Rad[ulfi] le Rus; habend' et tenend' sibi imperpetuum solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione et consuetudine. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis canonicis hanc elemosinam imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Et si forte non poterimus, dabimus eis escambiam ad valentiam in predicta villa de Cateby. Preterea pro Dei amore et salute anime mee dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi predicte ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et eiusdem loci canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam aliam bovatom terre in [tof dotted for deletion] Catebi cum tofto ad eandem bovatom pertinente et cum ceteris omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis, in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis ad eandem villam pertinentibus liberam et quietam ab omni servitio excepto servitio forinseco quod ad eandem bovatom pertinet, quam scilicet bovatom Radulfus tenuit. Hanc autem bovatom cum pertinentiis tenebit Robertus filius meus de supradicta ecclesia sancti Osuualdi et canonicis in feodo et hereditate, reddendo eis annuatim duodecim denarios, sex denarios ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini, faciendo servitium forinsecum quantum pertinet ad eandem bovatom. Et si forte idem Robertus sine herede obierit eadem bovata cum pertinentiis suis soluta et quieta remanebit Deo et sepedicte ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et eiusdem loci canonicis imperpetuum. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding for explanation of dating.

470. Grant by Walter son of Herbert de Lisours of the bovate of land with toft in Cadeby which his uncle Ralph held and which Walter's brother Robert will hold of the canons, rendering annually to the canons 12*d*. If Robert dies without an heir the land shall return to the church and canons of St Oswald. f65r/p. 147

[c. June 1202 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Walteri filii Herberti de Lisuris.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Walterus filius Hereberti de Lisuris concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatom terre in Catebi quam Rad[ulfus] patruus meus tenuit cum tofto qui ad illam bovatom pertinet in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quam bovatom cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, in pratis, in pascuis et in omnibus aliis Robertus frater meus tenebit de ecclesia sancti Osuualdi et canonicis eiusdem loci in feodo et hereditate, reddendo annuatim canonicis sancti Osuualdi xij. denarios ad duos terminos, sex videlicet ad Pentec' et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini. Et Robertus frater meus adquietabit forinse servitium quantum pertinet ad eandem bovatom. Et si forte Robertus sine herede obierit eadem bovata cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libera et quieta remanebit Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 468 for dating. This document confirmed part of the grant of Herbert de Lisours [no. 469].

471. Confirmation with guarantee by Walter of Cadeby son of Herbert de Lisours of the grant made by his father Herbert of a bovate of land with toft in Cadeby, namely that which was Bernulf's. f65r/p. 147

[1196 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Walteri filii Herberti de Lisuris.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Walterus de Catebi filius Hereberti de Lisuris concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostla et canonicis eiusdem loci pro salute anime mee, heredum et antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam donum Hereberti patris mei, scilicet unam bovatom terre in Cateby cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, in bosco, in plano, in pascuis, in pratis et in omnibus asiamentis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et seculari exactione, illam videlicet bovatom que fuit Bernulfi que proxima est iuxta domum que fuit Rad[ulfi] Ruffi cum tofto forinseco versus est. Et ego et heredes mei garantizabimus predictis [*predictis repeated and dotted for deletion*] canonicis hanc elemosinam imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Et si forte non poterimus, dabimus eis escambiam ad valentiam in eadem villa de Catebi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: See note preceding no. 469 for dating and information. This document confirmed part of the grant of Herbert de Lisours [no. 469].

472. Quitclaim by Ralph de Lisle of any right to the bovate of land in Cadeby which he held from the canons, namely that which was Bernulf's. f65r/p. 147

[June 1202 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi de Insula.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Rad[ulfus] de Insula salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me quietam clamasse et abiurasse unam bovatom terre in Catebi canonicis* de sancto Osuualdo pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quam de eis tenui in Catebi, illam videlicet que fuit Bernulfi que iacet iuxta domum que fuit Rad[ulfi] le Rus. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquid iuris imposterum in terram prenominatam vindicare possimus. Ut autem hec mea quietam clamatio rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

* *ms canoniciis* corrected to *canonicis*.

Note: See note preceding no. 469 for information concerning dating. This land was subsequently leased to Robert the bastard son of Ralph le Neufmarché. Ralph de Lisle was a contemporary of Ralph le Neufmarché.

473. Grant by Prior John and the convent to Richard of Ryhill of a bovate of land in Cadeby, namely that which Ralph held, rendering annually to the canons 4s of silver. Richard will render the forensec service which belongs to this bovate of land. ff65r-v/pp. 147-48

St Oswald Priory, [c. 24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis prioris.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Iohannes prior de sancto Osualdo de Nostle et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino. Sciatis omnes nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Ricardo de Rihil et heredibus suis unam bovatom terre in Catebi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam scilicet quam Rad[ulfus] tenuit cum tofto iuxta domum Bernulfi versus vest; habend' et tenend' de nobis iure hereditario, libere, quiete et honorifice, reddendo inde nobis annuatim quatuor solidos argenti ad duos terminos, duos videlicet solidos ad Pentec' et duos [f65v] solidos ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio ad nos inde spectante. Ipse vero Ricardus et heredes sui faciunt inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad eandem bovatom. Preterea idem Ricardus tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis in capitulo nostro iuravit pro se et pro heredibus suis quod se fideliter habebunt erga nos de predicto tenemento et quod ipse et heredes sui prenominatam firmam ad prefatos terminos vel per se ad nos apud sanctum Osualdum deferent vel per nuntios suos transmittent. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on rule of Prior John of Nostell Priory. John was probably elected as prior of Nostell Priory c. 24 July 1208 and he died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. This lease provides the latest date of the grant of Herbert de Lisours of Cadeby and the death of Robert son of Herbert de Lisours. See note preceding no. 469 for further information.

474. Grant in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert (I) of Stapleton of 12 acres of land with a toft in Cudworth, namely that in the rood of Haleg [Cudworth] near the house of Aisolus. f65v/p. 148
[1155 x 1202]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Stapeltona.

Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus de Stapeltona, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Claricie et pro salute animarum patris et matris mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duodecim acras terre apud Cudeurdiam cum una tofta in rodus videlicet de Haleg iuxta domum Aisolui. Et volo ut hec elemosina libera et quieta sit ab omnibus servitiis, sicut aliqua elemosina liberior et quietior esse potest. Preterea concedo eis communitatem in bosco et in plano et in pascuis et in omnibus aliis que ad predictam terram pertinet. Huius rei testes sunt, et cetera.

Printed: EYC, III, no. 1540 dated 1180-1190 from Dodsw ms. 95, f79 providing witnesses names to wit: Reinerus de Derefeld, Radulfus frater eius, Adam de Sandala, Hugo de Stapeltona, Robertus de Derefeld frater Reineri.

Note: Date based on Robert (I) of Stapleton. Robert (I) of Stapleton was the heir of William (I) of Stapleton who died before 1155 [EYC III, p. 293]. Robert (I) held two knights' fee of Henry (I) de Lacy in 1166 and died before 1202 [EYC III, no. 1508, p. 293]. Robert (I) was married to Claricia daughter of Adam de Reinville [EYC III, p. 222]. Robert (I) also granted a meadow in Smeathalls and a pasture in Saddleworth [nos. 144, 145]. His grandson Robert (II) was also a benefactor of Nostell Priory [nos. 476-78]. Hugh of Stapleton, witness, was the brother of

Robert (I) [EYC III, p. 293]. Reiner of Darfield occurred with his brother Ralph in 1159 x 1180 [EYC III, nos. 1638, p. 328].

475. Grant by Prior J[ohn] and the convent to Thomas son of Gamel Morolfus of all the land in Cudworth and Hornecast' which his father Gamel held of the prior and convent, rendering annually 40d. For this Thomas quitclaimed to the prior and canons his claim to the land his father once held of the canons in Wragby. f65vp. 148

[24 July 1208 x 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis prioris.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris I. prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostle eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Thome filio Gameli Morolfi pro homagio et servitio suo et heredibus suis totam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis quam idem Gamelus pater eius tenuit de nobis in Cuthuurthe et in Hornecast', reddendo inde nobis annuatim quadraginta denarios ad duos terminos pro omni servitio ad predictam terram pertinente, medietatem scilicet ad Pentec' et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Predictus vero Thomas quietum nobis clamavit pro se et heredibus suis imperpetuum totum clamum quod habuit erga terram nostram cum suis pertinentiis quam predictus G. pater eius de nobis aliquando tenuit in Wraggebi de accomodato tantum. Hiis [testibus] et cetera.

Note: Date based on Prior John of Nostell Priory. John was probably elected as prior of Nostell Priory c. 24 July 1208 and he died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads* I, pp. 179, 283]. Thomas issued a separate document to record his quitclaim of his father's land in Wragby [no. 766]. This may have been the same land granted by Robert (I) of Stapleton to Nostell Priory in the preceding transaction although only the placement of the charters together provide an indication [no. 474]. Hornecast' is unlocated.

476. Grant in the form of a chirograph by Prior Robert and the convent to Robert (II) of Stapelton of all the manure [*finum*] of 240 sheep which they had in the pasture of Cudworth. f65v/p. 148

[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: Carta Roberti prioris concessa Roberto de Stapeltona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit frater Robertus prior et conventus sancti Osuualdi de Nostle salutem in Domino. Noverit >universitas< vestra nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Roberto de Stapeltona et heredibus vel assignatis suis totum finum duodecies viginti ovium quotienscumque et quandocumque et ubicumque eas habuerimus in pastura de Cuthwrth'. In huius rei testimonium tam predictus Robertus quam nos presenti carte ad modum cirographi confecte sigilla nostra alternatim apposui fecimus. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on Prior Robert de Behall of Nostell Priory. The predecessor of Robert de Behall, prior of Nostell, died 18 May 1246 and Prior Robert died 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. Robert (II) of Stapleton was heir of his father William (II) of Stapleton (died c. 1220) [EYC III, p. 293]. In 1235-36 Robert (II) held 2 knights' fee less a fifth part of John de Lacy [EYC III, p. 293] and Robert (II) died before 1284-85 [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, p. 84]. The pasture mentioned here was granted to the Priory by Robert (II) [no. 477].

477. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert (II) of Stapelton of a piece of land with a sheepfold, including that called Ueggekastel in Cudworth, and pasture for 240 sheep in his pasture in Cudworth with free access and egress, except in his *cultura* near his capital message when it does not lie fallow. f65v/p. 148

[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Stapeltona.

Omnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus de Stapeltona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis^a ibidem Deo servientibus unam placiam terre cum bercaria supraposita prout iacet in longitudine et in latitudine et sicut antiquitus includebatur que vocatur Ueggekastel in territorio de Cuthwrthe et pasturam duodecies viginti ovibus pascendis in pastura mea de Cuthwrth' cum libero introitu et exitu et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis excepta cultura mea que iacet iuxta capitale mesuagium meum ex parte australi quando non iacet waresta; tenend' et habend' eisdem canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietius dari potest vel teneri. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei vel assignati predictam terram et pasturam cum libero introitu et exitu et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus, aquieta bimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

^a ms corrected from *canonicis*.

Note: *EYC III*, p. 222 provides witness list from Dodsworth ms 8 f178d as follows: Dom John de Hoderode, then Seneschal of Pontefract, John de Smytheton, Thomas Tyrell, William de Grymestorp, Benedict son of Stephen de South Kirkby, Adam de Pul and his brother John, John de Northfolke, and Robert his brother.

Note: Date based on grant by Prior Robert de Behall, Nostell Priory, see note no. 476 for dating. This charter was probably time coincident with the grant by Prior Robert de Behall to Robert (II) of Stapleton of the sheep manure of 240 sheep which they pastured in Cudworth, probably on the pasture described in this charter [no. 476]. See no. 476 for notes on Robert (II) of Stapleton and nos. 144, 145 for gifts of his grandfather Robert (I). Witness John of Hodroyd was the steward of Pontefract from 1246 until at least 1258 and was dead by 1286 [*Ch. Pontefract* 1, p. 317; *Yorks Inq.* 2, p. 52]. Witness John of Norfolk was the father of John of Hodroyd and Robert was the uncle of John of Hodroyd [see nos. 241, 242, 248, 249, 1091].

478. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Robert (II) of Stapleton of three acres of land in Swintiaker [Saddleworth] (except the road between the three acres and the land of Richard of Bingley), for enclosing, assarting or for making fences in his wood of Harrop Dale [Saddleworth] by view of his forester, saving to Robert the animals of the chase or fish of his water or other dignities and liberties of his forest. Moreover he grants the pasture in Saddleworth [boundaries described] for 40 oxen or cows to graze where the canons may pasture ten farm animals and their issue. The canons may use this property yearly between the feast days of the Invention of the Holy Cross (3 May) and Martinmas (11 November). fr65v-66r/pp. 148-49

[c. 1220 x 1264]

Rubric: Carta Roberti de Stapeltona.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Stapeltona dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre in Swintiaker propinquiores terre Ricardi de Bingelay salva una via inter predictas tres acras terre et terram predicti Ricardi cum pertinentiis ad includendum et ad sartandum et omne comodum suum faciendum et ad capiendum et ad edificandum et arandum et ad sepes suas faciendum in bosco meo de Haropp per visum forestarii mei, salvis mihi et heredibus meis feris, bestiis et avibus alias capientibus et piscibus aquarum mearum et aliis dignitatibus et libertatibus foreste mee spectantibus. Preterea dedi, concessi eisdem canonicis pasturam quadraginta bobus vel vaccis vel utrisque pro voluntate eorum mutendis [f66r] pascendis, alendis in communa pastura de Sadelwrth', que iacet inter tales divisas videlicet de Cnothill' sicut via se extendit usque ad Stonegge; et de Stonegge usque ad Stabilicloth' de Dighill', et de Stabilicloth' usque ad Brodeston, et de Brodeston usque ad Wytibrok' in Haukeserd', et de

Wytlibrok' in Haukeserd' usque ad Cumbrok', et de Cumbrok' usque ad aquam de Tame, et de aqua de Tame in ascendendo versus magnum Cnothill'; tenend' et habend' predictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietius dari potest vel teneri utendam quolibet anno a die inventionis sancte Crucis usque ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei predictam pasturam cum libero introitu et exitu predictis canonicis contra omnes homines, dotes et impignorationes warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Concedo etiam predictis canonicis vel illi qui predictas tres acras terre de predictis canonicis tenuerit vel etiam loco ipsorum custodierit predictam pasturam infra predictas divisas decem averiis cum sequela sua unius anni sine molestia mea vel heredum meorum una cum libertate predictarum conditionum. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus.

Note: Date based on Robert (II) of Stapleton and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. See notes concerning Robert (II) contained in no. 476. The pasture described in this charter was the same granted by either Robert (II) or his grandfather Robert (I) of Stapleton in no. 145. The mention of Robert's retention of his right of free warren suggests this charter was originated by Robert (II) who received right of free warren from King Henry III [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 117].

479. Grant by Prior R. and the convent to Robert Bastard son of Ranulf de Neufmarché of a bovate of land with a toft in Cadeby, namely that which was Bernulf's lying between the land which was Herbert [de Lisours] and the land of Ralph Ruffus, rendering annually to the canons 4s. f66r/p. 149
[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego R. prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Roberto Bastard filio Ranulfi de Novo Mercato unam bovatom terre nostre in Kateby' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam videlicet que fuit Bernulfi que proximum est domui que fuit Rad[ulfi] Ruffi cum tofto adiacente inter terram que fuit Herberti et terram R>a<dulfi Ruffi; tenend' et habend' sibi et heredibus suis de nobis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete et honorifice, reddendo inde nobis annuatim quatuor solidos, ad duos anni terminos, scilicet duos solidos ad Pentecost' et duos solidos ad festum sancti Martini pro omni servitio. Prenominatus vero Robertus et heredes sui predictum redditum ad nos portabunt apud sanctum Oswaldum ad predictos terminos per se vel per eorum certum nuntium sine omni dolo et fraude et contradictione vel reclamacione et hoc legaliter tenend' tactis sacrosanctis sepedictus Robertus in capitulo nostro iuravit pro se et heredibus suis. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the rule of Robert de Behall prior of Nostell Priory [see note preceding no. 469]. This transaction must have occurred after the death of Prior John who leased land associated with the grant of this bovate: there is only one prior 'R', Robert de Behall, who occurred after Prior John [no. 473]. The predecessor of Robert de Behall died 18 May 1246 and Prior Robert died 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads II*, p. 438].

480. Agreement between the prior of St Oswald on the one part and Walter le Bel' the clerk and custodian of the land and the heir of William le Bastard of Cadeby on the other part concerning the 28s of silver which are in arrears to the prior from the annual rent of 4s for the bovate of land in Cadeby which is held of the prior by the heirs of William le Bastard. The prior grants that Walter or whomever is holding the bovate of land will render annually 2s 8d in addition to the 4s annual rent, until the arrears are paid up. f66r/p. 149

8 September 1248

Rubric: [none].

[A]nno ab incarnatione domino m^o cc^o lx^o viij ad festum nativitatis beate Marie virginis factum est hoc conventio inter priorem sancti Oswaldi Ebor' diocesis ex parte una et Walterum le Bel' clericum custodem terre et heredis Willelmi le Bastard de Cateby ex altera, videlicet quod de xx. octo solidis argenti qui eidem priori aretro sunt cum relevio de annuo reddito quatuor solidorum in quibus heres predicti Willelmi le Bastard dicto priori tenetur pro una bovata terre in Cateby. Dicitur vero prior concessit quod dictus Walterus vel quicumque tenuerit illam bovata de dictis arreragiis solvat singulis annis duos solidos et viij. denarios una cum dicto reddito quatuor solidorum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et aliam medietatem ad Pentecost' quousque dicta arreragia plene fuerint persoluta. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera.

Note: The bovat of land in this document is problematic in that it cannot be directly associated with the bovates which were granted by Herbert de Lisours of Cadeby [no. 469]. That the rent was in arrears for 7 years would suggest the lease of William le Bastard was entered by 8 September 1241 at the latest. This fact excludes from consideration the bovat which had been Bernulf's and was leased after 1246 to Robert the bastard of Ralph de Neufmarché [no. 479]. It could represent a lease subsequent to Richard of Ryhill's lease c. 1208 x 1237 [no. 473]. Richard son of William Bastard made a fine in the quindene of Michaelmas 1289 for land in Cadeby and he may have been the heir of William le Bastard mentioned here [York's F. 1272-1300, p. 89].

481. Confirmation by King Edward III to the prior and convent that the grants made by Richard de Northorp' of Mirfield and Henry of Methley were examined by John de Fauconberge, escheator, and valued at 22s 10d, thus found to be in accordance with the special licence granted by King Edward III for the purchase lands, tenements and rents up to a value of 10m per year, the statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. Richard had granted 5 shops and 3s rents in the town of Pontefract and Henry, chaplain, had granted 12 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 4s 2d of rents in Cudworth, Shalrston [Warmfield], Ryhill [Wragby] and [West] Hardwick [Wragby]. ff66r-v/pp. 149-50

Kennington, 3 November, 1342

Rubric: [none].

[E]dwardus Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod cum per litteras nostras patentes de gratia nostra speciali concesserimus et licentiam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Cristo priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo de Nostell' quod ipsi terras et tenementa et redditus cum pertinentiis ad valorem decem librarum per annum iuxta verum valorem eorundem, tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris, tenementis et redditibus que de nobis tenentur in capite, adquirere possint, habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante prout in eisdem litteris predictis plenius continetur. [f66v] Nos, volentes concessionem nostram predictam effectui debito mancipari, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est Ricardo de Northorp' de Mirfeld quod ipse quinque shopas et tres solidatas redditus cum pertinentiis in villa de Pontefracto et Henrico de Methelay capellano quod ipse duodecim acras terre, decem acras prati et quatuor solidatas et duas denariatas redditus cum pertinentiis in Cotheworth', Sharueston', Rihill' et Herthewik' iuxta Preston' in comitatu Ebor' que de nobis non tenentur in capite et que quidem shope, terre et pratum valent per annum in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valorem eorundem viginti et duos solidos et decem denarios sicut per inquisitionem inde per dilectum et fideliem nostri Iohannem de Fauconberge nuper escaetorem nostrum in comitatu predicto de mandato nostro captam et in cancellaria nostra retornatam est compertum dare possint et assignare prefatis priori et conventui; habend' et tenend' sibi

et successoribus suis in valorem decem marcarum in partem satisfactionis decem libratarum terrarum, tenementorum et reddituum predictorum imperpetuum; et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi shopas, terram, pratum et redditum predicta cum pertinentiis a prefatis Ricardo et Henrico recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis sicut predictum est, tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto predicto non obstante. Nolentes quod predicti Ricardus et Henricus vel heredes sui seu prefati prior et conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur, salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Edwardo, duce Cornub' et comite Cestr' filio nostro carissimo, custodi Anglie, apud Kenyngton' tertio die Novembris anno regni nostri Anglie sextodecimo regni vero nostri Francie iij.

Note: The grants mentioned here by Richard de Northorp of Mirfield did not survive in the Cartulary; however, a quitclaim by Robert son of Adam of Bingley to Richard de Northorp' of Mirfield may be the same land Richard granted to Nostell Priory [no. 721]. Richard de Northrop held in Mirfield of William de Mirfield as late as Michaelmas 1358 [*Yorks F. 1347-1377*, p. 67]. The only grants made by Henry of Methley which survived in the Cartulary were for the land called Storrs Wood in Cudworth [see note preceding no. 466]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

482. Grant with warranty by William of Bessingby to Richard Gates of Dewsbury, chaplain, of all the land called Storrs Wood, within the boundaries of Cudworth, which William has in inheritance from his father, rendering annually to the lord chief of the fee two pounds of cumin. f66v/p. 150

Cudworth, 28 April [1324]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Besyngby dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Ricardo Gates de Deuwesbir' capellano et heredibus et assignatis suis totam illam terram meam que vocatur le Stordes infra divisas de Cotheworthe, quam videlicet terram quondam habui de hereditate patris mei in eadem; habend' et tenend' dicto domino Ricardo et heredibus et assignatis suis libere, quiete, integre et in pace cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus, communibus et aysiamentis suis infra divisas de Cotheworth et extra de capitali domino feodi imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim dicto capitali domino duas libras cumini ad duos anni terminos, videlicet una libra ad festum sancti Oswaldi regis et una libra ad festum natalis domini pro omnibus servitiis secularibus, exactionibus, sectis et demand[is]. Et ego Willelmus et heredes mei tota predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis et aysiamentis suis prefato domino Ricardo et heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus imperpetuum. Ad cuius warantizationem inperpetuum facienda obligo et subiecto omnes terras meas et tenementa mea quas et que in mea seysina habui de consuetudine presentis carte in omnibus locis ad quorumcumque manus devenerit in futurum. In cuius rei testimonium huius presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Godefrido de Staynton', Iohanne de Burton', Roberto de Wambewell, Willelmo Crok, Phillippo de Bosevill', Ricardo Clerk' de Wodehall', Eadmundo de Bosevill' et aliis. Dat' apud Cotheworth' in festo sancti Vitalis anno regni regis Edwardi decimoseptimo. [67r]

Note: Date based on grant by Richard Gates [no. 483]. This charter must precede the grant by Richard Gates of Dewbury, chaplain, to Henry of Methley, which occurred 15 June 1337 [no. 483]. The king must either be King Edward I or II; however the people mentioned suggest it was Edward II. By May 1338 the chief lord of the fee was William de Skargill [nos. 466, 468]. Richard Gates of Dewsbury granted the land to Henry of Methley,

chaplain, [no. 483]. Godfrey of Stainton held the advowson of the church of Woolley [*Yorks F. 1300-1314*, no. 51, pp. 10-11]. Godfrey also exercised his right to present the vicar to the chapel of Stainton to Nostell Priory [*Reg. Melton*, iv, no. 547]. In November 1327 Edmund and Philip de Boseville were to be admonished by the Dean of Doncaster for impeding the rector of Darfield in his collection of tithes [*Thompson & Clay, Fasti Parochiales 1*, p. 76]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V]. See note preceding no. 466 for further information.

483. Grant with warranty by Richard Gates of Dewsbury, chaplain, to Henry of Methley, chaplain, serving the church of St Oswald of Nostell, of all land with meadow called Storrs Wood [Cudworth, described] which William of Bessingby had granted to Richard. f67r/p. 151

St Oswald's, 15 June 1337

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Gates de Dewesbiry capellanus concessi, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Henrico de Methley capellano ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' deservienti terram cum prato et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis que vocatur Storthes, sicut includitur undique fossatum iacens super rivulum de Dyrne in territorio de Cutheworth' que habui ex dono et concessione Willelmi de Besyngby; habend' et tenend' prefato domino Henrico et heredibus suis et assignatis libere, quiete et integre imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et ego prefatus Ricardus et heredes mei predictam terram et pratum cum suis pertinentiis sepredicto domino Henrico et heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Willelmo de Starghill' et Willelmo Scott militibus, Adam de Waurevill', Iohanne Bysett', Roberto de Halghton' et aliis. Dat' apud sanctum Oswaldum in festo sancte Trinitatis anno domino millesimo trescentesimo tricesimo septimo.

Note: See note preceding no. 466 for further information. The reference to William of Methley as 'serving the church of St Oswald' is enigmatic; and his role remains uncertain: perhaps he was a priest of the parish church or an official of the priory. The witnesses here were the same as those in the other charters concerning Richard Gates, chaplain [nos. 484, 467]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

484. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Richard Gates of Dewsbury, chaplain, of his land with meadow called Storrs Wood in Cudworth [described] which William of Bessingby had granted to Richard. f67r/p. 151

[c. 31 August 1340]

Rubric: [none].

[S]ciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Gattes de Dewesbiry capellanus pro salute anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram ac perpetuam elemosinam terram meam cum prato et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis que vocatur Storthes, sicut includit undique fossatum et vicens super rivulum de Dirne in territorio de Cutheworth' que habui ex dono et concessione Willelmi de Besyngby; habend' et tenend' prefatis religiosiis et eorum successoribus libere, quiete et integre imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et ego prefatus Ricardus et heredes mei predicta terram et pratum cum suis pertinentiis sepredictis canonicis eorumque successoribus contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Willelmo de Skargill' milite, Willelmo Scot, Adam de Warevile, Iohanne Biset et Roberto de Halghton' et aliis. Dat' apud.

Note: Date based on grant by Henry of Methley, chaplain, and the duplication of witnesses, [no. 467]. This quitclaim must follow Henry of Methley's grant of Storrs Wood to Nostell Priory on 31 August 1340, and the witness lists are the same [no. 467]. Richard Gates granted this land to Henry of Methley in June 1337 [no. 483]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

485. Confirmation by King Richard II of the grants made by Hugh of Darfield vicar of the church of Felkirk, Richard de Normanton lately the vicar of the church of Batley and William de Thorp vicar of the church of Featherstone [lands and rents described] in recompense for the 2*m* pension the prior and convent had received from King's Langley [Hertfordshire], namely that which King Edward III had granted to the prioress and nuns of Dartford had for their use own, the statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. ff67r-v/pp. 151-52

Westminster, 27 February 1390

Rubric: [none].

[R]icardus Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod ob affectionem quam ad domum fratrum predicatorum de Childernlangeley gerimus et habemus considerantes quod ibidem ossa fratris nostri Edwardi defuncti fecimus inhumari de gratia nostra speciali et ad supplicationem dilecti nobis in Cristo fratris Alexandri Bache confessoris nostri in revelationem et auxilium dilectorum nobis in Cristo prioris et conventus domus predicte concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Hugoni de Dorfeld vicario ecclesie de Feldekirk quod ipse unum mesuagium, duo cotagia, unum toftum, unam bovatom et quadraginta et septem acras terre et unam acram prati cum pertinentiis in Swynton', Airton' in Craven, Sharveston', Preston' Iakelyn et Auton' que ad duodecim solidos et quatuor denarios extenduntur per annum ut dicitur; et Ricardo de Normanton' quondam vicario [de dotted for deletion] ecclesie de Batelay quod ipse quadraginta et duas acras et unam rodam terre et duas partes unius rode prati cum pertinentiis in Tikhill'; et Willelmo de Thorp' vicario [671] ecclesie de Fetherstan quod ipse duo mesuagia, duo cotagia et duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Westherdewik; et Hugoni de Wombewell' quod ipse unum mesuagium et unum cotagium cum pertinentiis in Folby que ad decem solidos et tres denarios extenduntur per annum ut dicitur, que terre et tenement' cum pertinentiis de nobis non tenentur in capite prout intelleximus dare possint et assignare dilectis nobis in Cristo priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostell'; habend' et tenend' sibi et successoribus suis per servitia de terris et tenementis predictis debita et consueta imperpetuum in recompensationem cuiusdam annue pensionis duarum marcarum quam predicti prior et conventus sancti Oswaldi percipiunt de Childernlangeley, quam dilecte nobis in Cristo priorissa et sanctimoniales de Dertford in proprios usus de dono carissimi domini et avi nostri defuncti tenent prout intelleximus. Et eisdem priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi quod ipsi mesuagia, cotagia [corrected from contagia], toftum, terras et prata predicta cum pertinentiis a predictis Hugone de Derfeld, Ricardo, Willelmo et Hugone de Wombewell' recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in recompensationem annue pensionis duarum marcarum predictarum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Nolentes quod predicti Hugo Derfeld', Ricardus, Willelmus et Hugo de Wombewell' vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus sancti Oswaldi seu successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cuius rei testimonium has

litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo septimo die Februarii anno regni nostri terdecimo.

Calendared: CPR 1388-1392, pp. 227-28 dated 27 February 1390.

Note: Richard of Normanton's grant of this land to the priory was issued 22 March 1390 and included property he had held since 1361 [nos. 177-80]. The house of Dominican nuns of Dartford was a dependency of the Dominican Friars at King's Langley, and in 1356 the nuns received a licence from King Edward III to acquire additional land [KH, p. 217]. See the margin notes associated to nos. 70, 72 for reference made to Hugh de Wombwell and the nuns of Dartford.

486. Grant of free warren by King Richard II to the prior and convent for their demesne lands in Winterset, Crofton, Sharlston, Purston Jaglin, Bramham, Scokirk, South Kirkby, Thornhurst, Thurnscoe, Great Houghton, Swinton, Woodkirk, Birstall, and Huddersfield [West Riding of Yorkshire], and Sulkholme and [Market] Warsop [Nottinghamshire], Breedon [on the Hill, Leicestershire] and Elford and Fleetham [Northumberland], except in his royal forest. ff67v-68r/pp. 152-53

Westminster, 8 February 1380

Rubric: [none].

[R]icardus Dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia speciali concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Cristo priori et conventui sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' quod ipsi et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant liberam warenniam in omnibus dominicis terris suis in Wyntersete, Crofton', Sharveston', Preston' Iakelyn, Bramham, Skokirk', Southkirkby, Thornehirst, Thornescogh', Magna Halgton', Swynton', Wodekirk, Bristall', Hodresfeld' in comitatu Ebor', Sulgholme et Warsope in comitatu Notyngh', Bredon' in comitatu Leyc' et Elforth et Fletham in comitatu Northumbr' dumtamen terre ille non sint infra metas foreste nostre, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad >ali<quid capiendum quod ad warenniam pertineat sine licencia et voluntate ipsorum prioris et conventus vel successorum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti prior et conventus et successores sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warenniam in omnibus dominicis terris suis predictis dumtamen terre ille non sint infra metas foreste nostri, ita quod nullus intret illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warenniam pertineat sine licentia et voluntate ipsorum prioris et conventus vel successorum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus Iohanne rege Castelle et Legionis, duce Lancastr' avunculo nostro carissimo, ac venerabilibus patribus S. Cantuar' archiepiscopo totius Anglie primate cancellario nostro, W. London', W. Wynton', et Th. Exon' thesaurario nostro, episcopis, Edmundo Cantebr', Thoma de Wodestok' Bukyngham comitibus avunculis nostris, [f68r bottom of folio] Ricardo comite Arundell', Willelmo de Bello Campo camerario nostro, Iohanne de Fordham custode privati sigilli nostri, Hugone de Segrave senescallo hospicii nostri et aliis. Dat' per manum nostram apud Westm' octavo die Februarii anno regni nostri tertio. [f68r]

Note: This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

487. Assize concerning the right of presentation [writ of darrein presentment] to the church of Adwick [upon Dearne] which Robert de Rainborough claims against the prior of St Oswald's.

Robert claimed the right of presentation as heir to his kinsman Ralph Haget, as Ralph had presented John Burnel, his clerk, to the church during the time of King Henry [III]. The prior, by his attorney, claimed that the church was not vacant and that the church had been appropriated to prior and convent for the last 20 years. The prior and convent provided the following documents: the confirmation of Adam son of Swein of the grant made by his father Swein son of Alric of the church, confirmation by King Henry I of the grant made by Swein son of Alric, confirmation of the gift made by Walter, archbishop of York, and a document reciting the confirmation made by Pope Alexander. The assize mandates that the archbishop of York should inquire by convocation if the church is vacant or not and who should make the presentation to the church. f68r/p. 153

[Easter 1307]

Top Margin: Addwyck.

Ebor'

Assisa venit recognoscere quis advocatus tempore pacis presentavit ultimam personam que mortua est ad ecclesiam de Addewik' iuxta Boulton' que vacat et cetera, ex cuius advocationem Robertus de Reynebergh' in curia hic clamavit versus priorem de sancto Osuualdo et cetera. Et unde dicit quod quidam Rad[ulfus] Haget consanguineus predicti Roberti, cuius heres ipse est, ad predictam ecclesiam presentavit tempore pacis tempore domini H. regis patris domini regis nunc quemdam Iohannem Burnel clericum suum qui ad presentationem suam fuit admissus et institutus, per cuius mortem predicta ecclesia modo vacat et cetera. Et prior per attornatum suum venit et dicit quod non debet ei inde ad hoc breve respondere quia dicit quod predicta ecclesia non vacat immo plena est et consulta de ipso priore et conventu qui illam tenent in proprios usus et tenuerunt per viginti annos ante impetrationem brevis et cetera. Et de advocatione sua propria et cetera. Et profert quoddam scriptum sub nomine cuiusdam Ade filii Sweni quod testatur quod idem Adam concessit et scripto suo confirmavit elemosinam quam pater suus Sweinus filius Alrici fecit et concessit ecclesie Dei et sancti Oswaldi de Nostlad' et canonicis regularibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servientibus, scilicet ecclesiam de Addewik' inperpetuum tenendam liberam et quietam sicut ulla elemosina liberior et quietior est ab servitio seculari et cetera. Et similiter profert cartam domini H. regis filii Willelmi regis conquestoris que testatur quod idem H. rex carta sua confirmavit predictis canonicis donationem quam Sweynus filius Alrici eis fecit de ecclesia predicta. Profert etiam quoddam scriptum sub nomine cuiusdam Walteri dudum Ebor' archiepiscopi quod testatur quod idem archiepiscopus paupertati domus sancti Oswaldi de Nostle et canonicorum ibidem Deo servientium piis visceribus compatiens eorumque inopiam paterna pietate relevare cupiens ecclesiam de Addewik' quam ad eorum patronatum spectare dinoscebat ipsis in proprios usus caritative concessit et autoritate pontificali confirmavit et cetera. Profert etiam quamdam bullam sedis apostolice <que> testatur quod Alexander papa et cetera priori et conventui monasterii sancti Osuualdi ordinis sancti Augustini Eboracens' diocesis appropriationes eis per archiepiscopos Ebor' [eis dotted for deletion] factas de ecclesia predicta ratas habens et gratas ecclesiam illam ipsis priori et conventui autoritate apostolica confirmavit et scripti sui patrocinio munivit et cetera. Et quia huiusmodi cause cognitio ad forum spectat ecclesiasticum mandatum est archiepiscopo Ebor' quod convocatis et cetera inquiret si predicta ecclesia sit vacans vel non et si non sit vacans immo plena a quo et ad cuius presentationem et a quo tempore plena fuerit. Et quid et cetera constare faciat hic a die Pasche in xv dies per litteras suas sigillatas. rotulo xxij^o. [68v]

Note: Date based on the conclusion of the investigation by the Archbishop of York and the reign of King Edward I [see no. 494]. Although the year was not given in the charter, the reference to 'King Henry father of the present king' suggests this case was decided during Easter in the reign of King Edward I. William Greenfield,

archbishop of York, responded to the mandate on 9 May 1307 that the church was not vacant but filled by the priory and canons of Nostell Priory thus suggesting the year was 1307 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 3n]. The documents described in the writ above were most likely the following: Adam son of Swain's confirmation of his father's gift of the church of Adwick [upon Dearne] [no. 101 dated 26 September 1143 x 1147 or 20 December 1153 x 8 June 1147], the confirmation by King Henry I [either no. 31 or B004 dated c. April 1116 or 7 January 1122], the appropriation by Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, [no. 522 dated 12 November 1222] and the letter of Pope Alexander [IV] dated November 1256 [*Papal Ltrs 1198-1304*, pp. 336-37]. It is possible that an earlier confirmation by Pope Alexander III may also have been provided as a confirmation of an unknown nature, such a document was mentioned in the Cartulary but it did not survive [no. 1095]. Nothing is known of Robert de Rainborough's relationship to Ralph Haget nor his rationale for this claim [for the Haget family see note nos. 488, 489]. Robert of Rainborough occurred in Adwick upon Dearne on 3 November 1303 regarding the mill pool of Harlington [no. 493]. It is possible that Robert de Rainborough held some claim through an unrecorded relationship to Adam son of Swain, as Adam had granted land in Rainborough [Wath upon Dearne] to the monasteries of Fountains, Monk Bretton and Pontefract [*EYC I*, no. 79; *EYC III*, nos. 1475, 1665]. This document was copied by a scribe other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

488. Letter of G[odfrey] de Lucy, J[oscelin], archdeacon of Chichester, and William Vavasor advising B[ernard], prior of Newburgh, and master Bartholomew, officials of the archbishopric of York, that the dispute between the prior and convent and William de Neville is finished concerning the advowson of a mediety of the church of Adwick [upon Dearne], as witnessed in the chirograph of the prior and canons of St Oswald and William de Neville, whereby William agrees to receive the parson presented by the canons. f68v/p. 154

[1187 x 1188]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Adewic.

G. de Luci et I. archidiaconus Cistrensis ecclesie et Willelmus Vavasor, B. Priori de Neuburc et magistro Bartholomeo, officialibus archiepiscopatus Ebor' salutem. Sciatis quod querela que vertebatur inter priorem et canonicos sancti Osuualdi et Willelmum de Novavilla de advocacione medietatis ecclesie de Adewic, sicut cirographum prioris et predictorum canonicorum et Willelmi de Novavilla testatur coram nobis finita est. Idcirco vobis mandamus quod non dimittatis, propter ius quod peditus Willelmus clamabat in prefata ecclesia recipere idoneam personam quam prefati canonici presentaverint vobis ad predictam ecclesiam.

Printed: *EYC III*, no. 1682 dated 1187-1188.

Note: Date based on itinerary of justices in eyre. The three justices [Godfrey, Joscelin and William] visited Yorkshire and elsewhere during the fiscal year which ended 1188 [Eyton, *Itinerary Henry II*, p. 291]. Bernard, prior of Newburgh, acted as official of Archbishop of York Geoffrey and occurred as prior of Newburgh as early as 17 September 1186 and perhaps as late as 1202 [Knowles, *Heads I*, p. 177]. As a result of this agreement the co-heiresses, Amabel and Matilda, confirmed the grant of their ancestor of the church to Nostell Priory [see nos. 105, 106 and Chapter IV].

489. Grant with warranty by Ralph Haget to Thomas son of Hugh of Adwick of a bovaté of land in Adwick [upon Dearne], namely that which William le Wodeward once held, rendering annually to Ralph 1*d* and one stone weight of wax for two candles for every mass celebrated in the church of Adwick [upon Dearne], namely one to burn at the altar before St John the Baptist and the other before the altar of St Mary Magdalene. If Thomas dies without an heir of his body then the land returns to Ralph. f68v/p. 154

[13th century, before 1264]

Rubric: Carta Thome filii Hugonis [*lined through in dark brown ink*]. <C[arta] Rad. Haget>

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rad[ulfus] Haget dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome filio Hugonis de Adewic pro homagio et servitio suo unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in Adewic, illam scilicet bovatam terre quam Willelmus le Wodeward aliquando tenuit; habendam, tenendam eidem Thome et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete, pacifice, integre et honorifice cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ad predictam bovatam terre pertinentibus

imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servitio ad me vel heredes meos pertinente excepto forinseco servitio et inveniando unam petram cere ad sustentationem duorum cereorum qui ardebunt ad singulas missas que decetero celebrabuntur in ecclesia de Adewic imperpetuum, scilicet unus cereus illorum duorum cereorum ardebit coram altari sancti Iohannis Baptiste et alius cereus coram altari sancte Marie Magd[alene] pro omni servitio seculari, demanda et exactione ut predictum est imperpetuum. Et sciendum est quod predictus Thomas et heredes sui sustinebunt predictos cereos de predicta petra cere et si contingat quod dictus Thomas sine herede de corpore suo procreato obierit dicta terra michi Rad[ulfo] et heredibus meis sine contradictione aliqua redibit. Et ego Rad[ulfus] et heredes mei warantizabimus, defendemus et adquietabimus predicto Thome et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis suis per predictum servitium ut predictum est contra omnes gentes imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio, presentis carte confirmatio et warantia rata et stabiles maneat imposterum hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on occurrences of Ralph Haget and the latest entry made by Scribe A [see Chapter V]. Ralph Haget granted to Nostell Priory two bovates of land in Adwick upon Dearne c. 1252 x 1253 [no. 490]. This was probably the same Ralph Haget who witnessed a grant before 1227 of Roger de Montbegon to Furness Abbey [EYC VII, no. 117]. He also occurred c. 1230 as a witness to a grant to Pontefract Priory [Ct. Pontefract 2, no. 298]. He might descend from Ralph Haget who held a half a knight's fee of the Bishop of Durham in 1166 and was sheriff to the same c. 1185 x 1195 [EYC II, nos. 939, 985]. More likely he descends from William Haget who held two knights' fees of Roger de Mowbray in Yorkshire and Leicestershire, one knight's fee in the Arches fee and a sixth of a knight's fee in the Bulmer fee [Ct. Mowbray, no. 401]. Thomas son of Hugh occurred as early as 25 June 1246 [Yorks F. 1232-1246, p. 156]. William son of Thomas de la Wudehall occurred in a fine for meadow in Adwick [upon Dearne] in 1281 [Yorks F. 1272-1300, pp. 61-2]. The inclusion of this document in the Cartulary is problematic, it does not appear that the bovate in question was the same described in Ralph Haget's grant to the priory although it is possible. It is also possible the inclusion was because of the grant of the bovate was to the church of Adwick upon Dearne, which was within the advowson of Nostell Priory [no. 490]. See Chapter IV concerning the church of Adwick upon Dearne.

490. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by Ralph Haget of 2 bovates of land with tofts and crofts in Adwick [upon Dearne], namely: the bovate that John Base once held and the bovate that Ralph the miller held and which on the day of this charter Ralph Haget holds in his demesne, the toft once held by Adam de Fossato, and the toft once held by Hawisa Craket. f68v/p. 154

[c. 1252 x 1253]

Rubric: Carta Radulfi Haget.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Radulfus Haget salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas [me dotted for expulsion] vestra me divine pietatis intuitu pro salute anime mee, patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre cum toftis et croftis et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa et territorio de Adewic quarum unam Iohannes Base quondam tenuit et alteram Rad[ulfus] molendinarius et quas in die confectionis huius carte in dominico meo tenui; habend' et tenend' de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis meis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis communis et asiamentis in bosco, in plano, in pratis, in pascuis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis ad predictas duas bovatas terre pertinentibus. Tofta autem ad dictas duas bovatas pertinentia sunt hec: unum scilicet quod Adam de Fossato quondam tenuit et aliud quod Hawisa Craket aliquando tenuit. Ego vero Rad[ulfus] prenomatus et heredes mei et assignati mei predictas duas bovatas

terre cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus supradictis contra omnes homines ut puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam warrantizabimus predictis canonicis et adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio, confirmatio, et warrantiza [*sic*], rate et stabiles permaneant imposterum hanc cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. His testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on the statement of the jurors of Yorkshire *Quo Warranto*. The *Quo Warranto* Rolls of 1274-75 record that the Prior of St Oswald [Nostell] held 2 bovates of land in Adwick [upon Dearne] which had been the gift of Ralph Haget 22 years earlier, which suggests this grant was made c. 1252-53 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, p. 56]. This grant first appeared in the confirmation by King Edward I dated 21 November 1279 x 19 November 1280 [no. 71].

491. Grant and quitclaim with warranty by Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford, of a toft in Adwick [upon Dearne], namely that between the toft of Adam de Neufmarché and the toft of Thomas Lylman, in exchange for a toft between the tofts of Ingram Folenfaunt and Michael Dun. f68v/p. 154

[1253 x July 1281]

Margin note: Carta Rogeri Bertram.

Sciunt universi presens scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ego Rogerus Bertram dominus de Miccheford' dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea quietum clamavi imperpetuum Deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi de Nostel' et canonicis ibidem beate Marie servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam quoddam toftum in villa de Addewyc cum edificio supraposito iacet [*sic*] scilicet quod iacet inter toftum Ade de Neumerche et toftum Thome Lylman pro escambio illius tofti quod iacet inter toftum Ingerami Foenfount et toftum Michaelis Dun; tenend' et habend' dictis canonicis et eorum successoribus ad eorum libere, solute et quiete ab omni servitio seculari sicut illud toftum unquam fuerat quod a predictis canonicis mihi datur in escambium. Et ego predictus Rogerus et heredes vel assignati mei predictis canonicis et eorum successoribus predictum toftum in predicto eschambio contra omnes homines et omnia servitia secularia warrantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, concessio et quietata clamatio rata maneat et inconcussa presens scriptum sigilli mei inpressione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera. [69r]

Note: Date based on Roger Bertram and Alexander (II) Neville. Two of the neighbours described were married to co-heiresses of Alexander (III) de Neville who died as a youth of 15 in 1253 having himself inherited after his father's death before 12 July 1249. Both Alexander (II) and (III) were descendants of Amabel daughter and co-heiress of Adam son of Swain son of Alric and her husband Alexander le Crevequer [*Cal. Inq. PM Henry III*, no. 270; *Yorks Inq. 1*, p. 15]. For further information see note preceding no. 487 and nos. 105, 106. It is likely that Ingram and Adam received this land through their wives after the death of Alexander (III), thus establishing the earliest date for this transaction as 1253. Roger Bertram was dead before 20 August 1281 when his widow Ida's second husband, Robert de Neville lord of Mitford and Fenton died [*Cal. Inq. PM Edward I*, no. 435]: the latest date thus being 1281. Ingram Folenfaunt was the husband of Juliana, one of five daughters of Alexander (II) de Neville, and Adam de Neufmarché was the husband of another of the daughters of Alexander (II) Neville [*Yorks Inq. 1*, pp. 15n-16n; also see no. 375]. Adam de Neufmarché was dead before 30 August 1291 [Harding, 'Adam of Newmarket', *DNB*, art. 20029]. It is difficult to separate Ingram Folenfaunt the senior from Ingram son of Ingram; however, Ingram Folefaunt, probably the senior and mentioned here, held a wood in Adwick [upon Dearne] as early as 1274-75 [*Yorks Quo Warranto*, pp. 56, 141]. Ingram Folenfaunt, perhaps the younger, on 25 April 1285 held a portion of the barony of Redbourne [Lincs] sharing with the husbands of two other daughters of Alexander (II) de Neville, although the later could also be his son Ingram son of Ingram Folenfaunt [*Cal. Inq. PM Edward I*, no. 574]. See no. 492 for Ingram son of Ingram Folenfaunt. This charter was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V] and may have been entered time coincident with the charters which follow [nos. 492-94].

492. Grant with warranty by Ingram Folenfaunt of Adwick son and heir of Ingram Folenfaunt and his wife Juliana [daughter of Alexander (II) de Neville] that the canons may dig or take land

throughout his fee of Adwick [upon Dearne] in order to repair the mill pond of Harlington [Barnburgh]. f69r/p. 155

[late 13th x early 14th centuries]

Rubric: [none].

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ingeramus Folenfaunt de Addewyk' filius et heres Ingerami Folenfaunt et Iuliane uxoris eius salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et pro salute animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo et eorum successoribus quod possint fodere et capere terram ad reperandum stagnum molendini sui de Herlyngton' quotienscumque et quandocumque voluerint ubi comodius et proprius sibi viderint expedire ex utraque parte eiusdem stagni in toto feodo ville de Addewyk' sine impedimento mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum. Et ego Ingeramus predictus et heredes mei omnia predicta prefatis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus ut predictum est ubique et contra omnes warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Roberto filio Petri de Wath', Roberto Turpyn de Boulton', Raynero de Paris in Swynton', Ricardo de Popelay, Willelmo de Wartria et aliis.

Note: Date based on occurrence of Rainer de Paris in Swinton and Ingram Folenfaunt. Rainer de Paris in Swinton was also a witness to the investigation of William Greenfield, archbishop of York, concerning the church of Adwick upon Dearne on 16 May 1309 [no. 494]. See note to no. 491 for information of Ingram Folenfaunt senior. Ingram son of Ingram the donor here occurred as a juror on 20 October 1305 [*Yorks Inq.* 4, p. 135]. He may also be the Ingram Folenfaunt who on 25 April 1285 held a portion of the barony of Redbourne [Lincs] sharing with the husbands of his mother's sisters [*Cal. Inq. PM Edward I*, no. 574]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

493. Agreement in the form of a chirograph whereby Robert de Rainborough grants that the convent may dig peat and take land in the waste and in the common of Adwick [upon Dearne] in order to repair the mill pond of Harlington [Barnburgh] and for this the convent agrees that they will not raise the pool in such as way as to impede or harm the said Robert. f69r/p. 155

Adwick [upon Dearne], 3 November 1303

Rubric: [none].

Hoc scriptum cyrographatum testatur quod Robertus de Rayneberg' concessit pro se et heredibus suis priori et conventui de sancto Oswaldo et eorum successoribus quod ipsi fodere possint turbas et capere terram in vasto et in comuna de Addewyk' ad reficiendum, reparandum, emendandum stagnum molendini sui de Herlyngton' pro ut comodius et proprius fodere et capere et abducere quandocumque et quotienscumque voluerent sine impedimento dicti Roberti vel heredum suorum inperpetuum. Et predicti priori et conventus concesserunt pro se et successoribus suis quod ipsi vel successores sui stagnum suum predictum non exaltabunt nec exaltari facient nisi sicut antiquitus exaltari consuevit. Ita videlicet quod molendinum dicti Roberti per exaltationem dicti stagni non impediatur quin comode molere possit sunt facere consuevit. In cuius rei testimonium hiis scriptis cyrograffatis partes alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat' apud Addewyk' die Dominica in crastino animarum anno domini m^o ccc^o tertio.

Note: Robert de Rainborough brought a writ of *darrein presentment* for the church of Adwick upon Dearne at Easter 1307 and may have continued his claims against the advowson as late as May 1309 [nos. 487, 494]. In his suit for the advowson of the church, he claimed to be kinsman and heir of Ralph Haget, although no record of familial association was discovered [no. 487]. The mill of Harlington was originally granted to Nostell Priory by Elias de Boseville in 7 December 1147 x 12 June 1152 [see note preceding no. 417].

494. Results of an inquiry during the visitation by William Greenfield, archbishop of York, as to whether John Burnel was the last rector of the church of Adwick [upon Dearne] and if he left in his will to the same church a missal and a chalice each worth 100s and whether the prior and the canons had detained them and whether the prior and canon took away, for 16 years, the two candles and a lamp at the high altar and held the land for their own maintenance. The testimony of twelve men [listed] reported that they had never heard of a rector named John Burnel, the prior and convent held the appropriation of the church since the time of Archbishop Thurstan of York and the prior and convent had never alienated from the church the missal nor the chalice. They said that the prior and convent do not hold other lands for the maintenance of the candles and lamps in the church, nor did they find them or take them away. They said that the prior and convent gave alms to the church because the church is poor and is taxed at 6*m.* f69r/p. 155

parish church of Thurnscoe, 16 May 1309

Rubric: [none].

Facta diligenter inquisitione in visitatione domini Willelmi de Grenefel' Ebor' archiepiscopi die veneris proxima ante festum Pentecost' in ecclesia parochiali de Thirnescho anno Domini m^o ccc^{imo} nono super istis articulis, videlicet an Iohannes Burnel' ultimus rector de Addewik' legavit in testamento suo Deo et ipsi ecclesie unum missale precii c. solidorum, unum calicem eiusdem precii et an prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo detineant librum et calicem et an prior et conventus eiusdem loci subtraxerunt per xvj. annos duos cereos ad magnum altare et unam lampadam et an ipsi teneant terram ad sustentationem eorundem pro viros fidedignos, videlicet per dominum Thomam rectorem ecclesie de Barneburg', dominum Willelmum rectorem medietatis ecclesie de Boulton' et dominum Stephanum rectorem alterius medietatis eiusdem et dominum Iohannem vicariam de Suthkirkeby et dominum Galfridum capellanum parochialem eiusdem et dominum Robertum capellanum parochialem de Addewik' et Robertum Tipum de Boulton' et Iohannem de Herlington' et Rayn[erum] de Parys in Swynton' et Lukyn' de eadem et ad Swalun de Thirnscho et Iohannem Swaln qui dicunt quod unquam audierunt de illo rectore cuius nomen erat Iohannes Burnel quia prior et conventus de sancto Oswaldo tenuerunt dictam ecclesiam in proprios usus a tempore Thurstini archiepiscopi Ebor' et dicunt etiam quod dicti prior et conventus nunquam alienarunt a dicta ecclesia missale vel calicem ut audierunt per famam vicinorum vel alio modo quod talia fuerunt legata vel alienata. Dicunt etiam quod prior et conventus predicti non tenent aliquas terras pro sustentatione cereorum vel lampadis in ecclesia de Addewik' nec lampadas vel cereos unquam invenerunt vel subtraxerint. Dicunt etiam quod prior et conventus faciunt ibi elemosinas secundum ecclesie [sic] quia ecclesia exilis est et taxatur ad sex marcas. [f69v]

Note: Another mention of the name of John Burnel in the Cartulary was in a writ of *darrein presentment* by Robert de Rainborough for the advowson of the church of Adwick upon Dearne at Easter 1307 [no. 487]. This inquiry by the archbishop suggests that the claim by Robert de Rainborough continued. The witnesses include: Thomas rector of Barnburgh who occurred as such 20 July 1306 and probably died 20 November 1317 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 27]; William de Wenteshill was rector of a moiety of the church of Bolton upon Dearne from 9 July 1300 until before 2 March 1319-20 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 37]; Stephen de Byrley held the other moiety of the church of Bolton upon Dearne from 9 April 1306 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 36]; John de Byrshall was presented by the Prior of Nostell Priory to the church of South Kirkby on 6 March 1306/7 and his successor occurred as early as 3 July 1334 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 4]; Rainer de Paris of Swinton also witnessed Ingram de Folefaunt's grant concerning of access to the mill of Harlington [no. 493]; John of Harlington occurred as late as 1345 [York F. 1327-1347, p. 182]. See Chapter IV for information concerning the church of Adwick upon Dearne.

495. Agreement in the form of a chirograph whereby Prior Robert and the convent grant a life tenancy to Alexander son of Arnold of Hiendley of a bovaté of land in [Cold] Hindeley, namely that which Richard son of Peter of Wakefield had granted to the convent, rendering annually to the convent 3s of silver. After the death of Alexander and his heirs one-third of all their chattels wherever found will remain to the convent for the furnishing of their church. f69v/p. 156

[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric: [none].

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus prior et conventus sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Alexandro filio Arnaldi de Hyndeley unam bovatom terre in Hindeley cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam scilicet quam habuimus de dono Ricardi filii Petri de Wakefeld; tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de nobis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete et honorifice, reddendo inde <annuatim> nobis tres solidos argenti ad duos terminos, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten pro omni servitio seculari et exactione. Ipse etiam Alexander et heredes sui in predicta bovata terre in tota vita sua corporaliter habitabunt. Ita quod in decessu < suo > et heredum suorum tota tertia pars catallorum suorum ubicumque fuerit inventa remanebunt domui nostre ad ornamentum ecclesie nostre sine omni dolo, fraude et contradictione vel reclamacione ipsius vel heredum suorum. Et hoc iuravit fideliter tenend' pro se et heredibus suis. Et si contingat ipsum Alexandrum vel aliquem heredum suorum predictum redditum ultra octabas alicuius termini predictorum terminorum detinere, illius termini redditum sine contradictione aliqua duplicabit. Si forte ipse Alexander vel heredes sui vel aliquis nomine eorum aliquid contra iuramentum suum attemptare presumpsit tota nostra predicta terra remanebit nobis soluta et quieta sine omni dilatione et contradictione sui vel heredum suorum. Et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem huic scripto in modo cyrographi confecto sigilla nostra mutuo sunt apposita. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Stapiltona, domino Iohanne de Hoderode tunc senescallo de Pontefract', Iohanne de Keneslay, Iohanne de Rihyll', Iohanne de Norhfolc, Roberto fratre eius, Henrico de Scleh et aliis.

Note: Date based on John of Hodroyd and Robert, prior of St Oswald. John of Hodroyd was steward of the honour of Pontefract from 1246 until at least 1258 which suggests the prior of Nostell named here is Robert de Behall [*Ctl. Pontefract* 1, p. 317]. The predecessor of Robert de Behall died on 18 May 1246 and Prior Robert died 4 January 1255 [Smith, *Heads* II, p. 438]. Robert (II) of Stapleton held two knights' fees of John de Lacy in 1235-36 [EYC III, p. 293]. John of Hodroyd and his brothers John of Norfolk and Robert of Thorpe, also witnessed a grant made by Robert (II) of Stapleton to Nostell for pasture in Cudworth [see nos. 476-78]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B and was duplicated on folio 70 recto as no. 509 [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 496-99, 510. The charters which follow constitute the satisfaction of a fine, probably originated by either John (I) Howet or his son Robert (I) regarding a bovaté of land which John (I) and his heirs held from Nostell Priory. The fine did not survive in the Cartulary: however a memorandum dated 1 May 1455 recording a fine by Robert (I) does record that a third of his father John (I)'s chattels are owed to the priory for a bovaté in Cold Hiendley [no. 496]. The original fine must have committed each heir of John (I) Howet who held the tenure of this bovaté of land to pay a third part of the chattels at their death. This was probably was similiar to an agreement made in the mid-13th century concerning the bovaté in Cold Hiendley [no. 495]. Robert (I) also paid a fee of 10s to the sacristy on 1 May 14[5]9 [no. 510]. The exact relationship of the heirs of John (I) Howet can only be reconstructed on the charters available and they are numbered [e.g. John (II)] only to provide continuity and not to reflect an accurate pedigree. The heirs are: John (I) Howet was dead by 1 May 1455, his son Robert (I) was his executor [no. 496]; John (II) Howet married to Isabel and was dead by 5 May 1483 [no. 497]; Robert (II) Howet married Isabel and was dead by 20 December 1491 [no. 498]; Thomas Howet married Joan and he was dead by 1 October 1517 [no. 499]. All of these documents were copied by other than Scribe A or B and none by the same scribe [see Chapter V].

496. Memorandum whereby Robert (I) Howet, chaplain, and executor of the will of his father John (I) Howet of Cold Hiendley, made a fine with Prior John Huddersfield that one third part of the chattels and goods of John (I) was owed to the prior for a bovate of land in Cold Hiendley. For this Robert (I) gave the prior 10s. f69v/p. 156

1 May 1455

Rubric: [none].

Memorandum quod dominus Robertus Howet capellanus executor testamenti Iohannis Howet de Coldehindeley patris ipsius Roberti fecit finem cum domino Iohanne Hudresfeld' priore monasterii sancti Oswaldi pro tertia parte catallorum et bonorum dicti Iohannis prefato priori ratione unius bovate terre cum pertinentiis in Coldehindeley debita, pro qua fine predictus Robertus dedit eidem priori decem solidos in festo sanctorum apostolorum Philippi et Iacobi anno domini m^o cccc^{imo} quinquagesimo quinto.

Note: See note preceding this charter for further information. Prior John [occasionally called Robert] ruled from 5 August 1427 until his resignation 5 September 1472 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39; *Mon. Angl.*, vol. 6, p. 91]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

497. Memorandum confirming that Prior William Assheton of St Oswald, in the presence of witnesses, received from Isabel widow and executrix of John (II) Howet late of Cold Hiendley, 43s 4d in satisfaction of the fine for the third part of all the goods and chattels of John (II) Howet owed to the prior after the death of John (II) for the tenure of a bovate of land in Cold Hiendley. f69v/p. 156

5 May 1483

Rubric: [none].

Memorandum quod quinto die mensis Maii anno domini millesimo cccc^{imo} lxxx^{mo} iij^o Willelmus Assheton' prior monasterii sancti Os[waldi] de Nostell' coram et in presentia Willelmi Sayvile iurisperiti, Iohannis Wynter rectoris ecclesie parochialis de Acworth', Roberti Leventhorp armigeri, Roberti Risssheworth, Roberti Walton' et aliorum recepit de Isabella relictta Iohannis Howet nuper de Coldehindeley executrice testamenti eiusdem Iohannis quadraginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios in plenam solutionem et satisfactionem de et pro tertia parte omnium bonorum et catallorum que nuper fuerunt dicti Iohannis Howet et que per mortem eiusdem Iohannis prefato priori ratione unius bovate terre cum pertinentiis in Coldehyndeley predict' nuper in tenura ipsius Iohannis et quondam per predecessores predicti Willelmi prioris antecessoribus prenominati Iohannis Howet sub certis conditionibus concess' debit', spectant' et pertinent'.

Note: See note preceding no. 496 for further information. John Howett mentioned here was probably the same that was recorded in the Nostell Priory Sacristy records as holding a tenement in Cold Hiendley 1455 x 1478, rendering annually 1s 16d [Nostell Rental, p. 135]. Prior William Assheton was elected 5 September 1472 and he died before 9 May 1489 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. Robert Leventhorp, knight, and Robert Risssheworth also held land of Nostell Priory in 1478 ['Nostell Rental', pp. 111, 117]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

498. Memorandum confirming that Prior Richard Hirst, in the presence of witnesses received from Isabel the widow and executrix of Robert (II) Howet late of Cold Hiendley 4m in satisfaction for a third part of all the goods and chattels was owed to the prior after the death of Robert (II) Howet for a bovate of land in Cold Hiendley which Robert (II) Howet held in tenure. f69v/p. 156

20 December 1491

Rubric: [none].

Memorandum quod vicesimo die mensis Decembris anno domini m^o cccclxxxj^o Ricardus Hirst prior monasterii sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' coram et in presentia Roberti Leventhorp armigeri, Iohannis Frere de

Foulby, Iohannis Eliot de eadem, Iohannis Watton' de Rihill' et aliorum recepit de Isabella relicta Roberti Howet nuper de Coldehendeley executrice testamenti eiusdem Roberti quatuor marcas in plenam solutionem et satisfactionem de et pro tertia parte omnium bonorum et catallorum que nuper fuerunt dicti Roberti Howet et que per mortem eiusdem Roberti prefato priori ratione unius bovate terre cum pertinentiis in Coldehendeley predict, nuper in tenura ipsius Roberti et quondam per predecessores predicti Ricardi prioris antecessoribus prenominati Roberti Howet sub certis conditionibus concess', debit', spectant' et pertinent'.

Note: See note preceding no. 496 for further information. Richard Hirst's election as prior of Nostell Priory was confirmed 16 October 1489 and he died before 6 November 1505 [Jones, *La Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. Robert Leventhorp, knight, also witnessed the payment at the death of John (II) on 5 May 1483 [no. 497]. In 1478 Robert Leventhorpe and John Frere of Foulby held land of Nostell Priory [Nostell Rental, pp. 115-7]. John Eliot of Foulby held land of Nostell Priory in 1466 ['Nostell Rental', p. 128]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

499. Memorandum confirming that Prior Richard Marsden received in the presence of witnesses 20s from Joan widow and executrix of Thomas Howet late of Cold Hiendley for the satisfaction of a third part of all the goods and chattels that belonged to the late Thomas Howet and that at the death of Thomas was owed to the prior for a bovate of land in Cold Hiendley lately in the tenure of Thomas. f69v/p. 156

1 October 1517

Rubric: [none].

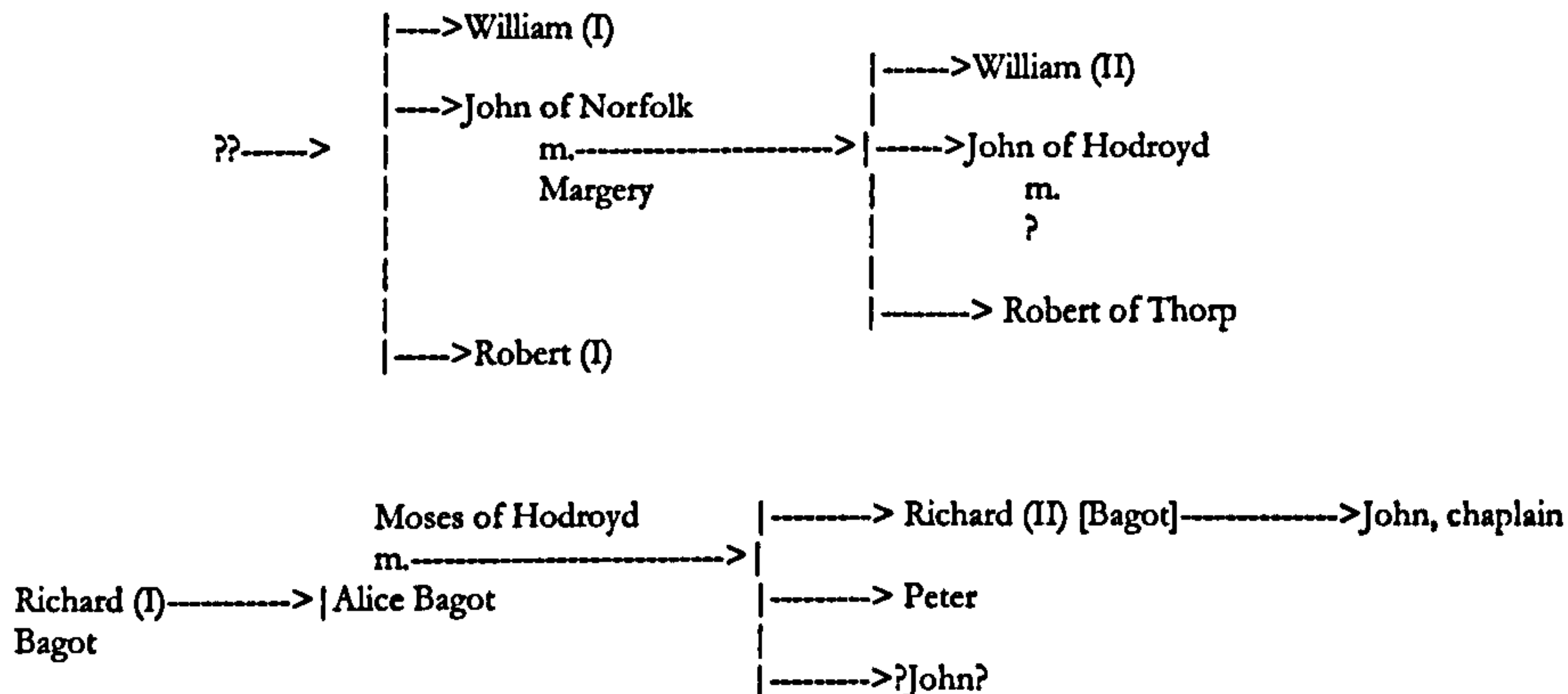
Memorandum quod primo die Octobris anno domini m^o d^{imo} xvij^{imo} Ricardus Mersden' prior monasterii sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' coram et in presentia Iohannis Savell', Henrici Whiteard' et Iohannis Turnor, Iohannis Walton et aliorum recepit de Iohanna relicta Thome Howet nuper de Coldhendeley executrice testamenti eiusdem Thome viginti solidos in plenam solutionem et satisfactionem de et pro tertia parte omnium bonorum et catallorum que nuper fuerunt dicti Thome Howett et que per mortem que eiusdem Thome prefato priori ratione unius bovate terre cum pertinentiis in Coldehendeley predict' nuper in tenura ipsius Thome et quondem per predecessores predicti Ricardi prioris antecessoribus prenominati Thome Howett sub certis conditionibus, concess' debit', spectant' et pertinent'. [f70r]

Note: See note preceding no. 496 for further information. The predecessor of Prior Richard Marsden died before 6 November 1505 and Richard Marsden died before 13 May 1524 [Jones, *La Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. A John Savell held of Nostell Priory in 1466 and may have been an ancestor of the witness recorded here ['Nostell Rental', p. 127]. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

Note for nos. 500-509. In the charters of Hodroyd there are two families who are styled 'of Hodroyd' but no record connects the families other than toponymic similarity [refer to pedigrees below]. Probably the more prestigious family was created by John of Norfolk and his wife Margery. John and Margery had at least three sons: William (II), Robert [of Thorpe] and John of Hodroyd. John of Hodroyd occurred as early as before 1240 [*Cil. Pontefract* 1, no. 219]. John of Hodroyd son of John of Norfolk was the steward of Pontefract during the time of Edmund de Lacy, serving as such from 1246 until at least 1258 [*Cil. Pontefract* 1, p. 317]. The position of steward was held 'by an honorial baron' and it is likely that John of Hodroyd's position was tied to the active life of Edmund de Lacy who inherited in 1240 and died 1258 [Wightman, *Lacy Family*, pp. 229, 261]. It is probable then that the documents which follow mentioning John of Hodroyd, knight, should be attributed to John of Hodroyd, steward of Pontefract and son of John of Norfolk. They may reflect transactions after his term as steward for they do not record his title. His death was not recorded but his heir occurred in July 1286 [*Yorks Inq.* 2, p. 52]. This family granted to Nostell Priory land in Winterset and Cudworth [nos. 241, 242, 248, 249, 504, 1086].

The second family sprang from Moses of Hodroyd who married Alice daughter of Richard Bagot. Moses of Hodroyd occurred as early as 1160 x 1170 and as late as 1190 x c.1205 [EYC III, pp. 295, 311, no. 1633]. It was

suggested that Moses of Hodroyd had at least three sons: Peter, Richard [known sometimes as Richard Bagot] and a son named John who occurred with his father and his brother Peter as witnesses [EYC III, p. 311]. Whilst John of Hodroyd son of Moses may have existed, he does not leave a record other than the one instance cited. There are many documents witnessed by John of Hodroyd, but with that one exception they did not occur with other members of the family of Moses of Hodroyd. Moses most frequently occurred with his son Richard. Richard [son of Moses] occurred as early as 1144 and as late as 1170 [EYC III, nos. 1719, 1771]. If a son John of Hodroyd did exist, he would have been a contemporary of his brother Richard and active earlier than John of Hodroyd, steward of Pontefract. This is the only point of reference available to separate the two. Richard [Bagot] son of Moses of Hodroyd granted the tithes of Wintersett and Ryhill to Nostell Priory [no. 1087]. Richard and his son John were the rectors of the church of Felkirk [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, pp. 110-11]. John son of Richard of Hodroyd occurred as a benefactor to Nostell Priory [nos. 501-503].



500. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John son of Richard of Shafton of all the land above Hodroyd [South Hiendley, described] which his father bought from Robert le Rus of Hodroyd. f70r/p. 157

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Hic incipiunt carte de Hoderode. Carta Iohannis filii Ricardi de Scaftona.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis Iohannis filius Ricardi de Scaftona salutem in Domino. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie sancti Osualdi de Nostle et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram quam pater meus emit de Roberto le Rus de Hoderode que abuttat super gardinum canonicorum predictorum apud Hoderode ex orientali parte eiusdem gardini sine retenemento sicut se extendit in longum et latum inter duas vias quibus dictum gardinum cingitur ex utraque parte; tenend' et habend' Deo et prenomatis canonicis imperpetuum libere, solute et integre cum omnibus libertatibus et asiamentis que pertinent ad tantum tenementum infra villam supradictam et extra. Et ego prenomatus Iohannes et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum pertinentiis suis Deo et predictis canonicis contra omnes homines et dotes warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on association of John of Shafton with Robert Everingham [see no. 506 for dating].

501. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John of Hodroyd son of Richard of Hodroyd of all a *cultura* in Hodroyd [South Hiendley, described], on which *cultura* the canons raised a wall to enclose their court in Hodroyd. f70r/p. 157

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Ricardi de Hoderode.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes de Hoderode filius Ricardi de Hoderode salutem in Domino. Noveritis me Dei intuitu dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie sanctique Osuualdi de Nostle et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam culturam que iacet inter duas stratas ex orientali parte curie dictorum canonicorum in Hoderode extra fossam suam, super quam videlicet culturam dicti canonici elevaverunt murum ad claudendum' [*sic for* claudendum] dictam curiam suam; tenendam et habendam sibi imperpetuum libere, pacifice et integre sine aliquo retenemento vel impedimento mei vel heredum meorum vel assignatorum meorum solutam et quietam ab omni servitio et demanda seculari. Et ego Iohannes et heredes mei dictam culturam dictis canonicis ubique et contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Concedo etiam et ratam et gratam habeo pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum elevationem murorum cingentium dictam curiam dictorum canonicorum in Hoderode per circuitum et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on John son of Richard of Hodroyd. John was the rector of the church of Felkirk but was probably dead by 11 March 1252 when Nostell Priory, as rector of the church, presented the vicar [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, p. 111].

502. Quitclaim by John son of Richard of Hodroyd, once farmer of a moiety of the church of Hodroyd [Felkirk], of all his right and claim to the church of Hodroyd [Felkirk] and the lands pertaining to the church. For this the convent grant John life tenancy of the land at farm and afterwards for one pound of incense to be paid to the church on its feast day. f70r/p. 157

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Ricardi de Hoderode.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Iohannes filius Ricardi de Hoderode quondam firmarius medietatis ecclesie de Hoderode eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me resignasse, quietum clamasse et sursum reddidisse dilectis dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo de Nostle totum ius quod habui et clamum quod habui in ecclesia de Hoderode et in terra ecclesie et in omnibus pertinentiis eiusdem sine retenemento et ipsi postea concesserunt mihi terram predicte ecclesie in vita mea tantum ad firmam pro una libra liberi incensi annuatim reddenda ecclesie memorate in die festivitatis eiusdam ecclesie. Ita quod nullus heredum vel successorum meorum aliquid ius vel clamum in predicta terra ratione huius concessionis mihi facte sibi post decessum meum possint vendicare. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on John son of Richard of Hodroyd, see note for no. 501. Both Richard of Hodroyd [sometimes styled as Richard Bagot] and his son John were recorded as rector of the church of Felkirk [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 1, pp. 110-11]. See Chapter IV for further information concerning the church of Felkirk.

503. Grant with warranty in free, pure and perpetual alms by John of Hodroyd son of Richard of Hodroyd of one perch of land in Hodroyd [South Hiendley] near the court of the canons, namely near the wall the canons raised to enclose their court. f70r/p. 157

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis filii Ricardi de Hoderode.

Universis Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Iohannes de Hoderode filius Ricardi de Hoderode salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me intuitu Dei dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in libera[m], puram et perpetuam elemosinam unam percatam terre propinquiorem curie dictorum canonicorum in Hoderode ex parte orientali extra fossam suam super quam dicti canonici elevaverunt murum ad claudendum curiam sua [*sic for* suam]; tenend' et habend' libere, pacifice et integre sine aliquo retenemento vel impedimento mei vel meorum sibi imperpetuum solutam et quietam ab omni servitio et demanda seculari. Et ego Iohannes et heredes mei vel assignati dictam percatam terre dictis canonicis contra omnes homines et ubique warantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Concedo etiam et ratam habeo pro Deo et gratam pro me et omnibus heredibus meis et successoribus elevationem murorum cingentium dictam curiam dictorum canonicorum in Hoderode per circuitum. Et ut predicta robur perpetue firmitatis optineant presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on John son of Richard of Hodroyd, see note of no. 501 for dating and note preceding no. 500 for John son of Richard.

504. Bond by John of Hodroyd, knight, for the payment to the prior and convent of an annual rent of 2s for a toft and croft in Cold Hiendley, namely that which the prior and canons hold as a gift from John son of Robert Clerkeheued. ff70r-v/pp. 157-58

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Iohannes de Hoderode miles.

Universis presentes literas visuris Iohannes de Hoderode miles eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis me teneri dominis meis priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi de Nostle in solutione annui redditus duorum scilicet solidorum pro uno tofto et crofto que dicti prior et conventus habuerunt ex dono Iohannis filii Roberti Clerkeheued in Hindelay eisdem a me et heredibus meis vel assignatis imperpetuum solvendorum, medietatem scilicet in festo Pentec' et residuum in festo sancti Martini in yeme, et nichilominus faciendo [*f70v*] alia servitia de dictis tofto et crofto debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on John of Hodroyd, son of John of Norfolk. See note preceding no. 500 for John de Hodroyd's identification as the steward of Pontefract. John Clerkenheued may have been the nephew of John de Vescy [no. 784], and his father was a tenant of John of Shafton [no. 506].

505. Grant with warranty in pure and perpetual alms by Hugh son of Reginald of Hiendley of two acres of land in South Hiendley [described]. f70v/p. 158

[13th century, before 27 September 1237]

Rubric: Carta Hugonis filii Reginaldi de Hindelai.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Hugo filius Reginaldi de Hindelay salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancti Osuualdi de Nostl' et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre in territorio de

Sudhyndelai cum omnibus pertinentiis, illas scilicet que se extendunt versus Hubberddescolderode ex una parte, et que ex alia parte extendunt se ad viam que ducit ad villam de Suthindelai in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; tenend' et habend' libere et quiete cum omnibus aysiamenis et libertatibus eisdem duabus acris in villa et extra tam in pratis et pascuis quam in aliis communis pertinentibus. Ego vero prefatus Hugo et heredes mei warrantizabimus et defendemus prefatas duas acras terre prenominate canonice de sancto Osualdo ubique et contra omnes homines et feminas imperpetuum. Ut autem omnia predicta rata maneant et inconcussa presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on lease of this property by Prior John to William son of John of Ryhill. Prior John was probably elected as prior of Nostell Priory on 24 July 1208 and he died 27 September 1237 [Knowles, *Heads I*, pp. 179, 283]. This grant must have occurred before the lease of this land to William son of John of Ryhill [no. 1093].

506. Quitclaim by John of Shafton of the lands endowed to the church of Felkirk primarily the lands around the church of Felkirk including rents and land held in demesne [tenants and rents itemised]. f70v/p. 158

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: Carta Iohannis de Scaftona.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Iohannes de Schaftona salutem in Domino. Quoniam omnes mortales sumus diem nostrum ignoramus extremum, volo ut nos omnes sciatis quicquid de me contigerit omnes terras et possessiones quas de dominis meis priore et conventu de sancto Osualdo teneo contingentes ecclesiam suam de Felekirk', ne forte aliquis heredum meorum vel aliquis alius dictos dominos meos priorem et conventum super terris et possessionibus quibus dotata est prefata ecclesia de Felekirk' post decessum meum in aliquo vexare si^a gravare possit quo minus prefata ecclesia dictis terris et possessionibus suis imposterum debeat gaudere. In primis videlicet teneo de prefatis dominis meis duodecim acras terre que iacent in circuitu ecclesie de Felekirk' et unam bovatom terre cum mesuagio quam Iohannes filius Roberti tenet, reddendo inde annuatim decem denarios pro omni servitio; et octo acras quas Ricardus filius Swani tenet, reddendo inde annuatim sexdecim denarios et faciendo consueta servitia; et unam bovatom terre quam Robertus del Hil tenet, reddendo annuatim tres solidos et faciendo consueta servitia; et unam bovatom terre quam Robertus Clerkeheued tenet, reddendo annuatim tres solidos pro omni servitio quamdiu mihi placuerit; et unam bovatom terre quam Petrus filius Reginaldi tenet, reddendo xx. denarios et faciendo consueta servitia; et unam dimidiam bovatom terre quam Reginaldus carpentarius tenet, reddendo annuatim duos solidos et faciendo servitia consueta; et unam bovatom terre quam Petrus filius Stephani tenet, reddendo duos solidos et faciendo consueta servitia; et unam bovatom terre in Suthindelai quam ego ipse teneo in dominico una cum quodam prato quod vocatur Huberdscolde; et unam bovatom terre quam Willelmus filius Iacobi tenet in eadem villa, reddendo annuatim dimidiam marcam argenti quamdiu mihi placuerit; et quamdam portionem terre in territorio de Hindelai super toftum quam Willelmus de Bileham tenet, reddendo annuatim unum denarium quamdiu mihi placuerit; et unam dimidiam bovatom terre quam Thomas de Brerelay tenet in eadem villa quamdiu ego Iohannes ipsi illam warrantizare potero, reddendo annuatim quatuor solidos pro omni servitio et tres acras terre de adquisitu meo in campo qui vocatur Settecoppeslay quas ego donavi ecclesie de Felekirke; et tres percatas terre in eodem campo quas ego teneo in dominico quas etiam dicte ecclesie donavi; et unam dimidiam acram que iacet ex australi parte de Hindelai propinquius bovate terre que fuit Horm quam

etiam teneo in dominico et dicte ecclesie similiter donavi; et unam percatam terre in eodem campo que buttat super Settecoppelay quam teneo in dominico, et illam similiter dicte ecclesie donavi; et unam dimidiam acram iuxta Benettespittes quam Willelmus pater Hugonis de Hindelai dedit ecclesie dicte cum corpore suo quam similiter teneo in dominico; et unam dimidiam acram terre in Brerelai quam Robertus filius Gilberti tenet, reddendo annuatim ij. denarios quamdiu mihi placuerit; et unam portionem terre in Grimestorp quam Willelmus Forestarius tenet que quidem portio iacet iuxta domum Iordani ex boriali parte, reddendo annuatim tres denarios; et tres acras terre de dominico Ade filii Petri que iacent in territorio de Havercroft quas dominus Robertus de Heverhingham tenet, reddendo annuatim xij. denarios quamdiu mihi placuerit; et unam acram terre in eodem territorio iuxta Holeton ex boriali parte que etiam fuit de dono predicti Ade quam Reginaldus carpentarius tenet ad augmentum predicte terre sue quamdiu mihi placuerit; et sex denarios in Rihil quos Awis soror H. de Rihil solvit annuatim dicte ecclesie pro quadam terra in eadem villa; et unam donum cum curtilagio quam Willelmus Baldine tenet, reddendo annuatim xij. denarios quam quidem domum Robertus le Teler aliquando tenuit. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. [f71r]

* ms corrected from *iii*.

Note: Date based on the tenant Robert of Everingham. Robert de Everingham occurred 1203 x 1217, and his son Adam probably inherited by 1252 the land mentioned as in the demesne of Adam son of Peter. This probably refers to the land Robert Everingham's wife inherited from her father John de Birkin [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 217]. The active tense mention of Robert de Everingham suggests he was living when this was issued and thus a date in the first half of the 13th century [Clay & Greenway, *EYFamilies*, pp. 6, 113]. John of Shafton also granted additional land to Nostell Priory near their court in Hodroyd [no. 500]. John of Hodroyd, knight, held land which Nostell Priory received as a gift from the son of Robert Clerkeheued, also listed as a tenant here [no. 504, also see note preceding no. 500].

507. Settlement by composition before the papal judges delegate, the priors of Newburgh and St Andrew's and the dean of Christianity of York [mandate of Pope Honorius III dated 21 October 1225 at Reat' recited] whereby the judges investigate the complaint between master R. de Winthon' [Winchester], rector of the church of Silkstone on the one part and the prior and convent of St Oswald, rector of the church of Felkirk on the other part concerning two parts of the tithes of sheaves from the ancient demesne of Adam son of Swein in Brierley. R. de Winton' [Winchester] quitclaims to the prior and convent the two parts of the tithes of sheaves from the ancient demesne of Adam son of Swein in Brierley and for this the prior and convent will render annually 8s from the tithes of sheaves to master R. f71r/p. 159

2 February 1226

Rubric: Composito inter magistrum R. Winton' canonicum Ebor' et priorem sancti Osuualdi. Priores de Novo Burgo et de sancto Andrea et decanus Cristianitatis Ebor' universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos litere presentes pervenerint salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos mandatum domini pape in hec verba suscepisse: 'Honorius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis de Novo Burgo Ebor' diocesis et sancti Andree prioribus et decano Cristianitatis Ebor' salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilectus filius magister R. de Winthon' canonicus Ebor' nobis exposuit conquerendo quod de Pontefracto, de sancto Osuualdo et de Munkebretona priores et eorum conventus de Penegestona, de Felekirke et de Steynburge ecclesiarum rectores ac quidam alii Ebor' diocesis super decimis, possessionibus, redditibus et rebus aliis iniuriantur eidem. Ideoquo discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus partibus convocatis audiatis causam et appellatione remota fine debito terminetis, facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si se gratia, odio vel timore

subtraxerint, per censuram eandem cessante appellatione cogatis veritati testimonium perhibere quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse duo nostrum ea nichilominus exquantur. Dat' Reat' xij. kalendas Novembris pontificatus nostri anno decimo. Partibus igitur auctoritate predicta coram nobis in iudicio constitutis cum questio verteretur inter magister R. de Winthon' rectorem ecclesie de Silgestona ex una parte, et priorem et conventum sancti Osuualdi rectores ecclesie de Felekirk' ex alia super duabus partibus decime garbarum antiqui dominici Ade filii Swani in villa de Brerelay tandem ex consensu utriusque partis amicabile compositione in hunc modum coram nobis in iure est sopita: videlicet quod predictus R. de Winthon' quantum ad eum pertinet quietas clamavit priori et conventui sancti Osuualdi predictas duas partes decime garbarum totius antiqui dominici Ade filii Swani in villa de Brerelay libere ab eisdem priore et conventu sine omni contradictione ipsius magistri R. percipiendas et habendas. Ita tamen quod predictus prior et conventus annuatim octo solidos pro predicta decima garbarum sepedicto magistro R. ad certos terminos persolvent, scilicet quatuor ad Pentec' et quatuor ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Si vero aliquis eorum ab ista conventionem velit resilire nos iudices partibus consentientibus nobis iurisdictionem perpetuam reservavimus coercendi eos auctoritate predicta ad predictam pactionem observandam et in huius compositionis testimonium tam nostris predictus R. de Winthon' prior etiam et conventus presenti scripto signa sua apposuerunt et facta fuit hec compositio ad festum Purificationis beate Marie anno gratie m^o cc^o xx^o quinto.

Note: Pontefract Priory had received the grant of the church of Silkstone by Swain son of Alric, including two-thirds of the tithes of sheaves of all his demesne lands [EYC III, no. 1663]. Swain's grant was confirmed by Hugh de Laval, Adam son of Swain and King Henry II [EYC III, nos. 1486, 1667, 1451]. Brierley was within the parish of Felkirk, and the church of Felkirk had been granted to Nostell by the same Swain son of Alric and with similar confirmations. This included a document by Archbishop Walter de Gray confirming Nostell Priory's right to all the chapels, lands and tithes of Felkirk [nos. 31, 101, 104, 521]. The church of Silkstone was collated to Robert of Winchester, canon of York, by the archbishop of York because of lapse; his successor was presented by Pontefract Priory 12 November 1253 [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 59]. By a subsequent agreement in 1317 Nostell Priory granted to Pontefract Priory all the Brierley tithe and two-thirds of the tithes of Wrangbrook and Mensthorpe [Wragby] in exchange for 200 acres of demesne land in Whitwood [Featherstone], although no document survives of this agreement [Thompson & Clay, *Fasti Parochiales* 2, p. 56].

508. Quitclaim by John of Hodroyd, knight, to the prior and convent of all lands and tenements including the serfs [*nativus*], their chattels and their issue in his demesne which belong to the church of Felkirk and those lands he gave to the church, namely that which he held of the prior and convent in Hodroyd, [Cold] Hiendley, Grimthorpe, and Havercroft [described], saving the meadow he bought from John son of Robert Ruffus of Hodroyd. f71r/p. 159

[first half 13th century]

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenit Iohannes de Hoderode miles salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, sursum reddidisse et omnino quietumclamasse dominis meis priori et conventui de sancto Osuualdo de Nostl' pro me et heredibus meis omnes terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus et asiamentis tam in dominicis quam in redditibus et serviitiis tam liberorum quam nativorum, nativis et eorum catallis et sequelis que pertinent et pertinere solent ad ecclesiam de Felekirke [*corrected from Felerkirke*], simul cum terris quas de perquisitu meo dicte ecclesie dedi et concessi et que omnia tenui de eisdem dominis meis in Hoderode et Hyndelay, Grimmestorp' et Havercroft vel alibi quocumque nomine dicte ecclesie salvo mihi et heredibus meis prato que emi de Iohanne filio Roberti Ruffi de Hoderode quod iacet inter alnetum domini Ade de Heveringham et pratum quod dominus Robertus filius

Ade quondam tenuit in Hoderode. Ita quod nec ego Iohannes nec heredes mei ius vel clamium in predictis terris seu tenementis vel eorum aliquibus seu nativis in posterum possimus vindicare quoquomodo vel exigere, excepto dicto prato. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus et cetera.

Note: Date based on John of Hodroyd, Adam of Everingham and Robert son of Adam of Everingham. See note preceding no. 500 for John of Hodroyd. Adam de Everingham occurred as early as 12 August 1252 paying homage for his mother's lands, and he was dead by 8 December 1280 [*Yorks Inq.* 1, pp. 216, 217n]. His heir Robert (II) Everingham succeeded to his mother's lands on his wedding, he was 24 at Adam's death and Robert (II) was dead by 21 July 1287 [*Yorks Inq.* 1, p. 217, 217n; *Yorks Inq.* 2, pp. 64-5].

509. Duplicate of no. 495. f71r/p. 159

[18 May 1246 x 4 January 1255]

Rubric [none].

[O]mnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus prior et conventus sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' salutem eternam in Domino. Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Alexandro filio Arnaldi de Hindelay unam bovata[m] terre in Hindelay cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam scilicet quam habemus de dono Ricardi filii Petri de Wakefeld; tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de nobis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete et honorifice, reddendo inde annuatim nobis iij. solidos argenti ad duos terminos, scilicet medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten pro omni servitio seculari et exactione. Ipse etiam Alexander et heredes sui in predicta bovata terre in tota vita sua corporaliter habitabunt. Ita quod in decessu suo et heredum suorum tota tertia pars catallorum suorum videlicet fuerit iuventa remanebunt domui nostre ad ornamentum ecclesie nostre sine omni dolo, fraude et contradictione vel reclamacione ipsius vel heredum suorum et hoc iuravit fideliter tenend' pro se et heredibus suis. Et si contingat ipsum Alexandrum vel aliquem heredum suorum predictum redditum ultra octabas alicuius termini predictorum terminorum detinere illius termini redditus sine contradictione aliqua duplicabit. Si forte ipse Alexander vel heredes sui vel aliquis nomine eorum aliquid contra iuramentum suum attemptare presumpserit tota nostra predicta terra remanebit nobis soluta et quieta sine omni dilatione et contradictione sui vel heredum suorum. Et ad maiorem huius rei securitatem huic scripto in modo cyrograffi confecto sigilla nostra mutuo sunt apposita. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Stapiltona, domino Iohanne de Hoderode tunc senescallo Pontisfr', Iohanne de [de repeated] Keneslay, Iohanne de Rihyl, Iohanne de Norhfolc', Roberto fratre eius, Henrico Scleh' et aliis.

Note: See note to no. 495 for dating and explanation. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

510. Memorandum confirming that Robert (I) Howett, chaplain, son and executor of John (I) Howett of Cold Hiendley, gave the sacristan 10s that was owed to the sacristy because of the fine made by Robert (I) Howett with the prior and convent for the third part of John (I)'s chattels. f71r/p. 159

1 May 1459

Rubric [none].

Memorandum quod dominus Robertus Howett' capellanus executor Iohannis Howett' de Cold Hendelay patris sui fecit finem cum domino priore et conventu pro tertia parte catallorum suorum debitorum ad

officium sacriste pro qua fine predictus dominus Robertus dedit predicto officio decem solidos in festo apostolorum Philippi et Iacobi anno Domini m^o cccc^{imo} [quingagesimo] nono. [f71v]

Note: See note preceding no. 496 for further information. This was the fine Robert (I) Howet, chaplain, made on 1 May 1445 [no. 496]. This may have been a receipt for the 10s mentioned in the fine on 1 May 1445 or it may be a second payment of 10s. This document was copied by other than Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

511. Plea at the assize of York whereby the prior of St Oswald claims that Walter Bate of Wakefield the shepherd [*barkere*], Robert Erle of Wakefield, Robert Garner the chaplain, John Tilly the chaplain, Thomas Pek the chaplain, Henry Grenehode of Wakefield the shepherd [*barkere*] and Henry Randolf of Wakefield the butcher disseised the prior and convent of their free tenement in Staveley [Stanley], that they had deseised the 6s 5d rents for the tenements namely, one messuage, one toft with adjacent croft and 11 acres of land in Staveley [Stanley], the prior claims seisin of the land as his demesne and in the fee of St Oswald's. The jury found that the tenements were seised of the prior since Richard de Wombell was prior and he had died in seisin because when the tenements were in arrears his successor had distrained 4 oxen and 3 cows. Walter, Robert Erle and Henry claim that William Gairgrave is the tenant of the messuage, toft and croft and that Thomas Wodhos holds one acre and that these men ought to pay some of the rents in arrears (2s and 12d respectively). The jury determined that William Bate, Robert Erle and Henry Grenehodd ought to pay the residual arrears of the 3s 5d and for unjustly disseising the prior they are in mercy and owe 4m damages. The prior is in mercy for unjustly accusing the remaining men. ff71v-72r/pp. 160-1

York, 25 August 1396

Rubric [none].

Placita assisarum capta coram Hugone Huls et Iohanne Markham iusticiis domini regis ad assisas in comitatu Ebor' capiendas assignatis apud Ebor' die veneris in crastino sancti Bartholomei apostoli anno regni regis Ricardi secundi vicesimo.

Assisa venit recognoscere si Willelmus Bate de Wakefeld Barkere, Robertus Erle de Wakefeld, Robertus Garner capellanus, Iohannes Tilly capellanus, Thomas Pek capellanus, Henricus Grenehode de Wakefeld barkere et Henricus Randolf de Wakefeld flesshewer iniuste et sine iudicio disseisaverunt priorem sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' de libero tenemento suo in Stavlay post [*illegible*] et cetera. Et unde queritur quod disseisaverunt eum de sex solidatis et quinque denaratis redditus cum pertinentiis et cetera. Et pro titulo liberi ten[ementi] et assisa de redditu predicto habend' dicit quod redditus predictus est redditus servitii et quod tenementum videlicet unum messuagium, unum toftum cum crofto adiacente et undecim acre terre cum pertinentiis unde redditus predictus provenit tenentur de predicto priore per redditum predictum et quod ipse seisitus fuit de redditu predicto in dominico suo ut de feodo et nostre ecclesie sue sancti Oswaldi de Nostell', quousque predicti Willelmus Bate et alii ipsum inde iniuste et sine iudicio disseisaverunt et petit assisam et cetera. Et predicti Willelmus Bate et alii licet solempniter exacti non venit. Et vicecomes retorn[at] quod predictus Willelmus Bate attachiatur per unam pelvim precii ijs. Et quam predictus Robertus Erle attach[iatur] per unam patellam precii xijd. Et quod predictus Robertus Garner attachiatus est per unum bracolum precii xiiij. denario. Et quod predictus Henricus Grenehode attachiatus est per unum caminum precii ijs. Et quod predictus Henricus Randolf attachiatus est per unum caminum precii xijd que quidem pelvis, patella braculus et camina domino ..regi forisfactura, et predicta assisa versus eos capiatur per eorum defaultum et cetera. Et quod predicti Iohannes Tilly et Thomas Pek non fuerunt inventi in ballivia sua nec aliquid habent in eadem nec habent ballivos et cetera. Ideo predicta assisa capiatur versus eos per eorum defaultum. Recogn[overunt]

exactionem qui ex consensu predicti prioris super premissis [*illegible*] triati et iurati. Dicunt super sacramentum suum quod redditus predictus est redditus servitii et quod tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis in eorum visu posita unde redditus ille provenit tenentur de predicto priore per redditum predictum. Et quod quidam Ricardus de Wombewell' nuper prior loci predicti predecessor predicti nunc prioris fuit seisitus de redditu predicto ut de iure ecclesie predicte et inde obiit seisitus. Et dicunt quod postea predictus nunc prior pro redditu predicto aretro existente in tenementis predictis unde et cetera, per quatuor boves et tres vaccas distrinxit. Et predicti Willelmus Bate, Henricus Grenehode et Henricus Randolf districtionem illam replegiaverunt. Et dicunt quod quidam Willelmus Gairgrave est tenens predictorum mesuagii, tofti et crofti et quidam Thomas Wodhous tenet unam acram terre de terra predicta et predicti Willelmus Bate, Henricus Grenehode et Henricus Randolf sunt tenentes de residuo tenementorum predictorum in eorum visu positorum. Quesiti iidem recognoverunt quam portionem dicti redditus predicti Willelmus Gairegrave et Thomas Wodhous solvere debent pro predictis mesuagio, tofto, crofto et acris terre qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod dictus Willelmus Garegrave debet solvere predicto priori dues solidos et dictus Thomas [72r] Wodhous debet solvere predicto priori duodecim denarios de predicto redditu sex solidorum et quinque denariorum quia dicunt quod maxima pars dicte acre quam idem Thomas Wodhous tenet iam est pratum. Et dicunt quod predicti Willelmus Bate, Henricus Grenehodd et Henricus Randolf debent solvere residuum redditus predicti, videlicet tres solidos et quinque denarios et sic dicunt quod predicti Willelmus Bate, Henricus Grenehode et Henricus Randolf ipsum nunc priorem de predictis tribus solidatis et quinque denaratis redditus cum pertinentiis iniuste et sine iudicio et non vi et armis disseisaverunt ad dampnum ipsius nunc prioris quatuor marcarum. Et dicunt quod predicti Robertus Erle, Robertus Garner', Iohannes Tilly et Thomas Pek non interfuerunt disseis' predict' faciend' recogn'. Quesitus quis predecessorum predicti nunc prioris fuit seisitus de redditu predicto cum pertinentiis tempore regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis ut de iure ecclesie sue predicte et cetera. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quidam Iohannes nuper prior loci predicti predecessor predicti nunc prioris fuit seisitus de redditu predicto cum pertinentiis tempore dicti regis Henrici filii regis Iohannis ut de iure ecclesie sue predicte et omnes successores sui priores loci predicti et predecessores [*predecessores lined out*] predicti Ricardi de Wombewell' successive fuerunt seisiti de redditu predicto cum pertinentiis ut de iure ecclesie sue predicte et cetera. Et viso et diligenter examinato veredicto predicto consideratum est quod predictus nunc prior recuperet seisinam suam de predicto redditu trium solidorum et quinque denariorum exeuntibus de predictis decem acris terre cum pertinentiis. Unde predicti Willelmus Bate, Henricus Grenehode et Henricus Randolf sunt tenentes per visum recognitionis assise predicte et dampna sua predicta per predictos recognitiones ad quatuor marcas taxata et predicti Willelmus Bate, Henricus Grenehod et Henricus Randolf pro disseisina predicta in misericordia et cetera. Et predictus nunc prior in misericordia pro falso clamio suo versus predictos Robertum Erle et alios qui acquietata sunt de disseisina predicta et cetera. Et iidem Robertus Erle et alii eant inde sine die et cetera et predictus nunc prior in misericordia pro excessu querele sue predicte et cetera.

Note: The prior of Nostell Priory at the time of this plea was Robert Quixley whose election was confirmed 4 October 1393, and who was dead before 2 August 1427 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. Prior Richard of Wombewell's election was confirmed 10 May 1372 and he died c. 1385 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39; Smith, *Heads II*, p. 439]. This document was probably copied at this point in the Cartulary

to accompany the acknowledgement by Arthur Pylkyngton which follows [no. 512] and if so the land was probably in Stanley, near Wakefield. Both this document and the following [no. 512] were copied by the same scribe but not Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].

512. Acknowledgement by Arthur Pylkyngton, esquire, that Prior Richard Marsden showed him evidence that the prior and his predecessors were seised of the messuage with garden and croft and 11 acres of land in Roberthorp [Wakefield] which Arthur held, rendering annually to the prior and convent 6s 5d. f72v/p. 162

10 September 1511

Rubric: [none].

[O]mnibus Cristi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum indentatum <pervenerit> Arthurus Pylkyngton armiger salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum per ceter[as] evidenc[ias] per Ricardum Mersden priorem monasterii sancti Oswaldi de Nostell' mihi ostens[as] satis mihi constat quod teneo unum mesuagium cum gardino et crofto et undecim acras terre in villa de Rob[ert]thorp de eodem priore ut de iure monasterii domini predicti per redditum sex solidorum et quinque denariorum annuatim solvend', scilicet ad festum Purificationis beate Marie virginis viginti sex denarios, ad festum Pentecostes viginti sex denarios et ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli viginti et quinque denarios pro omnimodis servitio, exactione et demanda. Et quod predictus prior et predecessores sui seisiti fuere de predicto redditu autem hec tempora. Sciatis me prefatum Arthurum titulum, statum et possessionem predicti prioris de et in predicto redditu ratificasse, approbasse et insuper fideliter promississe, et concessisse pro me et heredibus meis solvere predictum redditum sex solidorum et quinque denariorum prefato priori et successoribus suis ad festa supradicta annuatim imperpetuum. Et si contingat dictus redditus sex solidorum et quinque denariorum aretro fore in parte vel in toto post aliquod festum festorum predictorum quo solvi debeat non solutus tunc bene licebit prefat[is] priori et conventui et successoribus suis imperpetuum tam predicto mesuagio cum gardino et crofto et undecim acris terre in Robertthorp quam in omnibus aliis terris et tenementis predicti Arthuri in Robertthorp et Snaypthorp sive in aliqua inde parcella distringere et districtio[n]is indedit captas abducere, effugare, remove[n]te et penes se retinere quousque de predicto redditu sex solidorum et quinque denariorum cum suis arreragiis sique fuerint plene eis et successoribus suis fuerit satisfactum et persolutum. In cuius rei testimonium tam predictus prior sigillum officii sui quam prefatus Arthurus sigillum suum huic scripto indentato alternatim apposuerunt. Dat' decimo die mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo undecimo et anno regni regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie tertio. [f73r The next folio is missing, pp. 163-164]

Note: The predecessor of Prior Richard Marsden died before 6 November 1505 and Richard Marsden died before 13 May 1524 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39]. The land described here it probably the same described in the plea before the assize in York 25 August 1396 [no. 511] which proved the Priory was seised of the land since at least the time of Prior Richard of Wombwell whose election was confirmed 10 May 1372 and who died c. 1385 [Jones, *Le Neve 1300-1541: Northern Province*, p. 39; Smith, *Heads II*, p. 439; *Yorks Inq.* 2]. The evidence mentioned here was probably the plea referenced above [no. 511]. Both of these documents were copied by the same scribe but not Scribe A or B [see Chapter V].