

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY
PUBLICATIONS

General Editor
DR EILEEN SCARFF, F.S.A.

VOL. XXIX

INQUESTS AND INDICTMENTS FROM LATE FOURTEENTH CENTURY BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

INQUESTS AND INDICTMENTS FROM LATE FOURTEENTH CENTURY BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

The Superior Eyre of Michaelmas 1389 at High Wycombe

Edited by
LESLEY BOATWRIGHT

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY
No. 29

MCMXCIV

Copyright © 1994 Buckinghamshire Record Society
ISBN 0 901198 29 3

British Library Cataloguing in Publication.
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Typeset by
Denham House, Yapton, West Sussex
and printed in Great Britain by
Antony Rowe Ltd., Chippenham, Wiltshire

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS vii

EDITORIAL PRACTICE ix

INTRODUCTION:

I The Courts:

A — History xi

B — King's Bench Procedure and Terminology xix

II The Coroners:

A — History and Functions xxiv

B — Coroners of Buckinghamshire in the Later Fourteenth Century xxxiv

III The Cases:

A — Economic Cases xliii

B — Extortion Cases lvi

C — The Tickford Tithes lxiii

ABBREVIATIONS lxvii

CORONERS' INQUESTS IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE 1373–1389:

Inquests before William Barton 1373–1377 1

Inquests before William Barton 1377–1389 26

Inquests before John atte Brooke 1377–1389 80

Abjurations of the Realm 107

Approvers 111

Inquests before Henry Helpesthorpe 114

Inquests before Thomas Duraunt 115

INDICTMENTS BY THE HUNDREDS AND BOROUGHS, MICHAELMAS 1389 117

PROCEEDINGS IN THE KING'S BENCH:

Michaelmas Term 1389 169

Hilary Term 1390 183

Easter Term 1390 195

Trinity Term 1390 201

Michaelmas Term 1390 210

Hilary Term 1391 219
Easter Term 1391 222
Trinity Term 1391 223
Michaelmas Term 1391 225
Hilary Term 1392 227
Further Cases of Interest 232

APPENDIXES:
I Further Relevant Cases 237
II Date and Places of Inquests 241
III Statistics 247
IV Composition of Buckinghamshire Commissions 255

GLOSSARIES:
Latin 259
English 265

BIBLIOGRAPHY 271

INDEX OF PERSONS 275

INDEX OF PLACES 319

INDEX OF SUBJECTS 329

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD SOCIETY 337

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank Dr Paul Brand and Dr David Crook, who were kind enough to read and comment on drafts of the introductory sections dealing with legal matters, Professor Paul Harvey and Dr Nigel Saul, who kindly did the same for the economic sections, and Christopher Whittick, who helped me through the complexities of legal pleadings. Dr Brand also shed much light on the legal arguments and procedure in section 559. Their advice was extremely valuable, and any errors and omissions which remain are my own. Angela Barlow's help in checking my transcription of the inquests was much appreciated, especially for some of the trickier readings. I am grateful to Hugh Hanley, who has also saved me from error, and to Eileen Scarff for her help and encouragement.

Crown copyright material in the Public Record Office is reproduced by the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The Council of the Buckinghamshire Record Society wishes to express its gratitude to the Council of Management of the Marc Fitch Fund for its generous grant in aid of printing costs.

EDITORIAL PRACTICE

Formulaic expressions which do not add information to the entries have not been included in the calendared versions. For example, William Barton's inquests (but not John atte Brooke's) always contain a note that the finder of the body *levavit hutesium et clamorem*, 'raised the hue and cry'; in some inquests there is a note that the jury have no further information: *et dicunt quod nil aliud inde sciunt nec inquirere possunt*.

It has not been thought necessary to include any full transcriptions as specimens. The first seventeen inquests of JUST 2/14 were printed by Jenkins in *The Records of Buckinghamshire*, XIII, 1935, pp.163–85, the first one having the Latin text in full. Other works, e.g. Sillem, *Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire 1360–1375*, have indictments comparable to those in KB 9/5, and some typical KB 27 material. Some Latin words have been given in the entries where this seems desirable. Words like *tabula* (**61**), *fronte* (**68**), and *in duabus partibus* (**199**) are capable of meanings other than the ones selected for translation, and *depampinand[um]* (**41**) is not to be met with in the dictionaries. Some of the Latin words used frequently in these documents are difficult to translate exactly. *Communis* and *rapuit* are discussed in the Introduction, as is the problem with (e.g.) *nona hora*. It is not always easy to decide, when translating *in* with the accusative, if children fell into or on to the various containers of liquids by which they met their deaths: total immersion is not necessary when drowning. Law Latin is explained in the Introduction.

All entries are cross-referenced if they appear in more than one section. Longer annotations are inserted as late as possible; thus, only cases which did not find their way into KB 9/5 or the King's Bench are commented on in the inquests section, and, generally speaking, cases which were heard by the King's Bench are not commented on in the KB 9/5 section, unless the information comes more appropriately there. On the other hand, a brief note of what happened to each person accused is inserted after the entry containing the accusation.

All place-names, and English but unfamiliar words such as 'thwittle', have been standardized in the text, though variant spellings of place-names are grouped in the index. On the other hand, all surnames in the entries have been left strictly as on the document, even if that means a name being spelt two different ways in the same extract. They too are grouped in the index. Surnames used in the course of the commentary have been standardized: for instance, John atte Brooke

rather than Broke, and Thomas Sackville, not Sakevyle. Sometimes the standardization is not, strictly, also a modernization: Thomas Covele is not disguised as Thomas Cowley. Where there are possible alternative readings for a surname, the variant has been given in square brackets after the first instance of the name in the entry, and should be understood throughout.

Christian names have also been modernized, for the most part, though a Latinate form has been preferred to the vernacular when there is ambiguity. This applies more to female names: thus Leticia (rather than Lettice or Joy) and Isabella (rather than Elizabeth); but there now seems to be a tradition in transcriptions that Hugh should be written for *Hugo* and James for *Jacobus*, though the latter surely often represents 'Jack'. *Galfridus* is always rendered as 'Geoffrey', though perhaps standing for 'Wilfred'.

The use of brackets, italics and footnotes in the text follows the conventions laid down by Hunnisett, *Editing Records for Publication* (British Records Association, no. 4, 1977). That is, editorial additions in the text are printed in italics within square brackets, whereas Latin words from the original, quoted in the entry for comment, are in italics within round brackets. Editorial comment after the entries is printed in square brackets. All entries have been numbered consecutively in one series, and these numbers are in bold type. English words written in the documents have been printed in inverted commas, for example, 'wytul', 'thresshere', unless the Latin contains the word *vocatus*, 'called', as in **45**: '*cum uno cultello vocato Thwetul*', where it has been printed as 'with a knife called a thwittle'.

All the documents used regnal years for dating. Richard II's reign began on 22 June 1377, and this has caused two problems. In the first place, in the indictments, men were accused of profiteering or taking excessive wages in (e.g.) 'the 12th and 13th years of Richard II'. Strictly speaking, this would mean 'after June 1388', though in practice probably means 'after Michaelmas 1388' in wages offences, as Michaelmas appears to be the local hiring day (**266**). The phrase has been translated as 'in 1388 and 1389'. If, however, the offence was committed 'in the 12th year' only, (as in **249**), it has been written as 'in 1388–9'. The second problem concerns the date of the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, which is 24 June. Being a law return day, it was often used for dating purposes. If a date is given as *die veneris prox' ante festum nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis Ricardi secundi duodecimo* 'the Friday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the twelfth year of the reign of Richard II', is it the Friday or the feast which is to be counted in year twelve? If the Friday (with the feast in year thirteen), the date is 18 June, 1389; if the feast is that at the start of year twelve, the Friday will be in year eleven, and the date will be 19 June 1388.

INTRODUCTION

I — THE COURTS

A — HISTORY

In mid-November 1389 the court of King's Bench, having spent the earlier part of the month at Brentwood in Essex, came to High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire on what is now called a superior eyre, to deal with the county's most recent crimes and misdemeanours, ranging from murders, rapes, woundings, robberies and cattle-stealing to overcharging by tradesmen, the taking of excessive wages by labourers, and corrupt practices by officials of both church and state. That is, it would deal with both felony (offences which carried the death penalty, such as murder, rape, and theft of property worth more than twelve pence) and trespass (offences 'against the peace', like assault and wounding, extortion, corrupt business practice and offences against the labour laws, all of which were punishable by a fine).

The court of King's Bench were not the usual travelling justices who came round to Buckinghamshire on a regular circuit. The latter, who came to the county twice a year to hear the assizes and try felons, were the 'justices of assize and gaol delivery in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire', men like John Holt, William Thirnyng, John Cassy and William Gascoigne, whose activities are recorded in the Gaol Delivery rolls, PRO series JUST 3. Cassy and Gascoigne had been to Aylesbury a few months before, in July 1389, when they had hanged two murderers and two thieves, John Fouk (204), Henry Howe (203), Walter Blundell (395) and Richard Lye (224), and acquitted some others, including Fulk Daynes (201).[1] Cases of trespass were by now usually dealt with by the justices of the peace.

The arrangements for dispensing royal justice in England had developed over the previous two hundred years. In 1194 Hubert Walter, the Justiciar, made thorough-going reforms to the system of criminal justice. He forbade sheriffs to act as judges in their counties, and jurisdiction passed entirely to the 'justices in eyre', itinerant royal justices who since 1174 had periodically visited most of the English counties.[2] The sheriff would be informed of their impending arrival

1 JUST 3/181.

2 For a fuller account of the development of the judicial system, see Powell, *Kingship, Law and Society*, Brand, *The Making of the Common Law*, and Baker, *Introduction to English Legal History*.

by a writ, and when they had arrived would arrange for the local juries from each hundred, borough and liberty to make a list of 'presentments', or accusations, in answer to a series of written 'articles' or questions, which the justices asked. As time went on, the eyre came to be regarded as the proper court to remedy the grievances of the king's subjects; there had always been a feeling that royal justice was fairer than local justice, in that the king was too distant and too mighty to be biassed, and that to judge fairly was part of his sacred duty. This was ironic, as part of the motivation behind the general eyre was financial.

The 1194 reforms had also included the electing of coroners, officials to keep the record of unnatural deaths in each county, ready for the next visit of the justices in eyre. At first, there were to be four in each county, three knights, and a clerk to write up the cases on to rolls. Soon it became more usual for lesser local landowners to hold the office, and their numbers varied from county to county.[3] When the local juries made their presentments concerning such deaths at the next eyre, which might be many years later, the coroners' rolls were studied to see if the juries had remembered the details correctly; if they had not, they were 'amerced', or fined. The early coroners recorded the names of all the people involved in any way with a case, who had to come to the next eyre, ready to give evidence if necessary. These included the first finder of the body, the four nearest neighbours, and perhaps the owner of a house in which a death had taken place. All these people had to find two 'pledges', people who would guarantee their presence at the eyre. If anyone failed to turn up, he and his pledges were amerced. It was a tax on default, in a system designed to create numerous opportunities for defaulting.

As time went on, more and more types of case were brought before the justices in eyre. Indignant subjects complained to them about the extortions and oppressions of royal or local officials, and even cases of trespass, formerly dealt with in local courts, found their way into the presentments to the eyre. Soon, however, the eyre's own fiscal motivation and extortions were all too obvious. Also, it had too much business to deal with, and its visits to the different parts of the country became further and further apart until, exactly one hundred years after Hubert Walter's reforms, the outbreak of war with France in 1294 caused the eyre that year to be interrupted. It was never to be the same again.

3 Hunnisett, *The Medieval Coroner*, p.1 and ch. VIII, *passim*. Coroners were usually required to hold land worth £5 a year, whereas the level at which the king could require a man to become a knight was at least £20 a year; the normal fourteenth century level seems to have been about £40. (*ibid.*, p.176; Powicke, *Military Obligation in Medieval England*, pp.170–3).

More sensible arrangements had been already been made for royal justice to go travelling. Individual gaol delivery commissions had been arranged at least since the 1220s; then commissions of assize and gaol delivery were organized into five county circuits, and went round to hear the assizes and deliver the gaols, that is, to try the felons held there. At the same time, *ad hoc* commissions of 'oyer and terminer' ('to hear and determine') were appointed to investigate specific charges of trespass, usually violence, or such offences as bribery or intimidation. Then general commissions of 'oyer and terminer' (called 'trailbaston commissions') were appointed, also going round on the five county circuits, and hearing private complaints as well as local juries' presentments of trespass. People convicted by them of trespass were punished by heavy fines.

At local level, there were already keepers of the peace (*custodes pacis*), who could make arrests, and take felony indictments, though not judge the felons: they put the accused in gaol for the justices of gaol delivery to deliver. Preliminary complaints could also be brought before the sheriff on his 'tourn', or twice-yearly visit to each hundred in the county, which worked rather like a visit by the justices in eyre, with juries making sworn presentments in answer to articles of enquiry; or before other local officials such as the bailiffs of liberties.

The mid-fourteenth century saw a power struggle between local and central interests for control of criminal justice. The central government wished to keep justice in the hands of its own experienced judges, whereas the Commons in parliament, that is, the local gentry and the prosperous burgesses, feeling that this diminished their own influence and prestige, pressed for the keepers of the peace to be given the power to judge. Both sides could perhaps claim victory. Central government retained control over felony jurisdiction, but in 1344 the keepers of the peace were given judging powers to deal with charges of trespass provided that there were lawyers present among their number, and this effectively turned them into the justices of the peace. After 1359, they had to enforce the labour laws: central government and local gentry could find common cause in putting the work-force in its place. The JPs were appointed by Chancery, or the king's council, but usually on the basis of local realities, with the prominent men of the county sharing power with lawyers; indeed, the justices of gaol delivery were generally appointed as JPs in the counties on their circuit.

Thus by about 1370 a criminal judicial system was in place which lasted into the twentieth century, with justices of the peace trying cases of trespass and holding preliminary hearings of felony charges, and judges from the central judiciary coming round on circuit to try

prisoners held in gaols; the coroners' business was to inquire into deaths by felony or misadventure, and instruct the sheriff to arrest anyone named by the jury as responsible for the death.

All this time, however, the court of the King's Bench still travelled out into the country at irregular intervals, taking from Westminster the might of royal justice as dispensed by the greatest judges in the land to a local community, an exercise in prestige causing crowds, expense and a great deal of work for the local authorities. Whenever it appeared in a county, it took over. All other courts were suspended, and the King's Bench dealt with everything. This was the 'superior eyre',[4] differing from the old general eyre in that it did not go round to all the counties every time, but appeared now here and now there, following no regular circuit. Originally, being the king's court, dispensing the king's justice, the King's Bench had travelled wherever the king travelled. This was not always convenient, and sometimes it had stayed behind at Westminster, especially when the king went off to war. By the fourteenth century it travelled on its own, but followed a route decided by the king and council.[5] Between visitations, the justices sat in splendour in Westminster Hall, on a raised platform or bench, with tapestries bearing the royal arms on the wall behind them, and a bar dividing them and their clerks from the litigants and their counsel. The KB 27 plea rolls and KB 29 controlment rolls record the business the court transacted each quarter.

The justices of King's Bench who came to High Wycombe at Michaelmas 1389 were the greatest in the land, Walter Clopton and John Hull, both recent appointments, Clopton on 31 January 1388 and Hull on 20 May 1389.[6] When the county authorities heard, by means of a writ to the sheriff, of their planned visit, there would have been much to organize. The mayor, Nicholas Sperlyng, and the town bailiffs, Richard Barbour and John Lyndrape,[7] must have seen to the arrangements for the accommodation of the justices and the preparation of their court-room, presumably the Guild Hall. The sheriff would have instructed the bailiffs of the six triple hundreds, Ashendon, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Chiltern, Cottesloe and Newport, and the officials of the towns of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wendover and

4 Putnam, *The Place in Legal History of Sir William Shareshull*, p.110.

5 Sayles, *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench, Edward III*, IV, pp.xxxviii–xlvi; VI, pp.ix–xii.

6 Sayles, *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench, Edward III*, VI, p.lx.

7 Greaves, *First Ledger Book of High Wycombe*, no. 46. Sperlyng was mayor on 10 March 1390 (but not on 27 October 1390, when it was John Peytevin, no. 47.) Sperlyng also sat as MP for High Wycombe in 1402; see Roskell and others, *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, IV, p.424. A John Lyndraper was on a Wycombe jury in 1377, when a Walter Barbour was the third neighbour (46).

Wycombe, to be ready to arrange meetings for their juries to answer the judges' 'articles', and draw up a list of presentments or charges concerning the felonies and trespasses committed in their areas, which they would then 'present' to the justices of the King's Bench. The coroners had to get fair copies made of all the inquests over which they had presided, and submit these on rolls to the court. The justices of the peace and all other local officials had to do the same for their cases. All the men who were responsible for the custody of any money due to the Crown as the value of a deodand, or the chattels of felons who had fled from justice, now had to prepare their accounts, ready for handing over. The new sheriff, Thomas Sackville,[8] had to round up all the people accused in the rolls of causing deaths, whether feloniously or by accident, and was responsible for bringing together accusers, accused, witnesses, and all the documentation.

The King's Bench had last visited High Wycombe at Michaelmas 1357, on a tour which had included Dunstable, Caddington, St. Albans and Barnet. Therefore, in theory, all coroners' inquests which had been held since that date should be brought to the court's notice on this occasion: even thirty-year-old crimes could be re-opened. Some old men would have to bring their pardon charters in for the court's inspection, and get them renewed (**459**); the sheriff would have to look for people who had fled from justice and been outlawed a generation ago (**437**).

The justices brought with them a mass of documentation of their own. On 22 October 1389 William Ekerdon, keeper of the rolls of King's Bench, and John Wynchecombe and Brian Huscarle were ordered to 'provide and take . . . carts necessary for the carriage of the said rolls to such parts of the country as the Bench shall repair to, paying therefor from the king's moneys, with power to arrest and imprison contrariants'.[9]

When the justices arrived, the sheriff would hand over all the rolls he held, and the King's Bench clerks would get busy making lists of the people to be brought to court. In practice, the sheriff must have made his own list beforehand, and made inquiries already, or there simply would not have been time for him to do what was required. Labourers from High Wycombe and the Chiltern Hundreds, and craftsmen from Buckingham town, and from Buckingham, Cottesloe and Ashendon Hundreds, were dealt with this term, the others later.[10]

8 Sackville became sheriff on 15 November 1389, so almost his first official duty was to deal with the King's Bench visitation. For a biography, see Roskell and others, *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, IV, pp.271–2.

9 *CPR* 1388–92, p.122.

10 See later, 'Economic Offences', and **420**, **424–8**.

Some prominent local officials also had their cases first heard now (424–428). The sheriff was told to bring all the people accused of felony to court on Monday 29 November (*die lune prox' post festum Sancte Katherine virginis*) (431–440) or the next day if they had been accused of aiding and abetting felons (441–2).

Not many of them came. Sometimes men who had cleared their names long ago were outlawed afresh, because they did not now come to court to prove they had been acquitted. John Prentys (9), who killed in self-defence in 1376, was pardoned in 1380 — and outlawed in 1390 for the same crime.[11] In 1384 Agnes atte Hurne, aged six, was found responsible by a jury for the death of her baby brother, who fell into the fire; she was 'waived' for it in 1390 (107). (Women, not having sworn to observe the law, could not be outlawed, but were waived, which came to the same thing.) John Batyn, who was reaping in 1374 when a teen-aged girl ran on to his sickle and caused her own death, as the inquest verdict stated, must have been most surprised when he was accused of her death sixteen years later (33). Often people of the same name as a long-vanished fugitive from justice found themselves in court, accused of his offence (423, 457, 458, 520, 526).

No offence was too small for the King's Bench on eyre to deal with. Fifty-two of the offenders called for trial before them at High Wycombe were workmen who had charged an illegally high rate for their work; nearly half of them were accused of taking 3d. instead of 2d. a day. Faced with the King's Bench in its majesty, most of them promptly pleaded guilty and paid a fine.

When the King's Bench departed again for Westminster, the Buckinghamshire rolls were loaded on the carts with the rest, which ensured their survival, the coroners' rolls as JUST 2/13 and JUST 2/14, and the presentations by the jurors of the hundreds and boroughs as KB 9/5. Archdeacon Evot's fine of £10, paid at Michaelmas 1391, was allocated to Thomas Sackville to recompense him for the 100s. which he paid when sheriff for the carriage of the king's rolls from High Wycombe to London (549).

But the sheriff's work had not ended with the departure of the King's Bench; indeed, it had hardly begun. Very few offenders were dealt with in the session at High Wycombe, and the rest would have to be sent to Westminster. For years afterwards writs came to the successive sheriffs, demanding the presence of defaulters in court at Westminster. 449 is a long list of people who pleaded guilty on trespass charges and paid their fines at Westminster in the Hilary term 1390; 469 is an even longer list of people who should have come to court there on the octave of Hilary and did not.[12] The rolls for subsequent

11 There were others besides Prentys. See 9.

12 Those who pleaded guilty and paid fines might not have had to attend in person at Westminster.

terms record a diminishing number of Buckinghamshire people, first brought to the attention of the King's Bench at High Wycombe in 1389, who finally got on the right side of the law, by paying fines or standing their trial. Many of the trials were in fact held in Buckinghamshire before the justices of gaol delivery by the *nisi prius* procedure,[13] but it all entailed correspondence and administration for the subsequent sheriffs.

It could well be that the sheriff of 1389 welcomed the arrival of the King's Bench, or had even asked for it. The reason for the court's visit to a particular area is not usually clear. After the troubles of the 1320s, the government had used it to suppress sedition and disorder.[14] Nearly a hundred years later, in 1414, the superior eyre to Leicester, Lichfield, Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton was a punitive expedition to the Midlands after unrest: 'the spearhead of a sustained programme for the restoration of public order'.[15] The journey to Essex in the earlier part of November 1389 may have been to ensure (especially in view of the large number of wages-and-prices offences dealt with) that the Peasants' Revolt was completely extinguished. But it is not at all clear why the court spent the last part of the Michaelmas term 1389 at High Wycombe. The general tendency during the previous thirty years was for it to go every two years or so to a provincial city a fair way from Westminster;[16] if it combined several venues in one visit, they were on the way, or close together. High Wycombe, however, is not at all conveniently placed for a journey from Brentwood. If the justices had wanted to come there, it would have been better to arrange a visit on the way back from the West and Reading at Michaelmas 1387. Buckinghamshire had not really participated in the Peasants' Revolt, whereas St. Albans had; yet in 1389 the justices did not stop at St. Albans.

It is noticeable that the indictments from the Newport Hundreds (348–99) are of a very different character from most of the others, showing a society in which the leading men, including officials like town bailiffs and constables, took the law into their own hands, often at the head of gangs. In 1388, the sheriff of Buckinghamshire (who was also the sheriff of Bedfordshire) was Thomas Peyvre, of Toddington, Beds., which is about twelve miles from Wavendon, where John Passelewe, one of the main offenders, lived. Peyvre was thus well placed to observe and feel alarm at such disregard of the rule of law. The king's attorney, who would prosecute in the King's Bench, was a Buckinghamshire man, Edmund Brudenell of Raans in Amersham; his family came from Aynho, at the southernmost tip of

13 For *nisi prius* arrangements, see p.xxii.

14 Sayles, *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench, Edward III*, IV, p.xli.

15 Powell, *Kingship, Law and Society*, p.195.

16 See the class list of KB 27 at the PRO.

Northamptonshire, near the Newport Hundreds. Peyvre's successor as sheriff was to be Thomas Sackville, a soldier of distinction, who had been knight of the shire fourteen times for Buckinghamshire, on the commissions of the peace for many years, and had played a leading part in the suppression of the Peasants' Revolt. Sackville and Brudenell were on good terms with each other. In 1384, Brudenell had asked Sackville to arbitrate in a dispute he had over a manor in Oxfordshire, and Sackville had negotiated a successful agreement.[17] It may be that these three men stressed the need for a visit to Buckinghamshire by the most prestigious of all courts, one which even John Passelewe and his like could not ignore, and that the authorities saw their point, and added Buckinghamshire to the end of the Essex eyre.

This volume concerns that 'superior eyre' of Michaelmas 1389 at High Wycombe, and its results and repercussions.

In the first section, JUST 2/13 and JUST 2/14 are calendared. These are the main rolls of coroners' inquests on which the eyre acted. As explained later, the King's Bench clerks must have had access to earlier rolls (431–442), but not all have survived, and the court only had to deal with a handful of cases from them. These are printed in Appendix I. JUST 2/13 is a roll of William Barton's inquests from 1373 to mid 1377, and JUST 2/14 contains the rest of his inquests, from September 1377 to August 1388 (he died a few months later), and all those of John atte Brooke from 1377, when he was elected coroner, to 1389; at the end are two inquests taken by Henry Helpesthorpe, coroner of the Rector of Ashridge's liberty of Pitstone, and six inquests taken by Thomas Duraunt, William Barton's successor. The second section contains KB 9/5, the indictments drawn up for the visit of the King's Bench by the various hundreds, and the towns of Buckingham, Wendover and High Wycombe, and perhaps Aylesbury. The workings of the King's Bench court are shown in the third section. From the Michaelmas term 1389 to the Hilary term 1392 inclusive, all relevant entries in the court's rolls (KB 27 series) have been extracted and calendared, with occasional cross-references to the controlment rolls, the working copies of the king's attorney (KB 29 series) for greater clarification. Some subsequent entries in the KB 27 rolls which give further information about cases or persons involved are grouped at the end.

What is printed here is by no means a complete list of all the cases involving Buckinghamshire people which came before the court of King's Bench in those years, which would have been unwieldy and difficult to shape, but a study, as complete as possible, of all the cases initiated by the coroners' rolls and the indictments by the county hundreds and the boroughs which were given in to the court at High Wycombe in November 1389.

17 Roskell and others, *History of Parliament*, IV, p.272.

B — KING'S BENCH PROCEDURE AND TERMINOLOGY

There were four law terms, Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas. In each there were at least four or five sessions, starting with 'return days', on which the parties were to come to court, and the sheriff was to send the writ (*breve*) which had initiated the case. If the return day fell on a Sunday, the following Monday was substituted. In fact, a 'return day' was a period of several days, as explained below.[18]

The Hilary term began on the octave of St. Hilary, that is, the eighth day inclusive after 13 January, i.e. 20 January. The other return days were the quindene of Hilary (15 days inclusive after 13 January, i.e. 27 January), the morrow (*crastinus*) of the Purification of the Virgin (3 February), and the octave of the Purification (10 February).

The Easter term began on the quindene of Easter, and the return days were three weeks after Easter, one month after Easter, five weeks after Easter, and the morrow of the Ascension. All but one of these dates were Sundays, but in practice the Mondays would be used. As Easter is a moveable feast, these dates differed from year to year. For 1390, the year in which many of these cases were heard, the dates were 18 and 25 April, 2 and 9 May (all Mondays), and Friday 13 May.

The Trinity term was also affected by the moveable date of Easter. The return days were the octave and quindene of Trinity, and the morrow, octave and quindene of St. John the Baptist. When Easter, and therefore Trinity, was early, there might be return days on three, or even four, weeks after Trinity. In 1390, the octave and the quindene fell on 6 and 13 June. The others were fixed dates, as the feast of St. John the Baptist was 24 June. In 1390 this was a Friday, so the return days were Saturday 25 June, Friday 1 July, and Friday 8 July.

The Michaelmas term began on the octave of Michaelmas (6 October), and the other return days were the quindene, three weeks, and a month of Michaelmas (13, 20 and 27 October) the morrow of All Souls (3 November), and the morrow, octave and quindene of St. Martin (12, 19 and 26 November).

There were certain things that had to be done on the first four days of each session, although cases could also be heard on these days. The first day of each session was 'essoin day', when defendants on charges of trespass could send in their excuses for not appearing. On the third day of each session the sheriff had to deliver into court the writs he held which had initiated the actions to be tried, and report what was happening in cases where defendants failed to appear. The fourth day of each session was 'appearance day', when the parties to an action had to come to court. If a plaintiff failed to appear, the case lapsed; if a defendant did not come, as a case could not take place in his absence, the sheriff had to take steps to force him to attend. Many entries on the rolls read '*X op(tulit) se iiij*^{to}*die versus Y in pl(ac)ito trans(gressionis). Et ipse*

18 See Cheney, *Handbook of Dates*, pp.65–74 for all aspects of legal chronology.

non venit' (X presented himself on the fourth day against Y on a plea of trespass. And he did not come.)

The procedure for bringing someone accused of trespass to trial was first for the sheriff to be instructed (*preceptum est vicecomiti*) to cause him to come: the sheriff received a writ of *attachies*, ('you are to attach him');[19] that is, the sheriff would cause the accused person to find pledges (*plegii*), people who would stand surety for his appearance. If the man attached still failed to appear in court, then the sheriff was instructed to distrain him (*distringas*), to take his lands and chattels and answer for the issues (*exitus*) from these. If the sheriff reported (*retornavit*, literally 'returned') that the defendant had nothing (*nihil h(ab)et*) by which he could be distrained, then the sheriff had to arrest him (*capias*). In some of these cases, a man is distrained for several terms, and then the sheriff reports that he now has nothing by which he can be distrained (e.g. John Dod, 255, and Stephen Burnet, 447).

All people accused of felony (*felonia*) were to be arrested. Felonies included murder, rape, and theft of items worth more than 12d., and carried a statutory death penalty. Grievous bodily harm, however, was a trespass, and the person assaulted had to prosecute the offender (see, for example, 238, 282, 285). As to rape, it is clear from the procedures followed, and the wording of the indictments, that many charges of 'rape' were not rapes in the modern sense, but adultery or elopement (contrast, e.g., 270 with 278).

If an accused man was not found (*non est inventus*) when the sheriff sent to arrest him, the sheriff was told again (*sicut alias*, or *sicut prius*) to arrest him. If he was not found for a second time, the sheriff was told a third time (*sicut pluries*). If he was still not found, the next step was to put him in exigent (*exigi facias*): he was to be called for at five successive meetings of the county court (*comitatus*), in the presence of the sheriff and a coroner. Many defendants named in KB 9/5 did not come to court until put in exigent, a fact which is carefully recorded in the account of their trials.

A man who still failed to appear after that would be outlawed (*utlagatus*), and a woman waived (*derelicta, waiviata*), again at a meeting of the county court, in the presence of the sheriff and a coroner. Outlawry was not necessarily dreadful. Baker says that it 'was not as terrible as it sounded . . . technical escape routes seem to have been left almost as a matter of course; if all else failed, an outlawry could be

19 '*Attachies*', '*capias*', '*distringas*' are the names of the various writs, being the 2nd person of the verb: 'you are to attach', 'you are to arrest', 'you are to distrain'. In the KB 27 reports, these are 3rd person: '*preceptum est vicecomiti ut*' (the sheriff was instructed to) '*attachiet*', '*capiat*', '*distringat*'.

pardoned on payment of a pound or two to various officials . . . by 1400 outlawry was not usually much of an inconvenience, and even royal officials could continue in office while outlawed.'[20] Many men seem to have incurred outlawry without qualms, indeed, to have preferred it to the inconvenience of attending court. When pardons were so easily available, the man who had the funds or the influence to obtain one could do so when it suited him. John Dod (255) is a case in point. Accused of pocketing the money he had raised on the king's instructions for road repairs, he did not bother to come to court. The sheriff, who at first distrained him, was soon reporting that Dod had nothing by which he could be distrained, and was told to arrest him; whereupon he formally returned each term that Dod was 'not found'. It seems unlikely that the sheriff had even looked for him. Dod found it convenient to buy a pardon in 1398, when some other men who had been presented at Michaelmas 1389 and had ignored this for nearly ten years, such as Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378), decided to regularize their position.

In Buckinghamshire, meetings of the county court took place on every fourth Wednesday, though counties differed from each other in the days and sometimes the intervals. Buckinghamshire was unusual in that there was not a set venue for these meetings. Most took place at Aylesbury, but they could also be held at High Wycombe, Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnell or Buckingham. Most other counties had a regular pattern for the meetings, with a set venue.[21]

A few other conventions should be noticed. Many trespasses are said to be done 'by force of arms', *vi et armis*, even if they manifestly had not been. This was to bring the offence into the jurisdiction of the king's justices rather than the local courts. People accused of felony had to come to court in custody. Those on bail therefore surrendered themselves to prison (*reddidit se prisone*) and were said to be brought to court by the custodian. For King's Bench cases, the prison was the Marshalsea, and the defendant came *per mar(escallum) ductus*; otherwise, it was usually the sheriff who brought them.

The King's Bench rolls (class KB 27) begin with records of common pleas (citizen against citizen), most of which are records of postponements on each relevant return day. Each membrane has a name written at the bottom; this is the clerk who was writing up the case.[22] After this come a few unnumbered membranes on which are recorded the fines paid by the people who pleaded guilty to trespass, or were found guilty by a jury. These are followed by the '*Rex*' section,

20 Baker, *Introduction to English Legal History*, p.77.

21 Palmer, *County Courts of Medieval England*, pp.7, 13–14, 308.

22 Post, *King's Bench Clerks under Richard II*, p.151.

where the Crown pleas are enrolled. There are also records of people who had not paid their fines, and so had to be found and arrested by the sheriff until they did so. Those fined by a jury were kept in custody until they had paid up. In this section too are the records of instructions to the sheriff to pursue people wanted for trespass who had not yet come to court. At the end, also unnumbered, come lists of attorneys appointed by the parties to represent them.

All cases are marginated with the name of the county to whose sheriff the writ to take the next steps was issued (usually the county in which the offence occurred, but not necessarily the home county of the offender), and the verdict, when one has been reached. Many cases have subsequent additions to the record, introduced by the word *postea*, 'afterwards', or *ad quem diem*, 'on which day'. These may be postponements, or a note of the verdict.

Some cases begun in the King's Bench were actually heard locally by the regular circuit justices of gaol delivery under the *nisi prius* procedure. The King's Bench would set a date when they would next hear a case unless (*nisi*) it had been heard before (*prius*) by the justices of gaol delivery at a named place on a named date. The justices of gaol delivery would then hear the jury trial at the specified place on the specified date, and send in a record of the verdict to the King's Bench, who would meet on the day they had set for themselves, and base their final judgement on that verdict. There were two forms of wording for an acquittal, either '*eat quietus*', 'let him depart quit', '*eat sine die*', 'let him depart without a day [being set for a further hearing]'. In practice, a day would never be set for a further hearing. It is not clear what, if any, was the difference between these two formulae.

Another type of roll, class KB 29, also contains the record of these cases before the King's Bench. These are the 'controlment rolls', used by the King's attorney, and are a valuable check on KB 27. They are often more accurate in recording all subsequent hearings, and the date of the final judgement, which may be years later than the original indictment, and when lists of people to be brought to court are drawn up the controlment rolls show most clearly what happened in the various cases, by underlining the names of all people dealt with by the process of law, with brief notes of what happened, and giving the dates on which the outlawry of defaulters was promulgated in the county court (see **431–442, 472–3**).

Meekings pointed out that even as early as 1279 there was 'an element of fiction' in the names of essoiners, the men who put forward an excuse for someone's non-appearance in court and pledged that their principals would appear at a later date.[23] Such fictitious names are generally monosyllabic, sometimes rhyming with each other, sometimes

23 Meekings, *Various Common Law Records*, p.77 and appendix I.

beginning with the same letter, and often words in their own right, such as Day, Fot (Foot), Cat, Bat, Hare. In the KB extracts printed here, many certainly and others probably contain such names (**444, 445, 447, 467, 485, 488, 510, 512, 523, 524, 529, 530, 537, 538, 540, 546, 547, 554, 556, 562, 563, 568, 571, 572**). Rhyming sequences occur, for example, in **447** (John Say, William Jay) and **530** (John Mose, John Lose, Henry Frye and William Rose); **444** has Richard Hert and John Hont. The names are not usually repeated in the same entry, as the long lists in **447, 485** and **530** show. **572** contains Adam Cat, a character whom Meekings named as appearing as early as 1325 and whose activities increased with the years, until on the Easter 1418 essoin roll he was named 20 times out of 127 essoins; the name was still being used in 1486.

On the other hand, the men who stood surety when fines were to be paid, or bail put up for people on felony charges, were real people, sometimes fellow defendants, and often lawyers.

It is noticeable that all the people accused of felony in KB 9/5 who came to stand their trial were acquitted. A few felons (**203, 204, 224, 395**) had already been hanged by the justices of gaol delivery. It was only killers with an inquest verdict of self-defence in their favour, or a royal pardon, who risked facing the King's Bench. As to the others, they had disappeared, and been outlawed, perhaps going to swell the numbers of such gangs as those of William Massy (**191**) and Master Thomas Kyrkeby (**196**).

There must have been a great deal of difference between outlawry for non-appearance in court, and outlawry on a felony charge. John Passelewe (**453**), with felony charges hanging over him, secured his pardon promptly, rather than be outlawed. Others (**402**, for example), found an influential patron to intercede for them and procure their pardon on the felony charge as well as the outlawry.

It would appear from the cases of John Prentys and others that when the coroners' rolls were scrutinised at the visit of the superior eyre all people with pardons on felony charges had to produce them as evidence if they were not to be outlawed afresh (**430–442**).

The record of the High Wycombe session is to be found in KB 27/514 (**420–448**). All the fines noted are from men accused by the town of High Wycombe itself, or by the Chiltern Hundreds, and the men whose cases are dealt with, or begun, are nearly all important members of their communities: John Gilden, Walter Craweford, John FitzRichard senior, John Cope of Denshanger, Thomas Querndon and John Anketyll. Most of the fines from the people pleading guilty to trespass are noted in the next two terms, Hilary and Easter 1390 (KB 27/515 and 516: **449, 474**); the deodands and forfeits are recorded at Michaelmas 1390 (KB 27/518: **514**).

II — THE CORONERS

A — HISTORY AND FUNCTIONS

As time went on, the coroner became an important part of the judicial system. He had four special functions: to hold inquests on the bodies of people who had died by felony or misadventure; to receive abjurations of the realm from felons in sanctuary; to hear 'appeals', or accusations brought by private individuals, especially by 'approvers' — people turning king's evidence and accusing their accomplices in a crime; and to attend the meetings of the county court to deal with exactions and outlawries announced there. Consequent upon his inquests, he also had to see to the valuing of the chattels of homicides, suicides, abjurors, those accused of felony, and outlaws. Sometimes, especially in the earlier centuries, he had to inquire into treasure trove or wrecked ships.[24]

His inquest findings were 'of record'; that is, they were official and unalterable, though someone accused in them was not guilty until found so by a trial jury. In this way, mediaeval society investigated sudden deaths, in a rudimentary way preparing the case for the prosecution, and sometimes the case for the defence as well, in that the inquest jury might return a verdict of killing in self-defence.

The activities which are recorded on the Buckinghamshire coroners' rolls calendared here are the three main ones of holding inquests on dead bodies, receiving abjurations of the realm, and dealing with approvers.

Inquests

When a dead body was found, the finder had to 'raise the hue and cry' and someone had to fetch the coroner. Different communities had different customs; sometimes the first finder had to go, sometimes a local official. Hunnisett remarks that the first finder might often have been more correctly termed the 'last finder', in that many people naturally did not wish to get involved, as first finders all had to turn up in court when the justices came round, or pay a fine.[25] In the Buckinghamshire inquests, there is the case of Sir Laurence Linford (42), whose body is said to have lain for thirty-six hours in his house

24 For full information on mediaeval coroners, see Hunnisett, *The Medieval Coroner*. My debt to this book will be apparent all through this Introduction.

25 *The Medieval Coroner*, p.10.

before Thomas Cook came forward to say he had found it. The fact that the bodies of small children who died at home were often 'found' by a man of a different surname, rather than by a female relative, may be due to a feeling that to cope with the public duties concerning a dead body was a man's business: examples include 7, 27, 33, 58, 77, 87, 99, 103, 107, 113, 127, 131, 142.

The bodies had to be guarded until the coroner arrived, to preserve the evidence intact. The Buckinghamshire coroners seem to have been as prompt as possible (the dates in 121 are probably corrupt).[26] What might happen elsewhere can be seen from the Essex indictments of Michaelmas 1389, where John Fillol was charged with refusing to do his duty as coroner until he had been paid an excessive fee, and so the men of the vill had to guard the body night and day until it was riddled with worms, a most unpleasant and unhealthy state of affairs.[27]

The coroner made arrangements, probably through local officials such as the hundredal bailiffs, for a jury to meet him beside the body. The composition of the juries varied considerably. Hunnisett sketches their development.[28] In earlier years, every male over twelve years of age from the four nearest vills was expected to attend. This was clearly impractical, and as the thirteenth century went on, three or four men came from each of the four vills. Sometimes they were local officials, such as tithing men, bailiffs, or constables. These would not be free men, in general. By the last quarter of the thirteenth century, twelve free men of the hundred joined them, and it would appear that the men from the four vills did not always return a verdict of their own. A statute of 1360 laid down that jurors at coroners' inquests and other local inquiries must be men of the immediate neighbourhood, and by the late fourteenth century the juries were composed of twelve to twenty-four men, sometimes specifically of the four nearest vills. By this period, the distinction between free and unfree men was breaking down, and may have been regarded as irrelevant as far as juries were concerned.

Hunnisett, in a paper written some ten years after his book,[29] put forward a theory that there may have been two separate juries at each inquest, though he does not link this to the question of free status. He studied some Warwickshire inquests held before Robert Waver and handed in for the visit of the King's Bench to Coventry in the Trinity

26 See the Appendixes for a table of dates showing the intervals between the discovery of a body and the holding of the inquest.

27 KB 9/25 m.30.

28 *The Medieval Coroner*, pp.13–15.

29 *The Reliability of Inquisitions as Historical Evidence*, pp.206–35.

term of 1387. Six individual versions, or file copies, of enrolled inquests had also been handed in at the same time, apparently by accident. One of the six contained a list of ten men, described as tithingmen of their (named) vills, with their verdict, followed by another list of twelve men, without descriptions, and their sworn verdict that the tithingmen had reached a proper verdict. When the case was enrolled, it was the second group of men who were named as the jury. Hunnisett believes that this shows that for this case at least there were two separate inquiries. There were also many differences of detail between the file and enrolled versions for the six inquests, and Hunnisett concluded that the enrolling clerk must have had two presentments before him, one from each jury, and edited them into a final version for the roll. This led to the disconcerting conclusion that the details given in such inquisitions cannot be trusted.[30]

The inquests in JUST 2/13 and JUST 2/14 provide no real evidence either way. The formula used by William Barton was 'inquest taken before William Barton . . . by the four nearer vills, namely (four names and that of the vill where the body was found), together with the oath of (twelve names) jurors,[31] who say on their oath that . . . (*inquisicio capta coram Willelmo Barton . . . per quatuor villatas propinquiores, scilicet* (four names and that of the vill where the body was found), *una cum sacramento* (twelve names) *iuratorum, qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod* . . .). John atte Brooke said 'inquest taken before John atte Brooke . . . by the four nearer vills, namely (four names), and by the oath of twelve jurors, namely (twelve names), who say that . . .' (*inquisicio capta coram Johanne atte Brooke . . . per quatuor villatas propinquiores, videlicet* (four names), *et per sacramentum xij iuratorum, scilicet* (twelve names), *qui dicunt quod* . . .). Both formulae suggest two separate groups of men involved, but there is nothing to suggest that the two groups were not present together at the same inquest.

In mediaeval times, in direct contrast to modern practice, most juries were expected to be 'self-informing'. That is, they were chosen where possible from men who already knew the circumstances of what they were asked to inquire into. This would have been easier when the men from the four nearest vills were the important members of the jury, but not so practicable when the twelve men of the hundred delivered the verdict. It seems most likely that what the (unfree) men of the vills actually did in practice was to give evidence from their own knowledge, and the free men of the hundred agreed that they were right, turning the presentment into a verdict. Hunnisett's Warwickshire

30 *Ibid.*, p.227.

31 The Latin *iuratorum* may be the genitive plural of either *iurator*, juror, or *iuratus*, having been sworn.

'file copies' do in fact read like this, rather than like the account of two separate inquiries.[32] The 1360 Statute put the responsibility back into local hands, and juries could perhaps once again be 'self-informing', whatever their personal status.

From William Barton's inquests, it is possible to see how very local some of the Buckinghamshire jurors were. In some cases, some of them might have been eye-witnesses to the death: for example, when Alice Fayre fell into the fire and was burnt, and her mother 'raised the hue and cry', all the four nearest neighbours were on the jury (5). On the other hand, in some of the cases it is quite clear that investigations must have been made at some stage before the inquest. The fact that it was Isabella Wauter of Stoke Goldington who 'found' the body of her husband William at Newton Blossomville, although he had been killed four months previously in the fulling mill at Stoke Goldington, suggests that when the River Ouse at last gave up its victim the people of Newton Blossomville sent for her to identify the body (52). In yet other cases, it is apparent that the verdicts can only have been reached by speculation: if someone had actually seen two hens tossing straw into the fire in John Gybbes' house, he or she would have prevented the fire from spreading (69).

If inquest juries had been totally self-informing, then the first finder and the four nearest neighbours ought to have been on all juries, but this does not happen. Very often the men who stand surety for those involved were on the jury, which may be a reflection of their social standing rather than of their knowledge. The jurymen may have found out what they could in advance, perhaps by the normal process of gossip, or witnesses may have come to the inquest to tell their stories before the jury were sworn. It is possible in some cases to see that the same men served on several juries, and it may well be that in those vills they had been designated as jurors ready for any case that

32 The relevant portion of the 'file copy' of this inquest (JUST 2/255/8) reads: (details of the discovery of three bodies). *Inquisicio inde capta coram Roberto Wovere coronatore domini regis super visu corporum eorundem hominum etc. Nicholaus Fisher Johannes of the Medewe Johannes Bedenhale et Willelmus Fox desennarii de Stonleigh; Thomas Herbert et Thomas Broun desennarii de Starton; Robertus Gibbes et Johannes Yerdeleye desennarii de Cobynton; qui dicunt super sacramentum quod predicti Johannes Johannes et Johannes in nocte Epiphanie domini . . . (the facts of the case rehearsed). Xij juratores Johannes Jacokes Thomas Blakenhale Willelmus Braundon Adam Hebbe Willelmus Stoctun Johannes Eton Johannes Thenale Robertus Jelion Johannes Verdon Willelmus Philippes Willelmus Irishman et Thomas Dymmok qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti desenarii quo ad pres' bene et fideliter presentant.* That is, after it is established who was the coroner, and into whose deaths he is inquiring, it is reported that the group of tithingmen gave a sworn account of the facts, and another group of men swore that the first group had made a proper and faithful presentment. See also Sillem, *Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire*, pp.xxxv–xxxvi.

should arise, and so their identities would be known in advance; or they may have been local officials, such as tithing-men; Hunnisett's Warwickshire evidence already quoted indicates that tithing-men may have been regarded as the proper channel for the communication of evidence. For example, there are three inquests from Adstock (**16, 64, 107**), dating from 1377, 1379 and 1384 respectively. Robert Warde was on all three juries, Thomas Brunne, Robert Serye and Thomas Wulston on two of them — and Serye might well have been on the first, if it had not been an inquest into the death of his own son. These men can all be shown to have lived in Adstock, in that they were also on the lists of nearest neighbours. Another man, Elias Davy, was on all three juries, and probably lived there, as he stood surety for various neighbours.

In the cases of people who had killed in self-defence and intended to stand trial, to talk to the jurors would be not only the best way to ensure that their version of events was known, but would prove they had not fled, which was necessary to ensure that their chattels were not forfeit to the Crown.

The coroner also had to attach all people concerned in the discovery of the body to ensure their later appearance in court. Hunnisett remarks on the thoroughness of the Buckinghamshire coroners in attaching the 'lords' of wells down which people fell, bridges from which they fell, or houses in which they died.[33] This was William Barton's old-fashioned habit. John atte Brooke does not record even the name of the first finder, much less the pledges.

At the actual inquest, the jury swore on the gospels to speak the truth, and then viewed the body, which had to be naked, searching for wounds, bruises, or other marks. They then tried to establish if the body had been moved after death, as it was not unknown for communities to off-load awkward bodies on each other, to avoid running the risk of amercement. None of the bodies in these inquests had been treated in this way.

The coroner next asked the jury if the death had been caused by felony, by misadventure, or from natural causes; if by felony, whether by homicide or suicide, or in self-defence. He then had to value and put in safe keeping anything which had 'moved towards the death', the weapon, or the cause of an accident, such as a cart, a tree-trunk, or an animal. The term for something which had led to a death was 'deodand', which literally means 'to be given to God'. In practice, it (that is, its value) was given to the Crown. There does not seem to have been a statutory requirement to destroy the actual object. Possibly the owner

33 *The Medieval Coroner*, pp.24, 33.

could buy it back at the jury's valuation. This would certainly have been the easiest way to raise the money. When the Buckinghamshire coroners' rolls were called in at High Wycombe in 1389, they were examined carefully for deodands; the values were written in the margins, and struck through, to signify that the sums had been paid in. Item 514, of Michaelmas 1390, is the receipt of these sums by the court.

Juries often under-valued deodands, in order to save their owners money.[34] If someone was run over by a laden cart, pulled by four horses, a jury so inclined might say it was simply the wheel which had killed him, and value that; or they might say it was the cart, the laden cart, or the laden cart and all the horses. There are two cases (4, 148) of juries choosing the less merciful option and including the load in the valuation, some (60, for example), where the load is not mentioned, but no case of the most merciful, valuing just the wheel. It may be that some juries assessed the value of the deodand by reference to the means, or even the standing, of its owner, as there can be widely differing values for the same type of artefact: a man who was liked by his neighbours might perhaps have been let off lightly.

A felon's chattels were forfeit, so if the inquest verdict named a killer, his chattels had to be valued on behalf of the Crown, and responsibility for them established. Usually the vill was held responsible, though occasionally a local official is named. If an accused man was later acquitted by a jury, he recovered his chattels provided he had not fled from the scene of the killing, so the inquest verdict had to record whether he fled or not. Hunnisett envisages a visit by the jury to the killer's house,[35] and it could well be that this was necessary if the killer had not been present at the inquest, as the coroner would have to confirm that he was missing, rather than ill in bed. They could then proceed to value his chattels.

Most felons had little or nothing by way of chattels. For many, the weapon they used was all they had. Two of the men with most to lose were two wife-murderers, John Russell (156), whose goods came to well over £9, and Nicholas Ryngesale (86) with over £3 worth. By far the richest felon was John Badby (170) with £20 worth — but not only did he received a royal pardon, he was also made responsible for his own goods, so they must have stayed in his possession until demanded in 1390, when they were duly paid into the court (514). He was probably the same John Badby who had been elected a coroner of Buckinghamshire in 1377, but almost immediately had to give up the office as

34 *Ibid.*, pp.30, 32-4.

35 *Ibid.*, p.30.

he went overseas on the king's service with Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham.[36]

When the inquest had been held, the body could be buried, and the coroner wrote out the record for his files. These always seem to have been on individual slips, which were copied on to rolls when the visiting justices needed them. There was no standard format. William Barton's are very full of detail, John atte Brooke's less so. Some coroners in other counties only name one man on the jury, saying *per sacramentum XY et sociorum suorum*, 'by the oath of XY and his associates'.

Abjurations of the Realm

If a felon could reach a consecrated church, chapel or monastery, he could take sanctuary there for forty days. The local community was expected to guard the church while he was there, and even to provide him with food, but most felons' first thought must have been to escape and vanish, and the people of the district must often have felt that it was preferable to pay an amercement at the assizes for the escape, rather than to spend their time patrolling the churchyard perimeter. The other way out for the felon in sanctuary was to abjure the realm, and this had to be done in the presence of the coroner, who was sent for immediately the felon asked for him. Again, the coroner had to organize the attendance of a jury from the local community.

John atte Brooke grouped most of his abjurations on a separate membrane (216–222). William Barton included his with other inquests (19, 34, 39, 45). It is very noticeable that in atte Brooke's cases felons abjured the realm within a few days of taking sanctuary, rather than biding their time to see if they could escape. The longest time spent in sanctuary was by Andrew de Sutton (221), who broke out of High Wycombe gaol and fled to the church on a Monday, and abjured on the following Friday. In one of Barton's cases, William Bampton (45) was in and out of Bierton church on the same day. Four of the felons who abjured before John atte Brooke had broken out of Aylesbury gaol, two on the same day, and three out of High Wycombe gaol. Technically, felons who confessed their guilt to the coroner were still allowed to wait for forty days from their first arrival before departing, but most felons must have thought more highly of their chances of escaping on the road.

36 C 242/5, *CCR* 1377–81, p.5. C 67/30 m.11 records a pardon granted on 16 June 1398 to a John Badby of Tendring, Essex, son of John Badby of Taplow, Bucks. Although southern Buckinghamshire was soon to emerge as an area prone to Lollardy, there seems to be no connection with their more famous contemporary, the John Badby who in 1410 was the first layman to be burnt at the stake under Henry IV's heresy legislation; he was an artisan from Worcestershire.

The ceremony of abjuration took place at the churchyard entrance. The abjuror first confessed before the coroner and the people of the neighbourhood, who must have assembled in large numbers to see the show. Then he swore on the gospels to leave the realm of England, never to return. He had to go directly to a named port, not leaving the king's highway or staying more than one night at any place on the way, and to get himself a passage on a ship, if possible on the next tide, or the next but one. If no ship was sailing that day, he had to walk into the sea up to his knees every day, to show that he wanted to sail away. If he could not get a passage within forty days, he had to take sanctuary again in the port's church.

Strictly speaking, by the second half of the thirteenth century, the abjuror could not choose his port, but it seems that some did. William Barton did not record the ports allocated, but John atte Brooke did. Dover, Southampton, Bristol and Dartmouth are all used. The two men who broke out of Aylesbury gaol together on 23 May 1381 were both given Southampton; they had not been partners in crime, but could be partners in exile (217–8). Whatever their destination, the abjurors were allowed twelve days to reach it.

The abjuror had to carry a wooden cross in his hand, which the coroner gave him at the church gate. He was allowed the clothes he stood up in, but had to go bare-headed and barefoot.[37] The coroner then led him to the king's highway and showed him the right direction. As no escort was provided to see that he got to his destination (though doubtless any spectator who had the time, especially the small boys of the district, might accompany him for a mile or two), the abjuror must nearly always have left the highway when he had got far enough away from sanctuary and his own community not to be recognised by the locals. Of the two men in 217–8, one was from Hampshire and the other from Yorkshire, and should have had no difficulty in disappearing. It could well be that this was not their first experience of the procedure: the Buckinghamshire authorities could not communicate with Hampshire or Yorkshire to discover their history. Richard Fauconer (191, 222) certainly did not leave the country after his abjuration.

As Hunnisett points out,[38] there is very little evidence from any port that abjurors actually crossed the sea, and none at all that any abjuror took sanctuary in a church at a port after forty days of unsuccessfully seeking a passage. Gangs such as those in 191 and 196, where the members come from many different places in the kingdom, probably each contained a number of lapsed abjurors.

37 *The Medieval Coroner*, p.48.

38 *Ibid.*, pp.48–9.

At the superior eyre at High Wycombe in 1389, the abjurors listed by William Barton and John atte Brooke were all outlawed (432, 438), not of course having come to court when summoned.

Approvers

A felon might try to save himself by becoming an approver, or turning king's evidence. If he 'appealed', that is, accused, his accomplices, and they were convicted, then he escaped hanging, and could either abjure the realm or spend the rest of his life in prison. The catch was that he first had to confess that he himself was a felon, which meant that if he did not secure the convictions of his accomplices, he would be the one who was hanged.

The 'appeal' had to be made before a coroner, and theoretically could be made anywhere in the presence of witnesses. In practice, as it was such a desperate measure, the felon would turn approver at a point of no return, when he was caught red-handed with his booty, or when his case came up in court.

First, the felon had to plead guilty at his trial and confess his felonies. Then he asked for a coroner, one was allocated to him, and he was sent back to prison. Three days were set aside for the coroner to hear his appeal. He had to receive the approver's oath, record his accusations, and instruct the sheriff to arrest the people accused, who would then be tried.

Very few people accused by approvers were ever convicted.[39] The Buckinghamshire approvers are listed in 223–5, on the dorse of John atte Brooke's list of abjurations, but two of the three men turned approver in front of both Barton and atte Brooke. Not one of the people they accused was found guilty, and both Lye (224) and Pernell (225) were hanged.

To save himself, an approver seems to have had to make at least six accusations stick, but one acquittal was enough to get him hanged.[40] The long string of accusations made by some approvers suggests that the authorities bullied them into naming all the people they wanted some evidence against, for by naming so many they were increasing the risk to themselves. The gaol delivery roll JUST 3/164, m.4, says that three men arrested (on the same charge) on Pernell's accusation were acquitted in December 1385, and Pernell, who made his appeal in the previous March, was then hanged. Other people whom he accused were brought to trial in 1387, and acquitted, and still others, who did not come to court, were outlawed in 1390 (441). When

39 *Ibid.*, p.70.

40 Powell, *Kingship, Law and Society*, p.73 and n.38.

Thomas Eldred's first appellee, Alan Pyioun, was acquitted (223), he promptly used his second line of defence and claimed benefit of clergy. The case of Richard Lye (224) is confusing. On 14 July 1389 he appealed Henry Tovy of Weston Turville for stealing two head of cattle with him; and Tovy was also indicted for the same offence by the hundred jury at Michaelmas 1389 (272). Yet 224 says that Lye was hanged on 26 July 1389 at the gaol delivery before Cassy and Gascoigne, at the suit of John Martyn, from whose custody Lye stole the cattle. The other two men whom Lye appealed were never tried (441, 507). When Tovy was acquitted (460), there was no mention of a previous trial; did John Martyn's suit override the appeal procedure? The King's Bench clerks were uncertain about Lye: his name was not on the original list of felons who failed to come to court on 30 November 1389, but was inserted later.[41]

41 KB 27/514 Rex m.32.

B — THE CORONERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE IN THE LATER FOURTEENTH CENTURY

It is not easy to draw up a list of the county coroners in the fourteenth century. Coroners were not paid, and therefore it is not possible to discover the dates when they held office from records of payment to them in such sources as the Issue Rolls (E 403) and the Liberate Rolls (C 62), as one can with the justices. The scanty information about them must be sought elsewhere.

There are four main sources from which facts may be gleaned: the coroners' own rolls, the original writs for their election, the enrolment of these on the Close Rolls, and reference to their cases in the accounts of the trials of people indicted before them.

Besides JUST 2/13 (William Barton) and JUST 2/14 (Barton, John atte Brooke, Henry Helpesthorpe and Thomas Duraunt), the rolls of two more Buckinghamshire coroners, Hugh de Kimble and William de Hatfeld, survive in the Public Record Office, Kimble's covering the period 1348 to 1353 (JUST 2/11), and Hatfeld's 1365 to 1376 (JUST 2/12).[42]

From the Gaol Delivery roll JUST 3/152 and the KB 27 and KB 29 series come the names of three further coroners in the reign of Edward III: Henry de Bereford, Richard Duraunt, and John atte More. Their rolls do not survive, although the clerks who drew up the King's Bench lists in 431–42 certainly had access to Duraunt's and atte More's.

A writ to elect a coroner was sent to the sheriff, who would then arrange the election in the county court and return the writ to Chancery, noting on the back of it the name of the man chosen. These returned writs are filed in class C 242, but are very incomplete, and only two have any bearing on the Buckinghamshire coroners of the period. C 242/5 contains a writ instructing the sheriff to replace William de Hatfeld 'who is insufficiently qualified', and C 242/6 has the writ for the election of new coroners after the death of Edward III. Both these are dated to 1377 (30 January and 24 June respectively), and the sheriff in both is John FitzRichard. On the first, FitzRichard reports that John Badby was elected on Wednesday 25 February 1377 at Wycombe; on the second, that William Barton and John atte Brooke had been elected.

These writs for electing coroners should be enrolled on the Close Rolls. However, by no means all such writs found their way into the record. The evidence from the Close Rolls for county coroners in the period 1369 to 1389 is as follows:[43]

42 Published in part by Gross, *Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls*, Selden Society, IX, 1896.

43 *CCR* 1369–74, pp.9, 44, 237; 1374–77, pp.447, 497; 1377–81, pp.5, 17, 72.

18 July 1369 Order to elect a coroner in place of Richard Duraunt, who is dead.
23 July 1369 Order to elect a coroner in place of John de Aylesbury, who is dead.
3 November 1371 Order to elect a coroner in place of John atte More, who is dead.
30 January 1377 Order to elect a coroner in place of William de Hatfeld, who is insufficiently qualified.
1 May 1377 Order to elect a coroner in place of William Resceyvour, who is insufficiently qualified.
23 June 1377 Order to all sheriffs in all counties to elect coroners (at the beginning of the new reign).
28 August 1377 Order to elect a coroner in place of John Badeby, who is making ready to sail out on the king's service in the company of Thomas of Woodstock, earl of Buckingham, the king's uncle.
2 June 1378 Order to elect a coroner in place of Simon de Langenhull, who is insufficiently qualified.

Putting all this evidence together, the following sequence emerges:

Hugh de Kimble (cases recorded between 1348 and 1353). His roll survives in the Public Record Office as JUST 2/11, and contains cases from 1348 to 1353. In theory, it should have been given to the court of King's Bench at the superior eyre in 1357, but names from it are entered on to the list of felons who failed to come to court and were to be outlawed in 1390 (437), so the clerks must have had it to hand then. Perhaps they brought it down from Westminster with them. One man, a Thomas le Hern, came to court in 1390 to prove he was not the same Thomas le Hern as one accused before Kimble of a killing in 1349, after which the sheriff was instructed to arrest the right man, a good forty years after the event (580). Kimble set out his inquests in the same format as William Barton, but did not always name the neighbours, or even all the jury, sometimes using the formula '*X, Y, et socios suos* (and their associates)'.

William de Hatfeld (coroner before 1360? to 1377). He was disqualified in January 1377, and replaced by John Badby (q.v.) JUST 2/12 is his (incomplete) roll, on which the cases date from 1360 to 1369. 436 contains the names of killers from his cases who were sought in 1390. Many of his cases occur in JUST 3/152, and two in JUST 3/158. The time-span of these is 1365 to 1376. In two cases, both dated to 1373, he is not described as coroner of Buckinghamshire, but as steward (*senescallus*) of the Abbess of Burnham, which may shed light on his disqualification. Although the requirement that the coroner

should be of knightly status had long since been ignored, it may have been felt that he should be above such employment. Later the Chancery also wished for the removal of William Barton, who was also a steward to a leading member of the Buckinghamshire gentry.

Richard Duraunt (coroner from ? to 1369). He was dead by July 1369. JUST 3/152 records seven of his cases, for killings between 1363 and 1368. His roll has not survived, but the clerks certainly had access to it in 1389, for KB 27/517 deals with two of his cases (which are not recorded on the Gaol Delivery rolls) (576–7); there may be others (434–5). He was the father of Thomas Duraunt, a later coroner. He lived at Bourton, and acquired a manor in Padbury about 1365.[44]

John de Aylesbury (coroner from ? to 1369). He was also dead by July 1369. His roll has not survived, and there are no cases of his on the Gaol Delivery rolls. July 1369 seems to have been a bad time for Buckinghamshire coroners, if two really died within days of each other; as William de Hatfeld had been in office since at least 1360, there was only one county vacancy for them both to fill, for there is no trace of a third county coroner; of course, one of them might have been coroner for a liberty, either Pitstone (q.v.) the honours of Wallingford and Berkhamsted, or of the abbey of St. Albans. The Aylesburys were a very well-known and influential family who held the manor of Milton Keynes, perhaps rather too grand for anyone in the main line of inheritance to have been a county coroner; perhaps this John was a younger son. Sir John de Aylesbury, the head of the family in the second half of the fourteenth century, was on the commissions of the peace, and had been knight of the shire; there are certainly cases of men indicted before him and his associated JPs in the Gaol Delivery rolls, but he did not die until 1409.[45]

Henry de Bereford (coroner *c.*1370). JUST 2/152 m.36 gives one of his inquests, dated 1370. Nothing further is known about him, but he fits in as successor to Richard Duraunt (with or without the intervention of John de Aylesbury).

John atte More (coroner *c.*1371). He was dead by November 1371. JUST 3/158 m.21 gives one of his inquests, the case of Agnes atte Nasshe, who killed John Chadde on 30 August 1371. Her name is on the list of those wanted for felony in 1390 (433), although she had been acquitted on the grounds of self-defence in 1373 (585). KB 27/516 deals with two more of his cases (574–5), in January and

44 See Roskell and others, *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, I, pp.811–12.

45 *Ibid.* I, pp.86–7.

April 1371 respectively. He was also on the commission to organize the Buckinghamshire share of raising of a subsidy of £50,000 for the defence of the realm and the furthering of the war in France in March 1371.[46] In view of the inconsistencies in some of the dates in these documents, it is tempting to see him as the John atte More killed at Bottle Claydon by Robert Teyser on 17 August 1371 (584), although the inquest on John Chadde is said to have been held at least a fortnight later (585).

William Barton *alias* William Resceyvour (coroner from 1372? to 1389). The first traceable inquest taken before William Barton was on 2 August 1372 (JUST 3/158 m.19); the first case on the roll which was handed in to the King's Bench in 1389 was on 10 June 1373 (1). He died in 1389. The first case recorded for the Michaelmas 1389 session at High Wycombe, that of John West (423), tells how John Barton, William's son and heir, came to court with the inquest records because his father, lately the coroner, was dead; this matches the order in July 1389 instructing the sheriff to elect a coroner instead of William Resceyvour, who was dead.

The previous order on 1 May 1377 to the then sheriff to elect a new coroner in place of William Resceyvour 'who is insufficiently qualified' can never have been acted on, for there is no break in the record of his inquests in JUST 2/13 and JUST 2/14, although the rolls themselves have been divided into two, with inquests up to 8 June 1377 in JUST 2/13, and from 20 September 1377 onwards in JUST 2/14. That this division was not Barton's making up his roll in view of the possibility that he would soon be out of office, and beginning again when he was confirmed in office, is shown in KB 27/514 (432), where the list of people accused of felonious killings by juries at Barton's inquests is arranged in such a way as to prove that the membranes had not yet been stitched together. A later filing clerk must have divided the material according to reign, putting together all Barton's inquests from the reign of Edward III into JUST 2/13, and all the rest of the Buckinghamshire material handed in at High Wycombe into JUST 2/14.

It must in fact have been William Barton's son John (the elder) who had the rolls of his father's inquests drawn up for handing over to the King's Bench. Perhaps he could not find the parchments recording those from his father's earliest years in office, which is why the case from August 1372 is not enrolled.

Light is shed on the name 'Resceyvour' by an inquest reported in JUST 3/164 m.2, when Richard Swapston of Brill was taken by indictment made before 'William de Barton, steward (*senescallus*) of Richard de

46 See Appendixes.

Molyns, 'chivaler', at the view of frankpledge of the said Richard at Brill on Monday 27 October 1382'. As with William de Hatfeld, this is a far cry from the knightly status technically required by statute for coroners, but Barton remained in office; if necessary, the Molyns family could exert more pressure than the Abbess of Burnham.

That Barton was a careful administrator is evident from his rolls as coroner. Hunnisett notes how thorough and meticulous he was.[47] He gives the names of everyone in any way involved in a case, and the names of the people standing as surety for them, something which most coroners had stopped doing soon after 1300. Barton, however, nearly always gives them, so that his inquest reports contain extremely valuable information about local communities, the names of the local residents, who was willing to stand surety for whom, and how often, how few women come forward as finders of bodies, even those of tiny children dying at home, that women could in fact stand surety for someone (**98**), and especially concerning the composition of juries.[48]

Barton also records the time of day when the bodies were discovered, or the death was caused. Sometimes he uses a natural phenomenon, such as sunrise or sunset; at other times, he uses the canonical hours, the first, third, sixth and ninth hours (prime, tierce, sext and none), the hour of vespers, and the hour of 'curfew' (*ignitegium*), or bed-time. Bodies were discovered in the middle of the night surprisingly often (twelve instances): men walked the streets then (**10, 74**). With eighteen occurrences, the ninth hour (*nona hora*) was the most common time for the discovery of bodies. There is a complication in that the phrase may also be used to mean 'noon' as well as the ninth hour, which would strictly be in the middle of the afternoon, so it is not clear which time Barton means, although, being such a meticulous man, he is probably consistent.[49]

Towards the end of his life, Barton was given responsibilities and put on commissions by central government. He was on the commission to levy the poll tax in March 1377,[50] and on some commissions of the peace from the same year,[51] and in 1382 was appointed (as William Receyvour) as steward of the lordships of Whaddon, Claydon and Bierton, during the minority of Roger Mortimer, the heir.[52] About this

47 Hunnisett, *The Medieval Coroner*, p.33.

48 See pp.xxvii–xxviii.

49 I owe to Paul Brand the suggestion that Barton may have used '*meridie*', or simply '*nona*', if he had meant 'noon'.

50 See Appendixes.

51 See Appendixes.

52 *CPR* 1381–85, p.65.

time, on 12 May 1382, he bought himself a pardon.[53] Nearly two years later, with Walter Walssh, William Purcell, Thomas Covele and Walter Halle, he was on a commission to seize all fruits of the prebend of Sutton and look into the cost of repairs.[54] That he was also verderer of Bernwood Forest is shown by an order to the sheriff on 21 January 1390 to elect his replacement.[55]

As to his private life, his wife was named Emma, and he had two sons, both of whom he named John. While this is not unknown at this period (the Pastons did the same), it is not usual, and is probably another instance of his meticulous habit of mind, as the most likely explanations are either that he asked a man named John to stand as godfather to both his sons, or that each was born on a feast of St. John. Both Johns became lawyers, prominent in local affairs, and represented the county in Parliament, each meriting a long entry in *The House of Commons 1386–1421*.[56] John senior was Sir William Molyns' lawyer, continuing his father's connection with this wealthy local family. William also had two daughters, Margaret and Isabel. He acquired various properties in the county, but lived at Thornborough, and was buried in the church there.

Nearly all his inquests took place in the northern and western part of the county. Only four were south of a line drawn from Bierton to Haddenham, which roughly divides the county into two. Of these four, one was at Burnham (12, in January 1377), one at Saunderton (15, in February 1377), one at High Wycombe (46, in September 1377), and one at Monks Risborough (104, in June 1384). His presence at the first three of these is clearly due to the interregnum between William de Hatfeld and John Badby or John atte Brooke. The Monks Risborough one may have been necessitated because John atte Brooke was ill (q.v.)

John Badby (coroner 28 February–August 1377). When war with France and Castile was renewed in July 1377, Thomas of Woodstock collected coastal defence forces in Dover, and later sailed against Brest; Badby accompanied him. He may have been the Badby who killed John Smith of Dorney in September 1379 (170) (q.v.).

John atte Brooke (coroner 1377–1395?). The cases on his roll date from September 1377. On 14 March 1377, some months before his election, he bought himself a pardon.[57] It would appear that he

53 C 67/29 m.11.

54 *CPR* 1381–85, p.417.

55 *CCR* 1389–92, p.41.

56 Roskell and others, *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, I, pp.138–43.

57 C 67/28B m.10.

became coroner late in life, and clung obstinately to the position. The Close Rolls have frequent references to attempts to replace him:[58]

> 8 February 1381. Order to the sheriff to elect a coroner in place of John atte Brooke, who is sick and aged.
>
> 26 November 1385. Order to the sheriff to elect a coroner in place of John atte Brooke.
>
> 8 April 1388. Order to the sheriff to elect a coroner in place of John atte Brooke, who is sick and aged.
>
> 28 January 1392. Order to the sheriff to elect a coroner in place of John atte Brooke, who is too sick and aged.
>
> 9 July 1395. Order to the sheriff to elect a coroner in place of John atte Brooke, who is too sick and aged to be busied in that office, as appears by view of him upon his personal appearance in chancery.

Either the successive sheriffs ignored this barrage of orders, or the electorate chose John atte Brooke time and again in spite of them. And yet five charges of extortion were brought against him at Michaelmas 1389 by the hundredal juries. (Was it his death that saved William Barton from similar charges?) Compared with the seventy or so inquests on his rolls, this is very few. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of 20s. (**449**), which is not very much in comparison with the swingeing sum of £20 which an Essex coroner, John Fillol of Hatfield Peverel, had been fined earlier in November. But then, atte Brooke seems to have been as prompt to arrange his inquests as William Barton was, whereas Fillol sometimes demanded more money than atte Brooke did (14s. on one occasion, where he also took 40s. worth of the dead man's goods), and his refusal to view a corpse until he had been paid an excessive fee has already been noticed.[59] At least no-one accused atte Brooke of such intransigence.

His inquest reports are not nearly so detailed as Barton's. He simply lists the vills and the jury, says when and where the inquest was held, and reports the verdict. He does not give the time of day when events took place, though occasionally notes that something happened in the evening, or at night (**163, 190, 191, 196**). Crimes were more serious if they took place in the hours of darkness. The clerk who prepared his roll for submission to the King's Bench did not copy the inquests down in date order. The membranes, however, are extremely well-written, large, and pleasing to look at, showing no signs of being written in haste. Of course, the clerk had far less to write for each inquest than for one of Barton's.

58 *CCR* 1377–81, p.443; 1385–89, pp.27, 374; 1389–92, p.445; 1392–96, p.333.

59 KB 9/25, mm.4, 16, 21, 29, 30.

Atte Brooke's other public duties seem to have been financial; he was on a commission to collect money in connection with an expedition to France as far back as March 1360. He was on many other commissions to raise the lay subsidy; for example, he had to 'go from place to place, and summon two men and the reeve from each town, and the mayor, bailiffs and four men from each borough', and levy the lay subsidy of a fifteenth and a tenth for a year (24 December 1372); and to levy the lay subsidy of a fifteenth and a tenth for two years 'in aid of the expedition for furthering the war and recovering the rights of the king's Crown' (6 December 1373). In fact, he sat on most of the commissions to raise the lay subsidy throughout the 1380s, often with two or three of the men accused in KB 9/5 of buying wool by use of the auncel, and in 1384 with John Passelewe. His name has gone from the commissions by the 1390s.[60]

The list of the commissioners for 16 November 1388 is particularly valuable, in that it describes John atte Brooke as 'of Chesham'.[61] This accords well with the fact that all his inquests are in the southern part of the county. His cases spread rather more into the northern half than Barton's did into the south, especially into the eastern central area, as is reasonable for a man based at Chesham. He was at Mursley in May 1380 (171), and Newport Pagnell in March 1385 — but that was to deal with an approver, and William Barton was there too (225). His appearance at Great Linford in July 1389 (213) was necessary because William Barton was dead.

Henry Helpesthorpe (coroner of the Rector of Ashridge's Liberty of Pitstone, by 1382, to 1386). JUST 2/14 m.20 is a very small membrane containing the record of just two inquests, one in 1382 and one in 1385. In November 1386 the sheriff received an order to replace him as coroner, as he was insufficiently qualified.[62] He set his inquests out in the same way as John atte Brooke, but the name of the first finder has been added to each in a different hand.

Why should the Rector of Ashridge be entitled to a coroner for his liberty of Pitstone, when it seems that the borough of High Wycombe did not rate its own coroner? Ashridge was celebrated for the College of Bonhommes, founded by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, the nephew of Henry III, and boasting the possession of some drops of blood from Christ's side. The Black Prince had favoured the college, and was called its second founder, increasing the priests on the establishment

60 See Appendixes.

61 *CFR* 1383–91, p.267.

62 It would thus appear that the Rector of Ashridge was not totally free to choose his own coroner.

from seven to twenty, and in his will leaving it 'a large tablet of gold and silver, set with precious relics, in the middle of which was a cross, formed of the wood of the Holy Cross itself; the tablet garnished with precious stones and pearls, and vast numbers of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c., for the high altar'. In 1373 one Ralph became Rector; 'his name supposed to be Aston'. John de Trenge succeeded him in 1396.[63]

Thomas Duraunt (coroner 1389 to 1400 or later). He was the son of Richard Duraunt (q.v.) JUST 2/14 m.21 contains six of his inquests, all dating from 1389, and from the northern or western parts of the county: clearly he was Barton's successor, but followed atte Brooke rather than Barton in the way he wrote up his inquests. The sheriff was ordered on 13 May 1390 to replace him, as he was insufficiently qualified, but this did not happen: he was in office until at least 1400. He too was charged with extortion in 1389 (347). He sat in Parliament, once for Buckinghamshire (1401), and twice for Bedfordshire (1404, 1406). Browne Willis believed that his wife Alice was a daughter of Isabel, William Barton's daughter, which would make a dynasty of county coroners, but his biographer in *The House of Commons 1386–1421* does not agree.[64]

Simon de Langenhull (replaced 1378). As William Barton and John atte Brooke were both elected coroner in June 1377, de Langenhull must have been coroner of a liberty. He may have been disqualified because he did not have sufficient landed property in Buckinghamshire, if he was the Simon de Langenhull of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire, who took out a pardon on 12 May 1382.[65] In one of the civil cases heard by the King's Bench at High Wycombe at Michaelmas 1389 he was found guilty of disseising Sir Robert Marny of land in Towersey, and had to pay thirty-one shillings and a halfpenny in damages.[66]

63 Lipscomb, III, pp.438–42.

64 Roskell and others, *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, I, p.812.

65 C 67/29 m.10.

66 KB 27/514 m.59d.

III — THE CASES

A — THE ECONOMIC CASES

After the shock waves from the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 had finally died down, the authorities made a last attempt to hold down the wages of agricultural labourers and artisans to pre-Black Death levels. In 1388 Parliament, meeting at Cambridge, emphasized that previous legislation on wages should be 'firmly holden and kept'. The wording of the Statute of Cambridge shows the feelings of the Commons, who at this period were made up of two knights or gentlemen from each shire (whose income would come from their landed estates), and two burgesses from each city or Parliamentary borough, who themselves might be employers on a commercial scale:

> Item because that servants and labourers will not, nor by a long season would, serve and labour without outrageous and excessive Hire, and much more than hath been given to such Servants and Labourers in any Time past, so that for Scarcity of the said Servants and Labourers the Husbands and Landtenants may not pay their Rents nor unnethes [*scarcely*] live upon their lands, to the great Damage and Loss as well of the Lords as all the Commons.[67]

The rate of pay for unskilled labour had been reckoned at a penny a day. Carpenters and masons had had their pay regulated by statute in 1360. They were to be paid by the day, chief masters of masons and carpenters receiving fourpence a day, and the others threepence or twopence according to their worth.[68] The more specialized agricultural operations had not previously had their pay regulated; this was now done in 1388:

> it is accorded and assented that the Bailiff for Husbandry shall take by Year xiijs. iiijd. and his clothing once by the Year at the most; the Master Hine xs., the Carter xs., the Shepherd xs., the Oxherd vjs. viijd., the Cowherd vjs. viijd., the Swineherd vjs., a Woman Labourer vjs., a Deyrie woman vjs., a Driver of the Plough vijs. at most and every other Labourer and Servant according to his degree.[69]

67 *Statutes of the Realm*, 12 Richard II, c. 4. (The English is a translation of the original French.)

68 *Ibid.*, 34 Edward III, c. 9.

69 *Ibid.*, 12 Richard II, c. 4.

This legislation must be seen against the economic background of the times. Agricultural prices had fallen sharply at the end of the 1370s, when the demographic consequences of the Black Death were finally making themselves felt. The children had died, and not grown up to become labourers.[70] Faced with a labour shortage, more and more landowners were leasing their demesne lands out for cash to men who then had to find the labour to work them. Throughout the fourteenth century there had been a parallel trend ensuring cash in hand for the landowner, to charge peasants a money rent rather than to force them to perform the old labour services. Among labourers this fostered a sense of freedom, the desire for which was one of the main pressures of the century. Men wanted to be free to sell their valuable labour. One of the demands of the Essex rebels in 1381 had been that labour services should be arranged by free contract.[71] The 1388 Statute of Cambridge cracked down on that too:

> if any give or take by Covenant more than is above specified, at the first Time that they shall be thereof attainted, as well the Givers as the Takers, shall pay the value of the Excess so given or taken, and at the second time of their Attainder, the Double value of such Excess, and at the Third Time the Treble Value of such Excess, and if the Taker so attainted have nothing whereof to pay the said Excess, he shall have Forty Days Imprisonment.[72]

It would be the farm-managers, the reeves or the bailiffs, who had to find the labour to work the farms in their charge. There is evidence that high wages were not always allowed by the auditors of farm accounts, and the reeve whose wage-bill was not passed may well have had to find the excess from his own pocket.[73] On the other hand, if he could not offer a competitive rate, he might not be able to find the labour.

Apart from such labour services by customary tenants as were still exacted, two types of labourer were needed — the permanent farm servants or *famuli*, employed by the year, and the casual wage labourers, *communes laborarii*, employed by the day for the busy seasons such as the harvest. But now some men were refusing to be employed as *famuli*, insisting on a daily rate of pay even if employed all the year round.

70 Bridbury, *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, xxvi, 1973, pp.577–92.

71 McKisack, *The Fourteenth Century*, p.338. For contracts in KB 9/5, see 268, 310, 311, 313, 316, 317, 334.

72 *Statutes of the Realm*, 12 Richard II, c. 4.

73 Saul, *Scenes from Provincial Life*, pp.122–7.

An elementary calculation shows that if a labourer were to work six days a week for a year, and receive his legal penny for each day worked, he would earn 312 pence, or 26 shillings, a year. He would not, however, work on the major religous festivals. Walter of Henley envisaged 308 days a year as the normal total worked by an agricultural labourer.[74] That is, he might expect to earn 25s. 8d. a year at the legal rate. In fact, the slightly higher sum of 26s. 8d. is met with as an excessive amount for hirings by the year in these indictments (311, 316, 325, 330, 334). Yet, according to the Statute of Cambridge, even a bailiff in husbandry should not be paid more than 13s. 4d. a year, even though he had clothing provided once a year. A cowherd should be paid a mere 6s. 8d. How is this apparent contradiction to be explained?

The answer seems to be that the *famulus*, retained for the year, was given a food allowance or a penny a day as well as his retainer of some shillings a year. Nigel Saul has analysed the wage rates allowed by the auditors at various Sussex manors in the course of the fourteenth century, and says: 'the demesne staff were paid partly in cash and partly in kind: they would receive a yearly stipend or retaining fee and a weekly allowance of corn or a cash wage [*vadium*] of corresponding value if the corn was in short supply.'[75] In Saul's tables, the pay of the ploughmen and shepherds is shown. The figures most relevant to the Buckinghamshire material are:

MANOR	*YEAR*	*WAGES OF A PLOUGHMAN*		*WAGES OF A SHEPHERD*	
		weekly vadium	*annual stipendium*	*weekly vadium*	*annual stipendium*
Glynde	1371–2	7d.	7s.0d.	6d.	6s.
Beddingham	1381–2	7d.	8s.6d.	7d.	4s.
Beddingham	1384–5	5d.*	8s.6d.	5d.	4s.
Beddingham	1390–1		10s.0d.		8s.
Chalvington & Claverham	1379–80	7d.	8s.0d.		

* Figure of 7d. deleted by auditors and replaced by 5d.

Apart from where the Beddingham auditors forced the *vadium* down, the amount is a constant penny a day (though including Sundays) for the ploughman; it fluctuates more for the shepherd, but is still of that order. As far as the *stipendium* is concerned, the

74 Oschinsky, *Walter of Henley*, pp.314–15. Walter actually says: 'yowe knowe well, that in the yeare theere be 52 weekes; nowe take out eight of theise weekes for holydayes and for such other lettes and soe theare remayne 44 weekes woorkable.'

75 Saul, *Scenes*, pp.121–2. The tables are extracted from those on pp.122, 123 and 124.

ploughman's is sometimes more, and sometimes less, than the 7s. fixed by the 1388 statute; the shepherds seem consistently undervalued, as the statute allowed them 10s.

Figures for some manors in Buckinghamshire may be found in the *Victoria County History*.[76] At Cuddington in 1380–1 a ploughman, a shepherd and a dairyman were paid 6s. each a year, and a swineherd and a cowherd were each paid 3s. 6d. a year, whereas wages at Cheddington in 1375 were generally higher. Adding the figures together, a ploughman at Cheddington was paid 14s. 8d. a year, a 'driver' 10s. 6d., a shepherd and a dairyman 7s. each, and a swineherd 4s. The writer remarks that 'the general rule was to pay the servants partly in money and partly in corn, and presents were often added at Christmas and Easter', which indicates that the system of paying a *stipendium* as well as a *vadium* was in use here too, but the details given do not permit a detailed analysis of the treatment of *famuli* and *communes laborarii*.

The Buckinghamshire labourers names in KB 9/5, in a sellers' market, seem to have responded in two ways, either insisting that their yearly *stipendium* should be higher, or refusing to work by the year (thus forgoing the *stipendium*) and charging a high rate by the day. Some (**268, 310, 311, 313, 316, 317, 334**) made *convencionem*, a contract, as was disapproved of by the 1388 statute. Two indictments (**268** and **310**) specifically say that the workman has increased his *stipendium*, and analysis shows that every labourer accused of taking an extortionate daily rate of pay is described as *communis*, as are all but one of those bargaining for a seasonal rate, and this description is also applied to most of the artisans paid by the day. The ploughmen and carters, however, were paid by the year, and not *communes*. *Communis* has been translated as 'freelance' in these wage indictments, as that appears to be its exact significance.[77]

Practically everyone accused of these wage offences, whether employed by the day, the season or the year, received a mid-day meal or *prandium* as well as his pay. If he did not, his pay was higher (**321**). The custumal from Great Waltham, Essex, dating from the time of Edward III, is usually quoted when the *prandium* is under discussion — a boonworker had at mid-day sufficient bread and ale and *potagium* (broth or porridge) and a *ferculum* (dish) of beef AND a dish of either

76 *VCH Buckinghamshire*, II, pp.55–7.

77 *The Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. 'common', I, 6, has 'free to be used by everyone, public', giving an example from the *Paston Letters* (no. 518, dated 1465): 'the berer of this lettir is a comon carrier'. That is from the consumer's point of view. *The Dictionary of Medieval Latin* gives 'common to all' as one meaning of *communis* (6b). See the Glossary.

pork or mutton or a dish of fish and five herrings, shared between himself and another.[78]

As said earlier, the court of King's Bench was at Brentwood, Essex, in the Michaelmas term 1389, immediately before going on to High Wycombe. The indictments brought before it at Brentwood are therefore directly comparable with the Buckinghamshire material. They are contained in KB 9/25, and were discussed by Nora Kenyon in 1934.[79] She thought that the cost of a meal to an employer was reckoned at a penny-halfpenny a head, and said that it was rare for a labourer to receive a *prandium* as part of the wage before 1381.[80] As something not covered by statute, it was available as a further bargaining-point.

It is noticeable that the 'extortionate' wages demanded by the Buckinghamshire men, especially those paid by the year, are generally lower than those demanded by the Essex men quoted by Kenyon. In the Buckinghamshire cases, the labourers who took excessive wages and the craftsmen who charged excessive prices nearly all pleaded guilty and paid fines. Kenyon found that in Essex heavier fines were imposed at the earlier sessions, and there was very little relation between the amount of the excess taken and the amount of the fine.[81]. This is not altogether the case for Buckinghamshire. There is absolutely no trace of any fines being imposed on the employers who paid the high wages: this part of the 1388 statute was conveniently forgotten.

The labourers from the town of Wycombe and the three hundreds of Chiltern (KB 9/5 mm.13 and 15) were dealt with at Wycombe in the Michaelmas term of 1389. More turned up from Wycombe itself than from the Chiltern hundreds, which is not surprising. All the labourers except one were fined two shillings, irrespective of the amount of excess wages they had been paid, and whether it had been on a weekly or yearly sum. The one exception, Thomas, servant of Richard Smyth, who took 9d. a week and his *prandium*, was fined 6s. 8d (332). He is described as *communis laborarius in officio fabri*, although he is Richard Smyth's servant, and took the money from Smyth himself — whereas Thomas Edulpes, described in similar terms, took the money from someone other than his employer (331). Here, perhaps, the sense of *communis* is not so much 'freelance' as 'available for hire'.

Sometimes the employers who paid excessive wages stood surety for their employees. Robert Phelip, smith, did so for Thomas Edulpes; John Peytevin did so for James Wutton and John Tornour

78 British Library, Cotton Roll XIII.5.

79 Kenyon, Labour Conditions in Essex in the time of Richard II, *Economic History Review*, IV, 1932–4, pp.429–51.

80 *Ibid.*, p.433.

81 *Ibid.*, p.431.

(325), and might have done so for Peter Taillour (326), but Taillour did not come to answer the charge against him. Wutton and Tornour, however, had been paid by the year and would count as *famuli*; Taillour was a daily-paid casual. Peytevin also stood surety for John Gudefelawe, whose employer had been Richard Kele (327). Peytevyn and Kele were both men of high standing in Wycombe and had represented the borough in Parliament.[82] In November 1386 Kele was on the commission to collect the lay subsidy in Buckinghamshire;[83] in 1390 Peytevyn was to be Mayor of Wycombe.[84]

The five carpenters of 324 named another carpenter as one of their sureties, John atte Well of Kimble. Each had taken 3d. a day, which the 1360 statute does in fact allow; they must have been young, inexperienced, or not very competent, and so only worth 2d. a day. They are not *communes*: perhaps atte Well was their employer.

The one craftsman whose case came up in the Michaelmas term was Iwayne or Gawayne Long, *sutor*, ('stitcher', or 'cobbler') of Wycombe. He is not named on Wycombe's list of presentments, but m.14 is the bill itself, which the jury found true (318). It is clear, therefore, that the court dealt with the wages and prices of membranes 13 to 15 in this term. There is not a single instance in this term of a man charged with one of these offences standing surety for another man. This is in marked contrast to what happened in the Hilary term, when the hearings were at Westminster and only fellow-defendants available.

The sheriff, Thomas Sackville, had been instructed to have all the people accused in these indictments of trespass in court at Westminster on the octave of St. Hilary 1390 (Thursday 20 January). Most of the labourers from Buckingham town, the hundreds of Buckingham and Aylesbury, and the borough of Wendover, obeyed, pleaded guilty, and were fined. This time nearly everyone was fined 40d., very few getting away with 2s. For the group of *communes laborarii* of Wendover on 275, their individual fines of 40 pence exactly balanced the amount of their excess wages; a ploughman (265) and a carter (266) were each fined 6s. 8d. for taking 20s. a year, so each was allowed to keep a little above the statutory rates of 7s. and 10s. respectively for his job. Nearly every man stood surety for at least one other man. It is as if each man simply asked the two men standing next to him as they waited to confess and promise payment. In particular, the men from Wendover stand surety for each other.[85]

82 C 219/8/8, C 219/8/10, C 219/8/11, C 219/8/12.

83 See Appendixes.

84 Greaves, *The First Ledger Book of High Wycombe*, no. 47.

85 They may have pleaded guilty and paid fines before the Buckinghamshire authorities rather than going up to the King's Bench at Westminster.

This term, too, the craftsmen and traders who overcharged were dealt with, though this seems to have been a matter rather of geography than type of offence: they all come from Buckingham town and the hundreds of Cottesloe, Buckingham and Ashendon. The strange fact is that neither Wycombe, Wendover, nor the Chiltern hundreds, whose offenders were called to the Michaelmas session, presented any traders or craftsmen, except Gawayne Long, for overcharging; nor did the Aylesbury hundreds. On the other hand, Cottesloe and Ashendon hundreds did not present any labourers for taking excessive wages; and neither offence seems to have bothered Newport hundreds, whose long list of presentments only contains wool-weighing offences of the economic ones; they are much more concerned with law and order. Compared to the 791 wages-and-prices offences in Essex at the same date,[86] the seventy or so from Buckinghamshire look like a token picking on a few men who had perhaps been most noticeable, or had riled somebody. It was hardly a sustained effort; but Buckinghamshire had not really taken part in the 1381 rising, whereas Essex had been its cradle.

It did not escape the notice of the authorities that a wages policy must be accompanied by some sort of a prices policy. The Essex material has a wide range of price accusations: people breaking the assize of bread and ale, or overcharging for food, shoes and clothes. In Buckinghamshire, just three commodities were singled out for corrective prosecution, leather, salt and wool.

Two *sutores* were prosecuted, Gawayne Longe (q.v.) and William Hunte of Ivinghoe (242 and 251). Both were described as *communis sutor*, which must mean that they worked for customers rather than for an employer. There is evidence from Cuxham that an issue of shoes was part of some workers' remuneration.[87] Gawayne Longe sold something to Simon W--- (the membrane is torn away on the right, and the item sold is missing as well as the name of the buyer) for William Taillour, his *carcio* (*garcio*, servant or groom). William Hunte, who sold direct to John Michel, a ploughman, charged 6d. or 7d. for

86 Kenyon, *Labour Conditions*, p.430.

87 Harvey, *Cuxham*, has several instances of money allowed for shoes, at least for the higher echelons on the estate: p.119, shoes for the winter cost the estate 18d. in 1276; p.157, the bailiff's petition for allowances, 25 July 1352, includes a claim *de vjs. viij d. de calciatura ballivi per annum* (for 6s. 8d. for the bailiff's shoes for the year), and another *de ijs. ijd. de ij paribus caligarum datis ballivo de pyryton' et Johanni le porter domini Edmundi de Bereford]* (for 2s. 2d. for two pairs of boots given to the bailiff of Pyrton and John the porter of lord Edmund de Bereford); and p.595, the bailiff's account 22 July 1359 to 30 September 1359, under the heading of *stipendia famulorum*, the last item is a claim for the bailiff's *stipendium* and shoes (*calciature*). He claimed 13s. 4d., but it was reduced to 10s.

his shoes or *sotularia*, making himself a profit of 2s. a year. The second charge against him (251) says he charged 6d. a pair, although in 1346 and 1347 (i.e. the ideal years which later legislation harked back to) the best pairs cost only 5d. He sold 12 pairs in the three years before the indictment, to a total of 40 pairs, with 40d. excess profit. If he really only made about one pair a month, bringing him an illegal 6d. or 7d. each instead of 5d., he must have had some other occupation; or perhaps he was content with charging 5d. for most of the pairs he made and just profiteered when he saw the chance. He paid 6s. 8d. fine for his 40d. excess profit. In Essex, shoes could cost 8d. a pair.[88]

About a dozen tanners were prosecuted. William Nethercote (234) seems to have been a lone operator. Perhaps that was why he had to buy expensive casual labour (235). The others are in two groups, one operating in the north and the other in the south of the county. In the south were six men from Amersham and Risborough (341), in business since 1385, buying hides at Aylesbury and elsewhere. Each man is said to have profiteered on 40 oxhides a year and taken 20s. in excess. This must be an estimate rather than an exact calculation. All six pleaded guilty and paid fines which may reflect their relative importance in the group: John Honore of Wendover had to pay 40s., whereas the others were fined 10s., 6s. 8d., or 40d. The northern group (248) had been in business longer, since 1382. They bought at the same prices, 20d. or 2s., but seem to have sold for less, from 3s. to 5s., each man dealing with 40 hides and taking 26s. 8d. in excess. The situation is complicated by the fact that the second group, or two of them, are probably named again by the Grand Jury (417), where, with two other men not named on 248, they are accused of incompetence rather than profiteering. One was fined 13s. 4d., the others 6s. 8d. The pledges they name are for the most part men of standing, such as Thomas Duraunt, a coroner of Buckinghamshire, himself accused of taking money to do his office (347), John FitzRichard, steward of Stony Stratford (357) and John Olneye, junior, from a family holding land at Weston Underwood.[89]

In Essex, the tanners were buying at 12d. to 20d. and selling at 3s. to 8s. Kenyon shows how at Chelmsford the tanners overcharged the shoemakers, who in turn overcharged for shoes. There the shoemakers were making profits of 20s. a year, and one of the tanners employed workers at various yearly rates from 33s. 4d. plus *prandium* down to 10s. without food. Their fines ranged from 6s. 8d. to 40s., sometimes exactly matching the amount of excess taken and sometimes very different. A man who took 100s. in excess was fined 6s. 8d.,

88 Kenyon, *Labour Conditions*, p.434.

89 *VCH* IV, p.498. A John Olney who died before 1396 was succeeded by his son John.

and a man who took 3s. 4d. in excess was fined 40s.[90] Compared with these, the Buckinghamshire fines, apart from John Honore's, are on the mild side, being about half the excess profits or somewhat less.

A group of four men was accused of salt-profiteering (247), buying it up *communiter* at 9d. or 10d. a bushel and selling it for 12d., 14d., or 16d. In particular, they supplied clerics, the parson of Beachampton, the Abbot of Biddlesden and the Prior of Luffield. The group had been in business since 1386, and each man had dealt with the round figure of 10 quarters of salt a year.[91] The indictment finishes with the accusation that they were *communes forstallatores* of all the salt-carriers coming to the county. Two of the men are named again by the Grand Jury (414), where they are said to have kept the salt in secret places to force the price up to 16d. a bushel, when they sold to Sir Thomas Giffard, Hugh Bernard and others. This time they are called *communes regratores et forstallatores salis*.

What is the exact significance of *communis* when applied to the tanners and salt-profiteers? Is it more than 'habitual'? Perhaps the word is already embarking on its career as an insult, the opposite of 'decent'?[92] There may be a clue in the *communiter* of 247. These men were acting in common; they had banded together. In the eyes of the authorities, this has always shown that people are up to no good.

The wool-buying offences concerned the use of the auncel-scale. An auncel was rather like a steelyard. Zupko describes it as 'a rod or beam suspended or supported at a specified point near the end from which the goods to be weighed were hung, while along the graduated longer section of the rod an auncel weight was moved until equilibrium was attained.'[93] This seems more likely than the description given in the *Dictionary of Archaisms and Provincialisms*: 'Auncell weight . . . is a kind of weight with scales hanging or hooks fastened at each end of a staff which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand and so discerneth the equality or difference between the weight and the thing weighed.'[94]

90 Kenyon, *Labour Conditions*, appendixes.

91 There are eight bushels to a quarter.

92 *The Oxford English Dictionary*, s.v. 'common', I, 5, distinguishes a pejorative sense when the word is applied to nouns like 'hangman', 'gaol', or 'stocks', but surely this sense is imported from the criminal implications in the noun. This word must have had different colouring and connotations for different social classes. Its development as an insult can be paralleled by 'mercenary' (a soldier who fights for pay rather than obligation), and 'meretricious' from the Latin *meretrix*, already 'prostitute' by Classical times, but in origin simply 'a woman who does paid work for her living'.

93 Zupko, *British Weights and Measures*, pp.6–7.

94 Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaisms and Provincialisms*, I, 1872, s.v.

That it was easy to cheat when using the auncel is remarked in *Piers Plowman*[95]

> My wyf was a webbe and wollen cloth made
> She spak to spynnesteres to spynnen it oute.
> Ac the pounde that she payed by poised a quarteroun more
> Than myne owne auncere, whoso weyȝed treuthe.

Major legislation on weights and measures in 1351 had prohibited its use:

> Item, Whereas great Damage and Deceit is done to the People, for that divers Merchants use to buy and weigh Wools and other merchandises, by a Weight which is called the Auncel; It is accorded and established, That This Weight called the Auncel betwixt Buyers and Sellers, shall be wholly put out; and that every Person do sell and buy by the Balance (*per Bellances*) so that the Balance be even, and the wools and other Merchandizes evenly weighed by right Weight; so that the Sack of Wool weigh no more but xxvj Stones, and every Stone to weigh xiv lb. and that the Beam of the Balance (*l'estatere de la Belance*) do not bow more to one part than to the other . . . And if any Buyer do the contrary, he shall be grievously punished, as well at the Suit of the Party as at the Suit of our Lord the King.[96]

Six years later, the Commons were complaining that merchants buying wool in fairs or markets 'by Covin or Consent do abate the price of wools and use other weight than is ordained by Statute'. Proclamation was to be made that no merchant should 'do such Covin'; balances according to the Exchequer standard were to be sent 'between this as the Nativity of St. John next [i.e. 24 June] to all the sheriffs in England, who had to proclaim that 'every Man that will have such balances and weights shall come to the sheriff before Michaelmas to make their Balances and Weights according to the standard at their Costs . . . from henceforth none shall buy or sell by other Weight'. And in 1360 Parliament again prohibited the use of the auncel.[97]

However, as Zupko points out, the government was very slow to supply the counties with examples of the proper weighing equipment,[98]

95 *Piers Plowman*, Passus V, lines 215–18 (B text, ed. Bennett, 1972).

96 *Statutes of the Realm*, 25 Edward III (1351), Stat. 5 c. 9. The French given in brackets is from the original text in *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, II, pp.239–40. There were thus to be 364 lb. of wool in a sack.

97 *Statutes of the Realm*, 34 Edward III, c. 5.

98 Zupko, *British Weights and Measures*, pp.25–6.

and an order in the Close Rolls for 16 May 1361 shows how this affected Buckinghamshire:

> To the justices appointed in Buckinghamshire to inquire concerning weights and measures. Order to suffer John de Claydon, Henry Glover of Stretford and Richard Cole of Stretford, merchants, to weigh their wool and other merchandise by the weight called auncel, and to use that weight until Christmas next, than in the meantime the king may cause balances and weights agreeing with the standard of the exchequer to be prepared and sent to the sheriff according to the statute, not troubling the said merchants for reasonable use of the said weight hitherto, provided that they be severely punished if they have committed any fraud or deceit; upon the petition of the said merchants praying the king to grant that, whereas such balances and weights are not yet sent to that county . . . they may in buying and selling use the weight called auncel, as they were heretofore wont to do, until the same be sent. The like to the justices in Oxford for the same merchants.[99]

The Latin used here for the equipment to be sent is *bilances et pondera standardo scaccarii nostri concordantia*.

If Buckinghamshire and Oxford, counties within easy reach of London, had not received their equipment by May 1361, other counties presumably got theirs even later, but there is no trace of any similar request by merchants elsewhere. A few months after these indictments, Richard II's Parliament of January 1390 petitioned and were granted that false weights and measures should be burnt:[100] clearly the matter was one which was in the forefront of men's minds at this time. The burning of the false weights was to be supervised by the clerk of the market for the king's household. That official was Richard atte Felde. Four of these indictments (**264, 290, 291, 340**) accuse him of taking money to conceal false measures in 1389, and he also features several times on the Essex indictments for the same offence.[101]

99 *CCR* 1360–64, p.183. For the Latin, see the original rolls, C 54/199 m.29.

100 *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, III, p.267, no. xxxv. The Parliament was held on the Monday after the feast of St. Hilary, 13 Richard II, which was 17 January 1390. The printed volume dates it to 1389, which is wrong; the copy in the Public Record Office has been amended by hand to 1390. Zupko has 1389. C 219/9/7 gives the names of the men who attended the Parliament, and also dates it to the Monday after the feast of St. Hilary, 13 Richard II. The Buckinghamshire knights attending were John Aylesbury and Robert de Luton; the Wycombe burgesses are torn away.

101 KB 9/25, m.8. (20s. from the constable of Dunmow town and 40s. from John Godard at Thaxted), and m.24 (33s. 4d. from the vill of Hatfield).

According to the indictments, the legal way of weighing was *per stateras et alia pondera iacentia*. *Statera* is usually translated as 'balances' (though Lewis and Short, s.v., give 'steelyard'); the Act of 1351 speaks of *l'estatere de la Balance*, which is translated in Statutes of the Realm (q.v.) as 'the Beam of the Balance'. The real nub of the matter seems to be in the word *iacentia*, weights which lie (on the pans of the balance) rather than slide along the beam. However, 'lying weights' is an awkward expression in the circumstances, with its connotations of falsehood, so it has been translated here as 'standing weights'. A balance, or *bilances*, as its name shows, had two pans, one for the goods and one for the weights, and was supported or suspended in the middle of the beam. It is difficult to see why *alia* 'other' is needed in this expression, as if some legal type of weight is already included in the concept of *statera*, but it has not been eliminated from the translation. In fact, only those indictments which rehearse the words of the statute actually mention *per stateras* (**241, 308, 338, 342, 380**); for the others (**237, 253, 409**), *per pondera iacentia* is enough. It is interesting that the only two wool-weighing offences in the comparable Essex indictments in KB 9/25 accuse woolbuyers of buying *per falsas stateras et non per anceras iacentes*, an expression which is less than clear.[102]

Thirty-two men are named in KB 9/5 as buying wool by the auncel. In thirty-one instances, this is the essence of the offence, but in one (**305**) there was actual cheating, when Walter Scot *attraxhit sibi* 'drew towards himself' 21 lb, pretending to have weighed a mere 14 lb. Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch is named by the juries of three hundreds, Cottesloe, Ashendon and Newport. Ralph Taillour of Ledburn is named by the juries of two, Cottesloe and Newport, and John Chapman by the juries of Ashendon and Newport. Of the twenty-one men named by the Grand Jury (**409**), eight do not feature on the other indictments, and the detailed charges against the other thirteen never match what is presented elsewhere. It is noticeable that most of the men presented by the Grand Jury are either dealers with multiple charges against them, or men from outside the county. Some indication of the relative importance of the individual buyers may be gleaned from the amounts they buy, but there are few clues to the quantities sold by individuals. There are just three specific sales: Ralph Taillour of Ledburn bought five stones of wool from William Foukes (**241**), Walter Scot perpetrated his fraud on John, son of Henry of Wedon (**308**) and William Crook of Wendover bought two sacks from William Yongman, reeve of the Earl of Warwick at Quarrendon (**338**). In the indictments where addresses of both buyers and sellers are given,

102 KB 9/25 mm.6, 9.

most trade is very local. Even the multiple operator Thomas Herberd does some of his buying very close to home.

Except in 253 and 409, the buyers are all described as *communis*, but there is no evidence that they are acting together. The multiple operators Taillour, Herberd and Chapman are not found with the same associates on the different indictments. These are the self-employed men, the middle men, the 'burgesses in towns of pastoral districts' whom Eileen Power describes.[103] In fact, in many contexts in these indictments *communis* seems to be taking on the sense of 'professional': the men have a habitual occupation, with clients rather than employers.

Other sources give some indication of the social or financial standing of some of these men. Some figure in the inquests in the first sections of this volume. Many of them served on commissions, especially financial ones, such as those to collect the lay subsidies.[104] The Buckinghamshire assessments for the poll taxes in the reign of Richard II unfortunately do not generally survive, but there is a fragment of an assessment for two communities, the second of which is Stoke Mandeville and the first of which begins with 'W'. From a study of the personal names, it is almost certain it is Wendover. While most people are assessed at fourpence, we find a 'John Purchas *art* [*artifex*?]' assessed at 12d. and 'William Crook merchant' at 6s. 8d.[105] A John Purchas was involved in transactions concerning Erle manor in Pitstone, which is about six miles from Wendover as the crow flies.[106]

In the normal course of events, all these men, from the humblest labourer to the most affluent dealer in wool, would have had their cases heard by the local Justices of the Peace. It may well be that they fared no worse at the hands of the King's Bench than they would have at the hands of the local gentry.

103 Eileen Power, *The Medieval English Wool Trade*, p.46.

104 See Appendixes.

105 E 179/242/6.

106 *VCH*, III, p.409. *Cf.* Lipscomb III, pp.434–5.

B — THE EXTORTION CASES

Of the 186 indictments presented by the various juries in 1389, 35 were charges of extortion, against four secular officials and two ecclesiastics.

The secular officials were two coroners, John atte Brooke (five charges concerning five offences, **246, 256–7, 280, 320**) and Thomas Duraunt (one charge, **347**); the bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, John Gilden (seven charges concerning six offences, some aggravated by alleged violence or false imprisonment, **288–9, 292–6**); and Richard atte Felde, who was clerk of the market in the king's household (four charges concerning three offences, **264, 290–1, 340**).

Charges of extortion against coroners were common.[107] By the later fourteenth century, the local JPs could deal with such cases,[108] and the charges against atte Brooke and Duraunt all concerned extortions within the last two years, so were probably just the most recent grievances. On the other hand, John Gilden, the bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, was presented (by the three Hundreds of Aylesbury) for offences going back at least six years (**289, 292**).

The ecclesiastics were Ralph Hayward, the Dean of Newport (one offence, in 1387, **389**), and Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham.

Evot was charged with no fewer than sixteen offences, spread throughout the reign of Richard II (**239, 250, 258–62, 304–7, 314, 344, 386–8**; **399** is the same charge as **239**). Ten concerned the proving of wills, as did Hayward's sole offence; five were bribes to conceal someone's sins, and one is not specified. Cottesloe, Aylesbury, Chiltern and Newport Hundreds all brought charges against him: he had generated county-wide hostility.[109]

Evot became archdeacon of Buckingham on 30 November 1380, by exchange with William Gynewell for the church of Lamport, in Northamptonshire.[110] Gynewell sounds as if he must have been related to John Gynewell, bishop of Lincoln from 1347 to 1362, who had collated him to the archdeaconry in 1361.[111] Gynewell's title to

107 Hunnisett, *The Medieval Coroner*, p.118.

108 *Ibid.*, p.120.

109 See E. M. Elvey, *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, 1483–1523*, p.xii.

110 Le Neve, *Fasti (Lincoln), 1300–1541*, p.15.

111 Lincolnshire Archives, Bishop's Register IX, f.446b. He was collated on 4 September 1361. Le Neve states that he had been previously collated before April 1352, as he was mentioned in papal letters, but there is no obvious mention of his resignation before the collation of 4 September 1361. The resignation later adduced by Evot cannot be dated. Evot certainly implied that it happened after the king recovered the advowson, which was in April 1368, but Evot is not an impartial witness.

the archdeaconry was contested by the Crown in 1390 in what looks very like an attempt to remove Evot from office.

Although Evot is described as '*magister*', he does not appear in the lists of *alumni* of either Oxford or Cambridge, although these lists are probably not complete at this date. It may be that he studied in Europe. He certainly travelled there later, for in 1368 'Master John Evotte' was granted a licence to cross the seas to France 'once and within a month . . . from Dover to parts beyond the seas, with a fellow, a groom, two hackneys each under the price of 40s., a letter of exchange of Silvester Nicholas, merchant of the society of the Strosce dwelling in London, for £70, and 20s. for his expenses'.[112] He may well have been planning a long stay, or going far afield — or both; £70 is a very large sum. A prior with two grooms in the same batch of licences only took ten marks, or less than £7.

The first charge against Evot was for an offence in 1377–8, when he took 28s. 'on various occasions . . . from Richard Mody and Alice his concubine at Little Kimble, to conceal their sins' (259). It may be that someone's memory was imperfect, as this was at least two years before Evot became Archdeacon. Little Kimble church seems to have been a place of importance in the archdeaconry, and it may well be that the Archdeaconry Courts were sometimes held there. William Gynewell was re-admitted to the archdeaconry there by the bishop of Lincoln's representatives, William Askeby and Robert Austhorp, in 1367 (559), and no fewer than three of Evot's extortions are claimed to have taken place there (258, 259, 262). 258 is a charge of extorting four marks from Roger atte Felde, parson of Little Kimble, between 1381 and 1384.[113]

Two more of the charges of taking money to conceal someone's sins, those of Stephen Friday (314) and Henry Rokell (344), were most probably concerned with sexual sins. Such irregular liaisons, not covered by civil law, were dealt with in Archdeacons' courts, to which summoners summoned the offenders. In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, exactly contemporary with our indictments,[114] the Friar's Tale had harsh things to say about an archdeacon and a summoner, and in the Prologue the summoner is described as a man who would

> allow, for just a quart of wine
> any good lad to keep a concubine.[115]

112 *CPR* 1367–70, p.132.

113 For Roger atte Felde's time in Little Kimble, see under 262.

114 Chaucer is generally believed to have worked on the Canterbury Tales in the later 1380s. See, for example, Bennett, *Chaucer and the Fifteenth Century*, Oxford History of English Literature, p.67.

115 *Canterbury Tales*, translated by Coghill, p.35.

Evot was apparently doing the same, but charging rather more for it than the cost of a flagon of wine.

There appear to have been steady efforts to oppose him, even to remove him from his benefices, by both official and unofficial action. As well as the archdeaconry of Buckingham, Evot also held the prebend of Leighton Buzzard between about 1387 and 1391, but the Crown contested his tenure. It was another office in which he followed William Gynewell, who had died by 23 October 1387. Le Neve's *Fasti* show Evot, William Kirkstead and John Stacy all apparently in office at the same time: Evot was there in 1387 and still claimed it on 26 August 1391, and Kirkstead 'seized the prebend and held it some time' but had vacated it by 14 October 1388. John Stacy was the king's nominee, installed on 26 October 1387. The Crown claimed the right of presentation because the temporalities of the bishop of Lincoln had been in the king's hands when Bishop Gynewell had died in 1362, and the royal right was upheld by the church court on 4 December 1387. Evot exchanged the prebend on 20 October 1389 for the prebend of Banbury with William Pakington, who died within a few months, being followed in quick succession by John Thomas, Henry Bowet, William Ashton, Thomas Butiller and Richard Clifford, although no-one seemed very clear who was the rightful incumbent.[116]

Next, the Crown attempted to deprive him of the archdeaconry on the same grounds. In the Michaelmas term 1391, although he had previously entered a defence to at least one of the extortion charges (**521**), he changed his mind, pleaded guilty and paid a fine of £10 (**549**); Thomas Covele was one of his pledges. It would appear he was clearing the minor charges out of the way in order to concentrate on defending a greater one, that he was not legally archdeacon of Buckingham at all. The case (**559**), like the affair of the prebend of Leighton Buzzard, turned on the fact that the temporalities of the see of Lincoln had been in the king's hands after the death of Bishop Gynewell in 1362, and so the king had gained the right to present an archdeacon of Buckingham. Edmund Brudenell, for the Crown, said that this had not happened, and the king was still entitled to his turn. Evot said that Gynewell had resigned the archdeaconry in 1367, but been reinstated by the king, which used up the king's turn. The arguments are very involved.[117] John Buckingham, bishop of Lincoln, was also accused with Evot of preventing the king from exercising his right of presentation, and agreed that the prosecution case was correct:

116 Le Neve, *Fasti (Lincoln), 1300–1541*, p.80. *Cf.* Bishop Buckingham's Register (Lincolnshire Archives, Bp Reg XI), ff.346, 346d.

117 A chronological summary of what is claimed to have happened is printed at the end of these notes.

'*ipse non potest dedicere quin ad dominum Regem nunc pertinet ad presens ad archidiaconatum predictum idoneam personam presentare*' (he cannot deny that [the right] to present a suitable parson to the said archdeaconry for the present belongs to the present king). The bishop was playing safe: by acknowledging the king's right and leaving Evot to fight the case alone, he ensured that he was in no way liable to pay the king any damages.

The KB rolls, although recording that the parties were to return to court on the octave of Trinity next (17 June 1392) to hear judgement, are silent about what that judgement was. However, within a few days, on 1 July, at Stowe Park, Evot had exchanged the archdeaconry of Buckingham for the sub-deanery of York.[118] It looks, therefore, as if they settled out of court. Ralph de Selby became archdeacon of Buckingham, and Evot not only moved well away from the county, the diocese and even the ecclesiastical province, but moved into a different kind of employment, not dealing so much with people and their sins, but more with the fabric and the administration of the Minster.

He had died or resigned before 10 October 1394, when Andrew Bondeby became sub-dean of York.[119] His short stay left no traces in the archives of York Minster.[120]

There were also unofficial attempts to oppose Evot, as he himself complained. Early Chancery proceedings contain an undated petition from Evot to the Chancellor, unfortunately not named, which reads:[121]

> A mon tresgracious seignur le Chaunceller dengleterre moustre vostre humble clerc si vous pleist Johan Evot Archideken de Bokyngham en la esglise Cathedrale de Nicole qe come un Thomas Coveleye a luy face si graund manasse et maintenour soit de diverses pecchours en contre la leye de seint esglise issint qe le dit Johan nose faire punischement de pecche deinz le dit Archidekene come il deveroit ne nulle autre de ces ministres faire correccion de pecche selone la comune leye par cause que le dit Thomas ad chargez et comandez sur son peraille as plusours de mesme lerchedekene de coupier les cowes des chivalx de le dit Archideken et ses ministres et diverses autres grevances a les faire en contre la comune leye de la terre Pleise a vostre tresgraciouse seignurie graunter un brief direct al dit Thomas pur lui faire venir devant vous et le counseille nostre

118 Bishop Buckingham's Register, ff.345d–347d.

119 Le Neve, *Fasti (North), 1300–1541*, p.16.

120 Personal communication from the Archivist of York Minster, 1988.

121 PRO, C 1/68/33.

seignur le Roy pur responder a les pointz susditz et diverses autres maintenances qil ad fait et unqore face de iour en autre encontre les privilages de seint esglise a graund damage de le dit suppliant et en contre la comune leye pur dieu et en oevre de charite.

[To my very gracious lord, the Chancellor of England. Your humble clerk, if it please you, John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, shows that one Thomas Coveleye has made such great threats against him, and supports various sinners against the law of the Holy Church, that as a result the said John dares not punish sin in the said archdeaconry, as his duty is, nor do any other of his officials dare to correct sin according to the common law, because the said Thomas has charged and ordered at their peril several people in the said archdeaconry to cut the tails of the horses of the said archdeacon and his officials, and to do various other grievous acts to them, against the common law of the land. May it please your very gracious lordship to grant a writ directed to the said Thomas to make him come before you and the Council of our Lord the King, to answer to the said points, and various other acts of maintenance which he has done and still does from day to day against the privileges of Holy Church to the great damage of the said suppliant against the common law. [And your suppliant asks this] for God, and as a work of charity.]

Thomas Coveleye (or Cowley) cannot be identified for certain, but there are two main possibilities. One is that he was the King's Bench lawyer, later MP for Oxford, who is frequently named in the KB sections of this volume, and who was one of Evot's two pledges when he paid his fine of £10 at Michaelmas 1391 (549). His connections are more with Oxfordshire than Buckinghamshire, but he began his King's Bench career as a clerk to Edmund Brudenell of Amersham.[122] The second, and more likely, candidate (and it is by no means clear how the two are related, if at all), is the Thomas Covele or Cowley who had been escheator of Buckinghamshire four times in the 1380s and sheriff in 1385; he died in 1394. This Thomas sat on the commissions of the peace and was verderer of Bernwood Forest. He is described by Goodman as having the most influential gentlemen from the county among his friends; he witnessed a 1379 deed by which William Barton quitclaimed various properties to Sir John Kentwode, and the other witnesses were Sir Reginald Malyns, Sir Edmund de la Pole, Sir John Aylesbury, Sir John Neyrnuit, John Bracyn and Alan Ayote. Goodman

122 For a biography see Roskell and others, *The House of Commons, 1386-1421*, II, pp.681-2.

describes this deed as 'one of the best examples of the cohesion and smallness of Buckinghamshire society at the top early in Richard II's reign'.[123] He married Elizabeth Grossett, part of whose inheritance was a quarter of the manor of Chalfont St. Giles. In 1363 they handed this quarter over to Richard de la Vache, father of Philip de la Vache, and the witnesses to this deed are another influential grouping in Buckinghamshire society: Sir Roger Puttenham, Sir Gerard Braybrooke, Sir William Molyns, John Arderne, Edmund FitzJohn. This older, well-connected gentleman, secure in the top echelons of Buckinghamshire society, is more likely than the younger lawyer, with a career to make, to have had the prestige and the will to threaten the unpopular Archdeacon, to support the 'sinners' he was attempting to punish, and to set his followers to inflict on him the indignities of which Evot complained. Cutting off a horse's tail in such circumstances was often accompanied by causing the horse's rider to sit facing the tail, or to kiss the place from which the tail had been cut, a regular sequence of insult which may lie behind the 'various other grievous acts' of Evot's petition.[124]

Evot must have been as glad to leave Buckinghamshire for York as the people of Buckinghamshire must have been to see him go.

123 Goodman, *Parliamentary Representation of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, 1377–1422*, Oxford University B.Litt. thesis, 1964, pp.312–14.

124 I am indebted to Paul Brand for this information.

The Archdeaconry of Buckingham

1 — 4 September 1361. Collation of William Gynewell (Register IX f.446b). Possibly he had held the archdeaconry earlier, being collated before April 1352 (Le Neve, *Fasti (Lincoln), 1300–1541*, p.15, based on papal letters).

2 — Temporalities of the see of Lincoln in the king's hands after the death of Bishop Gynewell on 5 August 1362 until they were given to Bishop Buckingham on 23 June 1363. (*Handbook of British Chronology* p.236).

3 — 6 December 1367. Grant to the king's clerk William de Gynewell of the archdeaconry of Buckingham, in the king's gift by reason of the late voidance of the bishopric of Lincoln. Mandate in pursuance to John, bishop of Lincoln. (*CPR* 1367–70, p.37).

4 — (No date given) Collation of William Gynewell by virtue of the king's letters patent (Register X f.410d; not dated, but the next page is headed 'Buckingham lxvj'.).

5 — (No date given) The king brought a writ of *quare impedit* against John, bishop of Lincoln and William, archdeacon of Buckingham (Edmund Brudenell, case for the Crown (559)). [*This may precede no. 3*].

6 — 24–29 April 1368 (quindene of Easter 42 Edward III). The king recovered the right of presentation through the default of the bishop and William Gynewell (Edmund Brudenell, case for the Crown (559)). [*Note that Evot did not deny these last two points.*]

7 — (No date given) William Gynewell resigned the archdeaconry at Little Kimble, and his resignation was accepted by the bishop (Evot's statement (559)).

8 — (No date given) William Gynewell was presented in Little Kimble church by the bishop's commissaries William Askeby and Robert Austhorp, by virtue of the king's letters patent (Evot's statement (559)). [*The chronology followed here is Evot's; he says Brudenell did not deny Gynewell's resignation and re-instatement.*]

9 — 22 (or 23) May 1368 Ratification of the estate of William de Gynewell as Archdeacon of Buckingham (*CPR* 1367–70, p.119).

10 — 30 November 1380. John Evot acquires archdeaconry by exchange with William Gynewell for the church of Lamport, Northants.

11 — 28 February 1390. Grant to the king's clerk John Stacy of the archdeaconry of Buckingham in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Mandates in pursuance to John, bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter (*CPR* 1388–92, p.225).

12 — 25 September 1391. Grant to the king's clerk Master William Aston of the archdeaconry of Buckingham. (etc.) (*CPR* 1388–92, p.481).

13 — Michaelmas term, 1391. The Crown issues a writ of *quare impedit* against John Evot and John, bishop of Lincoln, in respect of the archdeaconry of Buckingham (549).

14 — Hilary term, 1392. First hearing of the case by King's Bench. Judgement to be delivered on the octave of Trinity (17 June) 1392 (559).

15 — 1 July 1392. Evot exchanged the archdeaconry of Buckingham for the sub-deanery of York (Le Neve, *Fasti (North)*, p.16).

C — THE CASE OF THE TICKFORD TITHES

Tickford Priory, near Newport Pagnell, was a house of Cluniac monks, the only one in Buckinghamshire, and one of the earliest monasteries founded in the county. It was originally a cell of the Abbey of Marmoutier at Tours, and may well have been founded soon after 1100. It seems to have had a somewhat turbulent history: the abbots of Marmoutier and the bishops of Lincoln argued about their jurisdiction over it throughout the thirteenth century, though the abbots eventually succeeded in keeping their right to appoint the prior. One prior was deposed for 'waste of goods, evil living and homicide'; another attacked the vicar of Newport Pagnell in his own house and threatened to burn it over him if he came back. In the fourteenth century, the alien priories were taken into the king's hand owing to the war with France, and thus the king gained the right to appoint the prior and (more importantly) grant the revenues. As with John Evot and the archdeaconry of Buckingham, this gave rise to prolonged disputes about who was legally prior.[125]

The Paynel family had endowed the priory with lands at Tickford and elsewhere, and various advowsons, including those of Chicheley and Newport Pagnell, with the chapels of Little Linford and Little Crawley. Tickford Priory also owned half the advowson of Great Crawley.[126] Another series of disputes concerned the tithes of Little Crawley and twelve virgates of land called Wakesfee, to which both the priors of Tickford and some incumbents of Great Crawley church laid claim.

The prior of Tickford at the end of the fourteenth century was John Drieu.[127] He had been properly appointed by the abbot of Marmoutier, but when the priory came into the king's hands because of the war with France, there were various attempts to replace him. The king granted the priory first to Thomas de Frodesham, chaplain, and William Frodesham, esquire, by letters patent of 11 March 1385, but then, as he passed through Tickford that summer on his way to Scotland, was entertained there by the prior (who therefore had not physically left the priory), and restored his possession. On 15 October 1389 custody of the priory was granted to Sir John Beltoft and Roger Westwode, cleric, at the supplication of the king's brother, the Earl of Huntingdon 'on condition that the prior of the said priory has not been inducted or instituted'.[128]

125 *VCH Buckinghamshire*, I, pp.360–5.

126 *Ibid.* and *VCH*, IV, pp.336–8.

127 Misread as 'Dvien' in *VCH*.

128 *CPR* 1388–92, pp.116, 294.

Twice during this period commissions were appointed to enquire into the state of the priory. On 12 January 1386 Sir Gerard Braybrooke senior, Thomas Peyvre, William Wassyngley, John Passelewe and the sheriff of Buckinghamshire [Thomas Covele] were to enquire 'concerning waste, destruction and various defects . . . during the time of John Drieu . . . or other farmers', and on 26 October 1389 Sir John Aylesbury, William Thirnyng, the sheriff of Buckinghamshire [Thomas Peyvre], Thomas Covele, John Passelewe and William Wassyngley were to enquire concerning waste while John Drieu was the farmer (i.e., tenant).[129]

Drieu recovered possession for the second time in July 1390, after a decision in Chancery, 'the said John Drieu having been instituted and inducted by his exempt abbot before the schism, thus complying with the provisions of the ordinance of the late Parliament, and the sheriff making this return to the king's writ, viz that by Richard Tours, John Pounfreyt and Ralph Deysterre he summoned the said John Beltofte and Roger Westwode, who appearing in Chancery by Robert Brayton, their attorney, the prior in person, and both parties having been heard, it seemed to the justices, sergeants-at-law and others of the council that Drieu has been unjustly expelled . . .'[130]

Thomas Haxey became rector of Great Crawley on 23 August 1386, and of Great Linford on 3 November 1390.[131] There had already been a lawsuit about the tithes of Little Crawley and Wakesfee in 1323,[132] but in 1389, with the prior's title to the priory itself in dispute, Haxey took vigorous action to claim them for himself. The KB 9/5 account says that armed men, led by John Passelewe and William Wassynglee, came at the instigation of Thomas Haxey, parson of Great Crawley, and took the tithe corn from the fields of Tickford, Chicheley and Little Crawley between 9 August and 29 September that year (**376**). KB 29/36 adds that various men including Thomas Haxey's servants, Sir John Beltoft's servant and the Rector of Sherington's servant took the tithe corn in the parishes of Chicheley and Little Crawley between 10 August and 23 September that year, and were indicted for this before the JPs (**492**). The counter-attack came on 17 August, when men led by John Cope of Denshanger, William Lynford and John Lynford, 'at the instigation of monks of Tickford, without the prior's knowledge' forcibly collected the prior's tithe corn from the fields of Tickford, Chicheley and Little Crawley (**377**).

129 *CPR* 1385–89, p.164; *CPR* 1388–92, p.143.

130 *CPR* 1388–92, p.294.

131 Lipscomb, IV, pp.128, 224. Some of his other benefices are given in Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londiniense*, p.345.

132 *VCH*, IV, pp.336–8.

There followed a flurry of legal activity. A licence was granted on 20 January 1390 at the supplication of the Bishop of Salisbury for 'the king's clerk, the parson of Great Crawley' to sue John Drieu for possession of the tithes, both in the court Christian and the king's court.[133] Drieu won in the king's court, and the report shows that there had been a previous lawsuit: on 21 July 1390 an order came to the sheriff and escheator of Buckinghamshire to protect him in possession of the tithes in question 'as this petition shows that a plea concerning the same was lately moved in the exchequer between the prior and John Clerke, late parson of Great Crawley, and although by inquisition the right of the king and the prior therein was found, and judgement rendered for them, Thomas Haxey, clerk, as parson of Great Crawley, upon pretence that Little Crawley and the said fee are within the parish of Great Crawley, which they are not, notwithstanding that judgement did last autumn with a host of armed men by force of arms take and carry away the tithes thereof, and threaten this instant autumn so to do in contempt of the king, delaying payment of the prior's farm; and by divers records and processes in the exchequer it is manifest that by inquisition of the country and judgement of the court the prior did recover divers sums as damages for taking away those tithes, and after fuller deliberation with the justices it seems to them that the said Thomas or his servants ought not to disturb the prior in his possession thereof until the same shall be recovered against him by law, and that he ought to have the king's writs in his defence.' A like writ was sent to the JPs and the justices of oyer and terminer in Buckinghamshire.[134]

A week later, on 28 July 1390, at Aylesbury, before John Cassy and the other justices, John Passelewe, and all the others accused of taking the prior's tithe corn were found not guilty by a jury (**492**).

Successive rectors of Great Crawley continued to claim the tithes.[135] In August 1392, John Bowetby, cleric, tried to take them, and was set upon and beaten by the sheriff's men, whose duty it was to enforce the judgement of the courts in the prior's favour (**570**). A later incumbent took the matter to the papal courts. On 23 July 1398 a mandate from the Pope came to the bishop of Tuy, the abbot of Westminster and the official of London, to publish and execute the sentences obtained by

133 *CPR* 1388–92, p.266.

134 *CCR* 1389–92, p.199. See below for John Clerke.

135 At this period, the Rectors of Great Crawley followed each other in quick succession. Lipscomb (IV, p.128) gives: John Clerke, presented 22 February 1381; Thomas Seybrook, 30 January 1383; John Burton, 4 March 1383; Henry Maupas, 12 August 1386; Thomas Haxey, 23 August 1386; Robert Brayton (no date); William Selby, 8 November 1388; Robert Dowen, 1 October 1390; Thomas Overton, 3 March 1392.

Thomas Overton, rector of Great Crawley, against 'Prior John and the convent of Tickford'. The mandate said that Richard Dowe, late rector of Great Crawley, had obtained papal letters to the dean of London, who commissioned Robert Esbathe, canon of 'Licheforden', then in London, to hear the cause, 'by whom the tithes were adjudged to Richard, and silence imposed on the prior and convent, who were condemned in costs'. In spite of the imposed silence, the prior appealed, but unsuccessfully. They were taxed at 15 gold florins for their costs. On 12 May 1400 the Pope wrote to the archbishop of Taranto, the bishop of Lincoln, and the official of London, instructing them to summon Prior John and the convent of Tickford and 'to aggravate the processes made against them', invoking secular authority if necessary. Prior John and the convent had been warned, 'under pain of excommunication, suspension and interdict, to give up the tithes to Thomas and make satisfaction to him for the said costs, all of which they still refuse to do, thereby incurring the said sentences, under which they still lie.'[136]

By this time, Thomas Haxey was himself in trouble. He resigned as Rector of Great Linford in May 1391, 'being beneficed in York Cathedral'.[137] Early in 1397, he was proctor to the abbot of Selby and clerk of the court of common pleas, (though not a member of Parliament), and the House of Commons sponsored his bill complaining of the extravagance of the royal household. Richard II, who had been generous to Haxey in the past, got this classed as treason by the lords, and Haxey was condemned to death. He was not executed, being a clergyman, and was soon pardoned.[138]

136 *Cal. P. Let.*, V, pp.93–4, 271–2.

137 Lipscomb, IV, p.224.

138 McKisack, *The Fourteenth Century*, pp.477–8.

ABBREVIATIONS

BRS	Buckinghamshire Record Society
Cal.Inq.Misc.	Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous
Cal.P.Let.	Calendar of Papal Letters
CCR	Calendar of the Close Rolls
CFR	Calendar of the Fine Rolls
CPR	Calendar of the Patent Rolls
Lipscomb	G. Lipscomb, *The History and Antiquities of Buckinghamshire*, (4 vols.) 1847
OED	*Oxford English Dictionary*
PRO	Public Record Office
VCH	*Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire*

CORONERS' INQUESTS IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE 1373 to 1389

INQUESTS FROM 1373 TO 1377 BEFORE WILLIAM BARTON, CORONER OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE PRO. JUST 2/13

[Each entry is marginated with the name of the hundred, written in the same ink as the body of the entry. The verdict and the name of anyone accused of felony are marginated in a much paler ink, which has also been used to insert the words 'super visum corporis', 'on the view of the body' into most entries before the name of the dead person. These paler annotations were presumably made by the clerks of the King's Bench, for in 35, where the felon is stated to have been hanged, there is no such margination. A few entries have words interlined in the darker ink. These were probably corrections by the clerk who compiled the roll. Most membranes are well written and well spaced, though some are rather more crowded towards the bottom, and not all lines are horizontal.]

Membrane 1 (recto)

1. **Little Linford, Monday 13 June 1373.**

Vills: Haversham, Gayhurst, Lathbury, Great Linford and Little Linford.

Jurors: Walter Curteys, John Webbe, John Lovent, John Bost, Simon Chapman, Ralph Faryndon, Walter atte Mulle, Robert Whytston, John Robart, Henry Basle, Richard Ho, John Thommes.

On Friday 10 June 1373 Hugh Frere found John Cook of Little Linford dead in his house at Little Linford (*pledges:* Thomas Mounford, John atte Hurne of Linford). *Neighbours:* Thomas Mounford (*pledges:* John Loventt, John Payn); William atte Church (*pledges:* John Webbe, Richard Ho); John atte Hurne (*pledges:* John Robard, Henry Basle); William Bowels (*pledges:* John Bok, John Rode).

Verdict: On Monday 6 June 1373 John Cook of Little Linford came to Gayhurst bringing his cow worth 3s. to a bull, and held the cow to the bull. The cow threw him to the ground, so that he died the following Friday. Little Linford responsible for 3s. deodand.

2. Pollicott, Monday 3 October 1373.

Vills: Ashendon, Great Pollicott, Dorton, Chilton and Little Pollicott.

Jurors: John Pymme, John Rolvus, John Gybbus, Richard Cook, Thomas Erlych, Peter Frankeleyn, Richard Olyver, Hugh Yve, Richard Smyth, Ellis atte Hurne, Ralph Colyn and Ellis Stotevyle.

On Saturday 1 October 1373, about the hour of vespers, John Berwyk found John Cornysshe dead on the king's highway at Little Pollicott (*pledges:* Thomas Erlynch, Richard Olyver of Little Pollicott). *Neighbours:* Thomas Balle (*pledges:* John Gybbes, Richard Cook); Robert Reynald (*pledges:* Hugh Yve, John Boly); Robert Bentele (*pledges:* Hugh Yve, John Boly); Thomas Bentele (*pledges:* Richard Colyn, William Prat).

Verdict: On Saturday 1 October 1373 John Cornysshe was riding on his cart, which was loaded with firewood. He was asleep on the wood on the rear end of the cart and accidentally fell off at about the ninth hour, in a part of Easington; no-one's fault. He died the same day about the hour of vespers.

3. Padbury, Monday 24 October 1373.

Vills: Thornborough, Horwood, Adstock, Addington and Padbury.

Jurors: John Freman, Robert Hykkus, John Bole, Benedict Hamund, Hugh Daubeney, Hugh Aumfrey, John Horewode, John Padebury, Thomas Sheperde, Thomas Noble, John Hykkus and John Collus.

On Saturday 22 October 1373 Robert Padebury found his wife Agnes dead in his house at Padbury (*pledges:* John Martyn, John Clerk). *Neighbours:* Robert Hykkus (*pledges:* John Freman, John Bole); Benedict Hamund (*pledges:* Hugh Daubeney, Hugh Aumfray); John Tayllour (*pledges:* Thomas Sheperde, Thomas Noble); John Horwood (*pledges:* John Martyn, John Clerk).

Verdict: On Friday 12 August 1373, in Robert Padebury's house at Padbury, his wife Agnes suddenly by accident and by no-one's fault fell on to a pan of boiling milk worth 12d. by the fire. She lay sick in bed until Saturday 22 October, when she died about the ninth hour. Padbury responsible for 12d. deodand. Robert Padebury, the householder, had as pledges John Bole and John Freman, both of Padbury.

4. Great Horwood, Tuesday 8 November 1373.

Vills: Nash, Whaddon, Little Horwood, Adstock and Great Horwood.

Jurors: William Gobyoun, Roger Bedeford, William Adam, Walter Hankyns [*or* Haukyns], Richard Frankeleyn, Robert Wyllyams, Richard Baynard, William Woderove, John Smyth, Richard Churcheye, Ralph Gerard and Richard Tayllour.

On Sunday 6 November 1373, about the hour of curfew, John Smyth found Richard Rede [lying dead][1] (*pledges:* John Woderove, John Muleward. *Neighbours:* John Smyth (*pledges:* William Woderove, Richard Churcheye); Hugh Stevenus (*pledges:* Hugh Gobyoun, John Clerk); Walter Newman (*pledges:* John Woderove, Richard Tayllour); Ralph Gerard (*pledges:* John Smyth, John Churcheye).

Verdict: On Sunday 6 November, immediately after the midday meal, Richard Rede of Great Horwood went out with his cart to the field of Great Horwood to remove all hurdles there and while loading his cart with the hurdles he accidentally fell off it so that he injured himself internally (*ita quod infra corpus ipsius frangebatur*); no-one's fault. He died the same day, about curfew. Value of the cart loaded with hurdles, 18d., for which Great Horwood is responsible.

1. Area of damage on MS here.

Membrane 1 (verso)

5. Stoke Hammond, Thursday 22 Dec 1373.

Vills: Soulbury, Drayton Parslow, Great Brickhill, Newton Longville and Stoke Hammond.

Jurors: John Daunger, Hugh Gale, William Hende, Matthew Cornewayle, John Bygge, Robert Porter, William Thommes, Richard Bolle, Simon Sougere [*or* Songere], Robert Balcokes, Robert Lord and John Colman.

On Monday 19 December 1373, about the ninth hour, Leticia Fayre found her daughter Alice, aged one year, dead and consumed (*adnichilat'*) by fire in Isabella Badde's house at Stoke Hammond (*pledges:* William Thommes, Richard Bolle of Stoke Hammond). *Neighbours:* Hugh Gale (*pledges:* Robert Porter, John Bygge); William Hende (*pledges:* Richard Bolle, Hugh Gale); Robert Lord (*pledges:* Robert Balcokes, John Colman); Simon Sougere (*pledges:* John Daunger, Robert Porter).

Verdict: On Monday 19 December 1373, about the ninth hour, Alice, aged one year, daughter of Leticia Fayre, lay in the house of Isabella Badde at Stoke Hammond, and suddenly by accident fell into the fire there and was burnt. She died at once. Isabella Badde, the householder, had John Bygge and Hugh Gale as pledges.

6. Haversham, Tuesday 27 December 1373.

Vills: Gayhurst, Little Linford, Hanslope, Castle Thorpe and Haversham.

Jurors: Simon Rous, John Olyver, John Edy, John atte Welle, Thomas Rode, John Gybbessone, John Moxham, John Tayllour, Walter atte Yate, Simon Loughton, Peter Webbe and John Webbe.

On Sunday 25 December 1373, immediately after the first hour, John Raffun [?] of Haversham found Geoffrey Fysshere dead in a toft called Pleystow (*pledges:* Simon Rous, John Olyver). *Neighbours:* John Edy (*pledges:* John Olyver, John Tayllour); John atte Welle (*pledges:* Thomas Rode, John Webbe); John Webbe (*pledges:* John Terry, John Edy); John Terry (*pledges:* John Webbe, Simon Loughton).

Verdict: On Sunday 25 December 1373 Geoffrey Fysshere and John Bagge junior of Haversham were playing together at Haversham in a toft called Pleystow. It happened that Geoffrey ran towards John, and John's knife, in its sheath, accidentally wounded Geoffrey in the leg, so that he died at once. Value of knife ½d., for which Haversham is responsible.

7. Stony Stratford, Monday 6 February 1374.

Vills: Wolverton, Calverton, Bradwell, Beachampton and Stony Stratford.

Jurors: William Campyoun, Henry Glovere, William Agace, John Whelere, Robert Ostyler, John Angetyl, Thomas Wyke, Adam Noble, William Scot, Richard Brasyere, John Themple and Henry Gatyngdon.

On Sunday 5 February 1374, about the sixth hour, William Belle found Henry, aged two years, son of Hugh Blysse, dead in Alice Megre's house at Stony Stratford (*pledges:* Henry Glovere, William Agace of Stony Stratford). *Neighbours:* Robert Ostyler (*pledges:* Henry Glovere, William Campyoun); John Angetyl (*pledges:* Robert Ostyler, John Whelere); Richard Daubeneye (*pledges:* William Scot, John Fullere); Adam Noble (*pledges:* Richard Brasyere, John Fullere).

Verdict: On Sunday 5 February 1374, about the sixth hour, Henry, aged two years, son of Hugh Blysse, was lying in his bed in Alice Megre's house in a room whose door was shut while Alice and her servants went to church in the vill. While they were in church, a pig worth 4d. belonging to Alice broke the door of the room where Henry lay, and devoured (*devoravit*) him, so that he died at once, in the same hour. Alice, the householder and owner of the pig, had Adam Noble and Thomas Wyke as pledges. Stony Stratford responsible for 4d. deodand.

8. Olney, Saturday 18 February 1374.

Vills: Weston, Lavendon, Hyde, Cold Brayfield and Olney.

Jurors: Henry Yot, John Archer, Simon Sherman, John Sampson, John Horton, John Goldsmyth, John Coupere, Roger Haversham, John Baxtere, Roger Whyte, John Gode, Henry Barlych.

On Monday 6 February 1374 at Olney, about evening (*horam vespertinam*), Gilbert Hoo of Olney found Geoffrey Pyemakere lying dead in the R. Ouse (*pledges:* Walter Monde, Henry Mody of Olney). *Neighbours:* Walter Munde (*pledges:* John Coupere, Henry Barlygh); John Barton (pledges; John Horton, John Sampson); John Goderobard (*pledges:* John Barton, John Archere); Henry Mody (*pledges:* John Baxtere, Roger Whyte).

Verdict: On Monday 6 February 1374 Geoffrey Pyemakere was crossing the bridge at Olney and accidentally fell off it into the R. Ouse and was drowned at once; no-one's fault. Ralph Bassett, owner of the bridge, had as pledges [*entry ends here*].

Membrane 2 (recto)

9. Brill, Thursday 18 December 1376.

Vills: Oakley, Boarstall, Dorton, Worminghall and Brill.

Jurors: Henry Somenour, William Clere, John March, Richard Swapston, Henry Thame, John Gratard, John Clompe, John Petur, Henry Tryllon, Thomas Faynel [*or* Fayvel], Nigel Fouk and Nigel atte Hurne.

On Thursday 18 December 1376 Thomas Geryn found William, son of Richard Dorsete, dead in Richard's house at Brill (*pledges:* William Clere, Thomas Faynel). *Neighbours:* Thomas Somenour (*pledges:* Henry Thame, William Clere); Walter Bylyngdon (*pledges:* Thomas Faynel, Henry Roys); William Symmes (*pledges:* John Smyth, Henry Gratele); John Smyth (*pledges:* William Symmes, Thomas Faynel).

Verdict: On Monday 8 December 1376, at 'Dedmanforde' within the forest of Bernwood, John Prentys of Brill feloniously struck William, son of Richard Dorsete, on the left side of his head with a staff worth ½d. because of a quarrel. William died on Thursday 18 December 1376 at about sunset in the house of his father Richard Dorsete. John Prentys fled immediately after striking him and the sheriff was instructed to arrest him. He had chattels worth 100s. Brill is responsible for these, as well as for ½d. deodand.

[Prentys was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). Yet *CPR* 1377–81, p.484 records a pardon to him dated 5 May 1380 at the supplication of Robert Ferrers, as he killed in self-defence. He had been pardoned previously on 10 March 1377 (C 67/28B m.7). It seems that he did not trouble to come to court in 1390 to set the record straight; or perhaps he had died in the interim. This happens in a number of cases; see, for example, **32, 51, 67, 72.**]

10. Bow Brickhill, Tuesday 30 December 1376.

Vills: Wavendon, Walton, Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill and Bow Brickhill.

Jurors: John Parslewe, Geoffrey Park, Walter Taylour, Thomas Vernon, John atte Hulle, John Batayle, John Walton, John Stephenus, John Pykot, John Runnyle, Roger Hulyere and Ralph Somenour.

On Saturday 27 December 1376, about midnight, Elias Makurneys found John Ludbury, chaplain, dead on the king's highway at Bow Brickhill opposite John Tylcok's door (*pledges:* Geoffrey Comaundour, Robert Newman). *Neighbours:* Robert Newman (*pledges:* Roger Hulyere, Robert Pykot); Geoffrey Comaundour (*pledges:* John Walton, John Hulle); John Aspelon (*pledges:* Richard Bray, Nicholas Benet); Peter atte Mulle (*pledges:* Thomas Hoddy, John Vyne).

Verdict: On Saturday 27 December, about midnight, John Esgor junior broke the neck of John Ludbury, chaplain, with an axe worth 2d. on the king's highway at Bow Brickhill, opposite John Tylcok's door, because of a quarrel. He died at once. Esgor fled, and the sheriff was instructed to arrest him; he had no chattels. Bow Brickhill responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Esgor was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

11. Leckhampstead, Thursday 8 January 1377.

Vills: Oakley, Foscott, Moreton, Lillingstone and Leckhampstead.

Jurors: John Warde, John Batyn, John Eyr, John Bere, Hugh Spregenel, William Basset, Richard Perkyns, Richard Roberd, Stephen Adam, Alan Yve, Peter Webbe and John Tayllour.

On Wednesday 7 January 1377, at dawn, Ralph Swon of Leckhampstead found Joan, wife of Peter Smyth, dead in a weir (*gurgite*) below the bridge opposite Leckhampstead church (*pledges:* Thomas Smyth, William Perkyns). *Neighbours:* John Lucas (*pledges:* William Spynk, John Warde); Ralph Robyn (*pledges:* William Perkyns, Thomas Smyth); Robert Webbe (*pledges:* John Clet, Robert Dawes); John Adam (*pledges:* John Eyr, John Batyns).

Verdict: On Tuesday 6 January 1377 Joan, wife of Peter Smyth, was coming to Leckhampstead from an ale-house at the house of Ralph Robyn (*a taberna servis' a domo Rad[ulfi Robyn*). She was drunk. As she went over the bridge called Cherkebrug towards her house, at about the time of curfew, she accidentally fell into the water from that bridge and was drowned at once.

Membrane 2 (verso)

12. Burnham, Thursday 29 January 1377.

Vills: Beaconsfield, Dorney, Taplow, Stoke and Burnham.

Jurors: John Lewyn, John Cretman, Thomas Derwyn, John Tappelawe, William Colyere, Walter Alred, William Smyth, William Cornwell, William Cryps, Ed[mund] Carpenter, John Smyth and William Colshulle.

On Tuesday 27 January 1377, about the ninth hour, John Fox found William Garscoyn dead in his house at Burnham (*pledges:* John Cretman, Thomas Durwyn). *Neighbours:* William Ferour (*pledges:* William Noreys, Richard Perman); Richard Mychel (*pledges:* Richard Norton, William Ferour); John Poker (*pledges:* William Cryps, John Smyth); Ed[mund] Payfrere (*pledges:* Richard Mychel, Thomas Derwyn).

Verdict: On Monday 26 January 1377, about the ninth hour, on the king's highway in Burnham, John Clerk of Burnham feloniously struck William Garscoyn of the same on the head with a bill worth 4d. William died of the blow in his house on Tuesday 27 January, about the ninth hour. John fled immediately after striking him. The sheriff was instructed to arrest him; he had chattels worth 12d. Burnham is responsible for these, as well as 4d. deodand.

[Clerk was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

13. Lenborough, Tuesday 10 February 1377.

Vills: Gawcott, Bourton, Hillesden, Padbury and Lenborough.

Jurors: Roger Heygnes, Hugh Damus, John Page, Richard Fouke, Geoffrey Yonge, William Harryes, John Perkyns, John Bedul, Robert Hykeman, William Webbe, Robert Cartere and John Langetoft.

On Saturday 7 February 1377, about the hour of vespers, John Stoke found Simon Twyggere dead in the common meadow of Lenborough (*pledges:* Henry Hancok, Thomas Sheperde). *Neighbours:* John Stoke (*pledges:* Hugh Yve, Thomas Shepherde); Robert Harry (*pledges:* John Robyn, Hugh Yve); Hugh Yve (*pledges:* William Yonge, John Rook); Thomas Hancok (*pledges:* Robert Cartere, William Webbe).

Verdict: On Sunday 14 December 1376 Simon Twyggere wanted to go from Padbury to Buckingham, and went by a ford over the water called Avene. He fell in by accident and was drowned.

14. Pollicott, Wednesday 11 February 1377.

Vills: Ashendon, Dorton, Chilton, Wotton and Great Pollicott.

Jurors: John Pymme, Alan Neel, John Bylyngdon, Henry James, Thomas Boveton, John Boveton, Henry Bylyngdon, John Chylton, William Brugge, John Padebury, Hugh Yve and John Rolvus.

On Monday 9 February 1377 Robert Fox of Pollicott found Richard Asshesdon, chaplain, dead in Christine Elyot's house at Pollicott (*pledges:* John Pymme, Alan Neel). *Neighbours:* William Coltman (*pledges:* Hugh Yve, Richard Olyver); Thomas Forager (*pledges:* John Pyme, Alan Neel); John Cray (*pledges:* John Rolves, John Chylton); John Tayllour (*pledges:* John Cray, Thomas Forager).

Verdict: On Tuesday 27 January 1377 six robbers, names unknown, came to Ashendon and there, about curfew, in a house of the Abbot of Nutley called Presteshous, feloniously wounded Richard Esshesdon, chaplain, on the head with a sword worth 6d. He died at dawn on 3 February 1377 in Christine Eliot's house at Great Pollicott. The robbers fled immediately after striking him. Great Pollicott responsible for 6d. deodand.

Membrane 3 (recto)

15. Saunderton, Thursday 26 February 1377.

Vills: Horsenden, Bledlow, Princes Risborough, Monks Risborough and Saunderton.

Jurors: Roger Shenholt, John Dayrell, William Clerk, Robert Frere, Thomas Cordewaner, Roger Dayrel, Henry Shenholt, Thomas Whytard, William Lyne, Adam Perot, Roger Broun and John Tayllour.

On Thursday 12 February 1377 Robert atte Gate found Thomas Braybrok dead in his house at Saunderton (*pledges:* Roger Shenholt, John Dayrel). *Neighbours:* Thomas Cartere (*pledges:* Thomas Frere, John Dayrell); John Dayrel (*pledges:* Roger Broun, Robert Tayllour); Roger Shenholt (*pledges:* William Lyne, Adam Cartere); Roger Dayerel (*pledges:* Thomas Cartere, William Whytard).

Verdict: On Wednesday 28 January 1377 Thomas Braybrok wanted to go hunting. His knife, worth 1d., fell out of its sheath to the ground, and accidentally Thomas stumbled towards it and it wounded his leg in the 'anclow'. He died of the wound on Thursday 12 February 1377 in his house at Saunderton. Saunderton responsible for 1d. deodand.

16. Adstock, Saturday 28 February 1377.

Vills: Padbury, Thornborough, Addington, Steeple Claydon and Adstock.

Jurors: William Benet, Thomas Brunne, Thomas Baylly, Robert Mason, John Payn, John Coblyngton, Robert Warde, Elias Davy, Robert Hurne, Richard Adam, Thomas Wulston and Hugh Deye.

On Wednesday 25 February 1377, about the ninth hour, Robert Serye of Adstock found his son William, aged two years, dead in a well in his close there (*pledges:* Thomas Baylly, Thomas Brunne). *Neighbours:* Thomas Pagenel (*pledges:* Robert Hurne, Elias Davy); Thomas Mason (*pledges:* Elias Davy, Thomas Baylly); Thomas Wolston (*pledges:* Robert Mason, Robert Warde); William Benet (*pledges:* Hugh Deye, Robert Mason).

Verdict: On Wednesday 25 February 1377 William, son of Robert Serye of Adstock, aged two years, was playing by a well in Robert's close and accidentally fell into it about the ninth hour; no-one's fault. Robert Serye, owner of the well, had William Benet and Robert atte Hurne as pledges. Adstock told to fill up the well.

17. Marlake, [Monday] 2 March 1377.

Vills: Boarstall, Oakley, Brill, Worminghall and Marlake.[1]

Jurors: William Mersh, John Gybbes, John Waconer senior, John Redhod, William Worm, John Hebbus, Richard Stodherde, John Smyth, Richard atte Brugge, Richard Muleward, Walter Pope and Hugh Hore.

On Saturday 28 February 1377, about the ninth hour, John Sclattere found his daughter Joan drowned in a well in William Casy's close (*pledges:* William Wylkyn, John Mercham). *Neighbours:* John Bodeman (*pledges:* William Mersh, John Hibbus); Giles Pydyngton (*pledges:* John Hebbus, John Gosye); Thomas Chycu[n] (*pledges:* William Mersh, John Bodeman); John Aleyn (*pledges:* Thomas Chyku[n], Nicholas Hale).

Verdict: on Saturday 28 February 1377 Joan, daughter of John Sclattere, aged two years, accidentally fell into a well and was drowned while playing in William Casy's close at Marlake, a little before the ninth hour; no-one's fault. William Casy, owner of the well, had William Mersh and John Waconer senior as pledges. The well to be blocked up.

1. According to Mawer and Stenton, *Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*, p.117, there is a public house called Marlake House in Murcot parish which preserves the name of a lost manor.

Membrane 3 (verso)

18. Crendon, Tuesday 24 March 1377.

Vills: Easington, Chilton, Chearsley, Ickford and Crendon.

Jurors: John James, Richard Olyver, John Boly, Thomas Boveton, Elias Cok, Elias Snelman, John Chylton, Thomas Hunte, John Hankyns [*or* Haukyns], John Wutton, Henry Palmer and John Chyld.

On Saturday 21 March 1377 John Welshe found Joan, wife of Alan FitzPerys, dead in a well called drauhtwelle in Alan's close at Crendon (*pledges:* Richard Olyver, John Boly). *Neighbours:* John Chyld senior (*pledges:* John Boveton, John Tourle); John Chyld (*pledges:* John Pymme, Henry Uslak); William Toursheye (*pledges:* John Rolves, Richard Olyver); John Raam (*pledges:* Elias Cok, John Astel).

Verdict: On Friday 20 March 1377, about midnight, Joan, wife of Alan FitzPerys wilfully (*voluntarie*) fell into a well of water called drauhtwell, containing seven ells (*ulnas*) in depth, in Alan's close, and drowned there; no-one's fault. Instructions given for the well to be blocked up so no further danger should come from it. Alan, owner of the well, had John Boly and John Chyld as pledges.

19. Willen, Thursday 2 April 1377.

Vills: Woolstone, Caldecote, Newport, Great Linford and Willen.

Jurors: John Blakbourne, Alexander Bray, John Graunt, John Pondere senior, Thomas Doyosta, Nicholas Hulle, John Treypas, Walter Prentys, John Eton, William Roolf, Walter Tebald and John atte Hulle.

On Tuesday 31 March 1377, about the hour of vespers, William Stoke of Willen found John Gynour of Willen lying dead in the common road next to the cemetery of Willen church (*pledges:* Hugh Gynour, John Fraunceys). *Neighbours:* John Blakbourne (*pledges:* Alexander Bray, John Graunt); John Cookes (*pledges:* John Treypas, Walter Prentys); John Huntyndon (*pledges:* John Cookes, John Treypas); Gilbert Muleward (*pledges:* John Fraunceys, Hugh Gynour).

Verdict: On Tuesday 24 March 1377 Thomas Fraunceys of Willen feloniously killed John Gynour of Willen with a knife called thwittle, worth ½d. He fled at once to Willen church. He had six quarters of malt worth 20s. in Newport, for which Newport is responsible, and three 'hogerelles' and two bushels of dredge worth 3s. 6d. in Willen, for which Willen is responsible.

[Fraunceys was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

20. Walton, Wednesday 10 June 1377.

Vills: Simpson, Bow Brickhill, Wavendon, Milton and Walton.

Jurors: Ralph Somenour, John Pygon, Richard Ace, John Barton, William Ace, John Pycot, John Tannere, John Stevenus, Thomas Walton, John Rogere, Ralph Reve and John Fitzrichard.

On Monday 8 June 1377 Margery Gerveys found William, son of John Ace of Walton, dead at Walton (*pledges:* Roger Gerveys, John Wykene). *Neighbours:* Walter Reve (*pledges:* Robert West, John Est); John Bener [*or* Bever] (*pledges:* John Wykene, Peter Coleman); John Wykene (*pledges:* John Est, Walter Reve); Peter Colman (*pledges:* Walter Reve, Robert West).

Verdict: On Monday 8 June 1377, about the first hour, William, aged two years, son of John Ace, fell on to a bowl (*in ... scafam*) worth ½d., full of hot water, in John's house at Walton, and died there about the ninth hour the same day. Walton responsible for the ½d. deodand. John Ace, the householder, had William Ace and John Stevenus as pledges.

Membrane 4 (recto)

21. Leckhampstead, Thursday 22 May 1376.

Vills: Foscott, Moreton, Oakley, Lillingstone and Leckhampstead.

Jurors: Peter Smyth, Thomas Smyth, William Perkyn, Hugh Smyth, Richard Eyr, John Eyr, Simon Chyld, John Paulyn, Hugh Bernard, Thomas Heyward, Thomas Ammorys and John Batyn.

On Saturday 17 May 1376 Alan Muleward of Leckhampstead found his wife Edith Muleward dead on the king's highway at 'Oatefordeston' in the field of Leckhampstead (*pledges:* Peter Webbe, John Hawkyn). *Neighbours:* Matilda Cook (*pledges:* Richard Eyr, William Smyth); Peter Smyth (*pledges:* Hugh Smyth, Thomas Perkyn); Arable York (*pledges:* Hugh Bernard, John Paulyn); John Shepherde (*pledges:* John Eyr, Simon Chyld).

Verdict: On Saturday 17 May 1376 Nicholas Huwet of Leckhampstead feloniously killed Edith Muleward, wife of Alan Muleward, with a staff worth ½d. He was taken and handed over to John Broughton, the then sheriff; he had chattels worth 10s. Leckhampstead responsible for these and for ½d. deodand.

[Huwet was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). No trial is recorded for him in JUST 3/158. Perhaps he had escaped from custody.]

22. Great Brickhill, Friday 23 May 1376.

Vills: Bragenham, Bow Brickhill, Little Brickhill, Stoke and Great Brickhill.

Jurors: John Wyllams, Thomas Vernon, John Hulle, John Wadekyns, Peter atte More junior, Roger Myle, John Stalworth, Paul Durant, Richard Tayllour, Richard Warde, Thomas Pychard and John Adekyns.

On Wednesday 21 May 1376, about the ninth hour, Robert Brook found an unknown boy, a stranger aged about twelve years, dead on the king's street called Wattlyngstret (*pledges:* John atte More, Paul Duraunt). *Neighbours:* Hugh Perys (*pledges:* Roger Myle, John Faukus); John Durant (*pledges:* John atte More, Hugh Webbe); Walter Heyward (*pledges:* Richard Warde, John Stalworth); John Faukus (*pledges:* Richard Tayllour, Thomas Pychard).

Verdict: On Wednesday 21 May 1376 on the king's street called Watlyngstret at Great Brickhill an unknown stranger feloniously killed the said boy with a knife.

23. Olney, Tuesday 1 July 1376.

Vills: Weston, Ravenstone, Lavendon, Warrington and Olney.

Jurors: Simon Haversham, Roger Austyn, Stephen Berewyk, Peter Bakere, Henry Neel, Thomas Prat, John Churche, Richard Whelwryht, William Fullere, Robert Hulle. William Webbe and Ed[mund] Coupere.

On Sunday 29 June 1376 at dusk John Peswell of Olney found Paul Braban dead on John Boltere's land in the field of Olney (*pledges:* John Est, Henry Robyn). *Neighbours:* John Ryvet (*pledges:* John Est, Roger Austyn); John Wade (*pledges:* Roger Warde, John Coupere); John Say (*pledges:* Henry Robyn, Robert Hulle); Roger Warde (*pledges:* Thomas Prat, William Fullere).

Verdict: On Sunday 29 June 1376, at dusk, Reginald Braban of Newport Pagnell killed Paul Braban in the field of Olney with a knife worth 1d. because of a quarrel, striking him deep in the belly,[1] so that he died at once. Reginald fled at once; no chattels. Olney responsible for 1d. deodand.

[Braban was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

1. Literally, 'in the belly towards the heart' (*in ventre erga cor*); or perhaps 'upwards in the belly'?

24. Eakley, Tuesday 8 July 1376.

Vills: Ravenstone, Stoke Goldington, Hanslope, Gayhurst and Eakley.

Jurors: Robert Hulle, John Wyllam, John Wryhgte, John Lovent, Nicholas Ryngeshale, John Bulbek, John Vyse, John Mason senior, John Mason junior, John Cartere, William Evere and Geoffrey Bele.

On Sunday 6 July 1376 John Page found Simon Manle [*or* Maule] dead in Laurence Mortymer's house (*pledges:* Robert Godard, Roger Raun). *Neighbours:* John Wyllam (*pledges:* Robert Godard, John Lovent); Nicholas Ryngeshale (*pledges:* John Cartere, William Evere); Roger Raun (*pledges:* John Bullok, John Vyse); William Pydelere (*pledges:* William Evere, John Cartere).

Verdict: On Wednesday 2 July 1376 John Seward, chaplain of Hanslope, went into Salcey Forest with his bow and arrows towards the vill of Horton to buy some lambs there. Simon Manle, forester of Salcey Forest, came and met him there in the forest, and told him to put down his bow. John refused (*noluit*) to do so, whereupon

Simon shot an arrow at him to kill him, so John, in self-defence and to protect his own life, shot an arrow worth 2d. at Simon, and struck him in the chest. Simon died on Sunday 6 July in the house of Laurence Mortymer at Eakley. John had no chattels. Eakley responsible for 12d. deodand for bow and arrow.

[Seward had a royal pardon (459).]

Membrane 4 (verso)

25. Brill, Saturday 16 August 1376.

Vills: Oakley, Boarstall, Chilton, Dorton and Brill.

Jurors: William Symmes, John Faynel [*or* Fayvel], Richard Gray, John Prentys, Henry Thame, Henry Ray, Henry Turnour, William Compton, John Larke, William Synekere, Nigel Fouke and Thomas Carlel.

On Friday 15 August 1376, about the hour of vespers, John Cape found Henry atte Ancre, 'Braban', dead on the king's highway at Brill opposite the door of John Colyn of Brill (*pledges:* Richard Gray, Henry Roys). *Neighbours:* John Colyn (*pledges:* Henry Gratele, Henry Tame); William Russel (*pledges:* Richard Pygas, John Prentys); Robert Sheperde (*pledges:* Thomas Carlel, John Cok); Thomas Carlyle (*pledges:* William Symmes, Henry Boys).

Verdict: On Friday 15 August 1376 James atte Horne, 'Flemyng' of 'Faryndon', feloniously killed Henry atte Ancre, 'braban', in the house of John Colyn of Brill, with a knife worth 1½d. He fled at once; he had a horse with a collar and bridle in Brill, worth 10s. Brill is responsible for this, and for 1½d. deodand.

[Atte Horne was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

26. Thornborough, Saturday 13 September 1376.

Vills: Padbury, Adstock, Addington, Thornton and Thornborough.

Jurors: Henry Aspelon, William Smyth, Ralph Monk, Roger Kyngesbrugge, John Thomelyn, John Cobelynton, Thomas Baylly, William Walter, Thomas Monk, Richard Maderere, John Colles and John Bole.

On Wednesday 10 September 1376, about the first hour, Hugh Mychel found John Adam dead in John Herryes' house at Thornborough (*pledges:* Roger Kyngesbrugge, John Thomelyn). *Neighbours:* Simon Harryes (*pledges:* Richard Gleveson, William

Durant); Hugh Mychel (*pledges:* John Thomelyn, John Coupere); Simon Adekyns (*pledges:* Henry Aspelon, William Heygnus); Nicholas Boys (*pledges:* John Coupere, Simon Adan).

Verdict: On Tuesday 2 September 1376, about the first hour, John Adam of Thornborough was riding on his dung-cart in the field of Thornborough and the 'ruggewythe' broke. The mare carrying (*portans*) the cart kicked and made a great commotion, so that the cart fell on John in 'Colnordegrene', and he died on Wednesday 10 September 1376, about the first hour, in the house of John Harryes. The cart was worth 8d., and the mare and horse pulling it were worth 6s., for which Thornborough is responsible.

27. Waddesdon, Monday 20 October 1376.

Vills: Warmstone, Westcott, Cranwell, Eythrope and Waddesdon.

Jurors: John Lambourne, John Coupere, John Cullecuppe, Richard Coupere, John Maggesone, Thomas Doucesone, Nicholas Hulont, Hugh Smyth, John Seman, John Saundres, Richard Sadde and John Rok.

On Saturday 18 October 1376 John Stratton of Waddesdon found John, son of Thomas Coupere of Waddesdon, aged one year, dead in the house of the said Thomas (*pledges:* John Cullecuppe, Hugh Smyth of Waddesdon). *Neighbours:* John Seman (*pledges:* Hugh Smyth, John Tayllour); Richard Squyrel (*pledges:* John Seman, John Coupere); Simon Leyghe (*pledges:* Richard Coupere, Richard Sadde); Henry Nethercote (*pledges:* Simon Leyghe, Richard Aston).

Verdict: On Saturday 18 October 1376, about the hour of vespers, John, son of Thomas Coupere, aged one year, was placed in a 'cradul' in Thomas Coupere's house at Waddesdon while Matilda, wife of Thomas and mother of John, went to the bake-house (*pistrinam*). The 'cradul' was placed too near the fire, so that it was set alight, and John was accidentally killed by the fire; no-one's fault. Thomas Coupere, the householder, had John Cullecuppe and Hugh Smyth of Waddesdon as pledges.

Membrane 5 (recto)

28. Walton, Monday 27 March 1374.

Vills: Wavendon, Milton Keynes, Bow Brickhill, Newton and Walton.

Jurors: Ralph Sumnour, Richard Ase, Peter Charge, John Ase, John Walton, John Rychardussone, John Pycot, John Colman, Richard Lymbury, Richard Coupere, Robert Walton and John Kempston.

On Friday 24 March 1374, about the ninth hour, William Cheval of Walton found his son Thomas, aged two years, dead in his house at Walton (*pledges:* Peter Charge, John Ase of Walton). *Neighbours:* William Ase (*pledges:* Ralph Sumnour, John Walton); John Reve (*pledges:* Peter Charge, John Pycot); Adam Perys (*pledges:* John Colman, John Kempston); John Ase (*pledges:* William Ace, John Reve).

Verdict: On Friday 24 March 1374, a little before the ninth hour, Thomas son of William Cheval, aged two years, was sitting by the fire in William's house at Walton, too close to the fire, so that fire fell on to his smock (*camisiam*) and [burnt][1] him on the belly; he died at once. William Cheval, the householder, his father, had John Rycardussone and John Colman of Walton as pledges.

1. MS *sufflavit*, 'blew'. The verb *sufflare* gains its connection with fire from bellows, and can mean 'to smelt'. Perhaps the clerk's eye wandered to the next inquest he had to copy on to the roll, where *sufflatus* is written.

29. Haversham, Thursday 30 March 1374.

Vills: Little Linford, Gayhurst, Hanslope, Lathbury and Haversham.

Jurors: John Olyver, John Bysshop, John Rode, Henry Whytynges, Robert Loughton, John Moxum, Walter Cartere, John Dalton, Thomas Mounford, Walter Mulle, Simon Chapman and John Tayllour.

On Tuesday 28 March 1374 William Agace of Haversham found John Houchons of Haversham dead in the R. Ouse at Haversham (*pledges:* John Moxham, Robert Loughton of Haversham). *Neighbours:* Roger Harrysone (*pledges:* William Evere, William Baylly); John Bagge (*pledges:* William Agace, John Smyth); Simon Loughton (*pledges:* Richard Godefrey, Richard Webbe); Thomas Whyte (*pledges:* Simon Rous, John Dalton).

Verdict: On Tuesday 28 March 1374, a little before the hour of vespers, John Houchons of Haversham was going along the banks of the R. Ouse and was blown (*sufflatus*) by the wind into the water and drowned there by accident; no-one's fault.

30. Hardmead, Friday 25 August 1374.

Vills: Newton, Astwood, Chicheley, Great Crawley and Hardmead.

Jurors: Richard Gerveys, John Keep, Thomas Stowe, John Randulf, Hugh Swetsone, Richard Baldewyne, John Heryng, Richard Bovyere, Thomas Botfaunt, Gilbert Markaunt, William Rogger and John Muleward.

On Tuesday 22 August 1374, about the ninth hour, Reginald Welsheman found his son Robert dead in a well in his close at Hardmead (*pledges:* Richard Gerveys, John Keep of Hardmead). *Neighbours:* Walter Mayn (*pledges:* William Rogger, Thomas Botefaunt); John Peek (*pledges:* Richard Bovyere, John Keep); John Cok (*pledges:* John Herys, John Randulf); William Byby (*pledges:* John Peek, John Cook).

Verdict: On Tuesday 22 August 1374, about the ninth hour, Robert, son of Reginald Welsheman, aged five years, fell into a well in Reginald's close and drowned; no-one's fault. Reginald and the vill of Hardmead told to fill up the well. Reginald had Walter Mayn and Richard Baldewyne as pledges.

31. Pitchcott, Wednesday 21 November 1374.

Vills: Oving, Quainton, North Marston, Blackgrove and Pitchcott.

Jurors: Walter Wymbervyle, Adam Mylbourne, John Yonge, John Trypelard, William Jaket, Simon Hobekyn, William Sutere, William Warde, John Stephenus, Richard Cartere, William Bryan and Richard Webbe.

On Sunday 18 November 1374, about curfew, William Steppere of Pitchcott found John atte Grene dead in the field of Pitchcott (*pledges:* John Steppere, John Dawes, William Warde, John Botte of Pitchcott). *Neighbours:* William Warde (*pledges:* John Yonge, John Trypelard); John Warde (*pledges:* William Jaket, Richard Cartere); Richard Judde (*pledges:* William Bryan, Richard Webbe); John Dawes (*pledges:* John Steppere, William Sutere).

Verdict: On Sunday 18 November 1374, about curfew, Richard atte Grene and Roger atte Grene feloniously killed John atte Grene with two knives worth 3d. in the field of Pitchcott, and fled at once. The sheriff was instructed to arrest them. They had no goods or chattels. Pitchcott responsible for 3d. deodand.

[Richard and Roger atte Grene were outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

Membrane 5 (verso)

32. Oakley, Monday 24 July 1374.

Vills: Brill, Dorton, Chilton, Boarstall and Oakley.

Jurors: Thomas Boys, Richard Dorsete, Henry Thame, Hugh Yve, Nigel Fouke, Henry Fesaunt, Hugh Heyward, Thomas Geffray, William Clere, John Chylton, Henry Tryllon and John Bele.

On Saturday 22 July 1374, about midnight, John Belle found Simon Rychard dead in his house at Oakley (*pledges:* Thomas Burgeys, John Brond of Oakley). *Neighbours:* John Claydon (*pledges:* William Clere, Henry Tryllon); John Brond (*pledges:* Thomas Geffrey, Hugh Heyward); Thomas Burgeys (*pledges:* John Claydon, Henry Fesaunt); John Yves (*pledges:* John Chylton, Hugh Yve).

Verdict: On Saturday 22 July 1374, about the ninth hour, a quarrel broke out between Richard Lutone and Simon Rychard in the field of Oakley by Ixhill in 'purtremismede'. Richard struck Simon on the head with a small axe worth 2d., so that he died the same night in his house at Oakley. Richard fled at once; the sheriff was instructed to arrest him. He had goods and chattels worth 7s.[1] Oakley responsible for this and 2d. deodand.

[Richard Luton was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). Yet he had been tried for this killing on Saturday 5 April 1376 at the gaol delivery at Newport Pagnell and acquitted (JUST 3/158 m.19d, which says he did not flee). *Cf.* 9, 51, etc.]

1. On alteration; the margin has 27s. 8d.

33. Padbury, Monday 14 August 1374.

Vills: Steeple Claydon, Adstock, Addington, Thornborough and Padbury.

Jurors: John Clerk, John Freman, John Bole, William Benet, Thomas Baylly, Hugh Gybon, Thomas Monk, John Heyward, Benedict Hamund, John Muleward, Richard Mayn and William Hykkus.

On Saturday 12 August 1374, about the hour of vespers, John Collus found Alice Nychol, aged fourteen years, dead in Alice Mayn's house at Padbury (*pledges:* John Martyn, John Bole of Padbury). *Neighbours:* John Martyn (*pledges:* John Clerk, Andrew Boveton); Hugh Gybon (*pledges:* Benedict Hamund, John Muleward); Richard Mayn (*pledges:* John Freman, William Benet); William Hykkus (*pledges:* John Martyn, Hugh Gybon).

Verdict: On Monday 7 August 1374 as John Batyn was mowing with a sickle worth 20d. in the meadow called Heymede at Padbury, Alice

Nichol, aged fourteen years, came and ran on to his sickle without his knowledge, so that she was wounded in the belly by accident, by her own fault. She died of the blow on the following Saturday. John Batyn had goods and chattels worth 20s. Padbury responsible for these and 20d. deodand.

[John Batyn was tried on 7 May 1390, when he showed that there were not sufficient grounds on which to charge him with Alice's death (480).]

34. Bourton, [Saturday] 12 May 1375.

Vills: Gawcott, Lenborough, Tingewick, Hillesden and Bourton.

Jurors: Roger Heygnus, William Tame, Hugh Badecokes, John Page, John Gybbus, Thomas Nevyle, Michael Bate, John Frost, William Mody, William Harryes, John atte Forde and John Averay.

On [Friday] 11 May 1375, at dawn, Henry Bedul found John Hykkus, Joan Alyon and [*left blank*] dead at Bourton (*pledges:* Hugh Jankyn, Hugh Barry of Bourton). *Neighbours:* Henry Bedul (*pledges:* William Thame, Henry Bate); Robert Barry (*pledges:* Walter Longe, John Averay); Hugh Barry (*pledges:* John Thomes, Robert Godwyne); William Badecok (*pledges:* Richard Croulton, William Tryce).

Verdict: On 11 May 1375, about dawn, William Glovere of Tewkesbury feloniously killed John Hykkus, Joan Alyon and [*left blank*] at Bourton with a little axe worth 2d. He fled at once to Padbury church. No chattels. Bourton responsible for 2d. deodand. Afterwards, on Tuesday 8 May 1375,[1] Glovere, having stayed in Padbury church three days, acknowledged before William Barton, one of the coroners of Buckinghamshire, that he was a robber (*latronem*) and had feloniously killed John Hykkus, Joan Alyon and [*left blank*], and he abjured (*periuravit*) the realm.

[Glovere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

1. There is obviously something wrong with the dates in this entry. The abjuration is dated to 'the Tuesday after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James'. This feast is on 1 May, which was itself a Tuesday in 1375, giving 8 May for the abjuration.

35. Buckingham, Sunday 16 September 1375.

Vills: Bourton, Lenborough, Gawcott, Moreton and Buckingham.

Jurors: John Coket, John Peyntour, Henry Fullere, Richard Tayllour, John Warde, John Brode, John Blake, John Angewyn, William Goddes, William Wodeward, Hugh Fynemere and Hugh Palmere.

On Saturday 15 September 1375, about the first hour, William Yrysh of Buckingham found John Duraunt lying dead on the king's highway outside the door of Richard Tayllour of Buckingham at Buckingham (*pledges:* John Symmus, Thomas Cartere of Buckingham). *Neighbours:* Richard Tayllour (*pledges:* John Symmus, Henry Thorneborgh); John Kyneslane (*pledges:* Richard Tayllour, Thomas Cartere); Henry Thornborgh (*pledges:* John Symmus, Thomas Roo); Nicholas Garlekman (*pledges:* John Kyngeslane, Richard Tayllour).

Verdict: On Saturday 15 September 1375 John Flecher of Buckingham feloniously killed John Duraunt at Buckingham with a baselard worth 12d.[1] Flecher was caught and sent to the king's gaol at Aylesbury, where he was handed over to John Arderne, the then sheriff of the county; no goods or chattels. Buckingham responsible for 2d.[1] deodand. [*Added later*] Afterwards the said John was hanged.

[JUST 3/158 m.19d records his trial, under the name of John Boltere, on Saturday 5 April 1376 before the justices of gaol delivery at Newport Pagnell. Thomas Duraunt, John's brother and heir, accused him, finding John Cave and Thomas Covele as pledges that he would prosecute. 'Boltere' was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to be hanged.]

1. Discrepancy in MS.

Membrane 6 (recto)

36. Cowley, Monday 23 April 1375.

Vills: Twyford, Hillesden, Preston, Chetwode and Cowley.

Jurors: John Damus, William Damus, John Trigon, William Thame, Robert Hochekyns, William Chychyn, Stephen Tayllour, John Hobekyns, John Bukyngham, John Cookes, Thomas Cartere and John Geffrey.

On Friday 20 April 1375 [*Good Friday*], about the ninth hour, John Hyne found John Mychel dead in Thomas Covele's house at Cowley (*pledges:* William Thame, John Northerne). *Neighbours:* John Damus (*pledges:* Robert Godwyn, John Averay); Henry Covele (*pledges:* Robert Hochekyns, William Thame); William Damus (*pledges:* John Hobekyns, John Bukyngham); William Muleward (*pledges:* John Cookes, Thomas Cartere).

Verdict: On Thursday 19 April 1375 John Mychel and John Grentham went into Thomas Covele's wood at Cowley to cut underwood and

carry it to Thomas Covele's manor at Cowley for firewood. John Mychel lifted up his load of underwood on to his shoulders (*se ponderavit cum dicto subbosco*) but he had tied a growing briar ('brere') into his burden, and this held him back, for he could not carry his burden. He asked John Grentham to cut the briar. Grentham tried to cut the briar with a bill worth 4d., but by accident and not by malice aforethought injured John Mychel's leg (*tubiam*) with the bill. Mychel died from this injury about the ninth hour on the following Friday. Cowley responsible for 4d. deodand. Afterwards John Grentham was set free by a charter of the king.

[This charter appears neither on the patent rolls nor on the pardon rolls.]

37. Loughton, Monday 13 August 1375.

Vills: Woughton, Wolverton, Simpson, Woolstone and Loughton.

Jurors: Roger Lambard, Robert Curteys, Robert Betrych, John atte Welle, John Knyht, Walter Robyns, Thomas Godwyne, John Payn, Roger Smmyht, Nicholas Ferour, John Tayllour and Walter Tayllour.

On Friday 10 August 1375, about the first hour, Robert Champey found Roger Alewey, aged [...][1] years, servant of Robert Chaumpeneys, drowned in a well of water in the common field of Loughton (*pledges:* William Payn, Walter Robyns). *Neighbours:* Robert Curteys (*pledges:* John Stephenus, Roger Hulyere); John Knyht (*pledges:* William Poul, Richard Alwey); William Robyns (*pledges:* Walter Coupere, Robert Knyht); John Perseval (*pledges:* William Ede, Robert Tebaud).

Verdict: On Friday 10 August 1375, immediately at sunrise, Roger Alwey, servant of Robert Chaumpeneys, suddenly fell by accident into a well of water in the common field of Loughton. He wanted to wash his hands in the water of the well, and was drowned at once; no-one's fault. Loughton instructed to fill up the well or pay 100s. penalty, to prevent further danger.

1. Left blank in MS.

38. Tingewick, Tuesday 13 November 1375.

Vills: Barton, Hillesden, Chetwode, Water Stratford and Tingewick.

Jurors: Robert Hochekyns, William Mody, William Thame, John Thomes, John Averay, John Aldeswell, Richard Esex, John Spynk,

John Coupere, John Trygon, Guy Mason and Henry Trystram.

On Sunday 11 November 1375 John Dryvere of Tingewick found Robert Walton, rector of Tingewick church, dead in his house at Tingewick (*pledges:* William Mody, William Veysy). *Neighbours:* William Wyot (*pledges:* Henry Batus, William Mody); Michael Batus (*pledges:* William Veysy, John Trygon); John Drayton (*pledges:* John West, Michael Batus); Henry Trystram (*pledges:* John Drayton, John Baylly).

Verdict: On Friday 9 November 1375 Philip Edward of Barton met Robert Walton, rector of Tingewick church, in the field of Barton in a strip called 'Wyndmullefeld', and feloniously killed him with a knife worth 12d. Barton responsible for 12d. deodand. Philip Edward fled at once outside the county; he had thirty sheep worth 30s., twelve animals (*bestias*) worth 60s., grain of various kinds worth 20s., and various pots and tools (*vasa et instrumenta*) worth half a mark. Barton responsible for these sums. The sheriff was instructed to arrest him. [*Added later*] He was arrested by the sheriff and set free before the Justices at the assizes.

[JUST 3/158 m.20 records his acquittal on Thursday 4 December 1376 before the justices of gaol delivery at Edlesborough. It says he was arrested because of an indictment before John de Aylesbury and his fellow JPs. Because he had fled, his chattels were forfeit, and Thomas Newall, escheator, was responsible for them. They were valued at 32s. C 258/19 no. 3 is the writ of *certiorari* to John de Aylesbury, the sheriff, dated 3 March 1376, and his reply, reporting an inquiry held before his fellow JPs and himself on Tuesday 15 January 1376. In this the verdict is the same as here, except that the strip is called 'Wyndmylnehull', but only one man, William T(h)ame, appears on both juries. The jurors on 15 January were John Clerc of Padbury, William Benet, William Tame, John Rauf, John Page, Henry Aspelan, Hugh Michel, William Smyth of Leckhampstead, Thomas Perkyns, Hugh Bavy [*or* Bany], John Tomelyn and Hugh Smyth of Leckhampstead.]

39. Chilton, Thursday 31 January 1376.

Vills: Dorton, Easington, Pollicott, Oakley and Chilton.

Jurors: Thomas Boveton, John Boveton, Henry Bylyngdon, William Bylyngdon, Thomas Bedewynd, Thomas Carpenter, John Aleyn, John Tyeys, John Yve, Thomas Erlyche, John Rounde and John Chylton.

On Wednesday 30 January 1376, about the ninth hour, Nicholas Lece of Chilton found John Bush of Chilton dead in his house at Chilton (*pledges:* Thomas Coldeve [*or* Coldene], John Chylton). *Neighbours:* Thomas Carpenter (*pledges:* John Cook, John Chylton); Thomas Edmund (*pledges:* Thomas Carpenter, John Erlych); Roger Grenelef (*pledges:* John Bylyngdon, Thomas Edmund); Peter Grenelef (*pledges:* Thomas Coldeve, John Aleyn).

Verdict: On Tuesday 29 January 1376 John Tylere feloniously killed John Bush with a knife worth 1½d. at Chilton in the Abbot of Notley's manor. Tylere fled at once to Chilton church. He had goods and chattels worth 8s. Chilton is responsible for this and 1½d. deodand. Tylere confessed to the crime before William Barton, one of the coroners of Buckinghamshire, in Chilton church, and abjured the realm.

[Tylere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

Membrane 6 (verso)

40. **Twyford, Friday 8 February 1376.**

Vills: Marsh, Steeple Claydon, Preston with Cowley, Edgcott and Twyford.

Jurors: Walter Kyngesbrugge, John Magge, Hugh Bany [*or* Bavy], William Mersh, William Thame, William Tyngewyk, Robert Stullok, Robert Hochekyns, Robert Janyns, Robert Damus, William Damus and John Steel.

On Tuesday 5 February 1376, at dawn, John Wade of Twyford found Thomas Gretwell dead in the common road in Twyford under the wall of Twyford Rectory (*pledges:* John Stullok, John Dod). *Neighbours:* John Dod (*pledges:* Hugh Bany, John Magge); John Dyke (*pledges:* John Damus, Richard Averay); William Reed (*pledges:* John Dyke, John Steel); William Knyht (*pledges:* John Magge, William Reed).

Verdict: On Monday 4 February 1376, about midnight, Paul Frenshman and John Stretle of Grendon, John Nychol and Thomas Spenser of Charndon feloniously killed Thomas Gretwell of Twyford with a sword, an axe, a staff and a fork worth 10d. at Twyford. They fled at once; none had any chattels. Twyford responsible for 10d. deodand. The sheriff was instructed to arrest them.

[Stretle and Spenser were acquitted (503). 'John Nichol of Charndon in Twyford' procured a pardon on 8 February 1390 (C 67/29 m.3 and 432). Frenshman was not found, and was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

41. Luffield, Monday 3 March 1376.

Vills: Dadford, Lillingstone, Stowe, Lamport and Evershaw.

Jurors: Adam Genyver, John Raulyn, John Dally, William Colman, Richard Perkyn, Richard Paxton, Roger atte Welle, Richard Penyfadur, John March, John Tayllour, John Stevenus and William Clerk.

On Saturday 1 March 1376, about the ninth hour, Christine Ykford found Richard Webbe dead in the Prior of Luffield's close called le Orchard at Luffield in the parish of Evershaw (*pledges:* John Tayllour, John atte March). *Neighbours:* Richard Baylly (*pledges:* Richard Paxton, William Colman); John Achard (*pledges:* John Tayllour, Richard Baylly); Richard Turry (*pledges:* William Clerk, John Stevenus); John Tayllour (*pledges:* Richard Turry, John Achard).

Verdict: On Saturday 1 March 1376 Richard Webbe, servant of the Prior of Luffield, climbed up an ash-tree worth 6d. in the Prior's close called Orchard at Luffield in order to trim (*depampinand'*) the tree and there accidentally fell to the ground from the tree and died at once; no-one's fault. Evershaw responsible for 6d. deodand. The Prior, owner of the tree and the close, had John Stevenus and Adam Genyver as pledges.

42. Great Linford, Wednesday 19 March 1376.

Vills: Newport, Caldecote, Willen, Little Linford and Great Linford.

Jurors: William Stachesdene, Walter atte Church, Gilbert Syward, William Syward, Ralph Sheperde, John Cleyde, Nicholas Fraunceys, John Emberton, John Heryng, Henry atte Welle, Walter Bataylle and John Welshe.

On Tuesday 18 March 1376, about the first hour, Thomas Cook found Sir Laurence Lynford dead in his house at Great Linford (*pledges:* William Noreys, John Patryk). *Neighbours:* William Brokhel (*pledges:* William Suward, Ralph Sheperde); John Jaket (*pledges:* William Straunge, John Halle); John Patryk (*pledges:* John Halle, John Pande); Gilbert Syward (*pledges:* John Grey, John Cook).

Verdict: On Sunday 16 March 1376, about curfew, Robert Spenser and Henry, servants of Sir Laurence Linford, feloniously killed Sir Laurence Linford, their master, in his house at Linford with an axe worth 6d. and a knife worth 2d., and on the same day robbed him of

various chattels worth £20. They fled that same night; they had no chattels.[1] The sheriff was instructed to arrest them. Great Linford responsible for 8d. deodand.

[Both were outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). The killing of a master by his servant was petty treason, and the punishment for men was death by drawing and hanging. According to this report, Linford, a member of a prominent local family, lay dead in his house for about 36 hours before his body was discovered, which sounds implausible.]

1. i.e. of their own, which could be confiscated.

43. Milton Keynes, Saturday 29 March 1376.

Vills: Woughton, Great Woolstone, Little Woolstone, Willen and Milton Keynes.

Jurors: Ralph Bubbe [?], John Bolo...[1], William Kent, John Thecchere, Richard Gerveys, Robert Knyht, Thomas Newman, Richard Tayllour, John Tayllour, John Pondere, William Oatare [?] and Robert Godefry.

On Thursday 27 March 1376 Walter Prentys found Joan Webbe, aged nine years, dead in a meadow belonging to John de Ayllesbury called Alivestake [*or* Alinestake] (*pledges:* John Pondere, William atte Watere). *Neighbours:* Richard Pye (*pledges:* John Munkus, Walter Prentys); Richard Robard [?] (*pledges:* Thomas Robard, Walter Tebaud); John Munkus (*pledges:* Richard Taylour, John Pondere); Walter Cou...[2] (pledges; Richard Gerveys, Richard Robard).

Verdict: On Sunday 9 March 1376 Joan Webbe, aged nine years, servant ... drowned [?][3] ... no-one's fault. [*No deodand mentioned.*]

1. Membrane torn off on the right.
2. A dark streak obliterates the rest of this name.
3. Being at the bottom of the outside membrane, these lines are impossible to read, even under ultra-violet light. At one place *dem(er)..ba.* seems just possible as a reading, and may therefore be *demergebat(ur)*, drowned.

INQUESTS FROM 1377 TO 1389 BEFORE WILLIAM BARTON, CORONER OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE PRO. JUST 2/14

[Marginalia are written as in JUST 2/13, but now the names of felons are written in darker ink than the body of the text. From m.8 on, the word 'deodand' appears in the margin; from m.10d on, this is replaced by 'prec deodand', 'price of the deodand'. The sums in the margins are struck through. All membranes are well written and well spaced, though some have rather less space between the lines in order to fit complete inquests on to the page. The dorse of m.8 is blank, and m.9 is written in a larger hand, rather less neatly, with ascenders and descenders occasionally meeting and intertwining.]

Membrane 1 (recto)

44. Haddenham, Sunday 26 July 1377.

Vills: Aston Sandford, Kingsey, Dinton, Stone and Haddenham.

Jurors: John Reynham, Adam Weche, John Pymme, John Rolves, Thomas Simond, John Baldewyne, Richard Pykot, William Pukstede, Richard Malyn, Richard Astwyk, William Upton and Roger Austyn.

On Friday 24 July 1377, about the hour of vespers, Andrew Scot of Haddenham found Adam Machon dead in his house at Haddenham (*pledges:* John Scot, Roger Austyn). *Neighbours:* John Pas (*pledges:* John Claydon, Richard Chapman); John Wylon (*pledges:* John Pas, John Claydon); Richard Chapman (*pledges:* John Scot, John Jekyn); John Claydon (*pledges:* John Reynald, Roger Austyn).

Verdict: On Friday 24 July 1377, soon after the ninth hour, Roger de Bours met Adam Machon in the field of Cuddington and struck him on the left side of the head with a sword worth 18d., so that he died in his house at Haddenham about the hour of vespers on the same day; Arnold de Cronowe, John Cachepol and David Loringham helped Roger. All four fled immediately after committing the felony. The sheriff, John Olneye, was instructed to arrest them. They had no land or chattels. Cuddington responsible for 18d. deodand.

[De Bours was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432); de Cronowe, Cachepol and Loringham were outlawed 14 December 1390 (483).]

45. Bierton, Tuesday 22 September 1377.

Vills: Hulcott, Aylesbury, Broughton, Walton and Bierton.

Jurors: Richard Bermynton, John Derby, William Carlyl, John Eyse, William Paskedene, John Balky, William Barger, John Wynche, Thomas Pegge, John Paskedene, William Bush and Thomas Redhed.

On Sunday 20 September 1377, about curfew, William Wynche found Gregory Welsheman dead in the house of Thomas Pegge of Bierton (*pledges:* Thomas Pede, William Paskedene). *Neighbours:* Hugh Blakston (*pledges:* Thomas Pede, William Bush); John Frenshe (*pledges:* John Derby, John Balky); Thomas Redhed (*pledges:* John Eyse, Thomas Pede); William Bush (*pledges:* John Derby, John Eyse).

Verdict: On Sunday 20 September 1377, about curfew, William Bampton, 'roper', feloniously killed Gregory Welsheman by stabbing him in the back, to the heart, with a knife called a thwittle, worth 2d., in the house of Thomas Pegge at Bierton. Bampton fled at once to Bierton church and there on the same day confessed to the killing before William Barton, coroner, and abjured the realm. He had goods and chattels worth 12d. Bierton responsible for this sum, and 2d. deodand.

[Bampton was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

46. Wycombe, Wednesday 23 September 1377.

Before the borough of Wycombe.

Jurors: Geoffrey Taylfer, John Baron 'deyere', John Stacy, John Lyndraper, John Wydyngdon, John Regat, Elias Tayllour, Henry Whelere, John Wodere, Thomas Mebourne, John Reynald and William Sely.

On Sunday 20 September 1377, about midnight, John Taberer found William Stevene dead in the house of John Wylot of Wycombe (*pledges:* John Stacy, John Wodere of Wycombe). *Neighbours:* Robert Tayllour (*pledges:* John Stacy, William Sely); William Heyward (*pledges:* Robert Smythe, John Reygnald); Walter Barbour (*pledges:* John Wodere, John Stacy); Robert Fullere (*pledges:* John Gotere, John Wodere).

Verdict: On Sunday 20 September 1377, before the hour of vespers, on the king's highway opposite his house, Walter Kellere of Wycombe

struck William Stevene of Wycombe in the chest with a baselard worth 4d. Stevene died about midnight the same night in the house of John Wylot. Kellere fled immediately. The sheriff, John Olneye, was instructed to arrest him. He had goods and chattels worth £8. Wycombe responsible for this sum, and 4d. deodand.

[Kellere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

Membrane 1 (verso)

47. Nether Winchendon, Friday 16 October 1377.

Vills: Over Winchendon, Chearsley, Pollicott, Ashendon and Nether Winchendon.

Jurors: Robert Yonge, John Boly, Richard Bysshop, John Rolves, John Clerc, Thomas Twychene, John Hercourt, William Rysborgh, Robert Germeyn, Henry Jurdan, Nicholas Hurne and William Frankeleyn.

On Thursday 15 October 1377, about the first hour, William Gybbus found John Stevenus of Nether Winchendon dead in his grange there (*pledges:* Robert Yonge, John Clerc). *Neighbours:* William Frankeleyn (*pledges:* Nicholas Hurne, Henry Jurdan); William Pavy (*pledges:* John Hercourt, John Clerc); William Yonge (*pledges:* John Clerc, William Pavy); Thomas Webbe (*pledges:* John Boly, John Rolves).

Verdict: On Thursday 15 October 1377, about the first hour, John Stevenus was climbing a ladder worth 2d. in his grange to get out (*eximendum*)[1] sheaves from his barley-stack for threshing when he suddenly fell by accident from the ladder on to his head, and broke his neck, dying at once; no-one's fault. Nether Winchendon responsible for 2d. deodand.

1. Jenkins, *Records of Buckinghamshire*, XIII pp.170–1, prints '*ad operiendum garbas de tasso suo ordeisco*', and translates as 'to put under cover for threshing sheaves from his barley rick'. The word which he reads as *operiendum* is a contraction, but seems to begin *ex-* and to be *eximendum*; it has the same contraction sign after the *-x-* as appears in *p(ro)x'* for *proximo* in dates.

48. Nether Winchendon, Thursday 19 November 1377.

Vills: Chearsley, Over Winchendon, Pollicott, Ashendon and Nether Winchendon.

Jurors: Peter Frankeleyn, William Reynald, William Frankeleyn, William Rysborgh, John Jay, Hugh Reve, William Hore, William Pavy, Richard Hore, Thomas Deryng, John Alman and John Baldewyne.

On Tuesday 17 November 1377, after the ninth hour, Nicholas Hasul found Nicholas Hurne dead in his house at Nether Winchendon (*pledges:* Robert Yonge, Ed[mund] Uslak). *Neighbours:* John Hore (*pledges:* Robert Yonge, John Jay); Richard Colyn (*pledges:* Ed[mund] Uslak, John Hore); John Jay (*pledges:* Richard Hore, William Pavy); William Hore (*pledges:* Hugh Reve, Richard Colyn).

Verdict: On Monday 16 November 1377, about curfew, Robert Berecroft of Nether Winchendon struck Nicholas Hurne with a knife worth 2d. on the left side of his body at Nether Winchendon. Hurne died on the Tuesday in his house. Berecroft fled; he had no chattels. The sheriff, John de Aillesbury, to arrest him. Nether Winchendon responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Berecroft had been outlawed, but then had been granted a royal pardon (502).]

49. Linslade, Monday 21 December 1377.

Vills: Soulbury, Southcott, Liscombe, Chelmscott and Linslade.

Jurors: John Chyld, Geoffrey Payn, John Hulle, John Bongull, John Gurney, John Kyngeswode, William Bray, John Hendus, Thomas Welle, Simon Davy, John Wareyn senior and Ralph Deye.

On Saturday 19 December 1377 Richard Maryot of Linslade found Ralph Rogger of the same dead in his house at Linslade (*pledges:* William Hottere, Ralph Deye). *Neighbours:* John Waldryk (*pledges:* Ralph Deye, John Gurneye); John Strech (*pledges:* William Bray, John Hendus); Richard Hurne (*pledges:* Ralph Deye, John Strech); John Twynere (*pledges:* Richard Hurne, Ralph Deye).

Verdict: On Saturday 19 December 1377 Ralph Rogger stood on a ladder worth 3d. on his . . .[1] (*super quamdam scalam super suam*) to cover his house with straw (*straie*) and suddenly by accident fell from the ladder and broke his neck, dying at once; no-one's fault. Linslade responsible for 3d. deodand.

1. Jenkins, *Records of Buckinghamshire*, XIII p.173, prints '*super quamdam scalam super suelam*' and translates as 'climbed up a ladder over the pigstye to thatch the house'. This makes sense, but *suelam* is not written in the MS. *Super* is the last word on a line, and *suam* the first word on the next; something needs to be supplied, and *suelam* is an excellent conjecture, but it must be stressed that it is nothing but a conjecture.

Membrane 2 (recto)

50. Woughton, Friday 19 February 1378.

Vills: Simpson, Great Woolstone, Little Woolstone, Loughton and Woughton.

Jurors: William Gybbesone, Walter Coupere, Richard Strete, Robert Curteys, Robert Betrych, William Ede, Walter Tebaud, Thomas Roolf, John Pondere, William Payn, John Knyht and John Penkus.

On Thursday 18 February 1378 John Jay of Woughton found John Pocok of Loughton lying dead in the R. Lovat between Woughton and Walton (*pledges:* John Pondere, Thomas Roolf). *Neighbours:* Walter Coupere (*pledges:* Robert Curteys, Robert Betrych); Richard Strete (*pledges:* John Pondere, Robert Curteys); Richard Tayllour (*pledges:* John Knyht, William Payn); John Monkus (*pledges:* Richard Tayllour, John Pondere).

Verdict: On Sunday 3 January 1378 John Pocok of Loughton fell from his mare into the R. Lovat and was drowned; no-one's fault.

51. Olney, Tuesday 16 March 1378.

Vills: Weston, Lavendon, Ravenstone, Gayhurst and Olney.

Jurors: John Mason, John Stoke, Henry Smyth, William Bronnesden, William Frampton, Ed[mund] Coupere, Roger Whyte, John atte Shoppe, William Ocle, Peter Bakere, John Kynbelle and John Brasyere.

On Sunday 14 March 1378, about curfew, John Coo found Henry Huttere of Olney dead in his house there (*pledges:* Roger Austin, John Shoppe). *Neighbours:* Roger Whyte (*pledges:* John Stoke, John Mason); John Brasyere (*pledges:* John Shoppe, Roger Austyn); William Ocle (*pledges:* John Brasyere, William Smyth); John Stoke (*pledges:* John Stoke, John Shoppe).

Verdict: On Sunday 14 March 1378 John Yngel feloniously killed Henry Huttere by night with a knife called a thwittle, worth 1d. John Braban, Herbert (*Herbardus*) Coo and John Mannyng were instigators (*procuratores*) and abettors, and John Braban received John Yngel that night in his house at Olney, knowing that he had committed this felony. John Yngel, John Braban, Herbert Coo and John Mannyng were taken and delivered to John de Aylesbury, the then sheriff. Braban had goods and chattels worth 40s., for which Olney is responsible.

[These charges were presumably dealt with at the next Buckinghamshire gaol delivery, but are not in JUST 3/164. Another John Braban was tried in 1391 for receiving Yngel, but proved he was not the same man (526). The jury then said that the John Braban who had abetted Yngel had since died. Coo and Mannyng were outlawed 14 December 1390 (483). *CPR* 1377–81, p.592 records a pardon to Yngel, dated 6 February 1381, at the supplication of William Desseford, clerk to the king's mother, renewed because sealed at another time. Like John Prentys (9) and Richard Luton (32), Yngel did not produce his pardon in 1390, and he was outlawed afresh on 6 April (432).]

52. Newton Blossomville, Tuesday 16 March 1378.

Vills: Clifton, Emberton, Hardmead, Chicheley and Newton Blossomville.

Jurors: Thomas Bozard, Roger Bernham, John Grene, John Bakere, John Weston, William Gerbray, John Mason, Thomas Lombe, John Clerk, Thomas Tyeys, John Webbe and Thomas Stowe.

On Sunday 14 March 1378, about the ninth hour, Isabella Wauter of Stoke Goldington found her husband, William Wauter, lying dead in the R. Ouse at Newton Blossomville (*pledges:* John Randulf, William Tayllour); *Neighbours:* John Randulf (*pledges:* John Est, William Stokeman); Robert Tortouse (*pledges:* William Tayllour, John Clerc); John Webbe (*pledges:* Thomas Stowe, John Elyot); John Clerc (*pledges:* John Randulf, Thomas Sweyn).

Verdict: On Sunday 8 November 1377 William Wauter of Stoke Goldington fell into the Prior of Ravenstone's fulling mill at Stoke Goldington, situated on the R. Ouse. He was killed, and lay in the water. The moving parts of the mill were worth 3s., for which Ravenstone is responsible. The Prior, owner of the mill, had Thomas Stowe and John Clerc as pledges.

Membrane 2 (verso)

53. Tingewick, Thursday 18 March 1378.

Vills: Gawcott, Barton, Chetwode, Hillesden and Tingewick.

Jurors: William Tame, Robert Hochekyns, William Chyche, Richard Esex, Thomas Smyth, Ralph North, John Revesone, John Pekkere, John Doorton, William Bukyngham, William Cartere and Richard Croulton.

On Tuesday 16 March 1378 John Short found William Trystram of Tingewick dead in his bed in the hall of Tingewick rectory (*pledges:* William Smyth, Richard Esex). *Neighbours:* William Veysy (*pledges:* Richard Esex, Robert Carpenter); John Drayton (*pledges:* William Veysy, William Tayllour); Michael Batus (*pledges:* John Drayton, William Veysy); Walter Geffus (*pledges:* Michael Batus, Richard Esex).

Verdict: On Tuesday 16 March 1378, about curfew, William Trystram died suddenly in his bed in the hall of Tingewick rectory; no goods.

54. Bletchley, Friday 7 May 1378.

Vills: Newton Longville, Eaton, Stoke, Fenny Stratford and Bletchley.

Jurors: John Soleman, William Thommes, Thomas Bakere, John Jakeman, William Harryes, John Harryes, William Felyp, John Norman, Walter Thresshere, Peter Carpenter, Henry Janne [*or* Jaune] and Michael Payn.

On Tuesday 27 April 1378 Hugh Heldere of Bletchley found Hugh, the servant of John Baylly, dead in John Baylly's house at Bletchley (*pledges:* John Baylly, Henry Janne). *Neighbours:* Michael Payn (*pledges:* John Bayly, John Tayllour); William Felp (*pledges:* Michael Payn, Henry Janne); Henry Janne (*pledges:* William Felp, John Norman); John Tayllour (*pledges:* Henry Janne, William Felp).

Verdict: on Monday 26 April 1378 Hugh, the servant of John Baylly, fell by his own fault into the fire in John Baylly's house at Bletchley and died there the following Tuesday; no goods. John Baylly, the householder, had Thomas Bakere and John Eyse as pledges.

55. Buckingham, Thursday 13 May 1378.

Vills: Bourton, Moreton, Lenborough, Gawcott and Buckingham.

Jurors: Simon Eton, Thomas Tuwe, John Angewyn, John Chaumberlayn, Richard Astwyk, Hugh Palmere, John Brode, Richard Tayllour, John Domer, John Coket, Hugh Boorton and William Wodeward.

On Wednesday 12 May 1378, about midnight, Nicholas Thorneborgh found Agnes, aged one year, daughter of Henry Thorneborgh, dead in Henry Thorneborgh's house at Buckingham (*pledges:* John Coket, William Geffrey). *Neighbours:* John Coket (*pledges:* John

Peyntor, William Smyth); Richard Tayllour (*pledges:* William Seman, Thomas Roo); Stephen Gaucote (*pledges:* John Blake, Richard Astwick); John Broun (*pledges:* John Peyntor, John Bytham).

Verdict: On Wednesday 12 May 1378, immediately after the ninth hour, Agnes, daughter of Henry Thorneborgh, accidentally fell into the fire in Henry's house in Buckingham and died there the same night about midnight; no-one's fault. Henry, her father and the householder, had John Coket and John Broun as pledges.

Membrane 3 (recto)

56. Great Loughton, Saturday 5 June 1378.

Vills: Shenley, Bradwell, Woolstone and Great Loughton.[1]

Jurors: Roger Lambard, Robert Curteys, Robert Betrych, Thomas Denyle [*or* Devyle], Henry Boleye, John Penkus, John Knyht, William Payn, William Robyns, Walter Tebold, John Eton and Adam Balle.

On Friday 4 June 1378 Laurence Thechere found William Sapcote, parson of the church of Little Loughton, dead on the king's highway at Great Loughton (*pledges:* John atte Halle, John Newman). *Neighbours:* Robert Curteys (*pledges:* John Penkus, John Knyht); William Robyns (*pledges:* Roger Lambard, Roger Dawes); John Perseval (*pledges:* William Rede, John Makke); Robert Chaumpeneye (*pledges:* Walter Tebold, Adam Balle).

Verdict: On Friday 4 June 1378 John Gerveys,[2] parson of Great Loughton, feloniously killed William Sapcote on the king's highway at Great Loughton with an arrow worth 1d. Gerveys fled immediately to Great Loughton church; no goods or chattels. Value of bow and arrow 14d., for which Great Loughton is responsible.

[Gerveys was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). He had come to Great Loughton from St. Andrews, Hertford, on 2 November 1377, and exchanged on 28 July 1382 for Bodiam, Sussex. 'William Capel de Sapcote' came to Little Loughton from Fulham, Middx., on 28 March 1369 (Lipscomb IV, p.238). There are two pardons on the pardon rolls for a John Gerveys, clerk (*alias* John son of William Gerveys of Whitewell), one on 15 June 1377 (C 67/28B m.3) and the other on 25 November 1393 (C 67/29 m.2). For William Sapcote's will, see 386.]

1. Only four vills named.
2. *Gerveys* interlined in different ink.

57. Walton, Wednesday 16 June 1378.

Vills: Wavendon, Bow Brickhill, Walton, Caldecott and Walton [*sic*].

Jurors: Richard Ace, Ralph Somenour, John Pygon, John Ace, William Ace, John Tannere, John Richardessone, Simon Woderove, John Tulle, John Pykot, John Duddele and Adam Perys.

On Monday 14 June 1378 William Tranus [*or* Travus *or* Trauns] found William, son of John Neuport, dead on the king's highway in Walton opposite the door of Peter Bray (*pledges:* Richard Ace, John Pygon). *Neighbours:* John Tannere (*pledges:* John Pygon, Richard Ace); Richard Charge (*pledges:* William Ace, John Hulle); John Pygon (*pledges:* Richard Charge, John Tannere); Robert Padeworthe (*pledges:* William Ace, Richard Charge).

Verdict: On Monday 14 June 1378 the front horse pulling Simon Saresone's cart accidentally knocked down William, aged two years, son of John Neuport, on the king's highway at Walton; no-one's fault. The horse dragged the cart over William's head and he died at once. Simon, owner of the horse and cart, had William Ace and John Tannere as pledges. Value of horse and cart 34s., for which Walton is responsible.

58. Pollicott, Wednesday 30 June 1378.

Vills: Dorton, Chilton, Easington, Chearsley and Pollicott.

Jurors: John Harcourt, Robert Wolleward, John Rolves, William Rolves, John Threshere, William Colman, John Felp, John Mortimer, John Colles, Thomas Balle, Elias Hurne and Thomas Smyth.

On Monday 28 June 1378, about the ninth hour, John Perys found Alice, aged two years, daughter of John Waryner, lying dead in a well in John Waryner's close at Pollicott (*pledges:* John Colles, John Harcourt). *Neighbours:* Thomas Aston (*pledges:* John Harcourt, John Tayllour); John Rolves (*pledges:* Thomas Aston, John Colles); Agnes Smyth (*pledges:* Elias Hurne, Thomas Belle); William Rolves (*pledges:* John Colles, John Rolves).

Verdict: On Monday 28 June 1378 Alice, daughter of John Waryner of Pollicott, accidentally fell into a well in John Waryner's close at Pollicott and drowned; no-one's fault. It was ordered that the well should be filled up at once, so that there should be no future danger from it. John Waryner, owner of the well, had Thomas Smyth and John Colles as pledges.

Membrane 3 (verso)

59. Hanslope, Thursday 15 July 1378.

Vills: Haversham, Little Linford, Gayhurst, Wolverton and Hanslope.

Jurors: John Bysshop, John Moxham, William Bowels, John atte Hurne, John Cartere, Thomas Caumbe, Ralph George, John Wynnere, William Cartere, William Rogger, Ralph Rogger and John Hanne.

On Wednesday 14 July 1378, about the first hour, William Muleward found Robert Neubonde of Hanslope lying dead in the R. Ouse (*pledges:* John Cartere, John Hurne). *Neighbours:* Hugh Thovy [*or* Thony] (*pledges:* Robert Ferour, John Wynnere); Thomas Caunvyle (*pledges:* Hugh Thovy, John Tayllour); Nicholas Spysour (*pledges:* John Hanne, John Rogger); Robert Nychol (*pledges:* William Cartere, John Bysshop).

Verdict: On Monday 12 July 1378 Robert Neubonde of Hanslope jumped into the R. Ouse opposite the common meadow of Hanslope to swim, and swam there, and drowned there by his own fault.

60. Great Brickhill, Friday 16 July 1378.

Vills: Bragenham, Little Brickhill, Fenny Stratford, Bow Brickhill and Great Brickhill.

Jurors: John Hulle, Thomas Vernun, John Willam, John Stalworth, John Adekyns, Geoffrey atte Halle, Roger Wylles, Richard Perkyn [*or* Parkyn], John Duyn, Richard Trechaumbre, John Tannere and Paul Duraunt.

On Thursday 15 July 1378, about the ninth hour, Richard Deye found John Perys dead in the common street at Great Brickhill (*pledges:* John Rosesone, John Coket). *Neighbours:* John Adekyns (*pledges:* John Rosesone, Roger Wyllus); John Gladewelle (*pledges:* John Coket, Geoffrey Halle); Thomas Tannere (*pledges:* John Tannere, John Coket); William Dru (*pledges:* Thomas Tannere, Roger Willus).

Verdict: On Thursday 15 July 1378 John Perys, servant of Walter Heyward, was driving Heyward's dung-cart full of dung in the common street in Great Brickhill, and the cart accidentally fell on him. He died at once; no-one's fault. Value of the cart 2s., for which Great Brickhill is responsible.

61. Stoke Mandeville,[1] Thursday 21 October 1378.

Vills: Drayton [Parslow], Eaton, Soulbury, Newton [Longville] and Stoke Mandeville.[1]

Jurors: John Colman, Hugh Gale, John Bennyng, John Clerk, John Daunger, Simon Songere [*or* Sougere], John Bray, Richard Bolle, William Hende, Matthew Cornewayle, William Stubbes and John Waldere.

On Friday 15 October, about the hour of vespers, John Lakke of Stoke Mandeville[1] found Isabella Swon dead in the R. Lovat (*pledges:* John Clerk, John Daunger). *Neighbours:* John Bennyng (*pledges:* Philip Broun, John Daunger); William Stubbe (*pledges:* John Clerk, Philip Broun); Philip Broun (*pledges:* Richard Bolle, John Bennyng); John Hawes (*pledges:* William Stubbe, Philip Broun).

Verdict: On Friday 15 October 1378 Isabella Swon, being old and weak, fell into a sluice (*tabula*) on (*ultra*) the R. Lovat and drowned there.

1. *Recte* Stoke Hammond.

Membrane 4 (recto)

62. Great Horwood, Thursday 9 December 1378.

Vills: Whaddon, Nash, Mursley, Tattenhoe and Great Horwood.

Jurors: William Bedeford, Robert Willam, John Eynesham, Richard Frankeleyn, Richard Hunte, William Adam, John Hykeden, John Spenser, John Smyth, John Frankeleyn, Richard Churchey and Walter Assheby.

On Tuesday 7 December 1378, about midnight, Robert Coupere of Great Horwood found his servant John dead in his (Robert's) house there (*pledges:* Robert Willam, William Adam). *Neighbours:* Richard Tayllour (*pledges:* Robert Willam, John Frankeleyn); Richard Churchey (*pledges:* William Adam, Richard Tayllour); Richard Frankeleyn (*pledges:* Richard Hunte, John Spenser); Ralph Rycard (*pledges:* Richard Churchey, Walter Smyth).

Verdict: On Tuesday 7 December 1378, about the ninth hour, John, servant of Robert Coupere of Great Horwood, tied a colt belonging to Robert Coupere round the middle of his body with two halters, and the colt dragged him, hitting him on the head. He died the following night in Robert's house. Value of the colt and the two halters 20d., for which Great Horwood is responsible.

63. Little Brickhill, Friday 4 February 1379.

Vills: Great Brickhill, Bow Brickhill, Wavendon, Fenny Stratford and Little Brickhill.

Jurors: John Batayle, Thomas Hunte, John Runnyld, John Hulle, John Clerc, John Duyn, Hugh Warde, Richard Kynne, John Faukus, Thomas Mulso, Richard Perkyns and Thomas Pycher.

On Wednesday 2 February 1379 Richard Bordell found Thomas Runnyld dead on the king's street in Little Brickhill opposite the door of John Duyn of Little Brickhill (*pledges:* John Hobbes, John Faukus). *Neighbours:* John Duyn (*pledges:* John Waddus, John Aspelond); Thomas Parker (*pledges:* John Hobbes, Nicholas Bonet [*or* Bovet]); Richard Parker (*pledges:* Thomas Hunte, Thomas Parker); Richard Perkyns (*pledges:* Richard Parker, John Duyn).

Verdict: On Wednesday 2 February 1379, about curfew, John Short junior feloniously killed Thomas Runnyld on the king's street at Little Brickhill with a staff worth 1d. John Short senior came with sword and shield to help John Short junior in the killing. Neither John Short has any goods or chattels; both have been taken and delivered to the sheriff, Thomas Pevere. Little Brickhill responsible for 1d. deodand.

[John Short junior was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432), John Short senior on 14 December 1390 (483).]

64. Adstock, Thursday 10 March 1379.

Vills: Addington, Padbury, Thornborough, Great Horwood and Adstock.

Jurors: John Payn, Richard Adam, John Rykard, William Bygon, Elias Davy, Thomas Wulstoun, Robert Serye, Thomas Brunne, Thomas Jenes [*or* Jeves], Robert Warde, Thomas Cheker and John Cobelyngton.

On Tuesday 8 March 1379, about the first hour, Eva Hulle of Adstock found Joan, daughter of Roger atte Hulle, dead in Roger's house at Adstock (*pledges:* Richard Adam, John Payn). *Neighbours:* William Bygon (*pledges:* Elias Davy, Robert Serye); John Ricarde (*pledges:* John Payn, Richard Adam); Robert Warde (*pledges:* John Ricard, Elias Davy); Thomas Brunne (*pledges:* Robert Ward, Thomas Cheker).

Verdict: On Tuesday 8 March 1379 Joan, aged eleven years, daughter of Roger atte Hulle of Adstock, was accidentally burnt and consumed (*adnichilatur*) in Roger's house at Adstock; no-one's fault. Roger atte Hulle, the householder, had Thomas Brunne and Robert Warde as pledges.

65. Buckingham, Monday 23 May 1379.

Vills: Bourton, Gawcott, Moreton, Radclive and Buckingham.

Jurors: Walter Frankeleyn, Philip Sulbury, Simon Eton, Thomas Tuwe, Thomas Cartere, John Symmes, Hugh Palmere, Stephen Gaucote, John Bytam, Robert Hoorton, William Wodeward and Richard Tayllour.

On Monday 16 May 1379 John Cappe of Buckingham found Rose by the Watere dead in her house at Buckingham (*pledges:* William Ybon, John Angewyn). *Neighbours:* Nicholas Garlekman (*pledges:* John Brode, John Blake); John Chapman (*pledges:* John Peyntur, Henry Byfeld); Richard Heydok (*pledges:* John Brode, Thomas Cartere); Henry Thorneborgh (*pledges:* Thomas Cartere, John Symmes).

Verdict: Rose by the Watere died in her house at Buckingham because of various weaknesses brought about by the plague (*in causa diversarum infirmitatum in pestilencia*).

Membrane 4 (verso)

66. Sherington, Thursday 7 July 1379.

Vills: Tyringham, Clifton, Chicheley, Emberton and Sherington.

Jurors: John Yutte, John Dayrell, Thomas Clerc, Robert Soham, John Heryng, Robert Shmyth [*sic*], John May, Robert Eyr, John Bolteswell, Adam Pyxhulle, William Tayllour and John Jones.

On Tuesday 5 July 1379 Nicholas Huwyne found Thomas Hostul of Sherington lying dead in the R. Ouse below Sherington bridge (*pledges:* Thomas Shefford, Alex Mulsho). *Neighbours:* William Carter (*pledges:* John Mason, John Randulf); John Jagon (*pledges:* John Fysshere, William Gerbray); John Cave (*pledges:* John Jagon, Thomas Shefford); William Grey (*pledges:* John Mason, John Cave).

Verdict: On Tuesday 5 July 1379 Thomas Hostul, carter of William, rector of Sherington, was knocked down from Sherington bridge into the R. Ouse by a dung-cart, worth 6s. 8d., belonging to the said rector. He broke his neck and died at once. Sherington responsible for 6s. 8d. deodand.

[According to Lipscomb IV, p.335, a Walter de Farndale was Rector of Sherington until 20 August 1379, when he exchanged for Thingford, Northants., with William atte Crosse.]

67. Boarstall, Saturday 27 August 1379.

Vills: Brill, Oakley, Ludgershall, Chilton and Boarstall.

Jurors: Thomas Pypat, John Clompe, John Petur, John March, Robert Pepyn, Thomas Pavyere, Richard Swapston, Henry Boys, William Symmes, Henry Ray, Thomas Geffrey and John Bele.

On Thursday 25 August 1379, about midnight, William Coupere found Ellis Gayton dead in his house at Boarstall (*pledges:* Thomas Pypat, John Gratard). *Neighbours:* Robert Pepyn (*pledges:* Henry Ray, John Clompe); John Gratard (*pledges:* Robert Blonk, Thomas Pavyere); John Cartere (*pledges:* William Symmes, Thomas Pypat); John Clompe (*pledges:* Robert Pepyn, William Symmes).

Verdict: On Thursday 25 August 1379, about the hour of vespers, Walter Morys feloniously struck Ellis Gayton on the head in Boarstall meadow with a staff worth 2d. because of a quarrel about Ellis's mare, which Walter had borrowed. Walter died about midnight that day in his house at Boarstall. Walter was taken and delivered at once to the then sheriff, Thomas Peyvere. Walter had goods and chattels worth 38s., for which Boarstall is responsible.

[Morys was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432), yet had received a pardon as 'Walter Moris of Boarstall' on 14 May 1382 (C 67/29 m.11).]

68. Whaddon, Saturday 17 September 1379.

Vills: Great Horwood, Little Horwood, Shenley, Newton and Whaddon.

Jurors: John Beamys, William Baldewyne, Richard Margery, John Smyth, Richard Revesone, Richard Aldewyne, John Pote, John Batus, William Ropere, Richard Tayllour, Walter Ricard and John Porteioye.

On Friday 16 September 1379, about the hour of vespers, John Suter found John Gybet dead in his house at Whaddon (*pledges:* John Pote, William Ropere). *Neighbours:* John Wynslawe (*pledges:* John Ayse, William Ropere); Robert Smyth (*pledges:* John Pote, Richard Tayllour); John atte Watere (*pledges:* John Pote, John Ayse); Walter Heygnus (*pledges:* John Grene, William Ropere).

Verdict: On Friday 16 September 1379, about the ninth hour, John Gybet's mare, worth 40d., struck him on the brow (*fronte*) with its hind foot, in the meadow called Brademede at Whaddon. He died about the hour of vespers that day in his house at Whaddon. Whaddon responsible for 40d. deodand.

69. Worminghall, Monday 19 September 1379.

Vills: Ickford, Shabbington, Oakley, Crendon and Worminghall.

Jurors: Robert Thommes, John Wyllam, Richard Cray, John Folyot, Nicholas Ballard, John Janes, John William junior, Robert Northard, Henry Orlyaunes, John Cobbe, John Rychemund and Nicholas atte Yate.

On Friday 16 September 1379, about the ninth hour, John Wylly found Thomas, aged five years, and Joan, aged three-quarters of a year, children of John Gybbes, dead in John Gybbes's house at Worminghall (*pledges:* John Cobbe, John Janes). *Neighbours:* Robert Thommes (*pledges:* John Ocle, Robert Aldewyne); Thomas Hadenham (*pledges:* John Cobbe, Robert Thommes); John Ballard (*pledges:* John Janes, Thomas Hadenham); Alice Jenkyn (*pledges:* Robert Thommes, John Janes).

Verdict: Thomas and Joan, children of John Gybbes, were shut in John Gybbes' house at Worminghall, and two hens belonging to John Gybbes, worth 3d., came into the house and with their feet tossed straw into the fire, so that the house was burnt. Thomas and Joan were accidentally burnt in the fire; no-one's fault. Worminghall responsible for 3d. deodand.

Membrane 5 (recto)

70. Twyford, Tuesday 20 September 1379.

Vills: Marsh, Steeple Claydon, Edgcott, Cowley and Twyford.

Jurors: William Hykkus, William Tyngewyk, Thomas Fuyr, Simon Plomer, William Chychyn, Thomas Frankeleyn, Walter Kyngesbrugge, Walter Longe, William Basset, Roger Kyngesbrugge, John Glovere and John Reve.

On Saturday 17 September 1379, about midnight, John Hulle found Richard Jones dead on William Themylby's manor at Twyford (*pledges:* Robert Stullok, William Hykkes). *Neighbours:* John Smyth (*pledges:* William Hykkys, John Rede); William Tyngewyk (*pledges:* William Basset, John Smyth); Thomas Fuyr (*pledges:* John Rede, John Glovere); Robert Stulluk (*pledges:* Thomas Fuyr, William Basset).

Verdict: On Saturday 17 September 1379 seven robbers (*latrones*), names unknown, came to William Themylby's manor at Twyford, and there feloniously by night killed Richard Jones and immediately fled.

71. Calverton, Saturday 18 February 1380.

Vills: Wolverton, Beachampton, Loughton, Shenley and Calverton.

Jurors: William Roteby, Richard Taylour, Richard Auncel, Richard Gobyon, Alan Pygon, John Angetyl, William Heed, Geoffrey Doget, John atte Watere, John Eyr, Thomas Frend and Adam Noble.

On Wednesday 15 February 1380, about the hour of vespers, William Cartere of Calverton found Walter Palmere of Stewkley lying dead in the R. Ouse in the field of Calverton in the direction of 'le Halemede' (*pledges:* Robert Baron, Thomas Frend). *Neighbours:* Robert Baron (*pledges:* Hugh Vessy, John Preston); Thomas Rolf (*pledges:* John Fouke, Ralph Eyr); William Geffray (*pledges:* William Gere, William Poul); Walter Cakebread (*pledges:* John Rolf, Hugh Vessy).

Verdict: On Friday 30 December 1379 Walter Palmere of Stewkley rode on his horse into the R. Ouse towards the meadow of Calverton called Halemede, and there accidentally drowned; no-one's fault.

72. Calverton, Saturday 1 October 1379.

Vills: Wolverton, Beachampton, Loughton, Shenley and Calverton.

Jurors: William Heed, Ralph Eyr, John atte Watere, John Spenser, William Gere, William Poul, Richard Gobyon, John Godefray, Walter Cakebred, William Whyte, Thomas Halton and William Geffray.

On Friday 30 September 1379 Roger Page of Calverton found John Botte dead in his house at Calverton (*pledges:* Richard Gobyon, Thomas Halton). *Neighbours:* Thomas Halton (*pledges:* Richard Gobyon, Henry Roolf); Richard Lambe (*pledges:* William Poul, John Clerc); Richard Gobyon (*pledges:* Richard Lambe, John Steel); Henry Roolf (*pledges:* Ralph Eyr, William Cook).

Verdict: On Friday 30 September 1379, about the hour of vespers, Robert Baron of Calverton struck John Botte of Calverton in John's close at Calverton with a hammer worth ½d. on the left side of the head because of a quarrel; he died at once in his house. Robert immediately fled; he had two oxen (*boves*) worth 13s. 4d., three cows worth 10s., three draught-animals (*affros*) worth 4s., six sheep worth 13s. 4d. and other small (*minuta*) necessary chattels and corn worth 40s., for which Calverton is responsible. Calverton responsible for ½d. deodand.

[Baron was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432), yet had been pardoned on 20 May 1382 (C 67/29 m.11).]

73. Loughton, Tuesday 10 July 1380 [?][1]

Vills: Shenley, Woughton, Wolverton, Willen and Loughton.

Jurors: John Vavasour, Robert Betrych, Robert Curteys, Roger Smyth, John Payn, Walter Coupere, Richard Roberd, Richard Tayllour, John Blakbourne, William Payn, Adam Balle and John Fraunceys.

On Sunday 8 July 1380 Roger Gladman found Walter Knyht dead in his house at Loughton (*pledges:* Richard Gerveys, John Monkes). *Neighbours:* William Robyn (*pledges:* John Grant, John Newman); Adam Balle (*pledges:* John Smyth, John Perseval); Richard Aude [*or* Ande] (*pledges:* Richard Gerveys, John Monkes); Richard Mulle (*pledges:* John Newman, William Ace).

Verdict: On Friday 29 June 1380 John Hunne of Haversham feloniously struck Walter Knyht with a sword worth 6d. on the head in the field of Bradwell. He died in his house at Loughton on the following Sunday. Hunne immediately fled; the sheriff of Buckinghamshire was instructed to arrest him. No goods or chattels. Loughton responsible for 6d. deodand.

[Hunne's name in 432 has '*ob*' or '*sb*' written above it; perhaps *obiit*, 'he has died'. He was pardoned as 'John Hunne of Haversham' on 16 March 1382 (C 67/29 m.11).]

1. The festival used for the first two dates is the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, which is 7 July, and the year is given as *anno tercio*, which would give Sunday 10 July and Monday 12 July 1379; but the third date is given as Friday the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is 29 June. This was a Wednesday in 1379, but a Friday in 1380.

74. Doddershall, Tuesday 31 July 1380.

Vills: Quainton, Hogshaw, Grendon, Waddesdon and Doddershall.

Jurors: Walter Barn, John Gatesbury, Henry Bylewale, John atte Brugge, John Mychel, John Jay, Richard atte Brugge, William Tomkyn, William Beek, Hugh Hewe, William Wylcokus and Richard Sutere.

On Sunday 29 July 1380, about midnight, John Ostyler found John Moldessone dead in the common road of Doddershall opposite the door of his house (*pledges:* William Tomkyn, Roger Sheperde). *Neighbours:* John Muleward (*pledges:* John Est, John Jay); Roger Sheperde (*pledges:* John Jay, William Rolf); John Hardyng (*pledges:* John Muleward, William Beek); Adam Jone (*pledges:* Richard Sutere, John Est).

Verdict: On Sunday 29 July 1380, about curfew, John Tyngryth, 'muleward', feloniously stabbed John Moldessone in the chest, to the heart, with a knife worth 2d., in the common road of Doddershall outside his own door; he died at once. Tyngryth immediately fled. The sheriff was instructed to arrest him. No goods or chattels. Doddershall responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Tyngryth was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). Was it this John Moldessone who had been acquitted on Saturday 5 May 1375 of killing John Sériaunt at Doddershall on Monday 2 August 1372? The accusation had been made at an inquest held before William Barton (JUST 3/158 m.19). The earliest surviving inquest before Barton in JUST 2/13 dates from 1373.]

Membrane 5 (verso)

75. Lavendon, Monday 6 August 1380.

Vills: Olney, Weston [Underwood], Ravenstone, Clifton and Lavendon.

Jurors: Richard Grosset, William Ocle, John Shoppe, Simon Gydon, Stephen Coperhulle, Thomas Bakere, Henry Neel, William Potton, Nicholas Urkul, John Whryhte, John Mabely and Simon Hycok.

On Saturday 4 August 1380, about the ninth hour, John Brond of Lavendon found his daughter Margot, aged two years, lying dead in a well opposite his house in Lavendon (*pledges:* William Ocle, Peter Bakere). *Neighbours:* Thomas Urkul (*pledges:* William Ocle, Simon Gydone); William Potton (*pledges:* Thomas Urkul, Peter Archer); Hugh Swon (pledges William Potton, William Ocle); John Sheperde (*pledges:* Simon Gydon, John White).

Verdict: On Saturday 4 August 1380 Margot, daughter of John Brond of Lavendon, accidentally fell into a well opposite John Brond's house there and was drowned; no-one's fault. Lavendon was instructed to block up the well so there would be no further danger from it.

76. Charndon, Wednesday 15 August 1380.

Vills: Claydon, Edgcott, Marsh, Preston and Charndon.

Jurors: William Tyngewyk, William Otner, William Hykkman, Walter Kyngesbrugge, John Magge, Richard Hunte, Thomas Westbury, Thomas Mason, William Jolyf, John Frankeleyn, William Basset and Simon Plomer.

On Tuesday 14 August 1380, about the first hour, William Herde of Charndon found William, aged three years, and Alice, aged four years, the children of John Quarram, lying dead on the king's highway at Charndon under John's wall (*pledges:* Nicholas Deke, William Foul). *Neighbours:* Henry Hykeman (*pledges:* Stephen Halle, Simon Plomer); Nicholas Deke (*pledges:* William Foul, William Otner); William Foul (*pledges:* William Otner, Stephen atte Halle); Henry Nychol (*pledges:* Nicholas Deke, Simon Plomer).

Verdict: On Tuesday 14 August 1380, about the first hour, William and Alice, children of John Quarram, sat under the wall of John Quarram's house in the sunshine (*erga solem*) while John was reaping in the vill's field. Suddenly the wall accidentally fell on them and crushed them. They died at once; no-one's fault. John Quarram, the householder, had William Otner and William Tyngewyk as pledges.

77. **Wolverton, Monday 11 February 1381.**

Vills: Calverton, Bradwell, Loughton, Shenley and Wolverton.

Jurors: John Smyth, William Malyn, William Hastyng junior, William Poul, Richard Smyth, William Seward, Robert Warde, William Gere, John Haysone, William Hastyng senior, John Sheperde and William Sawyere.

On Saturday 9 February 1381, about sunset, William Yryssh of Wolverton found William, aged three years, son of William Haisone, lying dead in a well in William Haysone's close in Wolverton (*pledges:* John Godfelawe, Richard Smyth). *Neighbours:* John Haysone (*pledges:* Robert Est, John Smyth); William Hastyng senior (*pledges:* William Gere, John Godfelawe); Bartholomew Sheperde (*pledges:* John Ace, William Ropere); William Gere (*pledges:* William Hastyng, Richard Smyth).

Verdict: On Saturday 9 February 1381, about the hour of vespers, William, son of William Haisone, accidentally fell into a well in his father's close and was drowned; no-one's fault. William Haisone, owner of the well, had William Gere and William Sawyere as pledges. Wolverton to block up the well under penalty of 100s., so there should be no further accident there.

78. **Cold Brayfield, in Lavendon parish, Saturday 15 September 1380.**

Vills: Olney, Ravenstone, Weston [Underwood], Lavendon and Cold Brayfield.

Jurors: William Bole, John Shoppe, John Baylly, Thomas Tryce, John Quyntyn, William Skynnere, John Mabely, Miles Bakere, Nicholas Hurkyld, John Thresshere, John Whryhte and Ralph atte Grene.

On Saturday 15 September 1380, about the ninth hour, Matilda Coventre found Alice Wyot dead in a well on the king's highway near the bridge of Turvey at Cold Brayfield in Lavendon parish (*pledges:* John Roberd, William Wace). *Neighbours:* William Luffe (*pledges:* Adam Sumnour, Thomas Cartere); William Brayn (*pledges:* John Steel, Richard Sutere); John Quyntyn (*pledges:* William Luffe, John Steel); Simon Skynner (*pledges:* Thomas Cartere, William Brayn).

Verdict: On Saturday 15 September 1380 Alice Wyot was coming from Turvey to Brayfield by the bridge at Turvey. She stumbled on the bridge and accidentally fell into a well on the king's highway in the field of Brayfield, and drowned. Brayfield to block up the well.

Membrane 6 (recto)

79. Easington, Monday 6 May 1381.

Vills: Chilton, Crendon, Dorton, Pollicott and Easington.

Jurors: Walter Beek, Thomas Boveton, William Edward, William Owayn, John Trynge, William Longe, Ralph Cartere, John Deye, Richard Baylly, Richard Pede, John Boveton and Andrew Palmere.

On Saturday 4 May 1381, about daybreak, Joan Syger found her husband John Syger dead in Richard Pede's house at Easington (*pledges:* Richard Pede, William Chapel). *Neighbours:* William Owayn (*pledges:* Richard Bylyngdon, John Boveton); John Trynge (*pledges:* John Boveton, William Owayn); Ralph Cartere (*pledges:* William Best, Robert Andreu); William Edward (*pledges:* William Large, John Albyn).

Verdict: On Friday 3 May 1381 John Syger was driving his mare worth 2s. in front of him in the meadow of Easington when it struck him in the belly with its hind foot; he died on the Saturday in Richard Pede's house. Easington responsible for 2s. deodand.

80. Wolverton, Monday 13 May 1381.

Vills: Calverton, Bradwell, Shenley, Loughton and Wolverton.

Jurors: John Smyth, William Poul, Richard Smyth, Robert Warde, William Hastyng, William Gere, William Hastyng junior,

John Haysone, William Malyn, John Kyng, Richard Bakere and John Stretle.

On Wednesday 8 May 1381 Robert Tayllour found Alice Yrysh lying dead in the R. Ouse near Thomas Hastyng's mill at Wolverton (*pledges:* John Smyth, William Torald). *Neighbours:* John Smyth (*pledges:* John Sawyere, Robert Anable); William Poul (*pledges:* John Smyth, John Sawyere); William Bokeler (*pledges:* William Poul, John Smyth); Robert Warde (*pledges:* William Bokeler, William Poul).

Verdict: On Wednesday 8 May 1381 Alice Yrysh was walking *super truncum*[1] lying on (*ultra*) the R. Ouse near Thomas Hastyng's mill, and suddenly by accident fell from it into the water and was drowned; no-one's fault.

1. On a fish-trunk or a tree-trunk?

81. Padbury, Friday 24 May 1381.

Vills: Adstock, Thornborough, Steeple Claydon, Addington and Padbury.

Jurors: John Clerc, John Freman, John Bole, Simon Harry, Thomas Brook, Nicholas Benet, Richard Twychene, Walter atte Mede, Richard Cartere, Hugh Deye, John Colles and Benedict Hamund.

On Thursday 23 May 1381 William Grentham found Joan, aged two years, daughter of John Eyr, lying dead in a well in Padbury opposite John Botte's doorway (*pledges:* John Botte, John Wylles). *Neighbours:* John Botte (*pledges:* Nicholas Grantham, Robert Belle); Nicholas Grenham (*pledges:* Nicholas Benet, John Brook); John Wylles (*pledges:* Nicholas Grantham, Nicholas Benet); John in the lane (*pledges:* John Wylles, John Botte).

Verdict: On Thursday 23 May 1381 Joan, daughter of John Eyr, accidentally fell into a well on the king's highway opposite John Botte's doorway, and was drowned; no-one's fault. Padbury was instructed to block up the well under penalty of 100s. so that it caused no further danger.

82. Preston, Monday 5 August 1381.

Vills: Hillesden, Twyford, Chetwode, Gawcott and Preston.

Jurors: William Thame, William Shenle, Stephen Tayllour, John Dycon, William Chyche, John Bukyngham, John Davy, William Pedyngton, Richard Twychene, Henry Welsh, John Shenle and John Damus.

On Saturday 3 August 1381 William Twyne [?] found Richard Esex dead in the common meadow of Preston (*pledges:* William Thame, John Dycon). *Neighbours:* Henry Welshe (*pledges:* William Thommes, John Bygon); William Chyche (*pledges:* Henry Welshe, Stephen Tayllour); John Davy (*pledges:* Stephen Tayllour, Henry Gerveys); Richard Twychene (*pledges:* John Davy, Henry Welshe).

Verdict: On Saturday 3 August 1381 Richard Esex was loading his cart with hay in the common meadow of Preston when he suddenly by accident fell from it and broke his neck; no-one's fault.

Membrane 6 (verso)

83. Eaton, Tuesday 20 August 1381.

Vills: Stoke Mandeville[1], Newton, Soulbury, Simpson and Eaton.

Jurors: Adam Pycot, John Jakeman, John Janne [*or* Jaune], John Stevenne, William Felpus, Adam Hurne, Henry Cok, Stephen Muleward, Thomas Bakere, William Hurne, Walter Dekene and Richard Ruthyn.

On Monday 19 August 1381 Henry Herward found Christine, wife of John Thresshere, lying dead in the R. Lovat at Eaton (*pledges:* Adam Pycot, John Janne). *Neighbours:* Richard Ruthyn (*pledges:* John Wryhte, Adam Muleward); John Wryghte (*pledges:* Richard Ruthyn, Walter Dekene); Henry Mey (*pledges:* Walter Dekene, Richard Ruthyn); Stephen Muleward (*pledges:* Henry Mey, John Wryghte).

Verdict: On Friday 16 August 1381, about sunset, Christine, wife of John Thresshere, was coming from the field of Eaton towards the vill of Eaton beside (*per*) the R. Lovat. Wanting to fill a container (*utrum*) from the water, she suddenly fell in by accident and was drowned.

1. *Recte* Stoke Hammond.

84. Great Crawley, Saturday 7 September 1381.

Vills: Hardmead, Astwood, Chicheley, Moulsoe and Great Crawley.

Jurors: John Kep, Adam Swetsone, Walter Mayn, Richard Andrew, John Mauncel, Godfrey Smyth, John Adam, John Muleward, Richard Whytewell, John Gray, Geoffrey Bole and John Hoddul.

On Wednesday 4 September 1381, about the hour of vespers, Elena Aber of Great Crawley found Ydonea, aged one year, daughter of John Jaket, dead in a well in John Arkutul's close in Great Crawley (*pledges:* John Gray, John Hodul). *Neighbours:* John Tappe (*pledges:*

John Hurne, William Agace); Roger Culpyn (*pledges:* John Tappe, John Hurne); Robert Copsam (*pledges:* Godfrey Smyth, Roger Culpyn); John Pelle (*pledges:* John Tappe, Robert Copsam).

Verdict: On Wednesday 4 September 1381 Ydonea, daughter of John Jaket of Great Crawley, accidentally fell into a well in John Arkutul's close and was drowned; no-one's fault. John Arkutul, owner of the well, had John Adam and John Tryce as pledges. John Arkutul and the vill of Great Crawley were instructed to block up the well on penalty of 100s. so that it caused no further danger.

85. Water Stratford, Monday 28 October 1381.

Vills: Shalstone, Dadford, Stowe, Westbury and Water Stratford.

Jurors: Laurence Weldus, John Mey, John Tayllour, William Page, John Herbard, John Underne, John Wylkyns, William Huwes, John Howman, John Perkyns, Walter Petypas and Reginald Heed.

On Friday 25 October 1381 Roger Page found John Baylly of Wappenham lying dead under a bush in the field of Water Stratford (*pledges:* Richard Ydon, John Pekkehare). *Neighbours:* Richard Ydon (*pledges:* Reginald Heed, John Clerc); John Pekkehare (*pledges:* John Burcestre, Ralph Jolyf); William Howman (*pledges:* Richard Ydon, Reginald Heed); William Hykkus (*pledges:* William Howman, Richard Ydon).

Verdict: On Thursday 24 October 1381, about the hour of curfew, two unknown men feloniously killed John Baylly of Wappenham in the field of Water Stratford with a baselard worth 2d. and fled at once. Water Stratford responsible for 2d. deodand.

86. Stoke Goldington, Monday 9 December 1381.

Vills: Ravenstone, Gayhurst, Weston, Tyringham and Stoke Goldington.

Jurors: John Mason senior, John Mason junior, Richard Thrapston, Henry Base, Thomas Lombe, Roger Raven, John Godard, Nicholas Coursy, Robert Lamele, Simon Cogenho, William Lamberd and Robert Tayllour.

On Wednesday 4 December 1381 William Wape of Stoke Goldington found Agnes, wife of Nicholas Ryngeshale, dead in Nicholas's house at Stoke Goldington (*pledges:* John Horwode, Simon Cogenho). *Neighbours:* John Wyllam (*pledges:* Simon Cogenho, John Mason); Robert Laveney (*pledges:* John Mason, John Wyllam); John Godard (*pledges:* Robert Lavey [*sic*], Simon Cogenho); Roger Raven (*pledges:* John Godard, Robert Laveney).

Verdict: On Tuesday 3 December 1381, about midnight, Nicholas Ryngeshale feloniously killed Agnes, his wife, in his house at Stoke Goldington with a bill worth 3d. and a knife worth 1d., and fled at once. The sheriff of Buckinghamshire was instructed to arrest him. On the day of the killing Nicholas had two young cattle (*bovett'*) worth 10s., one horse worth 12d., one cow worth 2s., one piglet worth 2s., two brass pots and three pans worth 5s., ten quarters of barley worth 25s., six quarters of peas worth 12s., two quarters of oats worth 40d., and one plough with equipment worth 40d. Stoke Goldington is responsible for this.

[See 368, 392 for indictments. Ryngesale was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

Membrane 7 (recto)

87. Saunderton, Wednesday 7 May 1382.

Vills: Horsenden, Princes Risborough, Bledlow, Bradenham and Saunderton.

Jurors: John Dayrel, Roger Dayrel, John Shenholt, John Frenshe, Thomas Cartere, William Tayllour, Walter Bygge, Richard Frere, John Laurence, William Lyne, John Cobarn and John Smyth.

On Tuesday 6 May 1382 John Cappe of Saunderton found William, aged three years, son of Roger Broun, lying dead in a pond inside Roger's close in Saunderton (*pledges:* John Dayrel, John Boner). *Neighbours:* William Saundresdon (*pledges:* John Hunte, Richard Honore); John Dayrel (*pledges:* John Boner, William Hayle); Roger Shenholt (*pledges:* John Dayrel, Roger Cobbe); John Aleyn (*pledges:* Roger Shenholt, John Dayrell).

Verdict: On Tuesday 6 May 1382, about the hour of vespers, William, son of Roger Broun, accidentally fell into his father's pond as he was walking along its edge, and was drowned; no-one's fault. Saunderton was instructed to block up the pond so that no further danger should arise.

88. Leckhampstead, Monday 26 May 1382.

Vills: Moreton, Oakley, Foscott, Hillesden and Leckhampstead.

Jurors: John Wodeward, Thomas Hochekyns, Nicholas Kynne, John Patyn, Richard Hankyn, Richard Mychel, John Bere, William Smyth, John Skynnere, Simon Chyld, William Blakesle and John Tayllour.

On Saturday 24 May 1382 John Grene of Leckhampstead found Henry Muleward dead in the water-mill of Leckhampstead (*pledges:* Alan Muleward, John Webbe). *Neighbours:* Roger Wylkyn (*pledges:* John Webbe, Alan Muleward); John Hankyn (*pledges:* Roger Wylkyn, Thomas Noble); John Wodeward (*pledges:* John Webbe, John Skynnere); John Cooc (*pledges:* John Wodeward, John Hankyn).

Verdict: On Monday 19 May 1382 Henry Muleward was lifting a millstone (*molarem*) worth 20d. in the water-mill of Leckhampstead when suddenly by accident it fell on him. He died in the mill on the Saturday; no-one's fault. Leckhampstead responsible for 20d. deodand.

89. Calverton, Saturday 5 July 1382.

Vills: Wolverton, Bradwell, Stantonbury, Beachampton and Calverton.

Jurors: John Baylly, Thomas Queryndon, William Roteby, Simon Adekyn, Richard Brasyere, Thomas Wyken, Alan Pygon, William Poul, Robert Warde, John Purfyl, John Rose and William Calverton.

On Wednesday 2 July 1382 Richard Cappe found John Asshebourne dead in John Purcere's house at Calverton with part of Stony Stratford (*pledges:* John Purcere, John Elys). *Neighbours:* William Purcere (*pledges:* Richard Campyon, John Duyn); William Calverton (*pledges:* William Purcere, Richard Campyon); John Purcere (*pledges:* John Temse, William Sawyere); John Hertlond (*pledges:* John Purcere, William Purcere).

Verdict: On Wednesday 2 July 1382, in the common street at Calverton, to save his own life, Thomas Woubourne struck John Asshebourne in the back with a knife worth 1d., reaching the heart. Asshebourne died the same night in John Purcere's house. Woubourne fled at once after he struck him, and the sheriff was instructed to arrest him. He had no chattels. Calverton with part of Stony Stratford responsible for 1d. deodand.

[Woubourne was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). With a verdict of self-defence in his favour, he had perhaps stood his trial, although there is no record of this, or a pardon. His outlawry in 1390 may just mean that, like so many others (see under 9), he did not come to produce his pardon before the superior eyre in 1389.]

90. Olney, Monday 14 July 1382.

Vills: Weston, Lavendon, Clifton, Emberton and Olney.

Jurors: Thomas Ropere, John Ropere, John Grene, John Cropredy, John Lente, John Tayllour, Ellis Bakere, Simon Notyngham, William Brounesdene, Simon Hycok, Peter Bakere and William Coldwatur.

On Sunday 13 July 1382 Stephen Baldok found William Richardyn dead on the king's highway at Olney (*pledges:* John Est, William Best). *Neighbours:* John Fyshere (*pledges:* William Smyth, Thomas Bakere); Roger Harsham (pledges John Fysshere, John Lente); William Smyth (*pledges:* Roger Harsham, William Smyth); William Pypere (*pledges:* John Lente, Roger Harsham).

Verdict: On Sunday 13 July 1382, in Roger Haversham's house at Olney, after a quarrel had arisen between them, John Stacy of Olney struck William Richardyn of Olney with a dagger worth 4d. in the chest and the back, reaching the heart. Richardyn died at once on the king's highway outside the door of the house. Stacy fled immediately, and the sheriff was instructed to arrest him. He had no goods or chattels. Olney responsible for 4d. deodand.

[Stacy was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

91. Olney, Thursday 14 August 1382.

Vills: Weston, Lavendon, Clifton, Emberton and Olney.

Jurors: Richard Smyth, Simon Haversham, John Hyde, Richard Batayle, William Smyth, John Brygge, Robert Gode, Walter Munde, John Roberd, Ralph Brook, William Webbe and John Lente.

On Sunday 10 August 1382 Philippa Thecchere found Richard Thecchere of Olney lying dead in the water beside Olney bridge (*pledges:* Roger Austyn, Robert Smyth). *Neighbours:* John Makefare (*pledges:* Roger Austyn, William Twychene); Simon Person (*pledges:* John Makefare, Roger Austyn); Richard Muleward (*pledges:* John Brugge, Simon Person); John Oxherd (*pledges:* Richard Muleward, Roger Austyn).

Verdict: On Sunday 10 August 1382 Richard Thecchere of Olney, wanting to throw a dog into the R. Ouse from Olney bridge, suddenly by accident fell from the bridge into the water and was drowned; no-one else's fault.

Membrane 7 (verso)

92. Olney, Thursday 14 August 1382.

Vills: Weston, Lavendon, Clifton, Emberton and Olney.

Jurors: Richard Smyth, Simon Haversham, John Hyde, Richard Batayle, William Smyth, John Brygge, Robert Gode, Walter Munde, John Roberd, Ralph Brook, William Webbe and John Lente.

On Monday 11 August 1382, about sunrise, William Pypere found Joan Coleman dead and burnt in her house at Olney (*pledges:* Roger Austyn, Richard Thurstan). *Neighbours:* John Fayrford (*pledges:* Roger Austyn, John Fayrford junior); John Brasyere (*pledges:* John Tykene, Roger Austyn); John Sampson (*pledges:* John Fayrford, John Brasyere); Alice Catworth (*pledges:* John Sampson, John Tykene).

Verdict: On Sunday 10 August, about midnight, Joan Coleman of Olney put a lighted candle on the wall of her house in Olney while she slept in her bed. The candle accidentally fell on to her bed, and the bed-straw caught fire, so that she was burnt in her own home.

93. Hogshaw, Saturday 23 August 1382.

Vills: Doddershall, North Marston, Quainton, East Claydon and Hogshaw.

Jurors: Robert Spynk, Simon Waryner, John Purnel, John Bocher, Hugh Hewe, John atte Brigge, John Malet, William Warde, John Mersh, John Muleward, Nicholas atte More and William Soutere.

On Friday 22 August 1382 John atte Nasshe found Roger Redhod of Hogshaw dead in the manor of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Hogshaw (*pledges:* John Cook, William Prunet [*or* Primet]). *Neighbours:* John Saundre (*pledges:* John Cook, William Russel); Adam Colles (*pledges:* John Saundre, John Cok); Walter Lay (*pledges:* Adam Colles, William Quyncy); Richard Ruffyn (*pledges:* Walter Lay, Adam Colles).

Verdict: On Tuesday 19 August 1382 Roger Redhod, servant of Hugh, the master and supervisor of the manor and demesne of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Hogshaw, was milling Hugh's malt in Hugh's horse-mill in the said manor, when suddenly by accident the 'cogges de pyrle-whel' of the mill broke, and crushed Roger's arm as he put his hand between the cogs; he died on the Friday in the said manor. The cogs and pyrle-wheel were worth 12s., for which Hogshaw is responsible.

94. Newport, Monday 6 October 1382.

Vills: Lathbury, Little Linford, Sherington, Gayhurst and Newport.

Jurors: John Frankeleyn, John Parage, William Copcy [?], William Matheu, Roger Willyng, John Payn, Ralph Fysshere, William Derby, Thomas Marchal, John Fysshernssone, John Smyth of Lathbury and Thomas Tayllour.

On Saturday 4 October 1382 Richard Sawyere found his wife Rose lying dead in the R. Ouse at Newport (*pledges:* John Frankeleyn, Robert Ace). *Neighbours:* William Lymbotushey (*pledges:* John Wysbech, Robert Felawe); William Marchal (*pledges:* William Everard, Nicholas Mason); Nicholas Rotelond (*pledges:* William Marchal, Robert Ace); Nicholas Mason (*pledges:* Nicholas Rotelond, Robert Felawe).

Verdict: On Saturday 4 October 1382 Rose, wife of Richard Sawyere, was riding on her mare, which was laden with two bushels of corn worth 12d., on Newport bridge, when the two bushels, laden on the right side of the mare, caused her to fall from the bridge into the water and drown. Newport responsible for 12d. deodand.

95. Astwood, Thursday 30 October 1382.

Vills: Great Crawley, Chicheley, Hardmead, Newton Blossomville and Astwood.

Jurors: John Kepe, John Tofty, Adam Swetsone, Hugh Swetsone, Richard Robyn, William Smyth, Simon Potyn, Richard Burne, Robert Mabely, Gilbert Longe, John Gry and John Rycher.

On Friday 24 October 1382 Thomas Longe found William Turry lying dead in the house of his father, William Turry, at Astwood (*pledges:* Richard Robyn, Adam Sweteson). *Neighbours:* John Tofty (*pledges:* Adam Swetsone, Richard Robyn); William Rogger (*pledges:* John Tofty, William Turry); John Turry (*pledges:* William Rogger, John Tofty); John Luffe (*pledges:* John Turry, William Rogger).

Verdict: On Wednesday 15 October 1382 William Turry was sitting in a cart worth 12d. at Astwood when the cart suddenly by accident fell and crushed him, so that he died on the Friday in his father's house at Astwood; no-one's fault. Astwood responsible for 12d. deodand.

Membrane 8 (recto)

96. Calverton, Friday 23 January 1383.

Vills: Shenley, Bradwell, Loughton, Wolverton and Calverton.

Jurors: Ed[mund] Irmongere, John Smyth, William Gere, William Hastynge, John Thony, William Sawyer, John Shyrlok, John Stak, John Godefray, Elias Braybrok, John Purcere and Thomas Halle.

On Tuesday 20 January 1383 John Stel found William Kene dead in the house of Alice Danyel[1] at Calverton (*pledges:* John Rose, John Hertlond, William Agact [*sic*], Roger Barbour). *Neighbours:* William Agace [*sic*] (*pledges:* John Robyn, Nicholas Josep); John Rose (*pledges:* William Couper, Thomas Notoyng); John Hertlond (*pledges:* Nicholas Derant, Geoffrey Gonne); Roger Barbour (*pledges:* Robert Clere, John Aldaye).

Verdict: On Sunday 11 January 1383 John Bereward, a stranger, feloniously by night struck William Kene in the belly with a knife worth 1d. in the house of the said John Ponyt;[1] he died there on the following Tuesday. Bereward fled immediately after committing the felony; no goods or chattels. Calverton responsible for 1d. deodand.

[Bereward was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

1. Discrepancy in MS.

97. Wolverton, Monday 26 January 1383.

Vills: Calverton, Bradwell, Loughton, Shenley and Wolverton.

Jurors: Richard Brasyere, William Gere, John Rose, Thomas Russel, John Meryot, Roger Wyltshyre, Roger Dally, William Smyth, Thomas Halle, Elias Braybrok, John Reve and John Alred.

On Friday 23 January 1383 John Cappe found Thomas Gaumbe of Hanslope lying dead in the R. Ouse at Wolverton (*pledges:* John Rose, William Agace). *Neighbours:* Adam Webbe (*pledges:* John Smyth, John Purcere); Elena Gayllard (*pledges:* Adam Webbe, Robert Amable); Ed[mund] Yrmongere (*pledges:* John Purcere, Adam Webbe); Henry Webbe (*pledges:* Simon Adekyn, John Purcere).

Verdict: On Friday 23 January 1383 Thomas Gaumbe of Hanslope was riding by (*an*) the R. Ouse from Stony Stratford to Hanslope on a mare worth 18d., which threw him into the water so that he drowned. Margery Olneye, owner of that [stretch of] water, had Thomas Hastyng and Richard Brasyer as pledges. Wolverton responsible for 18d. deodand.

98. Leckhampstead, Monday 15 June 1382.

Vills: Lillingstone, Oakley, Moreton, Foscott and Leckhampstead.

Jurors: John Rawelyns, Thomas Smyth, Hugh Sprygonnell, John Dalvauge [*or* Dalnauge, Dalvange, Dalnange], William Spyngke, William Smyth, William Sprygonnell, Thomas Schepherde, Simon Chyld, Richard Perkyns [*or* Parkyns], Walter Chastilon, Peter Webbe and Richard Hankyns [*or* Haukyns].

On Thursday 11 June 1383 John Covele found David Welsheman lying dead in Walter Chastelon's house at Leckhampstead (*pledges:* John Eyr, Matilda Cok). *Neighbours:* Alan Mulleward (*pledges:* John Bere, John Baylly); John Warde (*pledges:* William Jelle, John Dally); John Eyr (*pledges:* William Coppyng, Roger Caam); Matilda Cok (*pledges:* John Lore, William Donne).

Verdict: On Friday 5 June 1382 David Welsheman struck Henry Swon on the head with a staff in the field of Leckhampstead. Swon caught Welsheman by the arm, flung him to the ground and hit him on the head with a stone, and his dog bit Welsheman on the middle of his temple, so that he died on the Thursday in Walter Chastilon's house. Leckhampstead responsible for 16d. deodand.[1]

[Swon was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

1. Presumably it was the dog which was valued at 16d, although the verdict does not say so.

Membrane 8 (verso)

[*This side is completely blank.*]

Membrane 9 (recto)

99. Lathbury, Thursday 22 October 1383.

Vills: Newport, Sherington, Tyringham, Gayhurst and Lathbury.

Jurors: John Frankeleyn, John Perneye, John Jacok, William Tayllour, John Maysent, Thomas Routh, William Fysshere, John Berell, John Weynge, Ralph Fysshere, John Fysshere and William Neweman.

On Wednesday 21 October 1383 John Ladde found Joan, daughter of John Broy, dead and burnt in John Broy's house at Lathbury (*pledges:* John Love, Richard Asshe). *Neighbours:* Ralph Bedon (*pledges:* John Perneye, John Berell); John Perneye (*pledges:* Ralph Bedon, John Morepase); John Berell (*pledges:* John Perneye, Ralph Bedon); John Morepase (*pledges:* John Berell, John Perneye).

Verdict: On Wednesday 21 October 1383 Joan, daughter of John Broy, was sitting by the fire in her father's house at Lathbury when she suddenly fell into it by accident and was burnt; no-one's fault.

100. Bourton, Saturday 14 November 1383.

Vills: Foscott, Moreton, Chackmore, Stowe and 'Morton'.[1]

Jurors: Richard Fouk, John Rook, Robert Dawes, John Tayllour, William Sexsteyn, Richard Heved, Henry Heved, John Claydon, John Colman, John Tayllour of Moreton, John Bere, John Warde and William Sewy.

On Monday 9 November 1383 John Lord found a strange man lying dead in the field of Bourton near Buckingham (*pledges:* John Webbe, William Compton). *Neighbours:* Nicholas Bocher (*pledges:* John Parchemaner, Nicholas Smyth); Nicholas Smyth (*pledges:* Richard Cok, Nicholas Bocher); Thomas Mychel (*pledges:* Nicholas Smith, John Parchemaner); John Parchmaner (*pledges:* Nicholas Bocher, Thomas Mychel).

Verdict: On Monday 9 November 1383 a strange man was found killed in the field of Bourton, but they did not know who killed him.

1. *Recte* Bourton.

101. Notley, Monday 29 February 1384.

Vills: Chearsley, Easington, Chilton, Nether Winchendon and Crendon.

Jurors: John Bolour, Richard Olyvere, Thomas Chylde, Elias Cok, Henry Styperdon, John Chyld, John Mason, Robert Rathewell, Thomas Brenytor, William Barton, William Ram and John Parage.

On Saturday 27 February 1384 Robert Treynge found Walter Bonere lying dead in the Abbot of Notley's pig-sty at Notley in the parish of Crendon (*pledges:* Richard Kele, William Hed). *Neighbours:* John Bolour (*pledges:* Richard Olyvere, Thomas Chyld); Richard Olyvere (*pledges:* John Bolour, Thomas Chyld); Thomas Chyld (*pledges:* Richard Olyver, John Bolour); Elias Cok (*pledges:* Thomas Chyld, Richard Olyvere).

Verdict: On Saturday 27 February 1384 Walter Boner wished to cross from the upper storey (*solario*) in the Abbot of Notley's pig-sty by some steps joined to it, and accidentally fell from the steps, dying the following Sunday, 28 February; no-one's fault.

102. Moreton, Tuesday 5 April 1384.

Vills: Foscott, Lamport, Oakley, Leckhampstead and Moreton.

Jurors: Hugh Spygurnel, John Cartere, William Smyth, Richard Shepherde, William Sewy, John Stevenes, John Ysaac, Richard Phelypot, William Blakesle, Simon Chyld, John Warde and John Bere.

On Saturday 2 April 1384 John Asshe found John Thresshere lying dead in the cow-house (*domo bover'*) of the Rector of Moreton (*pledges:* John London, William Broun). *Neighbours:* John Tayllour (*pledges:* William Chapman, Walter Pope); William Chapman (*pledges:* John Tayllour, John Warde); Walter Pope (*pledges:* William Chapman, William Kele); John Warde (*pledges:* John Tayllour, Walter Pope).

Verdict: On Saturday 2 April 1384 there was a quarrel between Robert Gonnald and John Thresshere. Thresshere struck Gonnald, who took a wooden fork worth ½d. and struck him on the left side of the head and feloniously killed him. Gonnald had goods and chattels worth 2s. 4d., for which Moreton is responsible, also for ½d. deodand.

[Gonnald was granted a royal pardon on 10 July 1386 because he had killed in self-defence; he was of East Claydon (**491**).]

Membrane 9 (verso)

103. Hillesden, Tuesday 12 April 1384.

Vills: Lenborough, Tingewick, Gawcott, Preston and Hillesden.

Jurors: John Jakus, John Longe, Thomas Roylfus, Walter Longe, William Jones, Robert Hogges, Robert Godewyne, Henry Welshe, John Davy, John Thommes, Thomas Cartere, William Shendle and William Mody.

On Thursday 7 April 1384[1] John Gyp found Joan, daughter of Isabella Wylcokkes of Mixbury, dead and burnt in John Grene's house at Hillesden (*pledges:* William Dawes, Richard Grene). *Neighbours:* William Hecheman (*pledges:* William Payn, William Jones); William Payn (*pledges:* William Hecheman, John Godwyne); William Jones (*pledges:* John Lorde, William Payn); John Godwyne (*pledges:* William Hecheman, William Jones).

Verdict: On Thursday 7 April 1384 Isabella Wylcokkes of Mixbury placed her daughter Joan sitting beside the fire in John Grene's house, and Joan accidentally fell into the fire and was burnt. She died in John Grene's house on the following Monday, 11 April; no-one's fault.

1. The clerk has confused the date of the accident with the date of death.

104. Monks Risborough, Thursday 16 June 1384.

Vills: Kimble, Owlswick, Princes Risborough, Horsenden and Monks Risborough.

Jurors: John Reygham, William Morton, Thomas Pounde, Henry Seriaunt, John Mathew, William George, Henry atte Slo, Roger atte Orchard, Thomas Gavelyn, William Dayrell and William Leggegame.[1]

On Thursday 16 June 1384 John Ladde found John Thovy [*or* Thony] senior lying dead in the meadow called Tyffenham (*pledges:* John Becke, William Kempe). *Neighbours:* John Reygham (*pledges:* William Morton, John Matheu); William Morton (*pledges:* John Reygham, Henry Malyn); John Mathew (*pledges:* William Morton, John Reygham); Henry Malyn (*pledges:* John Matheu, William Morton).

Verdict: On Thursday 16 June 1384 John atte Welle feloniously killed John Thovy senior in the meadow called Tyffenham with a staff worth ½d., hitting him on the left side of his head, so that he died there the same day. Atte Well immediately fled. The sheriff was instructed to arrest him; no chattels. Monks Risborough responsible for ½d. deodand.

[Atte Welle is recorded on 432 as pleading. Thomas Sackville, when sheriff, had arrested him, but not handed him over to his successor, Edmund Hampden (528); Sackville was fined 40s. for not having him in court (489). Atte Welle made his first court appearance at Trinity 1391 (542) and was sent for trial before John Cassy in February 1392 at Newport Pagnell. His case does not appear in JUST 3/181 or JUST 3/182, and there is no further record of it in KB 27.]

1. Only eleven jurors listed.

105. In the prebend of Buckingham, Wednesday 27 July 1384.

Vills: Gawcott, Radclive, Bourton, Lenborough and the prebend of Buckingham.

Jurors: John Bolewyk, William Sexsteyn, Walter Kynges, Richard Bryt, Walter Bedeman, John Skryveyn, William Spycer, John Clerc, Nicholas Loundon, Thomas Mychel, Adam Cook and Simon Waryner.

On Wednesday 27 July 1384 William Asshe found Alice Mason of the prebend of Buckingham lying dead in John Mason's house there (*pledges:* John Lord, William Bonde). *Neighbours:* John Skreveyn (*pledges:* John Smyth, John London); Nicholas Smyth (*pledges:*

Thomas Dale, Edward Welshe); Thomas Dale (*pledges:* Nicholas Smyth, John London); Edward Welshe (*pledges:* Thomas Dale, John Smyth).

Verdict: On Wednesday 27 July 1384 Alice Mason for her health's sake drew blood with a pair of scissors worth 1d. from a growth (*maladia*) growing on her shin; blood came out from this growth until she died that day in John Mason's house. John Mason responsible for 1d. deodand.

106. Hanslope, Saturday 30 July 1384.

Vills: Haversham, Gayhurst, Stoke, Little Linford and Hanslope.

Jurors: John Thresshere, John Sutton, John Scheperde, John Spenser, Ed[mund] Smyth, John Handy, John Webbe, Robert Bychemore, William Roger, John Crolle, William Hande and David Cordewaner.

On Thursday 28 July 1384 Nicholas Erle found William Trabeys lying dead in a meadow called Bradymed at Hanslope (*pledges:* John Gylmyn, John Thresshere). *Neighbours:* John Thresshere (*pledges:* Thomas Rasure, John Lente); Thomas Rasure (*pledges:* John Thresshere, Thomas Gylmyn); Thomas Gylmyn (*pledges:* Thomas Rasure, John Lente); John Yrmonger (*pledges:* Thomas Gylmyn, John Thresshere).

Verdict: On Thursday 28 July 1384 William Trabeys was loading a cart with hay in the meadow called Bradymed when he accidentally fell on the 'spytsole' of the cart, so that he died; no-one's fault.

Membrane 10 (recto)

[*In many of the following inquests* (**107–11, 113–9, 123–4, 128–9**) *only four vills are named instead of five.*]

107. Adstock, Saturday 17 December 1384.

Vills: Addington, Padbury, Great Horwood and Adstock.

Jurors: William Benet, Thomas Morton, Robert Mason, William Walter, Robert Warde, John Covelegh, William Saunder, Elias Davy, William Taylour, Robert Syrrye, Roger Attehull and John Bere.

On Saturday 17 December 1384 Robert Vorde found Henry, son of Robert Attehurne, lying dead in the fire in Attehurne's house at Adstock (*pledges:* Roger Attehull, Robert Warde). *Neighbours:* William Tayllour (*pledges:* John Berre, Robert Mason);

William Saunder (*pledges:* Roger Attehull, John Berr); Robert Mason (*pledges:* William Saunder, William Taylour); William Walter (*pledges:* Elias Davy, William Benet).

Verdict: On Saturday 16 December 1384 Sabina, wife of Robert Attehurne, gave Henry, aged ten weeks, to Agnes Hurne, his sister, aged six years, to look after by the fire. Henry fell into the fire and died, through Agnes's fault. Robert Attehurne and Sabina, his wife, and Agnes Attehurne, his daughter, had William Walter, Elias Davy, Robert Warde and William Taylour as pledges.

[The whole might of the law was brought to bear against Agnes, for the sheriff was told to bring her to court at Michaelmas 1389, when she would have been about eleven years old, to answer for her felony. She did not come, and was 'waived' 6 April 1390 (432).]

108. Lenborough, Monday 16 January 1385.[1]

Vills: Gawcott, Tingewick, Hillesden and Lenborough.

Jurors: John Averey, Robert Goudwyn, Thomas Carter, Henry Walshe, John Tommes, John Aleyn, Simon Bourton, Henry Sheperd, John Howlot, Robert Hykeman, John Vorde, Ralph Hancokes and Roger Heynes.

On Tuesday 17 January 1385[1] Hugh Prowt found Richard Burre [?] lying dead under a wall at Lenborough which was completely collapsed and broken, said to belong to Robert Harrys of Lenborough (*pledges:* Robert Hykeman, Henry Ancokes). *Neighbours:* Henry Ancokes (*pledges:* John Vorde, Robert Hykeman); Roger Heynes (*pledges:* John Bedelle, John Howlot); John Bedell (*pledges:* John Tommes, Henry Walshe); Thomas Carter (*pledges:* Roger Heynes, Henry Hancoces).

Verdict: On Monday 26 January Richard Burre came into a plot of land (*placeam*) said to belong to Robert Harrys. Its wall was ruinous and broken, and accidentally fell and crushed him. He died the same day; no-one's fault. No deodand.

1. *Sic*; presumably the two dates should be reversed.

109. Warrington, in the parish of Olney, Wednesday 8 February 1385.

Vills: Olney, Lavendon, Clifton and Warrington.

Jurors: Thomas Seventon, Richard Knycht, Richard Molle, Robert Ruche, Richard Backe, Richard Wyllyamsone, Richard Robyn, Thomas Hyckeston, Henry Robyn, John Gybbe, John Mauntel, John Dobbe and Roger Austyn.

On Tuesday 7 February 1385 Robert Wragge of Warrington found John, son of Andrew Rede of Warrington, lying dead in a pond belonging to Robert Wenlyngburgh (*pledges:* William Mason, Richard Backe). *Neighbours:* Thomas Seventon (*pledges:* Richard Robyn, John Gybbe); Robert Ruche (*pledges:* Richard Wyllyamsone, John Mauntel); Thomas Hykkeston (*pledges:* John Sonet, Roger Austyn); John Mauntel (*pledges:* Thomas Trusselofe, John Sutton).

Verdict: On Tuesday 7 February 1385 John, son of Andrew Rede, accidentally fell into Robert Wenlyngburgh's pond and so died. Instructions given that the pond be blocked up on penalty of £10.

Membrane 10 (verso)

110. Buckingham, Wednesday 22 February 1385.

Vills: Bourton, Lenborough, Gawcott and the prebend of Buckingham.

Jurors: Thomas Carter, Richard Taylour, John Byghtham, John Crauford [*or* Cranford], Henry Fuller, Richard Fouckes, John Symmes, John Bolewyckes, Roger Syer, Robert Fuller, John Domer and Hugh Dorfford.

On Monday 20 February 1385 Hugh Burdeyn found William, servant of Walter Carter, lying dead in his own home (*pledges:* Simon Waryner, Thomas Davies [*or* Dames]). *Neighbours:* Nicholas Garlykman (*pledges:* John Davy, Roger Barbour); Edith Coddes (*pledges:* John Godman, John Davy); Roger Barbour (*pledges:* William Cookes, Nicholas Garlykman); William Stokes [?] (*pledges:* John Godman, John Davy).

Verdict: On Monday 20 February 1385, on the highway on the right-hand side of the castle, Henry Byfeld struck William, servant of Walter Carter, in the belly with a knife worth 1d., and thus feloniously killed him. Byfeld was attached by the constable of the vill and placed in custody; it was instructed that he be committed to Aylesbury gaol. Deodand 1d.

[Byfeld received a royal pardon on 8 June 1390 because he had killed in self-defence (**496**).]

111. Lenborough, Monday 27 February 1385.

Vills: Buckingham, Gawcott, Bourton and Lenborough.

Jurors: Richard Fouckes, William Baddkoces, Thomas Pache, John Silverthorn, John Stoke, Ralph Hancokes, Thomas Nevyle, William Stefanes, John Hankyns [*or* Haukyns], John Bedell, Thomas Geffus and William Smythes.

On Monday 27 February 1385 Oliver Frenshe found John Carter lying dead at Lenborough (*pledges:* John Bedell, John Stoke). *Neighbours:* John Bedell (*pledges:* Walter Baddekoces, Thomas Geffus); Robert Hykeman (*pledges:* John Bedell, Robert Hykeman); Walter Baddekoc (*pledges:* Thomas Pache, Thomas Thomas [*sic*] Geffus); Thomas Geffus (*pledges:* William Smythes, John Bedell).

Verdict: On Monday 27 February 1385 John Carter went to plough on the land of Roger Heynes, and one plough-horse worth 12d. struck him on the chest; he died at once from the blow. Lenborough responsible for 12d. deodand.

112. Swanbourne, Tuesday 25 August 1383 [?].[1]

Vills: Mursley, Hoggeston, Shipton, Stewkley [?] and Swanbourne.

Jurors: Walter Lay, Nicholas Taylour, Ralph Phyppus, Nicholas Fenell, Walter Moundy, William Hamond, John Pavy, John Kyng, John Boucheronur [?], John Wareyn, William Dawes and Nicholas Fenerell.

On Monday 24 August 1383 John Lake of Swanbourne found Walter Lay, aged fourteen years, lying dead in his father's garden at Swanbourne (*pledges:* John Wareyn, William Dawes). *Neighbours:* John Wareyn (*pledges:* John Pavy, Nicholas Dawes); William Kyngge (*pledges:* John Wareyn, Robert Vourde); Alan Warde (*pledges:* William Kyngge, Jurdan Kent); John Pavy (*pledges:* John Wareyn, John Ouche).

Verdict: On Monday 24 August 1383 Walter Lay went to his father's garden to play with a black foal[2] worth 40d., which struck him with its feet, so that he died the same day. Swanbourne responsible for 3s. 4d. deodand.

1. The text says the accident happened *die lune in festo sancti Bartholomei anno . . . octavo*, but this feast, 24 August, was a Wednesday in 8 Richard II (1384); it was a Monday in 1383.

2. MS *pullo*, for *pullano*?

Membrane 11 (recto)

113. Preston, Wednesday 6 May 1383 [?].[1]

Vills: Cowley, Hillesden, Chetwode and Preston.

Jurors: William de Thame, William Chychyn, Hugh Taylour, Henry Cotesford, William Bukyngham, William Mody, Stephen Taylour, Richard de Bukyngham, John Steyl, Thomas Smyht, John Glover, John Dames and Robert Webbe.

On Tuesday 5 May 1383 Hugh Gryt of Preston found William Trygon lying dead in the house of John Trygon (*pledges:* Ralph Muleward, Robert Andrewe). *Neighbours:* John Pattebury (*pledges:* John Forst, William Hawkyns); Robert Webbe (*pledges:* Robert Andrew, John Hykeman); Ralph Muleward (*pledges:* William Mody, Robert Webbe); Robert Andrew (*pledges:* John Pattebury, Hugh Taylour).

Verdict: On Tuesday 5 May 1383 William Trygon, aged four years, was sitting by the fire in the house of John Trygon, his father, and accidentally fell on to a brass pan worth 4d. full of hot water, which caused his death. 4d. deodand.

1. Again, this inquest looks as if it belongs to 1383, when the feast of St. John before the Latin gate (6 May) fell on a Wednesday. The text puts it in *anno . . . octavo* (1385), when 6 May was a Saturday.

114. Stony Stratford, Ascension Day 1385 [Thursday 11 May].

Vills: Wolverton, Calverton, Bradwell, Loughton and Stony Stratford.

Jurors: Peter Boteler, William Campyon, Simon Adekyns, William Roteby, Thomas atte Hall, John Colles, James Coupere, William Taylour, Walter Batel, George Hampslape, John Kynges and John Angteyl.

On Sunday 7 May 1385[1] John Neelt of Stony Stratford found John Fuller dead there (*pledges:* John Kynge, John Hanslape). *Neighbours:* John Reve, 'taylour' (*pledges:* John Sukelyn, John Colles); John Barbour (*pledges:* Henry Pountes, William Roteby); Henry Pountes (*pledges:* John Reve, John Colles); John Suckelyn (*pledges:* John Barbour, William Roteby).

Verdict: On Monday 8 May 1385 [*sic*] John Webbe and Juliana his wife and John Blakenesle his servant feloniously killed John Fuller in the high street called Wattelyngstred at Stony Stratford of malice aforethought with three knives each worth 3d. John Webbe had chattels worth 20s., for which Stony Stratford is responsible.

John Blakeneslegh had no chattels. Stony Stratford responsible for 9d. deodand. After the hue and cry was raised they escaped by the fault of Richard Brasyer, the constable there, who refused (*noluit*) to arrest them. The sheriff was instructed to arrest them.

[Webbe and Blakenesle were outlawed, and Juliana 'waived', 6 April 1390 (**432**).]

1. The date when the body was discovered has been altered to *die dominica* from a day ending in -is (*martis*, *Iovis* or *veneris?*), i.e. to Sunday from either Tuesday, Thursday or Friday. Tuesday would make more sense than Sunday, as the killing is said to have been done on the Monday.

115. Preston, Saturday 20 May 1385.

Vills: Cowley, Hillesden, Chetwode and Preston.

Jurors: William de Thame, Thomas Smyht, Thomas Goule, Robert Hogges, John Thommes, John Bygon, William Chychoun, Robert Wehbbe, Stephen Taylour, John Hobkyns, John Dekon and John Shenlegh.

On Saturday 20 May 1385 Simon Crewel [?] found John Bukyngham lying dead in his own house at Preston (*pledges:* John Dekon, Richard Bukyngham[1]). *Neighbours:* John Hobkyns (*pledges:* John Shenlegh, Richard Carter); John Shenle (*pledges:* Hugh Taylour, Robert Webbe); William Thame (*pledges:* Richard Bukingham,[1] William Chychoun); Hugh Taylour (*pledges:* Robert Wehbbe, John Hobkyns).

Verdict: On Saturday 20 May 1385 a horse worth 40d. struck John Bukyngham on the chest with its foot, which caused his death. Preston responsible for 40d. deodand.

1. The name is written with the same abbreviation, *Buk'*, as is used for the county.

[*The entries are neater and more compact from now on. No.* **116** *begins at the foot of membrane 11 recto; membrane 11 verso begins with the name of John Sterteforth in the list of jurors.*]

116. Broughton, Monday 22 May 1385.

Vills: Moulsoe, Great Crawley, Willen and Broughton.

Jurors: John Blackeborne, John Laton, John Wode, Thomas Kent, John Frauncis, Thomas Potter, Hugh Scynner, Walter Bole, Walter Muryel, George Hebett, John Sterteforth, Nicholas Sterteforth and John Geffessone.

On Saturday 20 May 1385 John Wulfurton found John Arnald lying dead in the jurisdiction of Broughton (*iur' de Broughton*) (*pledges:* John Geffessone, John Stertforthe). *Neighbours:* John Warde (*pledges:* Nicholas Sterteforth, Walter Beke); John Est (*pledges:* John Warde, John Salforde); John Salesbury (*pledges:* John Est, Nicholas Sterteforth); John Salford (*pledges:* John Salesbury, Thomas Kent).

Verdict: On Saturday 20 May 1385, about the ninth hour, in the field of Broughton, John West of Moulsoe feloniously struck John Arnald in the chest with a knife worth 1d., from which blow he died. Broughton responsible for 1d. deodand.

[See 415 for indictment. West was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). See also 423, where another man proved he was not the John West named here.]

117. Moreton, Monday 29 May 1385.

Vills: Foscott, Oakley, Chackmore and Moreton.

Jurors: Richard Perkyns [*or* Parkyns], Richard Michel, John Hobbes, William Blakensle, John Bere junior, Simon Chyld, John Warde, John Tybbessone, Hugh Sprykenel, Richard Sheperd, John Carter and William Smyht.

On Saturday 27 May 1385 William Bushe found Leticia Batus lying dead in a spring called Abbatus Well at Moreton (*pledges:* William Smyht, John Carter). *Neighbours:* Richard Sheperd (*pledges:* William Smyht, John ...[1]); John Warde (*pledges:* Hugh Sprykenel, Simon Chyld); Simon Chyld (*pledges:* Richard Sheperd, John Warde); Hugh Sprygenell (*pledges:* John Tybbesson, Richard Michel).

Verdict: On Saturday 27 May 1385 Leticia Batus went to the spring called Abboteswell about the hour of vespers to fetch water to her father's house and there accidentally fell in and was drowned. Moreton instructed to block it up on penalty of £10.

1. This name is illegible even under ultra-violet light. It seems to have about four letters, with neither ascenders nor descenders. Possibly Bere?

118. Tingewick, Monday 29 May 1385.

Vills: Preston, Chetwode, Barton and Tingewick.

Jurors: Robert Hoggekyns, John Bygon, John Clerck, William Pydyngton, Thomas Wyllam, Simon Dorton, Richard Croulton, John Robyns, John Peckehare, John Chetwod, William Wyhte and Hugh Hobbes.

On Saturday 27 May 1385 William Berford found Dionisia Stoke dead in a 'risul' [stream] running outside Tingewick (*pledges:* William Wyhte, John Geffus). *Neighbours:* John Flourham (*pledges:* William Bate, William Wyhte); Henry Mulward (*pledges:* John Flourham, John Geffus); John Wymundham (*pledges:* Henry Mulward, Robert Cappan).[1]

Verdict: On Saturday 27 May 1385 Dionisia Stoke, aged six years, was playing in a 'risul' running outside Tingewick when she accidentally fell into its water, from which she died. Instructed [*entry ends here*].

1. Only three neighbours named.

119. Pitchcott, Tuesday 27 June 1384.[1]

Vills: North Marston, Fleet Marston, Quainton and Pitchcott.

Jurors: John James, John Warde junior, John Hykkes, John Gene [?], John Botte, John Warde senior, John Baron, John Bate, John Glover, John Yngman, Thomas Carter and William Bryan.

On Monday 26 June 1384, Gylys Claye found Nicholas Kymmus lying dead under his cart on the highway near Querndon, in the jurisdiction (*in Jure*) of Querndon (*pledges:* John Hykkus, John Warde). *Neighbours:* William Warde (*pledges:* John Hykkus, John Warde); Roger Wryhte (*pledges:* William Warde, John Botte); Richard Wryhte (*pledges:* Roger Wryhte, John Warde); Robert Collus (*pledges:* Richard Wryhte, William Hyckus).

Verdict: On Monday 26 June 1385 Nicholas Kymmus was drunk and sleeping on his cart worth 6d. in the high street of Aylesbury near Querndon when he accidentally fell under his cart, which went over his head and back and killed him. Pitchcott responsible for 6d. deodand.

1. The dates are given as the Monday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, and the Tuesday before the feast of St. Peter the Apostle, with no further clarification. The only two relevant feasts which fall near each other are the Nativity of St. John the Baptist on 24 June, and the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul on 29 June.

Membrane 12 (recto)

120. Olney, 27 August 1385.

Vills: Clifton, Weedon, Gayhurst, Warrington and Olney.

Jurors: John Conyt, John Langeley, Henry Smyth, John Norton, John Samson, John Brasyer, Roger Haversham, Richard Batell, John Bryck, Geoffrey Goldsmith, Roger Goldsmyth and John Wehbbe.

On Saturday 26 August 1385 Roger, son of John Sheperd of Olney, found Robert Mulward lying dead in his father's garden at Olney under a cart (*pledges:* Roger Austyn of Olney, John Webbe). *Neighbours:* Geoffrey Goldsmyth (*pledges:* Roger Goldsmyth, Thomas Fauche [*or* Fanche]); Walter Mounde (*pledges:* John Webbe, Geoffrey Goldsmyth); Thomas Fauche (*pledges:* Walter Mounde, Richard Batell); Thomas Gropredy (*pledges:* John Brasyer, John Bryck).

Verdict: On Saturday 26 August 1385 Robert Mulward was playing in his father's garden with other boys who were his friends, when a cart worth 6d. accidentally fell on his back and broke it. He died at once; no-one's fault. Olney responsible for 6d. deodand.

121. Towersey, Wednesday 21 September 1384.[1]

Vills: Kingsey, Aston Sandford, Ilmer, Waldridge, and Towersey.

Jurors: Walter Colles, William Taylour, Gylbert Spygat, William Dawes, John Gostard, Roger Sheperd, Thomas Pygat, John Chapman, Thomas Brether, William Waleys, John Tourseye and William Colles.

On Tuesday 23 August 1384 John Hosel of Towersey found John Notte lying dead under a cart in the high street of Towersey (*pledges:* John Fairmay, John Belesone). *Neighbours:* Richard Herberd (*pledges:* Richard Trwe, William Wakeleyn); Richard Serele (*pledges:* William Waleys, Richard Herberd); William Taylour (*pledges:* Richard Trwe, Richard Serele); Richard Shonnere (*pledges:* William Taylour, John Tourseye).

Verdict: On Tuesday 23 August 1384 John Notte was going on his cart along the high street at Towersey when he suddenly fell off it, and its wheel was dragged over his chest by one mare; he died at once. Towersey responsible for 2d. deodand.

1. The inquest is dated to Wednesday, the feast of St. Matthew, *anno ... nono* (21 September 1385); but in 1385 21 September was a Thursday. Another difficulty is that there is no apparent reason why the inquest should be held a month later.

122. Simpson, Saturday 30 September 1385.

Vills: Bletchley, Eaton with part of Fenny Stratford, Loughton, Woolstone and Simpson with part of Fenny Stratford.

Jurors: John Smyth, Thomas Colyn, William Osteler, John Teste, Geoffrey Attehall, John Hereman, Thomas Salat, John Lyddeney, Thomas Bayly, William Phylyp, Walter Thetcher and William Wylymot.

On Thursday 28 September 1385 Thomas Salat of Simpson found John Newman lying dead in his own home (*pledges:* John Fynnour, Henry Patwurth). *Neighbours:* William Walton (*pledges:* John Vynour, William Cheval); Richard Candeler (*pledges:* Geoffrey Comaundonor, Thomas Bayly); William Smyth (*pledges:* William Osteler, Geoffrey Attehall); John Cheval (*pledges:* William Walton, Richard Candeler).

Verdict: On Thursday 28 September 1385 a quarrel broke out between John Paslegh and John Newman of Simpson, and John Newman chased Paslegh with bow and arrow, sword and shield, to beat and kill him on the high street called Watlyngstred. Paslegh turned back in defence of his life and struck him on the top of his head with a baselard worth 6d., so that he died that Thursday. He had 10s. in chattels. Simpson responsible for the 10s., and 6d. deodand.

[See **348** for indictment, and **349–50, 376, 407** for further charges against Paslegh (Passelewe). He was pardoned for all his offences (**453**). See *CPR* 1388–92, pp.181–2. The 10s. worth of chattels must presumably be Paslegh's, but this seems a very low valuation for the kind of man described in e.g. **350–1**.]

123. Thornton, Wednesday 17 January 1386.

Vills: Thornborough, Nash, Adstock and Thornton.

Jurors: Hugh Michel, Roger Kynggesbrugge, John Stroutte, John Smythe, John Bethewater, John Foucks, John Heyr, Robert Appulgard, Richard Myssendene, Thomas Bayly, William Benet and Hugh Kene.

On Wednesday 17 January 1386 Robert Mordon found Alice, daughter of Jurdan Kent, lying dead in her father's house at Thornton[1] (*pledges:* John Heyr, John Sadele). *Neighbours:* Simon Carter (*pledges:* Richard Mayfey, William Carter); John Sadele (*pledges:* Simon Carter, Robert Mason); William Carter (*pledges:* Richard Mayfey, John Heyr); Richard Mayfey (*pledges:* John Sadele, John Strout).

Verdict: Joan, daughter of Simon Atkyns of Stony Stratford, feloniously struck Alice, daughter of Jurdan Kent of Thornton, in her father's house at Stony Stratford[1] with a 'maysshovele' worth 1d.; Alice died the same day. No chattels.

[JUST 3/164 m.4d records Joan's trial before the justices of gaol delivery at Aylesbury on Tuesday 19 February 1387. She was found not guilty by the jury, and she had not fled. Released *quieta*.]

1. Discrepancy in MS.

Membrane 12 (verso)

124. Chilton, Friday 19 January 1386.

Vills: Dorton, Brill, Grendon and Chilton.

Jurors: John Dolonur [?], Thomas Bovetoun, Thomas Hood, Ellis Cokes, John Deye, Henry Bylyngdon, William Bylyngdon, John Yve, Thomas Bethewynde, John de Chilton, Thomas Gregorii and Thomas Fayvell [*or* Faynell].

On Thursday 18 January 1386 Simon Simpewall [?] found William Bovetone, son of John Bovetoun, lying dead in a spring at Chilton called Swetewell (*pledges:* Thomas Hood, Thomas Boveton). *Neighbours:* John Harpe (*pledges:* Thomas Bovetone, John Deye); Richard Thommes (*pledges:* John Harpe, Ellis Cok); Thomas Gregory (*pledges:* John Wenduwer, Richard Thomes); John Chilton (*pledges:* Thomas Gregory, John Dele).

Verdict: On Thursday 18 January 1386 William Bovetoun, son of John Bovetoun, went to play in his father's garden, and tried (*vellet*) to jump over the spring called Swetewell, but accidentally fell into it and was drowned. The Abbot of Notley was instructed to block it up or pay 100s. penalty.

125. Biddlesden Abbey, Monday 18 December 1385.

Vills: Turweston, Evershaw, Dadford, Stowe and Biddlesden.

Jurors: Richard Bayly, John Perkyns [*or* Parkyns], John Stefenus, Laurence Weldus, William Jolyf, Thomas Duraunt, Simon Wodeward, John Mixbury, John Aubon, John Marche, Richard Terry and John Aleyn.

On Sunday 17 December 1385 Simon Jurdon of Biddlesden found David Walsheman lying dead in a house called Milnehowse in Biddlesden Abbey (*pledges:* John Aubon, John Mixbery). *Neighbours:* Simon Wodeward (*pledges:* John Mixbury, Simon Mason); Simon Mason (*pledges:* Simon Wodeward, John Aubon); John Aubon (*pledges:* Richard Smewyn, John Marche); John Marche (*pledges:* Simon Mason, John Aubon).

Verdict: On Sunday 17 December 1385 Ralph Walsheman *alias* David feloniously struck David Walsheman, his mate (*consortem*), sitting beside him at dinner, in the belly with a knife worth 1d., because of a previous quarrel in the Abbey's 'shepne' [shippon]. He died there that night. Deodand 1d.

[Walssheman was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

[*Perhaps a different hand from now on*]

126. Crawley, Sunday 11 March 1386.

Vills: Newport [*no further details given*]

On Saturday 10 March 1386 John Busshe of Crawley found John Palmere lying dead in a water channel running alongside the king's highway at Crawley (*pledges:* Robert Pat, Robert Holand). *Neighbours:* John Salet (*pledges:* John Rande, Geoffrey Bole); John Shepherd (*pledges:* John Pelle, Godfrey Smythe); Joan Grey (*pledges:* John Salet, John Shepherd); John Esmonde (*pledges:* Godfrey Smythe, John Pelle).

Verdict: [*not recorded*].

127. Tattenhoe, Monday 23 April 1386.

Vills: Whaddon, Bletchley with Simpson, Shenley, Mursley and Tattenhoe.

Jurors: Henry Collus, John Notte, John Payn, John Freman, William Beryman, William Cartere, John Uslokes, William Coupere, William Davy, John Notte junior, William Perkyn [*or* Parkyn] and John Tynte.

On Friday 20 April 1386 William Rotel found John Collus lying dead in a well in his father's garden at Tattenhoe (*pledges:* John Notte, William Cartere). *Neighbours:* John Attehurne (*pledges:* John Northe, John Tynte); John Busshel (*pledges:* William Beryman, John Gobbus); Walter Gobbus (*pledges:* John Northe, John Shepherd); John Freman (*pledges:* John Attehurne, John Gobbus).

Verdict: On Friday 20 April 1386, before the first hour, John Collus went to play in his father's garden, and accidentally fell into the well there and was drowned; no-one's fault. Tattenhoe instructed to block up the well or pay 100s. penalty.

Membrane 13 (recto)

128. Ravenstone, Monday 7 May 1386.

Vills: Weston, Gayhurst, Stoke Goldington and Ravenstone.

Jurors: John Garbon, John Cook, Richard Spicer, John Muller, John Cartere, John Archer, John Rengnald, William Ever, John Burgh, John Mason, William Attehull and Waryn Herberd.

On Wednesday 25 April 1386 at Ravenstone Mill, Geoffrey Jurdon of the same found Robert Fyscher, John Cartere and Roger Baker lying dead in the R. Ouse by Ravenstone Mill (*pledges:* Robert

Attehull, Geoffrey Reve). *Neighbours:* Richard Spicer (*pledges:* John Muller, Robert Attehullus); John Revet (*pledges:* Richard Spicer, John Cartere); William Cook (*pledges:* John Cook, John Revet); John Hayward (*pledges:* John Mulsho, William Cook).

Verdict: On Wednesday 25 April 1386 Robert Fyscher, John Cartere and Roger Baker went in a boat worth 12d. near Ravenstone Mill to fetch turves to make [repair?] the mill (*ad molend' faciend'*). On Fyscher's instructions they put so many turves in the boat that it sank about the hour of vespers, and they were drowned. Ravenstone responsible for 12d. deodand.

129. Woughton, Sunday 3 June 1386.

Vills: Simpson, Woolstone, Shenley and Woughton.

Jurors: John Coupere, Richard Attestrete, Richard Taylour, Thomas Roberd, Thomas Newman, Richard Gerney [*or* Gervey], William Phelyp, Richard Roberd, Richard Atte Revese, Stephen Frenshe, John Barton and John Alwey.

On Saturday 2 June 1386 Richard Hopper of Woughton found Margery, daughter of William Duke of Woughton, lying dead in a ditch by William's gate at Woughton (*pledges:* John Coupere, Richard Taylour). *Neighbours:* Richard Philip (*pledges:* John Alwey, Thomas Taylour); John Coupere (*pledges:* Richard Phelip, Richard Gerney); John Alvey (*pledges:* John Coupere, Thomas Roberd); John Barton (*pledges:* John Alwey, Richard Tayllour).

Verdict: On Saturday 2 June 1386 Margery, daughter of William Duke, went to play outside her father's gate at Woughton and suddenly, about the ninth hour, fell by accident into a ditch and was drowned; no-one's fault. Woughton instructed to block up the ditch or pay 20s. penalty.

130. Lenborough, Thursday 26 July 1386.

Vills: Buckingham, Gawcott, Hillesden, Preston and Lenborough.

Jurors: James Averey, Ralph Coupere, Henry Shepherd, John Grygge, Robert Hykeman, Walter Batkoc, John Clerk, Robert Hogges, Richard Fouk, Thomas Pache, William Younge and Geoffrey Younge.

On Tuesday 17 July 1386 John Walshe of Lenborough found Thomas Stratforde, servant of Roger Heynes of Lenborough, lying dead in the high street at Lenborough which goes to Buckingham

(*pledges:* Ralph Coupere, Henry Shepherd). *Neighbours:* Robert Hykeman (*pledges:* William Hobbus, Walter Batcok); John Langtot (*pledges:* Robert Hykeman, James Averey); Walter Batcok (*pledges:* John Langtot, John Grygge); William Hobbus (*pledges:* James Averey, John Clerk).

Verdict: Thomas Stratford was sitting asleep in a cart carrying dung and accidentally fell out and injured himself internally, from which he died. Deodand 8d.

131. Pollicott, Thursday 25 October 1386.

Vills: Dorton, Woughton, Chearsley, Brill and Pollicott.

Jurors: John Rolves, Thomas Erlyche, John Herecourt, John Attehull senior, John Bowton, Walter Bylyngdon, Elis Averey, John Mortemere, Thomas Yvot, Robert Gybbus and John Yvot.

On Wednesday 24 October 1386 Hugh Jakkus of Pollicott found Joan, daughter of Robert Kynne of Pollicott lying dead there on a brass pan (*pledges:* Robert Gybbus, John Evot of Pollicott). *Neighbours:* John Attehurne (*pledges:* John Rolves, John Attehull); William Yvot (*pledges:* Elis Averey, Thomas Yvot); Robert Heynche (*pledges:* William Rolves, John Pope); John Attehull (*pledges:* John Dousty [*or* Donsty], Robert Heynche).

Verdict: On Wednesday 24 October 1386 Joan, aged ten years, daughter of Robert Kynne, was sitting asleep by the fire in her father's house and fell on to a brass pan containing six and a half gallons of hot 'wort' and was immediately drowned in the pan. Pollicott responsible for 20d. deodand.

Membrane 13 (verso)

132. Crendon, Saturday 1 December 1386.

Vills: Crendon, Ickford, Worminghall, Oakley and Shabbington.

Jurors: William Baron, John Folyat, Thomas Hood, Richard Grey, Henry Palmere, William Warde, Richard Bolure, Adam Shepherde, William Shepherde, John Haukyns [*or* Hankyns], John Wynter and William Gybbus.

On Tuesday 27 November 1386 at Crendon Bridge near Thame Nicholas Hykkus of Thame found John Ferour of Shabbington lying dead in the high street by 'Thame stream' (*pledges:* Richard Byot, John Fraunceys). *Neighbours:* Richard Waryner (*pledges:* William Smythe, William Gybbus); John Clerk (*pledges:* William

Carter, Henry Orlyaunce); William Smythe (*pledges:* Richard Waryner, John Clerk); Henry Orliaunce (*pledges:* John Botel, Robert Gardiner).

Verdict: On Tuesday 27 November 1386 John Ferour was coming from Thame drunk, and riding his horse worth 6s. 8d. He tried (*vellet*) to ride over John Tyrke of Crendon who, in defence of his life, having a staff in his hand, struck the horse's back; it ran from him, suffering no hurt. Later, John Ferour rode up on his horse in anger, with sword and shield, and tried (*voluit*) to strike Tyrke violently, but fell off his horse and injured himself internally, and thus died; no-one's fault. Shabbington responsible for 6s. 8d. deodand.

133. Biddlesden, Monday 24 December 1386.

Vills: Dadford, Stowe, Evershaw, Turweston and Biddlesden.

Jurors: Richard Evershawe, Richard Terry, Thomas Batus, Stephen Smyth, Roger White, William Clerk, John atte Halle, John Hachard, Roger Hawsul, Richard Smewyn and John Mixbury.

On Sunday 23 December 1836 at Biddlesden William Barry of Biddlesden found John Carter dead in a stable (*pledges:* John Mixbury, Richard Smewyn). *Neighbours:* John Mixbury (*pledges:* John Aubon, Simon Mason); Simon Mason (*pledges:* Simon Wodeward, Richard Smewyn); John Aubon (*pledges:* John Mixbury, Simon Mason); Simon Wodeward (*pledges:* John Aubon, Richard Smewyn).

Verdict: Richard Gybat and John Carter had quarrelled before that day, although the jury did not know the cause. On Sunday 23 December 1386 John Carter went to the stable to take hay to his horses. Richard Gybat followed and feloniously struck him in the chest with a knife worth 1d., so that he died. Gybat's chattels consisted of three bushels of peas. Evershaw responsible for 1d. deodand and the peas.

[Gybat was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432).]

134. [Drayton], Tuesday 22 October 1387.

Vills: Hollingdon, Mursley, Stewkley, Swanbourne and Drayton.

Jurors: William Brouhton, Thomas Broughton, Richard Wareyn, William de Wengge, John Hardemede, Nicholas Benet, Roger Wilkyns, John Sulburye, Thomas Sulburye, John Parchemyn, John Aylmere and John Pollard.

On Sunday 20 October 1387, at night, John Ryffyn of Drayton found John Hethe dead in the garden of the lord (*domini*) of Drayton (*pledges:* Saundur Taylour, William Wengge). *Neighbours:* John Pollard (*pledges:* Richard Wareyn, John Aylmere); William Wengge (*pledges:* Thomas Broughtone, John Parchemyn); John Parchemyn (*pledges:* Nicholas Benet, John Hardemed); Nicholas Benet (*pledges:* John Pollard, Saundur Taylor).

Verdict: John Bole of Drayton feloniously struck John Hethe in the right side to the heart, and in the belly, with a knife worth 1d., outside the door of the lord of Drayton, in the garden there. Chattels valued at 4s. Drayton responsible for 1d. deodand.

[According to 432, John Bole pleaded, but KB 29/36 m.18d says he was outlawed on 21 September 1390.]

Membrane 14 (recto)

135. Lavendon Mill, Sunday 21 October 1386.

Vills: Clifton, Chilton, Newton, Warrington and Lavendon.

Jurors: Richard Grosset, William Ocle, John Schoppe, Simon Gydeyn, John Wature, John Randolfes, John Sweyn, William Loofe, Nicholas Lurkyl, John Queynteyn, John Smythe, John Totewell and John Smythe of Lavendon.

On Thursday 18 October 1386 Henry Neell found Stephen Joyner, aged thirteen years, lying in the water by Lavendon Mill (*pledges:* William Louffe, John Sweyn). *Neighbours:* Richard Grosset (*pledges:* William Louffe, John Smythe); John Randolf (*pledges:* John Wature, John Schoppe); John Schoppe (*pledges:* Richard Grosset, John Randolf); William Louffe (*pledges:* William Ocle, John Queynteyn).

Verdict: On Thursday 18 October 1386 Stephen Joyner was going along the bank of the R. Ouse by the mill and there accidentally fell in and was drowned; no-one's fault. No chattels.

136. Waddesdon, Sunday 3 March 1387.

Vills: Quainton, Westcott, Eythrope, Pitchcott and Waddesdon.

Jurors: William Frankeleyn, Thomas Dowseson, John Coupere, John Collus, John Stoke, John Seman, Robert Tetburye, John Elyot, Hugh Hewe, Simon Hobkyn, John Goldhop and Richard Grey junior.

On Thursday 28 February 1387 John Jurdan found Simon Botelmakere lying dead in the high street near the cemetery at

Waddesdon (*pledges:* William Coupere, John Taylour). *Neighbours:* Robert Tetburye (*pledges:* John Sendle, Robert Bagge); John Pakke (*pledges:* William Malet, John Elyot); John Elyot (*pledges:* John Pakke, Robert Bagge); Robert Bagge (*pledges:* Hugh Hewe, Simon Hobkyn).

Verdict: On Thursday 28 February 1387, in the high street in Waddesdon, John Herdewyk, chaplain, feloniously struck Simon Botelmakere on the left side of his head with a knife worth 3d, and he died. Herdewyk fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 6s.8d. Waddesdon responsible for this and 3d. deodand.

[Herdewyke was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432). A John Hardewyke, chaplain of Lilford, Northants, had bought a pardon on 6 May 1377 (C 67/28B m.7), but was probably not the same man.]

137. Newport Pagnell, Monday 24 Feruary 1388.

Vills: Great Linford, Crawley, Sherington, Lathbury and Newport.

Jurors: John Botte, Robert Turyngton, Alexander Bray, Richard Gonneld, John Baxtere, William Grygge, John Smythe, Richard atte Wro, William Benefeld, John Trygge, Ralph Boyster and John Houghton.

On Saturday 22 February 1388 Nicholas Crabbe of Newport found Christian, daughter of Richard Fytter, lying dead in a ditch outside Richard Fytter's door (*pledges:* Nicholas Attewode, John Ween). *Neighbours:* John Stabolus (*pledges:* John Styl, John Snowe); John Snowe (*pledges:* John Baillyf, John Stabolus); John Mille (*pledges:* John Snowe, Robert Wattus); John Plebbessone (*pledges:* John Mulle, John Snowe).

Verdict: On Saturday 22 February 1388 Christian went to play out of her father's house and accidentally fell into the ditch outside her father's door and was drowned. Her father was instructed to block up the ditch; no penalty imposed.

138. Turweston, Saturday 12 October 1387.

Vills: Westbury, Evershaw, Shalstone, Water Stratford and Turweston.

Jurors: Walter atte Mulle, Robert Hood, John Hachard, Richard Watus, John Ykforde, John Undurne [*or* Vudurne], Thomas Shovelere, John Fyryngforde, John Thomlyns, William Houghman and John Benet.

On Sunday 6 October 1387 John Vourde of Turweston found William Clerk lying dead in the field of Turweston (*pledges:* John Peyhtesse [?], John Wilkyns). *Neighbours:* John Facy (*pledges:* Roger Howfell, John atte Hall); John Lawes (*pledges:* John Facy, Walter Attemull); John atte Hall (*pledges:* John Lawes, John Facy); Roger Howfel (*pledges:* John atte Hall, John Lawes).

Verdict: On Sunday 6 October 1387 Michael Frenssheman, shepherd of Turweston, met William Clerke in the field of Turweston and feloniously struck him on the head with a 'betul' worth nothing, which killed him. No deodand. As to chattels, Frenssheman had only a 'wytul'[1] and a linen cloth; he was taken and committed to Aylesbury gaol.

[Frensshman was outlawed 6 April 1390 (432); there is no record of his trial in JUST 3/164: perhaps he escaped from Aylesbury gaol.]

1. The betul?

139. Newport Pagnell, Saturday 16 May 1388.

Vills: Sherington, Lathbury, Gayhurst, Tyringham and Newport Pagnell.

Jurors: John Herynges, Nicholas Foullere, Robert Benhys [*or* Beuhys], John Blakborne, John Fraunceys, John Tounghrus, William Lefarhille, John Redyngtone, Roger Willyng, John Botte, Richard Crowle, Walter Derby, Richard Bakere and Thomas Botelere.

On Wednesday 13 May 1388 James Cartere of Newport Pagnell found Joan, daughter of Richard Palmere, lying dead in the running water called le Mershe (*pledges:* Robert Heynes, Robert Bebus). *Neighbours:* Richard Fyn (*pledges:* Robert Heynes, John Looks); Thomas Boteler (*pledges:* Richard Fyn, Robert Heynes); John Whebbe (*pledges:* Thomas Boteler, Ralph Stodman [*or* Godman]); Robert Heynes (*pledges:* John Whebbe, Richard Fyn).

Verdict: On Wednesday 13 May 1388 Joan, aged two years, daughter of Richard Palmere, went into the high street of Newport Pagnell near the wall of Richard Palmere's grange in le Mershe. A dung-cart drawn by three horses came, and the wheel of the cart caught her by her body and killed her at once. Value of cart with wheel 12d., three horses 4s.; Newport Pagnell responsible for deodand.

Membrane 14 (verso)

140. Weston by Olney, Saturday 8 February 1388.

Vills: Gayhurst, Tyringham, Olney, Chilton and Weston.

Jurors: John Grenewyche, John Covet, Richard Archer, Roger Haversham, Robert Taylour, John Fysshere, William Hoton, John Achyrche, John Clerkes, John Taylour, Richard Scraptist [?] and John Elyottessone.

On Tuesday 4 February 1388 Hugh Waite of Weston found John Slo dead in the R. Ouse between Tyringham and Weston (*pledges:* John Parache, John Cole). *Neighbours:* John Goulde (*pledges:* John Covet [?], John Grenewyche); John Parache (*pledges:* John Goulde, Robert Tayllour); Robert Taylour (*pledges:* John Parache, Ralph Oryt [?]; John Clerk (*pledges:* Robert Taylour, John Goold).

Verdict: [*not recorded*].

141. Milton Keynes, Thursday 9 July 1388.

Vills: Broughton, Willen, Walton, Wavendon and Milton Keynes.

Jurors: John Blacboyne, John Stevenes, Robert Perkyn, John Ace, Richard Coupere, Thomas Warde, Ralph Sowtere, Richard Warde, John Pepere, John Sothewykes, William Bobroukes [?] and Reginald Boubbe.

On Monday 6 July 1388 John Develyn of Milton Keynes found Thomas, son of Nicholas Barkere, lying dead in a ditch [of] running [water] outside the vill of Milton Keynes[1] (pledges Robert Perkyns, Robert Dwale). *Neighbours:* Thomas Cokes (*pledges:* John Sothewykes, John Schepherd); John Heynes (*pledges:* Thomas Cokes, Richard Warde); Richard Warde (*pledges:* Gilbert Munkes, Roger Austyn); John Sothewykes (*pledges:* Thomas Cokes, Richard Warde).

Verdict: Thomas, son of Nicholas Barkere, aged one year, was playing outside Agnes Pekel's door and suddenly fell by accident into a ditch of running water and was drowned at once; no-one's fault.

1. *uno foss' current' extra vill'*. The verdict section has *uno foss' current' aque*, so it would appear that *aque* was omitted in the earlier section.

142. Sherington, Friday 31 July 1388.

Vills: Chicheley, Emberton, Tyringham, Lathbury and Sherington.

Jurors: Roger Bernaham, Henry Mason, John Chibenhale, John Bokedene, John Brete, Alexander Mulsho, William Hewet, William Bokedene, John Coyet, Ralph Matheu, Roger Mawell and John Smart.

On Thursday 23 July 1388 Ralph Jaket of Sherington found Margot Grene, daughter of John Attegrene, lying dead on a pan in her

father's house at Sherington (*pledges:* William Bokedene, William Hewet). *Neighbours:* John Coyet (*pledges:* Roger Mawell, Ralph Mateu); Roger Mawell (*pledges:* John Coyet, John Tentour); Ralph Mateu (*pledges:* Roger Mawell, Philip Downe); John Tentour (*pledges:* John Coyet, Guy Michell).

Verdict: On Thursday 23 July 1388 Margot atte Grene, daughter of John atte Grene, was sitting by the fire in her father's house and through her own bad luck and no-one's fault fell on to a brass pan full of water and was drowned. Deodand 4d.

[*A fourth entry on this side has just the word contigit, 'it happened' (the opening formula for all William Barton's inquests).*]

Membrane 15 (recto)

143. Buckingham, Tuesday 18 August 1388.

Vills: Tingewick, Water Stratford, Shalstone, Stowe and Radclive.

Jurors: Adam Heed, Reginald Heed, Thomas Throisshere, John Keterynges, William Spereman, Adam Smythe, Thomas Clerk, John Brysstowe, John Heed, William Shonne, Richard Thyees, Richard Shonne, John Reve and John Warton.

On Tuesday 18 August 1388 James Hamburmakere of Radclive found Constance, daughter of John Braytys, lying dead in John Braytys's house at Radclive (*pledges:* John Doggeman, William Fysshere). *Neighbours:* John Keteryng (*pledges:* John Brystowe, Adam Heed); Adam Heed (*pledges:* John Keteryng, Ju[r]dan Looffe); Thomas Throysshere (*pledges:* John Reve, John Shonne); John Brystowe (*pledges:* Adam Heed, Richard Tyhees).

Verdict: On the night after 15 August 1388 Constance, aged one year, was in bed with her mother, and John Braytys's house began to burn about dawn, and her mother could not have been saved if she had not had help (*adiuvamen*) outside a window, and so Constance was accidentally burnt (*comburat'*) that night; no-one's fault.

144. Quainton, Thursday 3 September 1388.

Vills: Westcott, Doddershall, Pitchcott, Claydon and Quainton.

Jurors: John Colluns, William Frankeleyn, John Saunder, Thomas Douceson, John James, Hugh Malet, Richard Michel, Richard Beek, Richard Sowter, Thomas Hankyn, William Cook and William Bryan.

On Sunday 30 August 1388 Bartholomew Bedeman of Quainton found John Cook lying dead in his own house in the field of Fleet Marston (*pledges:* William Cook, John Dawe). *Neighbours:* Hugh Malet (*pledges:* Richard Beek, John Stoke); John Stoke (*pledges:* Hugh Malet, Richard Donne); Richard Beek (*pledges:* Richard Michel, John Stoke); Richard Michel (*pledges:* Richard Beek, Robert Lovet).

Verdict: On Sunday 30 August 1388 a quarrel broke out between John Rous, son of John Rous, and John Kook in the field of Fleet Marston, and John Rous struck John Kook on the head with a sword worth 18d. and killed him. He fled; no goods or chattels.

[John Rous, son of John Rous, was acquitted (499).]

Membrane 15 (verso)

[*This side is completely blank.*]

INQUESTS BEFORE JOHN (ATTE) BROOKE, CORONER OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE PRO. JUST 2/14

[These are well and clearly written on wide membranes, and the lines are very straight. The entries are less detailed than Barton's. They do not give the names of the people who found the bodies, nor of the four nearest neighbours, and they list three other vills as well as the one where the body was found, not four others as with Barton's. Entries are marginated with the name of the vill, not of the hundred, and with details such as the nature of the case, names of felons, chattels forfeit and deodands, in what appears to be the same ink and hand as used in the body of the document. The few marginalia in different ink are for omitted details. Many reports, especially towards the end, are not in chronological order.]

Membrane 16 (recto)

145. Wingrave[1], Saturday 26 September 1377.

Vills: Wingrave, Rowsham, Wing and Burcott.

Jurors: William Hebbes, Hugh Andrew, John Chapman, William Corteys, John Bous, Richard Bateman, Richard atte Nasshe, Richard Syberum [?], John Penge, John Koc, John Freman junior and Elias Freman.

Verdict: On Thursday 24 September 1377 John, son of Adam Smyth, feloniously struck John Herde in the chest with a goad-stick worth ½d.; he died at once. Smyth fled at once; he had a mare worth 4s., wheat in sheaves worth 20s. and a brass pot worth 20d. Wingrave responsible for these sums and ½d. deodand.

[John, son of Adam le Smith, was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

1. Written Dingrave at the start of the entry.

146. Dorney, Friday 23 October 1377.

Vills: Burnham, Dorney, Farnham and Datchet.

Jurors: Thomas atte Welle, Richard Bortone, Richard Noreys, Richard Pellesham, Richard Plomere, Ed[mund] Payfrere, William Colshull, William Knave, John Noreys, John Bourne, Robert Dirne and Thomas Pykelove.

Verdict: On Thursday 15 October 1377 at Hounslow ('Haundeslaweham') in Middlesex Thomas Pykard struck William Everard on his right hand with a sword worth 6d. After he was wounded,

Everard went from there sick to Dorney in Buckinghamshire, and died there on the same day. Pykard fled; no chattels. Dorney responsible for 6d. deodand.

[Pykard was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

147. Chesham, Sunday 24 January 1378.

Vills: Chesham, Amersham, Little Missenden and Great Missenden.

Jurors: John Wodard, Richard Baldewyn, Robert Moryng, John Imphey, William Chapman, John Meleward, Stephen Friday, Thomas Krickelade, Edward Vaus, John Ferrour junior, John Dene senior and John Brond.

Verdict: Nicholas Carleton and other servants of Richard, vicar of Chesham church, were carrying a log worth 2d. and suddenly fell to the ground. The log broke Nicholas's neck and shattered his head, so that he died by accident. Chesham responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Richard de Carleton was instituted as Vicar of Chesham Leicester on 14 March 1355, and occurs in 1387 (Lipscomb, III, p.264).]

148. Halton, Monday 3 May 1378.

Vills: Halton, Weston, Wendover and Aston.

Jurors: John Ramkyn, William Luyton, John Sandewell, Walter Kynebell, John Rogger, Richard Taylor, John Poynaunt, John Martyn, Walter Walsshe, Robert Bonet [*or* Bovet], Robert Mausepitt and John atte Grange.

Verdict: John, son of Hugh atte Mulle of Wendover, came from Botley that day with a cart loaded with 650 tiles (*DC et dj*), and in the street called Halton Holway near St John's field ('St Johanesfeld') on the way to Wendover he fell in front of the cart, and its wheel broke his neck and shattered his head as far as the brain, from which he died at once, by accident. Value of the cart, the horse harnessed to it, and the tiles, 13s. 4d., for which Halton is responsible.

149. Weston Turville, Tuesday 11 May 1378.

Vills: Weston Turville, Wendover, Halton and Aston.

Jurors: William atte Hurne, John atte Grange, Walter Isbel, Walter atte Lane, Henry Quynterel, William Shepherde, John Noly,

Simon Drapere, John Beel, Roger Taillour, John atte Brok and John Neweman.

Verdict: On Thursday 22 April 1378 William Totel came riding on his horse to 'le Westhende' in Weston Turville opposite the former holding of John Poynant, and there met John Austyn. They quarrelled, and William dismounted and struck John Austyn, who in self-defence struck William on the head with a pole-axe worth 3d., down to the brain; he died at once. John Austyn fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 40d. Weston Turville responsible for this, and for 3d. deodand.

[John Austyn was acquitted on 3 February 1391 (500).]

150. Weedon, Tuesday 15 June 1378.

Vills: Weedon, Whitchurch, Cranwell and Marston.

Jurors: William Corteys, Richard Hokerych, Richard Mowere, John Coupere, William Rolfy, Ralph Iboteson, John Hokesham, Robert Wolf, John Herbard, Ralph Stephenes, John Jamis and John Balle.

Verdict: John, servant of John Gardiner of 'Lynton', came from Aylesbury towards Whitchurch, riding on his cart over Simon Watford's land. Simon was present, and wanted to have a pledge (*vadum*) for the trespass. John fled, trying to escape, and fell from the cart and accidentally broke his neck; his own fault.

151. Cublington, Sunday 18 July 1378.

Vills: Cublington, Liscombe, Soulbury and Wingrave.

Jurors: William Derville, Richard Wynebald, John Hokesham, Adam Shepherde, Richard Shepherde, Roger Heyward, Thomas Burdon, John Shepherde, John Dymmok, Thomas Hugyndon, Thomas Wytyng and Geoffrey Bay.

Verdict: On Friday 15 July 1378 John Smyth, servant of John Child, came to the field of Cublington to a pasture called Rydone, where he found his master's mare straying (*vacantem*), and tied it to his arm with its halter. He stretched out his hand to the mare which took fright and fled, dragging him from place to place over hill and dale (*per valles et montes*) until he died, by accident. Value of mare 5s., for which Cublington responsible.

152. Great Missenden, Friday 22 October 1378.

Vills: Great Missenden, Little Missenden, Wendover and Hampden.

Jurors: John Thenford, John de la Bere, Henry Koc, John Uncle, Laurence Hedessestr, Henry Child, John Grene, Edmund Cramford, John Wayte, Walter Bonefas, Henry Quynterell and William Yonge.

Verdict: On Thursday 21 October 1378 Robert Wylewes, aged 100 years, canon of the monastery of Missenden, lame and feeble, was sitting in his wheel-chair (*cathedra sua rotata*) worth 4d. by the fire and sleeping while his servant was getting his master's food, and fell while asleep into the fire, and could not help himself because of his weakness. His face was completely burnt, and thus he died by accident. The Abbot of Missenden responsible for 4d. deodand.

153. Wing, Wednesday 26 January 1379.

Vills: Wing, Soulbury, Burcott and Liscombe.

Jurors: Thomas atte Brok, John Wermhod, Thomas Thede, Ralph Colverhous, Robert Chapman, John Hanekere, John Symmes, William Gratele, John Smyth, John Gorney, William Fonteyn and Thomas Andrew.

Verdict: On Sunday 23 January 1379 John Blont of Wing came from Burcott from the house of William Totenho, in the direction of Wing, and wanted to jump across the ditch near 'Alimor' and stumbled (*defec' cum pedibus*). He fell into the water and drowned, by accident.

154. Amersham, Friday 10 December 1378.

Vills: Amersham, Chesham, Great Missenden and Little Missenden.

Jurors: Thomas Mulward, Geoffrey Fagon, William Cok, William Claystret, John Mayhew, Richard Kynbell, Richard Robyn, John Moppele, John Turnour of Amersham, John Wace, John Irmongere and Peter Robyn.

Verdict: On Monday 6 December 1378 Thomas Colyere of Malvern feloniously killed Richard Smyth of Amersham at Amersham with a knife called a bydew, worth 2d., and fled at once. Goods and chattels worth 4d. (one cart body) (*corpus unius carette*). Amersham responsible for this, and 2d. deodand.

[Colyere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

155. Creslow, Wednesday 15 December 1378.

Vills: Creslow, Whitchurch, Hardwick and Weedon.

Jurors: Ralph Michel, Robert Perkyns, John Hokesham, John atte Lane, John Balle, John Perkyns, Hugh Broun, Robert Felawe, Hugh Hogges, Geoffrey Bay, Thomas Perkyns and Alexander Hokesham.

Verdict: On Saturday 11 December 1378 John Watekyns of Creslow was standing in his garden there and wanted to trim (*scapulasse*) some timber with an axe worth 16d. to repair his house. The axe fell from his hands on to his foot, and cut the nerves and veins of his foot, and so he accidentally bled to death. Creslow responsible for 16d. deodand.

156. The environs (*Forincet'*) of Wycombe, Sunday 26 September 1378.

[*No vills needed.*]

Jurors: Ed[mund] atte Rye, William Cook, Walter Chapman, Richard Syward, Thomas Catour, Robert Taterugh, John Tornour, Walter Muryweder, Ed[mund] Brewere, John Bonde, Henry Kere and John Tawyere.

Verdict: On Saturday 25 September 1378 by night in the environs of Wycombe John Russell feloniously killed his wife Joan with a staff worth ½d. He fled at once. He had goods and chattels: five horses each worth 7s. 8d., three cows each worth 8s., three bullocks each worth 2s., forty-six sheep each worth 16d. and twelve pigs worth 15s., five quarters of wheat worth 13s. 4d., eight quarters of dredge worth 16s., and other household utensils worth 10s. The Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England is responsible for this, also ½d. deodand.

[See 335, 419 for indictments. Another John Russell was put on trial in 1390, but proved he was not the same man (458).]

157. Marsworth, Monday 28 March 1379.

Vills: Marsworth, Drayton, Ivinghoe and Pitstone.

Jurors: Roger Loryng, Roger Kemp, John Selk, James Cook, John Hardyng, Walter Stute, Thomas Clerk, John atte Halle, John Hamond, William Hykedon, William Clerk and John Reynsrey.

Verdict: On Sunday 27 March 1379 Thomas Aleyn of Marsworth struck Adam Portreve with intent to kill him and Adam, fearing death, in

self-defence struck Thomas on the head with a staff worth ½d.; he died at once. Adam did not flee; he had no goods or chattels. Marsworth responsible for ½d. deodand.

[Portreve had a royal pardon (438), which is recorded in C 67/29 m.11 as granted on 6 May 1382 to Adam, son of Robert Portreve of 'Marsden', Bucks. In 1398 he was pardoned his outlawry for not appearing when sued for debt (*CPR* 1396–9, p.306).]

Membrane 16 (verso)

158. Marlow, Sunday 12 June 1379.

Vills: Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Wooburn and Medmenham.

Jurors: Thomas Prynchard, William Reygner, Adam Taillour, Walter atte Welle, John Dorrey, Richard Meleward, Thomas Abel, Henry atte Hacche, William Pykepere, John Drake, Thomas Crips and Thomas London.

Verdict: On Saturday 4 June 1379 John Webbe, 'Flemyng', of Marlow, attacked Roger Barst of Cookham with a staff worth 3d. with intent to kill. Roger took John's staff, turned in flight, and in self-defence struck John on the head with it; he died at once. Roger fled at once; no chattels. Marlow responsible for 3d. deodand.

[Barst was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

159. Taplow, Friday 29 July 1379.

Vills: Taplow, Burnham, Hedsor and Hitcham.

Jurors: John Lewyn, Roger Perlour [*or* Parlour], Simon Aleyn, William Mulsham, Edmund Payfrere, William Tripp, John Edmond, John Bate, Richard Burton, William atte Welle, Richard Plinnel [*or* Plumel] and William Knave.

Verdict: On Monday 25 July 1379 Giles Chertseye was digging in the quarry (*quarrera*) of Taplow, and when he was in the pit (*puteo*) mud fell on him and smothered (*oppressit*) him, so that he died by accident.

160. 'Great Risborough', Sunday 7 August 1379.

Vills: 'Great Risborough', Monks Risborough, Hampden and Princes Risborough.

Jurors: John Reyngham, Roger Broun, Roger Shynholt, John Dayrell, Thomas Hert, Hugh Hawys, Nicholas atte Forde, Henry Seriant,

William atte Brugh, Richard Menge, Thomas Horssyndon and John Walder.

Verdict: On Friday 5 August 1379 William Wardrobe of 'Great Risborough' was driving his cart with hay at Princes Risborough when he fell in front of it, and the wheel shattered his head. He died at once, by accident. Value of cart and the one horse harnessed to it 7s. 4d., for which Princes Risborough responsible.

161. Great Marlow, Monday ... October 1378 [?].[1]

Vills: Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Wooburn and Medmenham.

Jurors: William Dorvill, William Ferour, Thomas Abel, James Staly, John Sampson, Walter Mauntil, Thomas Tannere, John Wilmotes, Walter Pope, Thomas Buckemere, Richard atte Lude and William Godchepp.

Verdict: Alice, daughter of John Daye of Great Marlow, was sitting by the hearth of her father's house in Great Marlow, and a pot worth 6d. full of hot water was standing on (*ultra*) the hearth. Its foot was defective (*in defectu ped'*) and it fell on her chest and scalded her, so that she died at once, by accident. Marlow responsible for 6d. deodand.

1. The inquest is dated to Monday, the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude 2 Richard II (28 October 1378), but this was a Thursday in 1378, and did not fall on a Monday until 1381. No date is given for the accident.

162. Wyrardisbury, Tuesday 6 April 1378.

Vills: Wyrardisbury, Colnbrook, Horton and Upton.

Jurors: John Bisouthe, Walter Heyward, Robert Fysshere, Simon Harsynton, William Spenser, Thomas Langeleys, John Robyn, Thomas Osebern, Roger Lemman, John Flodgate, William Popelyn and William Ian.

Verdict: On Saturday 3 April 1378 Richard Grenewych was sitting in the kitchen of the rectory at Wyrardisbury in front of the oven, and operating the bellows (*sufflavit in foco*). Because he suffered from the falling sickness, he fell into the fire and burnt his head and arms, from which he died at once, by accident.

163. Aylesbury, Wednesday 21 April 1378.

Vills: Aylesbury, Walton, Bierton and Hulcott.

Jurors: Ralph Northgate, William Cramford, John Brighte, John

Northerne, Richard Foughlere, John Baldewyne, John Chapman, William Barbour, William Ferrour, Richard Odiham, William Paskedene and John Colyn.

Verdict: On Sunday 18 April 1378 [*Easter Sunday*] Hugh Welssheman and Thomas his son lay together in one bed by night at Aylesbury, and forgot a burning candle on the wall over their bed. It fell into the bed-straw and burnt them and the house by accident.

164. North Dean, Tuesday 20 April 1378.

Vills: Hughenden, West Wycombe, Missenden and Wycombe.

Jurors: John Smyth of Hampden, Roger Vyncent, Roger Frenssh, John Lytelboye, Thomas Fellake, Henry Stokere, Laurence Stondon, William Broun, John Frenssh, John Cobelere junior, John Fastyngdich and Ralph Wybern.

Verdict: On Thursday 27 May 1378 [*Ascension Day*] John, son of Adam Russell of North Dean in the parish of Hughenden, was sitting by the hearth in William Bennet's kitchen at North Dean, and a pan worth 8d. which was on the hearth, full of hot 'sharlet', fell on him and scalded him. He died at once, by accident. Hughenden responsible for 8d. deodand.

165. Cuddington, Friday 4 March 1379.

Vills: Stone, Hartwell, Crendon and Cuddington.

Jurors: William Wyhtham, John Scot, William Waps, Henry Matheu, Robert Yonge, John Jekyn, Nicholas Smert, William Vicoris, John Pultone, John Lovelache, Roger Malyn and Henry atte Sloo.

Verdict: On Wednesday 2 March 1379 John Waldeshef was driving his plough with two horses and two oxen yoked to it in the field of Cuddington, and when he came to the end of his land he wanted to turn the animals, but he was weak, and stood in the middle of them and could not get out of the way. He fell to the ground, and the coulter of the plough wounded him in his right side. He died at once, by accident. Value of the plough, horses and oxen 20s., for which Cuddington is responsible.

166. Beaconsfield, Wednesday 16 February 1379.

Vills: Beaconsfield, Wooburn, Penn and Chalfont.

Jurors: William Colyere, John Sperwe junior, Thomas Derwyne, John Sperwe senior, Andrew Smyth, John Fullere, Laurence Boterfeld,

Hugh Gastoun, John Rudying, John Lottyng, Nicholas Pulter and Robert Cosyn.

Verdict: On Tuesday 15 February 1379 at Beaconsfield John, son of Thomas atte Grene, fell on to a 'kemelyn' worth 4d. full of hot 'wort', and scalded himself. He died at once, by accident. Beaconsfield responsible for 4d. deodand.

167. Missenden, [Sunday] 6 February 1379.

Vills: Great Missenden, Little Missenden, Chesham and Hampden.

Jurors: John Bere, Henry Koc, Henry Catour, John Smyth, John Amiot, Simon Gardiner, Walter Bonefas, Henry Hattere, John Wayte, John Grene, Ed[mund] Cramford and John Bakere.

Verdict: On [Saturday] 5 February 1379 at Missenden Thomas, aged three years, son of John Page, was sitting in front of the oven by the hearth and a cooking-pot (*cacabum*) worth 6d. full of a liquid called grout fell on him and scalded him. He died at once, by accident. John Page responsible for 6d. deodand.

168. Datchet, Friday 12 August 1379.

Vills: Datchet, Burnham, Taplow and Beaconsfield.

Jurors: William Perant, John Dryvere, John Waxham, William Lambard, John Sentone, Richard Bayal, William Gyffe, William Squier, William Knyff, John Brok, Henry Clerk and William Donstan.

Verdict: John Bebegrave was mad. He was sitting at his midday meal at Datchet on Thursday 11 August 1379 and got up from it and ran to the Thames and jumped into the water, wilfully (*voluntarie*) drowning himself. He had goods and chattels worth half a mark, for which Thomas Chaunceux is responsible.

169. Missenden, Monday 12 September 1379.

Vills: Great Missenden, Little Missenden, Hampden and Chesham.

Jurors: John Bere, John Seriaunt junior, John Wayte, Henry Catour, John Mist, John Peg, John Toppyng, Henry Hattere, Thomas Seriaunt, John Selig, John Mewe and John Ace.

Verdict: On Sunday 11 September 1379, after sunset, William Haselbury feloniously killed John Seriaunt senior at Missenden with a staff worth 2d. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 52s., of which John Bere of Great Missenden is responsible for 32s. and John Seriaunt junior and Henry Catour of Great Missenden for 20s. Missenden responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Haselbury was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

170. Burnham, Saturday 17 September 1379.

Vills: Burnham, Dorney, Beaconsfield and Penn.

Jurors: Simon Worthynpol, Thomas atte Welle, Simon Aleyn, Ed[mund] Carpenter, Richard Symond, William Mulso, William Smyth, William Sheftesbury, John Bate, Richard Noreys, Richard Burton and Richard Cartel.

Verdict: On Wednesday 7 September 1379 John Baddeby feloniously killed John Smyth of Dorney in the field called Middelleye in the parish of Hitcham with a staff worth 2d. He fled; he had goods and chattels worth £20, for which the same John Baddeby is responsible to the king. Burnham responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Baddeby was granted a royal pardon (**461**).]

171. Mursley, Wednesday 21 May 1380.

Vills: Swanbourne, Whaddon, Mursley and Salden.

Jurors: Thomas Bedeford, Robert Saltmerssh, Ed[mund] Blatforby, Walter Brasier [?], Nicholas Queryndon, Richard Irney, John Spaldyng, Richard Mile, Roger Wilkyn, John Carpenter, Hugh Streme and Robert Bonde.

Verdict: On Saturday 18 May William Bates of Swanbourne was going with his cart [loaded] with dung along the road called Alesbury underlynch and the cart fell on him and struck him. He died at once, by accident. Value of the cart and one weak horse yoked to it, 12d., for which Mursley is responsible.

Membrane 17 (recto)

172. Wingrave, Tuesday 8 January 1381.

Vills: Burston, Aston Abbots, Wingrave and Helsthorpe.

Jurors: William Hebbes, John Penge, John Robyn, Hugh Andrew, John Chapman, Robert Danvers, James Gilot, Robert Hovel, Richard Bateman, John atte Nasshe, William Campayn and John Philip.

Verdict: On 5 January 1381 Richard Morgan, 'Welshman', feloniously killed John Sherman at Wingrave with a knife worth 2d., and John Geffrey aided and abetted him. Both fled that Tuesday to Wingrave church and there before the same Coroner [*John atte Brooke*] confessed to the killing, and that they were habitual robbers, and abjured the realm of England. They were told to leave the country by the port of Dover. No goods or chattels. Wingrave responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Morgan was outlawed 6 April 1390 (**438**).]

173. Chesham, Tuesday 29 January 1381.

Vills: Chesham, Amersham, Great Missenden, Little Missenden.

Jurors: John atte Thorne, John Layhull, John atte Dene, Walter Gardyner, John Wodard, Robert Moryng, John Ymphey, Richard Belher, Walter Wytyng, Richard Pippard, John Brond and William Brond.

Verdict: On Monday 28 January 1381 Richard Smyth, son of Henry Smyth of Chesham, feloniously killed his wife Joan with an axe worth 4d. in a grove called Cobineregrove. He fled; no goods or chattels. Chesham responsible for 4d. deodand.

[Smyth was granted a royal pardon (438).]

174. Amersham, Thursday 28 March 1381.

Vills: Amersham, Chesham, Little Missenden, Chalfont.

Jurors: Thomas Meleward, Roger Garier, Ralph Deyere, John Silvestre, Richard Kynebelle, John Welle, John Mopel, Peter Robyn, Roger Kynebell, John Uplond, John Turnour and Godfrey Webbe.

Verdict: On Wednesday 27 March 1381 William Chestre was carrying a tree-trunk (*unum truncum bosci*) worth 1d. by night to his house at Amersham when he fell to the ground and shattered his head down to the brain. He died at once, by accident. Amersham responsible for 1d. deodand.

175. Weston Turville, Wednesday 15 January 1382.

Vills: Weston Turville, Halton, Wendover and Stoke.

Jurors: Walter Kynebell, John Poynant, Richard Aleyn, John Noly, Walter atte Lane, Alan Bate, John Newman, William Shepherd, William in the Hurne junior, Richard Compayn, William Crips and Thomas Wodeward.

Verdict: On Sunday 12 January 1382 John Bele came to the house of Elizabeth Acurman in Weston, and there found John Clerk, and tried (*voluit*) to strike him. Clerk drew out his dagger worth 3d. and struck Bele in the belly, feloniously killing him. He fled at once; no chattels. Weston Turville responsible for 3d. deodand.

[Clerk was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

176. Kimble, Friday 11 April 1382.

Vills: Great Kimble, Little Kimble, Ellesborough and Risborough.

Jurors: Nicholas Hore, John Campion, Simon Smyth, William Taylour, John Taylour, John Bladyn, John Gynes, John Ster, William Tony [*or* Tovy], John Gower, William Boloyne and Richard Hopper.

Verdict: On Thursday 27 March 1382 Thomas Taillour of Bledlow was standing in Simon Darches' house at Bledlow when a beam of the house, worth 4d., broke and fell down. It shattered his whole body. He died at once, by accident. Kimble responsible for 4d. deodand.

177. Beaconsfield, Tuesday 6 May 1382.

Vills: Beaconsfield, Penn, Burnham and Wooburn.

Jurors: John Payn, John Bakere, William Nethere, Andrew Smyth, Robert Broun, Thomas Derwyn, Thomas Crips, William Crips, John Coupere, John Pipere, Walter Ragon and Laurence Boterfeld.

Verdict: On Thursday 1 May 1382 William Purcere of Leighton Buzzard, 'chapman', feloniously killed Robert Chapman of 'Lyttlyngtone' at 'le Betlond' in the parish of Beaconsfield with a staff worth 2d. He fled at once; no goods or chattels. Beaconsfield responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Purcere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

178. Marlow, Wednesday 2 August 1385.

Vills: Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Fawley and Medmenham.

Jurors: Thomas Bocmere, Walter Fisshere, William West, Ralph West, John Oseberne, Richard Lyinger, John Wardene, John Bokenhill, Richard atte Lude, Thomas Crips, Henry Heghe and Henry Stevenes.

Verdict: On Wednesday 2 August 1385 Ralph Warner of Medmenham was going along by the water of the Thames at Medmenham and wilfully fell in (*voluntarie cecidit in eadem*) and drowned himself. He had goods and chattels: fifty sheep worth 40s., two cows worth 10s., six draught-animals (*affros*) worth 20s., and a crop (*vestur'*) of two acres of meadow worth 40d., for which Thomas Peyvere, late escheator of Buckinghamshire, is responsible to the king.

179. Wycombe, Tuesday 16 September 1382.

[*No vills needed.*]

Jurors: John Bledelowe, John Adenolf, Elias Wyttenhale, Geoffrey Tailfer, John Sherman, John Regat, Richard Prince, Robert Smyth junior, William Marchaunt, William Kere, Walter Chapman and John Lyndraper.

Verdict: On Sunday 14 September John Stamford of Wycombe feloniously killed John Daye, servant of Reginald atte Pirie, at Wycombe with a staff worth 2d. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth four marks, and six 'kevers' of lead worth 20s., for which Richard Kele, then mayor of Wycombe, is responsible. Wycombe responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Stamford was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

180. Creslow, Monday 29 July 1381.

Vills: Creslow, Whitchurch, Dunton and Cublington.

Jurors: John Taillour, Henry West, Thomas Hugendon, William Geffes, William Gybbes, Alexander North, John Watkyn, John North, John Hogesham, William Aston, Roger Tommes and Richard atte Welle.

Verdict: On Saturday 27 July 1381 John Borewell, servant of William Stretele, feloniously killed William Herde in the manor of Creslow with a staff worth 1d. He fled at once; no chattels. Creslow responsible for 1d. deodand.

[Borewell was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

181. Medmenham, Monday 22 September 1382.

Vills: Medmenham, Little Marlow, Great Marlow and Hambleden.

Jurors: John Heldere, John Follere, Robert Webbe, John Sampson, Thomas Kyng, James Stali, John Wardayn, John Osberne, William Est, Hugh atte Welle, Walter atte Munte and Richard Tannere.

Verdict: On Saturday 20 September 1382 William Halfreyns of Cookham was driving a cart worth 4s. at Medmenham and carelessly ran in front of it and fell. The wheels shattered his head to the brain, and he died at once, by accident. Alan de Kyrketon, lately king's escheator, responsible for 4s. deodand.

182. Langley Marish, Thursday 19 March 1383.

Vills: Horton, Colnbrook, Iver and Langley Marish.

Jurors: William Halyday, Henry Randolf, Henry atte Style, Robert Knyf, William Loveioye, William Knyf, Walter Stoice, Hugh Bonet [*or* Bovet], John atte Nassh, Nicholas Cartere, John Taillour and Thomas Wyot.

Verdict: On Tuesday 17 March 1383 William, parochial chaplain of Langley Marish, and John Broc came from Colnbrook to Langley Marish. A quarrel broke out there between them, and William struck John on the head down to the brain with a staff worth 1d., and thus feloniously killed him. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 20s. 4d. Langley Marish responsible for this and for 1d. deodand.

[William was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

183. Wendover, Sunday 14 June 1383.

Vills: Wendover, Ellesborough, Little Kimble and Stoke.

Jurors: Robert Bonet [*or* Bovet], William Colet, John Trachiere, Robert Koc, Thomas Trachiere, John Mymmes, Richard Hyne, Mathew Phelip, Michael Wenge, Richard atte Dene, Alexander Coleman and John Bate.

Verdict: On Saturday 13 June 1382 Robert [*or* Richard?][1] Baret senior of Ellesborough (*Uselborwe*) was driving his cart towards Wendover when he fell off it, and the three horses harnessed to it dragged it over his body; he died at once, by accident. Value of the cart and the three horses 13s. 4d., for which Wendover is responsible.

1. Inquest on *corpus Roberti* 'the body of Robert', but the dead man is then referred to as *predictus Ricardus* 'the said Richard'.

184. Great Missenden, Tuesday 2 September 1382.

Vills: Penn, Chesham, Little Missenden and Great Missenden.

Jurors: Thomas Dorsete, Richard Taylour, Thomas Shepherde, John Grove, John Amiot, Walter Bonefas, John Wynnegod, John Papelon, Walter Botte, William Doe, Richard Curteys and John Gentelman.

Verdict: On Monday 1 September 1382 John Walyngford and some of his neighbours came from their own district (*patria*) to Penn Wood because they were given to understand that William Pullegos, chaplain, had feloniously killed an unknown man at Penn Wood that day and robbed him of various goods and chattels, and that

Pullegos was a habitual robber. Therefore they pursued him that day. When they met him in Penn Wood and tried to take him to stand his trial (*ad standum legi*) he refused to surrender, and fought them; in the fight he was killed. It is not known by whom. He had in a cloak-bag (*mantica*) a chalice and paten of silver-gilt worth 30s., a bowl (*coupam*) with a crucifix of silver-gilt worth 30s., an ivory casket (*pixid'*)[1] with a silver lock and key worth 13s. 4d., a horse with saddle and bridle, a cloak (*collobium*) and other goods and chattels worth 40s., which were seized by Thomas Covele, late the king's escheator in Buckinghamshire, as forfeit to the king; he is responsible for them.

1. A *pixis* had several uses; it could contain the host, or be used for offerings.

Membrane 17 (verso)

185. Beaconsfield, Friday 12 February 1384.

Vills: Beaconsfield, Penn, Burnham and Wooburn.

Jurors: John Duntone, John Payn, Nicholas Pulter, Thomas Riche, Thomas Derwyne, John Wodeward, Thomas Gaunt, William Cornwayle, Adam Daye, John Weston, John Carpenter, John Pipere and Walter Ragon.[1]

Verdict: On Thursday 11 February 1384 Robert, servant of Thomas Dadintone, was driving his master's cart at Beaconsfield with one horse harnessed to it when the horse went off the road on to a hill (*super unum montem*), and the cart fell on him and shattered his whole body. He died at once, by accident. Value of the cart and horse, because weak, 3s. 4d., for which Beaconsfield is responsible.

1. Thirteen jurors named.

186. Colnbrook, Wednesday 16 March 1384.

Vills: Colnbrook, Langley, Wyrardisbury, Horton.

Jurors: William Bocher, Thomas Salle, John Sperman [*or* Sparman], William Smyth, John Barbour, Roger Ledesyng, Richard Snape, William Skynnere, Richard Bastemulle, John Ferour, Robert Flodgad, Henry Hudry, Richard Taylour and Thomas Fuller.

Verdict: On Tuesday 15 March 1384 Robert Hanekyn feloniously killed Robert Norhampton at Colnbrook with a baselard worth 20d. He fled. No goods or chattels. Colnbrook responsible for 20d. deodand.

[Hanekyn was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

187. Wooburn, Tuesday 11 November 1382.

Vills: Wooburn, Penn, Little Marlow, Hedsor.

Jurors: Robert Carpenter, Benedict Kene, John atte Bournende, Thomas Frere, William Miltone, John Hogedis, John Aylmere, John Smyth, John Drivere, John Uplond, Ed[mund] Brewere and William Pope.

Verdict: On Monday 10 November 1382 John Heddeshore met Henry Brut at Wooburn, drew a baselard and tried to kill him. Henry, seeing himself in mortal danger and having nowhere he could flee, struck John in the breast to the heart in self-defence with a knife worth 2d. He did not flee; no goods or chattels. Wooburn responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Brut was granted a royal pardon (504).]

188. Fulmer, Monday 22 December 1382.

Vills: Fulmer, Langley Marish, Horton and Colnbrook.

Jurors: William Goldryng, William Knyl, William Appolgere, William Overe, John Sperman [*or* Sparman], John Broc, Walter Wastel, John Crips, Simon Muryel, Richard Cowenere, John Murye and Thomas Gybon.

Verdict: On Sunday 21 December 1382 Thomas Prestwyk of Langley Marish met John Round of the same and attacked him at Fulmer; he drew a knife and tried to kill him. John, seeing himself in mortal danger and having nowhere he could flee, struck Thomas on the head down to the brain in self-defence with a staff worth 1d. He did not flee; he had goods and chattels worth 40s. Fulmer responsible for this and for 1d. deodand.

[Round was acquitted on 2 May 1386 at Aylesbury, which was confirmed in 1390 (495).]

189. Aylesbury, Tuesday 16 July 1387.

[*No vills needed.*]

Jurors: Ralph Caldecote, Richard Saltere, John Fenel, William Mabely, Robert Drapere, Robert Sandham, Richard Foughlere, William Poynant, Robert Warde, Thomas Foughelere, Roger Phelippe and John Dod.

Verdict: Thomas Amy was in the king's gaol at Aylesbury for various felonies. He was pursued by (*persequebatur cum*) some unknown strangers at Chesham on suspicion of felony. He refused to obey

the king's law, and fled. As he fled, one of the strangers shot him in the right side, to the heart, with an arrow worth 1d. and killed him. Chesham responsible for 1d. deodand.

190. Amersham, Thursday 24 October 1381.

Vills: Wooburn, Penn, Chesham and Amersham.

Jurors: Thomas Coperkyng, Robert Baron, John Baron, Thomas Whelere, Roger Gariere, Roger Kynebell, Andrew Smyth, Walter Stevene, Hugh Bakere, Thomas atte Halle, Geoffrey Smyth and William Bernard.

Verdict: On Tuesday 22 October 1381 John Herpedene, called Jaket the Chaplain, met Thomas Gunnyld on le Wodegrene in the parish of Amersham at twilight (*in crepusculo noctis*), and because of a quarrel shot Thomas in the chest, to the heart, with an arrow worth 1d., and so feloniously killed him. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 13s. 4d., for which Beaconsfield [*sic*] is responsible. Amersham responsible for 1d. deodand.

[Herpedene was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438), although he had been pardoned on 17 December 1381 (C 67/29 m.24).]

191. Bledlow, Saturday 31 August 1381.

Vills: Bledlow, Saunderton, 'Great Risborough' and 'Little Risborough'.

Jurors: Geoffrey Hugendon, John Reynham, John Matthew, Thomas Andreu, John Kubbel, Robert Taylour, Robert Priesse, John Kughgel, John Semere, John atte Mede, John Coupere and John Coltman.

Verdict: On Sunday 25 August 1381 William Massy of 'Bristowe', Richard Fitzrichard of the same, Robert de Brustowe, William Towke of 'Blithe' in Lincolnshire, Richard Fauconer of 'Halys' in Staffordshire, and Thomas Merser and William Matthew of Ilmer, came by night to Bledlow and feloniously broke into the rectory, and entered it. They feloniously killed John Northern, servant of Master Roger Otery, parson of the said church, there on the Thusday before the said Saturday [*sic*] with a sword worth 6d., and they feloniously stole a missal book, a silver-gilt chalice and other ornaments of the said church, and three horses, silver vessels and other goods and chattels from the said Rector, 40s. in gold and silver from Alexander, parson of Chinnor church, and 30s. from Walter, chaplain of Bledlow parish church, who were there at the time. They fled at once; no goods or chattels. The jurors also say that William Melton of Wycombe, Isabella Hardyconte of

Wycombe and Walter Cardemakere of West Wycombe received them at Wycombe on the following Sunday, knowing them to be felons and to have committed these felonies. Bledlow responsible for 6d. deodand.

[Massy, FitzRichard, Robert of Bristol, Toukes, Fauconer and Mercer were outlawed 6 April 1390 (438). William Mathew of Ilmer had a royal pardon (438) (on 30 January 1382: C 67/29, m.16). Richard Fauconer escaped from gaol and abjured the realm (222); but he was recaptured, so must have strayed from his route; he appears to have escaped a second time, and two sheriffs (Thomas Sackville and John de Aylesbury) were amerced for his escapes (JUST 3/164 m.1). At his subsequent trial at Aylesbury on Monday 25 May 1383, he pleaded benefit of clergy and was handed over to the bishop of Lincoln's ordinary. He had no chattels (JUST 3/164 m.2). *Cf. CPR* 1381–85, pp.271, 481. On 28 July 1391 at Aylesbury Walter Cardemakere of West Wycombe was acquitted of receiving Massy and his gang after they had murdered Northern (479). William Melton and his wife Isabella (Hardyconte), also accused of receiving them, had a pardon dated 23 May 1382, ratified finally in 1391 for William and 1400 for Isabella (519). Roger Otery had been presented to Bledlow church in 1344. At his death, John Cassels was presented on 24 September 1389 (Lipscomb, II, p.118).]

192. Edlesborough, Monday 25 February 1387.

Vills: Edlesborough, Northall, Dagnall and Slapton.

Jurors: Mathew Wast, William Alfreyt, Walter West, Thomas Hunte, Richard Gosebele, John Gosebele, Adam Walsshe, John Culverforde, Peter Smyth, John Lyght, John Rest [?] and Thomas Vere.

Verdict: Richard Pottenham killed William Agas the aforesaid day, year and place in self-defence with a knife worth 4d. He did not flee; he had goods and chattels worth 10s. Edlesborough responsible for this and for 4d. deodand.

[See 240 for indictment. Pottenham was acquitted in 1391 (518).]

193. Hampden, Tuesday 11 May 1389.

Vills: Hughenden, Monks Risborough, Ellesborough and Hampden.

Jurors: Ed[mund] atte Hulle, Ralph atte Hull, John Pleckenham, Ralph Wybern, John Smyth senior, John atte Sloo, Simon Kyppyng, John Frenssh, Ed[mund] Hare, Roger Marys, John Brokhol and John Cosyn.

Verdict: On Sunday 9 May 1389 John Wycombe, tailor, *alias* Baldok, of Hampden feloniously killed Thomas Honore of Hampden at Hampden with a baselard worth 2d. He fled at once; no chattels. Hampden responsible for 2d. deodand.

[See **279** for indictment. Wycombe was outlawed 6 April 1390 (**438**).]

194. Amersham, Thursday 5 November 1388.

Vills: Amersham, Chalfont, Chesham and Beaconsfield.

Jurors: William Smyth, John Chaumberleyn, William Iremongere, Robert Glovere, John Grove, Richard Cunnyld, Thomas atte Pytte, Roger Baron, Roger Iremongere, John Reve, John Dod and William Skynnere.

Verdict: On Thursday 5 November 1388 at Amersham John Underwode was driving a cart with a mare (*iumentum*) harnessed to it, when the cart fell, and its wheel crushed and shattered his whole body. He died at once, by accident. Value of cart and horse (*equo*) 3s. 4d. Amersham responsible for this.

195. Wooburn, Monday 13 July 1388.

Vills: Beaconsfield, Burnham, Hedsor and Wooburn.

Jurors: Benedict Kene, Thomas Frere, John Gaunt, Thomas Gaunt, Thomas Riche, John Gay, John Edmond, John Tylere, Robert atte Glorie, Robert Foul, Roger Shepherd and John Aldrugge.

Verdict: On Saturday 11 July 1388 Thomas Davy of Wooburn feloniously killed Richard Warner of Wooburn there with a knife worth 1d. He fled at once; no goods or chattels. Wooburn responsible for 1d. deodand.

[See **404–5** for indictments. Davy was outlawed 6 April 1390 (**438**) and later pardoned on the supplication of John Macclesfeld, a king's clerk. See under **405**.]

Membrane 18 (recto)

196. Yewden in Hambleden, [Friday] 28 August 1383.

Vills: Hambleden, Turville, Fawley and Fingest (*Tynghirst*).

Jurors: John Grenelane, Richard Schepwassh, Robert Spynevill, Robert Rokholt, John Drapere, Richard Walssheman, Robert

Pilori, William Tokevill, Thomas Hugynden, Richard atte Strete, Gilbert Goldfot and John Deye.

Verdict: On [Thursday] 27 August 1383 Master Thomas Kyrkeby, John Ake of Stepham in Westmorland, Edward Leche called Ferbe, Adam Berkele, William Millbourne, John Coton, Adam Coton, John Depyng, Adam Basyng, Ralph Basyng his brother, John Seward 'Prestessone' of Corby, William Clerk of Chilton *alias* 'Thresshere', and Richard de Faryndon of Little Marlow feloniously entered Thomas Doyly's manor at Yewden and there feloniously killed Richard Rotele, Thomas Trafford parker, Henry Dymars and Anthony atte Wode, servants of the said Thomas Doyly, by night, by diverse blows on their heads and bodies with swords worth 2s. And they feloniously stole four horses with four saddles and bridles worth £20 from Thomas Doyly there on that day, and feloniously made off with them. They are habitual robbers. The jurors also say that Henry Jacob, innkeeper (*hostillarius*) of Milton, William Melton, innkeeper in 'Holbourne' and Wycombe, and Henry, parson of the church of Thornton, received Master Thomas Kyrkeby and the other felons on 28 August 1383 knowing them to be felons and to have committed this felony. After committing the felony, all the principal felons fled; no goods or chattels. Hambleden responsible for 2s. deodand.

[See 520 for further discussion of this gang, and the claim by another Thomas Kyrkeby that he was not the same man. Ake, Leche, Berkele, Milbourne, the two Cotons, Depyng, the two Basyngs, Seward, Clerk and Faryngdon were outlawed 6 April 1390 (438). See 477 for Henry, parson of Thornton, and 516 for Henry Jacob; for Melton, 519 appears to deal only with the charge of receiving William Massy's gang (191). C 258/28 no. 24 is a writ of *certiorari* to Thomas Sackville, the sheriff, dated 7 July 1384, concerning this case, and his reply, reporting an (undated) inquest held before him and his fellow JPs; the details of the incident do not differ, though some different names are given. Henry, parson of Thornton, is not traceable in Lipscomb, who has a gap between the presentation of John Chastillon in 1349 and that of Henry Harwedon in 1394 (III, p.120).]

197. Aston Clinton, Wednesday 5 August 1383.

Vills: Weston, Halton, Aylesbury and Aston Clinton.

Jurors: Walter Kynebell, William atte Welle, John atte Dene, John Goion [?], John Peg, John Poynant, Thomas Wodeward, Richard Aleyn, John Waynwell, Walter Baylathe, Ralph Dawes and John Page.

Verdict: On Tuesday 4 August 1383 at Aston Clinton John Whyte came riding on a horse in John Turion's [?] cart, and struck the horse with a staff. He carelessly (*negligenter*) fell to the ground, and the cart ran over him and shattered his whole body. He died at once, by accident. Value of the cart and the three horses harnessed to it 13s. 4d., for which Aston Clinton is responsible.

198. Amersham, Monday 10 October 1384.

Vills: Chesham, Amersham, Chenies (*Isenhampsted Cheyne*) and Beaconsfield.

Jurors: John Bolestrode, John Turnour, Robert Thresshere, John Uplond, John Kynebell, Thomas Taillour, Richard Russell, Roger Kynbell, Richard Gromet, Peter Robyn, Nicholas Morys and Roger Garyer.

Verdict: On Friday 7 October 1384 Roger Colyn, John Colyn and Thomas Wydyngfeld, all of Amersham, came together at Amersham and met Thomas de Amersham (*Agmodesham*) in the market-place there and feloniously killed him with three staves worth 6d., which they had in their hands. They fled at once; they had goods and chattels worth £10, which Thomas Peyvere, late the king's escheator in Buckinghamshire, seized as forfeit to the king; he is responsible for them. Amersham responsible for 6d. deodand.

[Roger Colyn was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438). Thomas Wodyngfield, esquire, bought a pardon on 12 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.13). C 258/22 no. 47 is a writ of *certiorari* to the sheriff, dated 10 June 1385, concerning this case, and his reply, which recounts this inquest and gives no extra details. Roger Colyn and Thomas de Agmodesham appear as two of a group of thirteen people accused at the Assizes at Aylesbury on Thursday 25 September 1382 of disseising four others of property in Amersham. The claim failed because of a technicality (JUST 1/1494 m.1).]

199. Chesham, Saturday 17 December 1384.

Vills: Chesham, Amersham, Isenhampstead and Cheyne.[1]

Jurors: Stephen Fryday, John Imphey, John Benfeld, John Ferrour junior, John atte Dene of Botley, Thomas Grym, William Chapman, John Brond, Richard Mason, William Evesham, Ralph Cosyn and Robert Fuller.

Verdict: On Saturday 8 October 1384 John Meleward was alone in the Abbot of Missenden's mill at Chesham, working near 'the cogwhel', when the pin (*spinct'*) near the cogwheel accidentally caught (*firmavit*) in his belt and pulled him over (*superexaltavit*) the cogwheel, throwing him on to the mill while it was moving (*eundo*),

breaking and mangling his right arm in two places (*in duabus partibus*). He lived injured until the said Saturday 17 December. The pin and the wheel of the mill were worth 10s., for which Chesham responsible.

1. Chenies (Isenhampstead Cheyne) here counted as two separate vills.

200. Princes Risborough, Tuesday 4 July 1385.

Vills: Princes Risborough, Monks Risborough, Horsenden and Great Kimble.

Jurors: John Reyngham, Henry Seriaunt, William Kene, John atte Forde, William Bonfalet, Henry Paulyn, John Petipas, William Persevale, William Smyth senior, John Goodman senior, John Horewode and William Abraham.

Verdict: On Monday 3 July at Princes Risborough Hanekyn Faukener, 'Duchesman', shot Clement Bakere, 'Walssheman', in the body, to the heart, with an arrow worth 1d., and feloniously killed him. He fled. No goods or chattels. Princes Risborough responsible for 1d. deodand.

[Faukener was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

201. Horton by Colnbrook, Tuesday 5 March 1387.

Vills: Horton, Colnbrook, Langley Marish and Wyrardisbury.

Jurors: William Osegod, John Mokenhod, John Mayn, Walter Clerk, Stephen Aylwyne, William Cok, Thomas Swet, William Robyn, Thomas Deyare, John Chapman, John Pillory and John Bisouth.

Verdict: On Sunday 3 March 1387 Fulk Daynes of 'Houlond' [*Holland?*] met William Adam of Horton opposite William's house in Horton and because of a quarrel Fulk feloniously struck him in the throat (*in gurgite*) with a knife called a dagger, worth 2d., and killed him. After the felony Fulk was taken and sent to the king's gaol at Aylesbury; no goods or chattels. Horton responsible for 2d. deodand. Afterwards, on Monday 19 July 1389 at Aylesbury Fulk was acquitted before John Cassy and William Gascoigne, justices of gaol delivery, on grounds of self-defence, but whether he has a charter of pardon is unknown.

[JUST 3/181 m.19 records his trial. The jury said that William had attacked him with a 'pykforc' and wounded him badly; he had tried his hardest to escape, but William chased him into a corner between a house and a high wall. Fulk then drew his dagger in self-defence and

struck him with one blow in the belly (*in ventre*), from which blow he died. Fulk was returned to prison to await the king's pardon, but afterwards, on Friday 23 July 1389, he did not come to court when summoned, and his pledges were amerced. He had no chattels.]

202. Wycombe, Tuesday 22 September 1388.

Vills: 'Haverynge', Hughenden, Little Marlow and Wycombe.

Jurors: Robert Lytelgod, Henry Smyth, John Denmor, William Fuller, Richard Swon, Huweyn Longe, Richard Syred, Richard Godchild, Thomas Shepherde, Richard Bonde, Henry Taillour and Richard Smyth.

Verdict: On Sunday 20 September 1388, at le Nore in the parish of Wycombe, William, chaplain of Mariota Palmere of Wycombe, feloniously killed Ralph Taillour of Wycombe with a knife called a thwittle worth 2d. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 13s. 4d., for which Thomas Covele, king's escheator, is responsible. The constable of the environs of Wycombe is responsible for 2d. deodand.

[See 319, 418 for indictments. William was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

203. Aylesbury, Monday 14 September 1388.

Vills: Aylesbury, Bierton, Stoke, Hartwell.

Jurors: John Baldewyn, John Warde, Thomas Wodestoke, William Marcham, Robert Warde, William Tillere, John Bakere, Richard Knyghtebrugge, Robert Sandham, John Northern, William Auncell and John Brighte.

Verdict: On Sunday 13 September 1388 Henry How of 'Lytherpol Furneys' feloniously killed John Whyte, 'Walssheman', at Aylesbury with a knife called a dagger, worth 2d. He was taken and sent to the king's gaol at Aylesbury; no goods or chattels. The constable of Aylesbury responsible for 2d. deodand. Afterwards, on Monday 26 July 1389, Henry was hanged at Aylesbury before John Cassy for this felony at the suit of Agnes, widow of John Whyte.

[JUST 3/181 m.20 records his trial, but gives no further details.]

204. Fingest, Monday 19 October 1388.

Vills: Fingest, Hambleden, Turville and Marlow.

Jurors: Robert Spynevyll, John atte More, Richard Schepwassh, John Cornewe, Thomas atte Hay, Ed[mund] Hunte, David Hobbyn,

William Warde, Thomas Whyte, Geoffrey Bonde, Thomas Ernold and John Stevynton.

Verdict: On that Monday John Fouke of Fingest feloniously killed his wife Alice at Staple with a baselard worth 4d. No goods or chattels. He was taken and sent to the king's gaol at Aylesbury. Fingest responsible for 4d. deodand. Afterwards, on Monday 26 July 1389, he was hanged at Aylesbury before John Cassy.

[JUST 3/181 m.19 records his trial, but gives no further details.]

205. Doddershall, Saturday 7 January 1385.

Vills: Doddershall, Wotton Underwood, Quainton and Lee.

Jurors: Alan Neles, Henry James, John Gatebury, Nicholas atte Mulle, John Colles, Simon Hobekyns, William Bakere, John Saundres, Hugh Hewe, Walter Baron, John atte Brugge and Hugh Ball.

Verdict: On Friday 6 January 1385 John Skotlond came to John Taillour's house at Doddershall and attacked him. After a quarrel, John Skotlond pulled out his knife and tried to kill Taillour who, seeing that he was in mortal danger and had nowhere to escape to, pulled out his own knife, a thwittle worth 2d., and in self-defence struck Skotlond in the belly; he died at once. Taillour fled at once; no goods or chattels. Doddershall responsible for 2d. deodand.

[Taillour was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

Membrane 18 (verso)

206. Stone, Sunday 23 April 1385.

Vills: Stone, Hartwell, Marston and Cranwell.

Jurors: John Martyn, Hugh Temple, William Waryn, John Utladde, John Reynold, Richard Farnburgh, William Hayl, John Folk, William Coupere, Nicholas Smertes, Henry Belle and William de Temple.

Verdict: On Sunday 23 April 1385 John Colles senior, John Colles junior and William Shephirde came together at Stone and a quarrel broke out. William struck John Colles senior with a staff which he had in his hand, and John Colles junior, seeing this, pulled out his knife called a thwittle, worth 2d. and struck William on the right of his neck, giving him a mortal blow, and thus feloniously killed him. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 10s. Stone is responsible for these, and 2d. deodand.

[John Colles junior was acquitted in 1392 at Newport Pagnell on grounds of self-defence (493).]

207. Saunderton, Monday 24 April 1385.

Vills: Saunderton, Horsenden, Princes Risborough and Bledlow.

Jurors: John Shenholt, Robert Hemyngford, John Dayrell, Roger Dayrell, Walter Bygon, John Bladyore, Thomas atte Crouche, Hugh Lokkesburgh, Thomas Mynge, Hugh Cartere, Roger atte Dene and William Hardyng.

Verdict: On Saturday 17 April 1385 Alice, wife of Thomas Cartere of Saunderton, was alone in her husband's house at Saunderton, and there climbed a ladder and wilfully (*voluntarie*) hanged herself on a post by means of a cord worth 2d.; no chattels. Saunderton responsible for 2d. deodand.

208. Saunderton, Friday 12 May 1385.

Vills: Saunderton, Horsenden, Longwick and Bledlow.

Jurors: John Shenholt, John Dayrell, John Laurence, Richard Frere, John Frenssh, Walter Bygon, John atte Sloo, William Bysshop, William Petypas, Henry Shrynton, John Bladyere and John Hunte.

Verdict: On Friday 5 May 1385 Richard Trewe was leading a two-wheeled cart (*unum par rotarum*) with a mare harnessed to it over a hill (*montem*) called the Whitehull in the parish of Saunderton when suddenly he stumbled and fell under a wheel of the cart, breaking his neck and shattering his head; he died at once, by accident. Value of cart and mare 5s., for which Saunderton is responsible.

209. Ellesborough, Wednesday 31 May 1385.

Vills: Ellesborough, Great Kimble, Little Kimble and Great Hampden.

Jurors: Ed[mund] Medmenham, John Taillour, Nicholas Hore, Robert Montagu, Henry Kyppyng, John Gynes, Simon Smyth, Richard Merefyn, William Fraunkeleyn, John Steer, Thomas Downs and Roger Mareys.

Verdict: William Baret, chaplain, and Richard Baron quarrelled at the house of Thomas Baret of Ellesborough on Monday 29 May 1385. William struck Richard in the throat with a knife called a bordsex, worth 6d., and feloniously killed him. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 20s. Ellesborough responsible for these, and 6d. deodand.

[Baret was granted a royal pardon (452).]

210. Iver, Tuesday 13 April 1389.

Vills: Iver, Colnbrook, Horton and Langley.

Jurors: John atte Forde, Richard Cardell, William Saleman, William Foule, Thomas Peyntour, John Hamond, William Pees, Thomas Fysshere, John Bakere, John Meleward, Robert Pastrel and John Damyan.

Verdict: On Monday 12 April 1389 Thomas Coupere killed Simon Pope in self-defence with an axe worth 3d. He fled at once; no goods or chattels. Iver responsible for 3d. deodand.

[See 303 for indictment. Coupere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

211. Little Missenden, Wednesday 26 May 1388.

Vills: Little Missenden, Chesham, Great Missenden and Amersham.

Jurors: William de Broughton, William Wedon, John Baldewyne, John Yonge, Thomas Caveresfeld, William Wedon junior, Thomas Roberd, William Bakere, William Pendele, John Prestmere [?], Roger Hawerdyn and Stephen Cartere.

Verdict: On Tuesday 25 May 1388 John Brond, 'turnour' of Little Missenden, feloniously killed his wife Katherine at Little Missenden with an axe worth 6d. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 100s., which John Dodde, bailiff of Aylesbury, seized in the name of the escheator and for which he is responsible to the king. Little Missenden responsible for 6d. deodand.

[See 406 for indictment. Brond was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

212. Wooburn, Wednesday 8 September 1389.

Vills: Wooburn, Taplow, Penn and Hedsor.

Jurors: James Fysshere, John Lytelboy, Robert Foul, Thomas Gaunt, John Cook, William Melton, Richard Samsoun, Thomas Smyth, John Uppelond, Thomas Pavyere, William Stotevile and John Abbot.

Verdict: On Monday 6 September 1389 Robert, son of Thomas atte Melle of Wooburn, killed William Mapulderham in self-defence at Wooburn with a knife worth 1d. He fled; no goods or chattels. Wooburn responsible for 1d. deodand.

[See 403 for indictment. Robert atte Melle was acquitted on 10 April 1391 (497).]

213. Great Linford, Tuesday 27 July 1389.

Vills: Newport, Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford and Great Linford.

Jurors: William Syward, Nicholas Fullere, John Syward of Hanslope, Hugh Oseberne, John Prudfoot, William Boweles, William Benefeld, Richard Symond, William Hobekyn, Ralph Nicoll, John Treypas and John Hobbes.

Verdict: On Sunday 25 July 1389 at Great Linford John Tynte of Great Linford killed John Basone of the same in self-defence with a knife worth 1d. He fled at once; he had goods and chattels worth 7s. 7½d. Great Linford is responsible for these and 1d. deodand.

[See 370 for indictment. Tynte was acquitted in 1391 on the grounds of self-defence (505).]

214. Little Marlow, Monday 30 September 1386.

Vills: Little Marlow, Wooburn, Great Marlow and Medmenham.

Jurors: William Donyll, John Prynchard, William Valynger, John Cartere, William Reyner, Richard Boydon, Richard Syred, Thomas Abel, Richard Prophete, William Lawman, William Pegon and William Abel.

Verdict: On Sunday 29 September 1386 John Baldewyne, *alias* Wyke, Thomas Raundesdale and John Hurre, servants of Sir John Salesbury, feloniously killed John Swerd of Great Marlow at Little Marlow with a sword worth 12d. He [*sic*] fled at once; they [*sic*] had no goods or chattels. Little Marlow responsible for 12d. deodand.

[See 402 for indictment. All three were outlawed 6 April 1390 (438), but Raundesdale had been pardoned on 23 February 1390; see under 402. *CPR* 1388–92, p.178 records a pardon to Richard Knappe of Great Marlow for the death of John Swerd, 'killed at le Burgh by the said Richard's well', granted on 17 January 1390 at the supplication of the king's servant Nicholas Mounkton.]

215. Great Missenden, Wednesday 16 October 1387.

Vills: Great Missenden, Chesham, Hampden and Little Missenden.

Jurors: William Broughton, Henry Catour, Robert Toppyng, John Dorset, John Longe, William Catour, John Amyot, Simon Gardyner, John Bakere, Ed[mund] Gramford, Richard Taylour and Thomas atte Pleydell.

Verdict: On Wednesday 16 October 1387 William Baudewyne of Hughenden feloniously killed Henry Newport of Berkhamsted in Missenden Abbey with a baselard worth 12d. He fled at once; no goods or chattels. Great Missenden responsible for 12d. deodand.

[Baudewyne was granted a royal pardon (438). *Cf. CPR* 1388–92, p.104; the pardon was granted at the supplication of the king's sister, the Countess of Kent.]

Membrane 19 (recto)

ABJURATIONS OF THE REALM

216. Aylesbury church, Friday 7 June 1381.

Jurors: William Caldecote, Richard Saltere, John Chapman, John Bole, John Prophete, Richard Profete, John Bermeton, Ralph Northgate, William Northgate, John Wodestoke, Thomas Goldhoppe and John Longe.

John Asshewell of Hulcott, in Aylesbury gaol in custody of its guard, Roger Graunt, for certain felonies, broke out on Wednesday 5 June 1381 and fled to Aylesbury church, staying inside until the following Friday, when John atte Brook, coroner, came there to hold an inquiry. Asshewell acknowledged that on Monday 1 May 1381, at Bierton (*Burton*), he had feloniously stolen twelve sheep worth 30s. from Thomas Pegg and two sheep worth 40d. from John Kene, and that he was a habitual robber; also that he had feloniously broken out of prison on the said Wednesday. He asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; no goods or chattels, lands or holdings in Buckinghamshire. He was told to cross the sea from the port of Dover within twelve days.

[Asshewelle was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

217. Aylesbury church, Saturday 25 May 1381.

Jurors: William Caldecote, Richard Saltere, John Chapman, John Bole, John Prophete, Richard Prophete, John Bermeton, Ralph Northgate, William Northgate, John Wodestoke, Thomas Goldhoppe and John Longe.

Thomas Romesheye of Hampshire, in Aylesbury gaol for felony, broke out on Thursday 23 May 1381 and fled to Aylesbury church.

On the following Saturday he acknowledged before John atte Brook, coroner, that on Wednesday 13 February 1381, at Red Hill on the king's highway between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield he had feloniously stolen a horse with collar and bridle worth 26s. 8d. from John David, and that he was a habitual robber. He asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; no chattels. He was told to cross the sea from Southampton within twelve days.

[Romesheye was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438). See also 222 for the theft at Red Hill.]

218. Aylesbury church, Saturday 25 May 1381.

Jurors: William Caldecote, Richard Saltere, John Chapman, John Bole, John Prophete, Richard Prophete, John Bermeton, Ralph Northgate, William Northgate, John Wodestoke, Thomas Goldhoppe and John Longe.

John Cople of Methley in Yorkshire, in Aylesbury gaol for felony, broke out on Thursday 23 May 1381 and fled to Aylesbury church. On the following Saturday he acknowledged before John atte Brook, coroner, that on Monday 26 July 1378 at Shabbington he had feloniously stolen a mare worth 13s. 4d. from Richard Maggeson, and that he was a habitual robber. He asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; no chattels in Buckinghamshire. He was told to cross the sea from Southampton within twelve days.

[Cople was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438).]

219. Ilmer church, Friday 13 June 1381.

Jurors: Geoffrey Hugenden, John Reynham, John Mathew, Thomas Rysburgh, Thomas Andrew, John Kubbull, Robert Taillour, Robert Priesse, John Knyghgel, John Semere, John atte Mede and John Coupere.

John Sewelle of Catesby fled to Ilmer church on Wednesday 11 June 1381. On the following Friday he acknowledged before John atte Brook, coroner, that on Friday 7 June 1381, at 'Catyndon' in Hertfordshire, he had feloniously stolen a horse worth 5s. from William Navesby, a canon of St. Paul's, London, and that he was a habitual robber. He asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; no lands or holdings, but goods and chattels worth 35s., for which Ilmer responsible. He was told to cross the sea from Southampton within twelve days.

[Sewelle was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438). Note that eleven of the twelve jurors in this case formed the jury for 191.]

220. Great Marlow church, Tuesday 24 March 1388.

Jurors: John Pynchard, William Valenger, William Reyner, John Wylkes, William Smyth, William Pegon, John Skynnere, Richard Tannere, William Mulleward, Thomas Crips, James Taylour and John Sampson.

Laurence Coun and William Gobyoun fled to Great Marlow church on Saturday 21 March 1388. On the following Tuesday they acknowledged before John atte Brook, coroner, that on Monday 3 February 1388 at 'Sleperesden' they had feloniously stolen two horses worth 65s. from an unknown person, and that they were habitual robbers. They asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; they had goods and chattels worth 8s., for which Thomas Covele, the king's escheator, responsible. They were told to cross the sea from Southampton within twelve days.

[Coun was outlawed 6 April 1390 (438). On 3 March 1395 a William Gobyoun of Great Horwood proved he was not the same man (457). *Cf. CCR* 1392–6, p.38: '28 February 1393: order to levy the men of Great Marlow for all moneys pertaining to the king for the escapes of William Gobyoun and Laurence Coun, felons, out of the town prison ... the prisoners were by the constables and other ministers of the town taken for felony and put in prison there, namely in the town stocks, but for lack of good guarding of the whole town broke prison and escaped to the church there'.]

221. Wycombe church, Friday 11 September 1388.

Jurors: John Rawenere, Walter Frere, William Prentys, Thomas Smyth, William Athelard, John Draper, John Sewale, John Hardegray, Ralph Loot, Edward Taillour, Thomas Barbour and John atte Goter.

Andrew de Sutton, *alias* Kelseye, son of Simon Kelseye, in the king's prison at Wycombe in the custody of John Crowere and John Fullere, the bailiffs of Wycombe, broke out and fled to Wycombe

church on Monday 7 September 1388. On the following Friday he acknowledged before John atte Brook, coroner, that on 14 August 1388, at Thatcham in Berks, with Robert de Sutton and William Rose, he had feloniously stolen five bulls and five cows, each worth 5s., from an unknown person. He asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; no chattels. He was told to cross the sea from Bristol within twelve days.

[It would be interesting to know if this Andrew was the Andrew Kelseye of Cheshire *alias* Thomas Andrews of Cheshire who bought a pardon on 2 October 1398 (C 67/31 m.9).]

222. **Aylesbury church, Monday 6 October 1382.**

Jurors: William Caldecote, Ralph Caldecote, John Profete senior, John Profete junior, John Fenel, William de Byrton, William Whittchurch, William de Bermynton, John Saltere, William Sadelere, William Ferrour and John Bole.

Richard Fauconer of 'Halis', in Aylesbury gaol for felony, broke out and fled to Aylesbury church on Friday 3 October 1382. On the following Monday he acknowledged before John atte Brook, coroner, that on 11 February 1381, with other men, he had feloniously stolen a horse with a collar and bridle worth 26s. 8d. from an unknown person at Red Hill, between Beaconsfield and Uxbridge; and that on the night of Sunday 25 August 1381, at Bledlow, with other men, he had feloniously stolen ornaments (*ornamenta*) of Beaconsfield church, three horses belonging to Roger Otery, parson of the said church, and silver vessels and other goods and chattels worth £20; and that he was a habitual robber. He asked to abjure the realm of England.

Verdict: Guilty; no chattels. He was told to cross the sea from Dartmouth within twelve days.

[See 191 for the inquest, and Fauconer's subsequent adventures. He did not confess to the killing of John Northern. He appears to have teamed up with Thomas Romesheye: see 217.]

Membrane 19 (verso)

APPROVERS [MEN TURNED KING'S EVIDENCE]

223. Aylesbury, Wednesday 28 October 1383.

Before John de Aylesbury, sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and William Barton and John atte Brook, king's coroners for the same county.

Thomas Eldred of Eccles, Norfolk, freely and without compulsion turned king's evidence, swearing that he was a felon, and accusing his accomplices in the following felonies:

(a) On Wednesday 16 September 1383, by night, in Alan Pyioun's inn (*hospicio*) at Stony Stratford, he feloniously stole a silver-gilt belt worth 40s. from a stranger staying (*hospitato*) there. That same day Alan Pyioun received him in his inn there, knowing him to be a felon and to have committed that felony.

(b) On Monday 3 August 1383 under Whaddon Chase in Northamptonshire he feloniously robbed two strangers of various cloths of various colours worth £40. William Lerlyng of Lyrlingford in Norfolk was his accomplice in the robbery. And Alan Pyioun knowingly received them in his inn at Stony Stratford on the following Tuesday.

(c) On Thursday 15 September 1379, by night, at 'Yklyngham', with Simon Cut, John Gosebikyrke and Roger Gant, he feloniously stole fifty sheep each worth 20d. from Roger Sprydnay's fold, and fifteen sheep each worth 20d. from Peter Skynnere's fold there.

(d) On Wednesday 15 February 1380, with the same men, he feloniously stole thirty-five sheep each worth 20d. from the fold of the manor of Sextrye at 'Ichyngham'.

(e) On Friday 25 May 1380, by night, at 'Ichyngham', with the same Simon Cut, John Gosebikyrke and Roger Gant, he feloniously stole eighteen sheep each worth 20d. from the fold of Thomas Connesson there.

[Pyioun had been acquitted at Newport Pagnell on 14 March 1384 (454). When he was acquitted, Eldred then claimed that he was a cleric. The jury found him guilty, and he was handed over to John Syward, vicar of Wolverton, the bishop of Lincoln's ordinary, as a convicted cleric. Chattels 5s., for which Brother Hugh, preceptor of Hogshaw, was responsible (JUST 3/164 m.3). William Lerlyng, Simon Cut, John Gosebikyrke and Roger Gant were outlawed on 6 April 1390 (441).]

224. Aylesbury, Wednesday 14 July 1389.

Before Thomas Peyvre, sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and John atte Brook, coroner.

Richard Lye of Bledlow freely and without compulsion turned king's evidence, swearing that he was a felon and accusing his accomplices in the following felonies:

(a) On Monday 29 June 1388, with Henry Tovy [*or* Tony] of Weston Turville, John Aleyn of Aston Clinton and John Wylly of Staffordshire, recently staying with Thomas Taillour of Ilmer, he feloniously stole two foals worth 6s. from an unknown person in a park called Rouleshammede in Buckinghamshire.

(b) On Thursday 9 July 1388, by night, with the same Henry Tovy, he feloniously stole two head of cattle (*boves*) at 'Pennynges' in Wendover parish, worth 10s., which belonged to Richard, rector of Halton church, and were in the custody of John Martyn.

On Monday 26 July 1389 Richard Lye came before John Cassy and William Gascoigne, the king's justices, at the suit of the said John Martyn, and was hanged.

[In spite of this, he was on the sheriff's list to be arrested at Michaelmas 1389, and was outlawed for non-appearance on 6 April 1390 (442). John Aleyn of Aston Clinton, came to court on 6 June 1390 and pleaded not guilty, but did not surrender to bail, and was outlawed on Wednesday 1 May 1392 (507). John Wylly was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (441), and Henry Tovy was presented in his own right by the Wendover jury (272) and acquitted (460). At Michaelmas 1392 a John Aleyn pleaded guilty to trespass and paid a fine of 2s., for which his pledges were Henry Tovy and John Aleyn of Aston Clinton, while Henry Tovy of Weston Turville pleaded guilty to trespass and paid a fine, also of 2s., for which one of his pledges was John Aleyn (578).]

225. Newport Pagnell, Saturday 11 March 1385.

Before Robert Dykeswell, sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and John atte Broke and William Barton, coroners of the same.

John Pernell of Woodstock freely and without compulsion turned king's evidence, swearing that he was a felon and accusing his accomplices in the following felonies:

(a) On Monday 22 June 1383, under Wotton Wood near the park of Woodstock in Oxon with William Frere and John Brag, both of Woodstock, he feloniously killed a stranger and robbed him of six marks in coined money; and John Blechele of Woodstock received them and the six marks at Woodstock the same day, knowing them to have committed that felony.

(b) On Wednesday 24 June 1383, at Wode, with John Pypere of Henley on Thames, he feloniously stole sixty sheep each worth 18d. from outside the fold of John Harper of Woodstock; and Cristina Maweles of Woodstock received them that day at Woodstock, knowing them to have committed that felony.

(c) On Friday 22 July 1384, at Fawley, with Richard Wodeward, son of John Wodeward of Fawley, Richard Shepherd, servant of John Lewyn, and John Brytwell of Burnham, he feloniously stole thirty-five sheep each worth 16d. from the fold of an unknown man; and that the said John Wodeward received them that day at Fawley, knowing them to have committed that felony.

(d) About 8 September 1384 near Salisbury (*Novum Sar'*), with the said Richard Wodeward, he feloniously stole a mare worth 24s. and a foal worth five marks belonging to an unknown Prior.

(e) On Thursday 22 September 1384, between London and 'Braynford', with John Taylour of Windsor, he feloniously stole five marks in coined money from an unknown man.

(f) On Monday 3 October 1384, by night, at Fingest, with John, son of John Brytewell of Burnham, he feloniously stole forty sheep each worth 16d., which belonged to John Sadelere of Fingest, and that John Brytwell senior received them at Burnham, knowing them to have committed that felony.

(g) And that John Sadelere of Fingest, on Friday 22 July 1384, at Fingest, feloniously stole 20s. in coined money and other goods and chattels worth 13s.4d. from him, the said John Pernell.

[Frere and Blechele (also called Blecchyngle) had been arrested, and acquitted on 19 February 1387 at Aylesbury. They came to court, after being put in exigent, to confirm this on 21 January 1390 (455). Shepherde and the two Brytewells had been arrested, and acquitted on 18 December 1385 at Aylesbury. They came to court to confirm this on 25 January 1390 (456). The others were outlawed or waived on 6 April 1390 (441). Pernell had been hanged. He had no chattels (JUST 3/164 m.4).]

Membrane 20 (recto)

INQUESTS BEFORE HENRY HELPESTHORPE, CORONER OF THE RECTOR OF ASHRIDGE'S LIBERTY OF PITSTONE

[*A very small membrane, written in a small, neat, crabbed hand. The inquests are set out like atte Brooke's, but the name of the finder has been added in another hand.*]

226. Monday 20 January 1382.

Jurors: Richard Purkes, Thomas Gybbes, Richard Tattenhull senior, William Colet, John Coke, John Welsche, John Adam, Roger Kynge, Richard Howes, John Elyot, William Bate and John Nubbe.

Verdict: Joan Hokepyl was carrying a knife worth 1d. in her hand, and fell on it, thus receiving her death. Pitstone responsible for 1d. deodand. *Finder:* William Okepyle.

227. Thursday 26 January 1385 [?].[1]

Jurors: John Islee, John Cublyngton junior, William Hodenhale, Thomas Helpesthrop, John Baron, John Hardyng, Ralph Bloode, John Pratte, Richard Hokeley, John Cook, John Heff and William Pydekin.

Verdict: On Wednesday 25 January 1385 Margery Pays was carrying logs worth 1d. on her head and fell, and the logs in falling broke her neck, from which she died. Pitstone responsible for 1d. deodand. *Finder:* John Irichs.

1. The accident is dated to *die mercurii in festo Conversionis S Pauli anno . . . decimo*. In 10 Richard II (1387) this feast was on a Friday; the only possible year when it fell on a Wednesday was 1385.

Membrane 20 (verso)

[*This side is completely blank.*]

Membrane 21 (recto)

INQUESTS BEFORE THOMAS DURAUNT CORONER OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

[*Duraunt also uses the shorter form of inquest, but puts the name of the hundred, not the vill, in the margin. He does not list the vills. The sums of money in the margin appear to be in the same ink, but 'infort(unium)', (accident) and the names of felons are marginated in a different ink. When a well is to be blocked up, the formula is simply 'ideo preceptum est etc.', 'so instructions were given'.*]

228. Tyringham, Monday 2 August 1389.

Jurors: John Bukdon, Thomas Clerk, William Tailour, Richard Wright, William Foscaunt, Henry Mason, John Hit [?], John Godfray, John Hore, Robert Lowghton, Richard Smyth and William Han.

Verdict: On Friday 30 July 1389 William, son of John Tyringham, went to a well to wash his hands, and accidentally fell in and was drowned. Instructions were given [*to block it up*].

229. Wotton Underwood, Friday 10 September 1389.

Jurors: Henry James, Alan Elys, Henry Bylindon, John Yve, Walter Bleyk, John Bernard, William Smyth, Walter Roberd, William Tyeys, John Roberd, John Stacy and Roger Neles.

Verdict: On Tuesday 7 September 1389, about the ninth hour, John Blyk was on his cart in the field at Wotton to tie a handful (*manupul'*)[1] with a 'cart-rope' worth 4d., and the rope broke; he fell to the ground and shattered his body. He lay sick in his home from the Tuesday until the following Friday, when he died. Wotton responsible for 4d. deodand.

1. A word omitted in the MS after *manupul'*?

230. Boarstall, Saturday 11 September 1389.

Jurors: John Gratard, John March, John Grene, John Langele, Richard Bugge, William Broun, John Pollard, Richard Swapston, John Pottere, Ralph Hawkyn, John Cowpere and John Rede.

Verdict: On Friday 10 September 1389 Thomas, aged two years, son of Robert Pepyn, was collecting apples by a well. He accidentally fell in and was drowned. Instructions were given [*to block it up*].

231. Westbury, Thursday 16 September 1389.

Jurors: John Stratford, John Walcote, William Page, Roger Terry, John Ikford, John Howman, William Graunger, Adam Austyn, William Tuwe, William Perkyns, John Dunhed and John Brown.

Verdict: On Monday 13 September 1389 Walter Bates, son of William Bates, came to Westbury with a stranger, and because of long-standing hatred and evil character (*antiquo odio et malo ingenio*) they attacked John Fyringford there and wounded him, giving him eight blows on the head down to the brain with two swords worth 8d. and thus feloniously killed him. They fled. The sheriff was instructed to arrest him;[1] because he was not found, the process of law is to continue until he is outlawed. No chattels. Westbury responsible for 8d. deodand.

[See 243 for indictment. Bates was outlawed 6 April 1390 (433, 442).]

1. *eum*; the subsequent verbs are in the singular.

232. Tickford, Sunday 26 September 1389.

Jurors: John Prowdfot, John Fraunceys, John Towrus, William Bewfeld, John Seward, John Bacheler, Hugh Osebern, Richard Wyght, William Gernon and William Feskaunt.[1]

Verdict: On Wednesday 22 September 1389, at 'Seglowe', John Belwod, William Kent and a stranger attacked William Overton and feloniously killed him by a blow on the head with a baselard worth 12d. and another blow from an arrow worth 1d. The said robbers fled; the sheriff was instructed to arrest them. Tickford responsible for 13d. deodand.

[Belwod and Kent were outlawed 6 April 1390 (433, 442).]

1. Only ten jurors named.

233. Stoke Hammond, Tuesday 19 October 1389.

Jurors: John Danger, Robert Berd, John Cowus, John Hulle, Richard Perkyn, John Clerk, John Gernan, John Wyot, John Ady, Thomas Hwes, John Wadkyn and Richard Tailour.

Verdict: On Saturday 16 October 1389, about the hour of vespers, Roger Huliere of Little Brickhill came drunk from Stoke Hammond to Brickhill and by misfortune fell on the bank of the R. Lovat, and so drowned.

INDICTMENTS BY THE HUNDREDS AND BOROUGHS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, MICHAELMAS 1389, BEFORE THE KING'S BENCH AT HIGH WYCOMBE PRO. KB 9/5

[A brief outline of subsequent events is given below each indictment, but more details of the process may often be found in the section on the King's Bench rolls.]

Membrane 1 (recto)

[Presentments by] the town of Buckingham.

234. The jurors present that in 1388 and 1389 William Nethercote, tanner, bought, at Buckingham and in other places in the county of Buckinghamshire, untreated oxhides, still having the hair (*diversas pelles bovinas crudas et pilosas*), some for 18d. or 20d. and some for 2s., and he bought from John Brode and others in the county to the total of twenty hides; and after they were tanned he sold each hide for 3s. or 4s., to Roger Syere and others coming to the markets in the county. And thus he took in excess in the said years and places 20s. contrary to statute.

[See also 235. Nethercote (called Northcote) was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

235. Likewise that John Barkere is a freelance labourer (*communis laborarius*) and refuses (*non vult*) to serve for the usual terms (*per terminos usuales*) but only by the day, taking 2d. and a midday meal (*prandium*) each day in winter, and 3d. and a midday meal in autumn; and in 1388 and 1389 he took from William Nethercote and other people, at Buckingham and in other places in the county, 2d. and a midday meal on every working day (*qualibet die operabili*) in winter, and 3d. and a midday meal in summer, in excess, contrary to statute.

[Barkere was put in exigent (486), and the sheriff then said he had arrested him, but failed to bring him to court (513). The search for Barkere then began again (533).]

236. Likewise that Robert Coupere of Buckingham and John Bitham of the same are freelance craftsmen in the craft of cooper (*communes artifices in artificio de coupere*) and refuse to serve except by the day, taking each of them 3d. and a midday meal on every working day; and in 1388 and 1389 they took from Roger Haynes, John Symmes and others in the county, each of them in excess up to the sum of 10s. contrary to statute.

[Both pleaded guilty, and were fined, Coupere paying 2s. at Hilary 1390 (449) and Bitham 40d. at Hilary 1392 (557).]

237. Likewise that John Dummere is a freelance wool-buyer (*communis emptor lanarum*), and in 1388 and 1389 bought wool by the false auncel-scales and not by standing weights (*per falsas anceras et non per pondera iacentia*). And he bought from Walter Frankeleyn at Buckingham and from others in the county to the total of five sacks at a price of seven marks each sack, contrary to statute, and to the great deception of the king's people in the county.

['Dummere' is the most likely version of this man's name; there are eight minims between the D- and the -ere. '*Communis*' seems almost to have the sense of 'professional' here. See the Introduction for the auncel scales. He was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

Membrane 2 (recto)

[Presentments] by Nicholas Hautryve and his associates (*socios suos*).

238. The jurors present that on 9 September 1389 John Drapere, Robert Drapere, William Bole and Thomas Fuller by force of arms, namely swords, made an attack on Edmund Chapman at Aylesbury and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, against the peace. And that they are habitual disturbers of the peace (*communes perturbatores pacis*).

[All four eventually paid a fine. The two Drapers and William Bole were found guilty at Michaelmas 1389 (445); the two Drapers were each fined 50s. (421). William Bole, having failed to turn up to pay at Michaelmas (429), paid two marks in the Hilary term 1390 (450), and Thomas Fullere (although Chapman had said he would not proceed against him), pleaded guilty and paid half a mark at Easter 1390 (474).]

Membrane 3 (recto)

[Presentments by] the three hundreds of Cottesloe, by William Bullok and his associates.

239. The jurors of the aforesaid hundreds present that on Monday 13 January 1388, at Marsworth, John Evote, Archdeacon of Buckingham, took five marks from Cristiana, widow of John Selk, for proving the will of John Selk, by extortion on the pretext of his official position (*per extorcionem colore officii sui*), as otherwise he refused to do his official duty (*officium suum facere noluit*).

[For John Evot, see the introduction. There are further charges against him in 250, 258–62, 304–7, 314, 344, 386–8 and 399. He finally came to court in the Michaelmas term 1390, and entered a defence (521), but pleaded guilty and paid a fine of £10 a year later, when he was involved in another case (551, 559).]

240. Likewise that on Monday 17 February 1388 Richard Puttenham feloniously killed William Agas at 'Yatesburgh'.

[See also 252, 398, and 192 for the inquest. The spellings of the place-names in this case have not been modernised, as the indictments were drawn up with different forms, all of which were read out when the case went to the King's Bench. After being put in exigent (481), Puttenham was finally acquitted by a jury in 1391 (518).]

241. Likewise that, although it is ordained by statute that none of the king's people should buy or sell any wool or any other merchandise by the auncel-scale, but by balances and other standing weights (*per statera et alia pondera iacentia*), yet Ralph Taillour of Ledburn, a freelance wool-buyer (*communis emptor lanarum*), bought five stones of wool from William Foukes by the auncel-scale on Monday 27 July 1388 at Ivinghoe, and by these means he bought wool that year from various people in Buckinghamshire to the total of two sacks, at a price of six marks each sack, to the deception of the king's people and contrary to statute.

[See also 380, 409. Taillour pleaded guilty and was fined half a mark at Easter 1391 (534).]

242. Likewise that William Hunte of Ivinghoe is a freelance cobbler (*communis sutor*) and sells shoes, some for 6d. and some for 7d.; and in

1387 and 1388 he sold to John Michel, ploughman (*carucarius*) and various other people of the aforesaid hundreds, charging too much in excess to the total of 2s. a year contrary to statute.

[See also 251. After being put in exigent (486), Hunte pleaded guilty and was fined 40d. at Trinity 1390 (489).]

Membrane 4 (recto)

[Presentments by] the three hundreds of Buckingham.

243. The jurors of the aforesaid hundreds present that on 13 September 1389 Walter Bate of Westbury feloniously killed John Fryngeford at Westbury.

[See 231 for inquest. Bate was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440).]

244. Likewise that on the night of 12 November 1385 Robert Fuller of Buckingham feloniously murdered and killed (*murdravit et interfecit*) an unknown merchant at Buckingham.

[Fuller was acquitted (506).]

245. Likewise that Robert Giffard of Whaddon, William Bacheler of Wicken in Northamptonshire, and John Cok of Wicken, together with 200 other persons unknown, came to Leckhampstead by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, and there made an attack on Hugh Cordwaner of Leckhampstead, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him and broke his shinbone. And they inflicted other outrages on him, against the peace, on Monday after the feast of St. Laurence 11 Richard II.

[The date was either 12 August 1387 (after St. Laurence the Martyr) or 10 February 1388 (after St. Laurence the Bishop). Giffard pleaded guilty and was fined 100s. at Hilary 1390 (449). Bacheler and Cok are both recorded on KB 29/36 m.25 as having paid fines, Cok after being put in exigent (486), but the payments do not appear in the fines sections for this or subsequent terms. This disturbance, in the north of the county and with a man of importance as ringleader, resembles those in the Newport Hundreds.]

246. Likewise that John atte Brook, one of the coroners of Buckinghamshire, took 40d., and 2s. for his clerk, from John Lochoun at Leckhampstead on Monday next before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 11 Richard II, by extortion on the pretext of his official position for doing his official duty of holding an inquest on the corpse (*super visum corporis*) of Matilda Lochoun, John Lochoun's wife, drowned there, and otherwise he refused to do his official duty.

[See 256–7, 280, and 320 for further charges against John atte Brooke. The inquest on Matilda Lochoun is not recorded in JUST 2/14. Atte Brooke pleaded guilty to all charges at Hilary 1390, and was fined 20s. (449). The date of the inquest may be either 1387 or 1388: see the introduction for the difficulties of dating by the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in Richard II's reign.]

247. Likewise that John Wilkyns of Stowe, James Coupere of Stony Stratford, Roger Herrys of Buckingham and John Chapman of Buckingham, salters, buy salt in common (*communiter*), at 9d. or 10d. a bushel, and sell it at 12d., 14d. or 16d. a bushel; and thus they sold to Thomas, parson of the church of Beachampton, the Abbot of Biddlesden and the Prior of Luffield, and others of the neighbourhood at Stowe, Stony Stratford, Buckingham, and elsewhere in the county, each of them selling ten quarters of salt a year between 1386 and 1389; and that they are habitual forestallers of all the salt-carriers (*communes forstallatores omnium carettariorum salis*) coming to the county, contrary to statute.

[See also 414. In the Hilary term 1390 Chapman pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. (449). At Easter 1390 Wilkyns and Coupere pleaded guilty and were fined 6s. 8d. each (474). After being put in exigent (486), Herrys was arrested by the sheriff, who failed to bring him to court (513). The search for him then began again (533).]

248. Likewise that between 1382 and 1389 William Barker of Buckingham, John Shirlok of Stratford, and Geoffrey Gregory and William Possell of Towcester, tanners, bought, at Buckingham, Stony Stratford, and other places in Buckinghamshire, untreated oxhides, still having the hair, some for 20d. and some for 2s., buying from John Wyote, William Couk and others in the county, each of them to a total of forty hides a year. And after they were tanned, each of them sold each hide for 3s., 4s., or 5s., selling to John Symmes, cobbler (*soutor*),

and others coming to the markets in the county. And thus each of them took in excess two marks contrary to statute.

[See also 417, where Barker and Shirlok, with two other men, are charged with incompetent tanning. The four accused here all pleaded guilty and paid fines: William Barker paid one mark at Hilary 1390 (449), John Shirlok and Geoffrey Gregory paid half a mark each at Easter 1390 (474); after being put in exigent (486), William Possell paid half a mark at Trinity 1390 (489).]

249. Likewise that in 1388–9 Henry Masoun of Stony Stratford took 3d. and his midday meal daily both in winter and summer from Hugh Bernard and others in Leckhampstead and elsewhere in Buckinghamshire that year contrary to statute.

[Masoun was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

Membrane 5 (recto)

[Presentments by] the three hundreds of Cottesloe, by John Davy and his associates.

250. The jurors present that on Monday 26 October 1388, at Leighton Buzzard, Master John Ivot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, took 14d. from Richard atte Nassh by extortion on the pretext of his official position for proving the will of John atte Nasshe, deceased; and that between 1385 and 1389 he took from Richard and others, there and in other places in Buckinghamshire, a total of 20s. by extortion.

[See under 239.]

251. Likewise that William Hunte of Ivinghoe is a cobbler (*sutor*) and sold a pair of shoes for 6d., when in 1346–8 and other years following cobblers were accustomed to sell the best pair for 5d.; and thus he sold twelve pairs between 1387 and 1389 to John Bram and John Brian and others at Ivinghoe and in other places in the county, to a total of forty pairs, taking 40d. in excess.

[See under 242. The pre-Black-Death years 1346–8 were fixed upon by later lawmakers as the years when prices were at a correct level.]

252. Likewise that a hue and cry was raised on Monday 17 February 1388 at 'Eclesburgh' because of an argument (*debato*) between various men and women over insulting words (*verbis contumeliosis*) spoken there; whereupon Richard Puttenham of 'Eclesburgh' came up to William Agas, and asked him why the hue and cry had been raised, against the king's peace. This William, without answering, made an attack on Richard Puttynham with a pole-axe, and would have beaten him if he had not defended himself. Thus Richard that night there killed William in self-defence, to save his own life.

[See also 192, 240, 398, and 518.]

253. Likewise that William Clement of Stewkley and Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch are wool-buyers and buy wool by the auncel-scale and not by standing weights, contrary to statute. Between 1387 and 1389 William bought from Robert Brame and others of the district, at Cheddington and other places in Buckinghamshire, to a total of twelve sacks at a price of [. . .] each, contrary to statute, and to the deception of the king's people. Thomas bought ten sacks from William Stretle and others in a like manner at a price of £4 each, on Monday 2 August 1389 at Creslow and other places, contrary to statute, and to the deception of William Stretle and others.

[See also 342, 380 and 409. The price at which William Clement bought is not readable on this indictment. At Easter 1390 Herberd pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. (474); Clement pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. at Trinity 1390 (489). He may have been the William Clement of Littlecote (near Stewkley) who collected the lay subsidy in Buckinghamshire throughout the 1380s. (See Appendix IV.)]

Membrane 6 (recto)

[Presentments by] the three hundreds of Aylesbury, by John Sampton and his associates.

254. The jurors of the said hundreds present that the present king granted to William Caldecote of Aylesbury his letters patent for raising 1d. from each loaded cart with iron tyres, ½d. from each loaded cart without iron tyres, and ¼d. from each horse carrying any merchandise coming by the road called Walton Street, which leads from the town of Walton to the town of Aylesbury, for maintaining, mending and repairing that road whenever it should be necessary; and in 1387–8

the said William received 24s. over and above the sums which he spent on the repair of the road, from the people coming along that road with carts and horses as listed above. This money remains in William's hands, not spent on the repair of the road, which is flooded and under water by William's fault, so that no-one of those parts is able to cross there without very great danger of death, to the serious injury of the whole district.

[Caldecote was distrained by the sheriff to come on many occasons. Each time he failed to appear, and his pledges were amerced; after many postponements, he was released in 1397–8 *sine die* by pardon (472). He too had been on commissions to collect the lay subsidies. (See Appendix IV.)]

255. [*An almost identically-worded charge against John Dod of Aylesbury, whose letters patent covered 1388–9. He is accused of keeping £11 16s. 8d. in his own hands over and above the sums he spent on repairing the roads.*]

[See also 271. Dod also failed to appear to answer the charges. At first the sheriff distrained him, but in the Trinity term reported that he had nothing by which he might be distrained, and was told to arrest him (512). He was outlawed on 5 April 1391 (473), and pardoned on 15 June 1398 (C 67/30, m.30).]

256. Likewise that on Monday 6 August 1386 John atte Broke, one of the king's coroners for Buckinghamshire, took 6s. 8d. from the town of Aylesbury by extortion on the pretext of his official position for holding an inquest on the corpse of David Walysshman, and refused to do his official duty if not thus paid.

[See under 246. JUST 2/14 does not contain an inquest on a David Walysshman before John atte Brooke, though there is one (125) before William Barton, on Monday 17 December 1386. 30, 45, 163, 172 and 303 are inquests on other men at Aylesbury surnamed or described as 'Walsshman'.]

257. Likewise that John atte Broke, on the same day and year, at Standelles by Walton took 6s. 8d. from the towns of Walton and Stoke by extortion on the pretext of his official position for holding an inquest on the corpse of a drowned shepherd, and refused to do his official duty if not thus paid.

[See under 246. The inquest on the drowned shepherd is not recorded on JUST 2/14. It seems very convenient for atte Brooke that there should be two corpses in close proximity to be viewed on the same day.]

258. Likewise that Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, between 1380 and 1382, at Little Kimble, took four marks from Roger atte Felde, parson of the church of Little Kimble, by extortion on the pretext of his official position.

259. Likewise that the said archdeacon took 28s. by extortion on the pretext of his official position on various occasions in 1377–8 from Richard Mody and Alice his concubine, at Little Kimble, to conceal their sins.

260. Likewise that on Monday 14 June 1389 the said archdeacon took 8s. 8d. by extortion on the pretext of his official position at Great Missenden from Frideswide, widow of Walter Bonefas, so that she could have the administration of Walter's will.

261. Likewise that on Tuesday 10 May 1384 the said archdeacon took 40d. by extortion on the pretext of his official position at Leighton Buzzard from Joan, widow of John Symmes, so that she could have the administration of John's will.

262. Likewise that when Joan, who was the wife of John Santon, died at Little Kimble on 1 June 1389, and had made no will, nor according to the law should she rightly have made any will except with the permission of her husband John, on Thursday 4 November 1389 at Little Kimble the said archdeacon sequestered the goods and chattels of John Santon to the value of £10 because she had made no will, and still detains these sequestered goods from John Santon by extortion on the pretext of his official position.

[See under 239 for 258–62. According to Lipscomb (II, p.352) Roger atte Felde was rector of Little Kimble from 20 August 1383 until 25 September 1386, a period of three years, but one which does not tally with the three years in 258. Lipscomb (II, p.350) records a grant in 1388 by John 'Stanton' of Little 'Kymbell' to three couples, John Glover

and Joan his wife, John Parke and Isabell his wife, and Henry Aleyn and Margerie his wife, and then to the heirs of the three women. *CCR* 1385–9, p.633, has a writ of *supersedeas*, dated 14 November 1388, to the sheriff to set free the three couples 'if taken at suit of John Santon of Little Kimble averring threats'. It may be that the archdeacon felt a will by Joan Santon would be helpful in view of this dispute, which looks like a family quarrel over inheritance. It is possible that John Santon is the 'John Sampton' named as on the jury presenting these indictments for the three hundreds of Aylesbury.]

263. Likewise that the king's highway between Aston Clinton and a bridge called Stokynbrygge is flooded and under water, so that no-one of those parts is able to cross there without very great danger of death, for lack of scouring and cleaning of the ditches between Sir Philip de la Vache's manor in Aston Clinton and the said highway. Philip and all the tenants of the manor have scoured and cleaned these ditches from time immemorial.

[KB 29/36 m.25d says de la Vache pleaded guilty (472). He was distrained in the Trinity term 1391 to come to court, perhaps on a different charge (544). He was an important man, nationally as well as locally, and known to the poet Geoffrey Chaucer: see *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, pp.700–5.]

264. Likewise that on Wednesday 13 June 1389 Richard atte Felde, clerk of the market in the king's household, took 40s. from the community of the town (*de communitate ville*) of Great Missenden for concealing and maintaining false measures, by extortion on the pretext of his official position.

[See also 290–1 and 340. Atte Felde was accused of similar offences the same year in Essex (KB 9/25 mm.8, 24). He was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

Membrane 6 (verso)

265. Likewise that in 1388–9 John Hoye, 'plowman', took 20s. and his midday meal from John Anlave at Stoke for a whole year, contrary to statute.

[Hoye pleaded guilty at Hilary 1390 and was fined half a mark. (449).]

266. Likewise that William Bryd of Stoke, carter, took 20s. and his midday meal from the said John Anlave at Stoke for the year beginning 29 September 1388, contrary to statute.

[Bryd pleaded guilty at Hilary 1390 and was fined half a mark (449). The actual wording of the indictment is 'from the feast of St. Michael 12 Richard II to the same feast next following'. Michaelmas features as the hiring day in several of these indictments: see e.g. 268–9, 274, 310–1, 316, 327–8, 330, 333–4.]

267. Likewise that John Gardyner of Walton, 'mason', is a freelance mason (*communis sementarius*) and takes 3d. a day and his midday meal in winter and 4d. a day and his midday meal in summer, taking from Hugh, vicar of the church of Bierton, and others at Bierton and elsewhere in the county between 1386 and 1389, contrary to statute.

[After being put in exigent (486), Gardyner pleaded guilty in the Trinity term 1390 and was fined 2s. (489). Hugh atte Field came to Bierton on 10 November 1374 from 'Newenton juxta Higham Ferrers', Northants., where he had been vicar since 1343 (Lipscomb, II, p.101.]

268. Likewise that John Puttenham, ploughman, took 12s. from Ralph Dawes at Buckland for the year beginning 29 September 1388. And in order to have more pay (*pro maiori salario habendo*) he rejected the trade (*officium*) of ploughman, and made an agreement with John Bryspot of Wendover to serve him in the trade of miller for the year beginning 29 September 1389, taking 20s. and his midday meal, contrary to statute.

[Puttenham pleaded guilty in the Hilary term 1390 and was fined 2s. (449). John Bryspot of Wendover owed Alice Perrers five quarters and two bushels of malt worth 40d. the quarter when her estates were confiscated in December 1377 (*Cal. Inq. Misc.* IV, 1377–88, no. 1.]

269. Likewise that John Draweswerd of Aston Clinton took 18s. from Richard Guethe, bailiff of Sir Philip de la Vache, at Aston Clinton, for the year beginning 29 September 1388, contrary to statute.

[Draweswerd was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

270. Likewise that on Monday 30 November 1383, at Hartwell, Richard Lynche of Hartwell and William atte Welle of the same feloniously raped (*rapuerunt*) Agnes, who was the wife of John atte Mersh of the parish of Stone, against her will.

[Lynche was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440). According to 440, atte Welle was tried by jury, and 561 records arrangements for this, but the case does not appear in JUST 3/181.]

Membrane 7 (recto)

271. The jurors present that whereas the king recently granted to John Dod of Aylesbury by letters patent that he should collect ½d. from every loaded cart and ¼d. from every horse carrying merchandise, for making and repairing a road between Aylesbury and Walton called Walton Street, in the parish of Aylesbury, and that he should himself make and repair that road with that money, he took money to a total of ten marks, by virtue of the said letters, from Robert Manfret, Robert Banet, John Hewes and others coming there with merchandise by that road, from Easter 1388 to Easter 1389. The road is still destroyed and damaged. This is John's fault, in contempt of the king and to the serious injury of the whole district.

[See 255.]

Membrane 8 (recto)

Borough of Wendover

272. The jurors of the aforesaid hundreds present that on Monday 19 July 1389, at Wendover, Henry Thovy [*or* Thony], feloniously stole two head of cattle worth 30s. from Richard, parson of the church of Halton.

[See 281 and 345, and also 224, where his alleged associate, Richard Lye of Bledlow, turned king's evidence, but was hanged. The three indictments all seem to be for the same offence, which would give the name of the parson of Halton as Richard Sandwell. Lipscomb has no record of incumbents here between 1323 and the departure of William Billingdon in 1418. Thovy was acquitted in 1392 (460). He pleaded guilty to a trespass at Michaelmas 1392 and was fined 2s. (578).]

273. Likewise that on Thursday 21 October 1389 John Messyngham of Little Marlow lay in ambush at Marlow to kill John Hoggys by force of arms, namely a sword and a staff, and there made an attack on him, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, against the king's peace.

[See also 282, where the incident is dated 19 October 1389. Messingham was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

274. Likewise that Henry Lambyn, Matthew Welhed, Matthew Fylyp and William Cook are freelance labourers and refuse to serve for the usual terms, but only from 1 August to 29 September next following, taking for this term, each of them, 8s. and a midday meal. And thus each of them took from William Kyngeston at Wendover in 1389 in excess, contrary to statute.

[All four pleaded guilty. They were fined 40d. each in the Hilary term 1390. (449).]

275. Likewise that John Clerk of Wendover, Henry Pypere, John Baldewyne, Robert Myryell, Geoffrey Frenscheman, William Schakelok and John Herthangyr are freelance labourers and refuse to serve for the usual terms, but only by the day, taking each of them 2d. a day and a midday meal. And they took in 1388–9 from William Luton, William Northgate and others at Wendover and elsewhere in Buckinghamshire, each of them up to a total of 40d. in excess, contrary to statute.

[All pleaded guilty at Hilary 1390, and were fined 40d. each, except for Pypere and Myryell, who were fined 2s. each (449).]

276. Likewise that James Salangre is a freelance labourer and refuses to serve for the usual terms, but only by the day, taking 3d. a day in 1388 and 1389; and he took from John atte Halle, William Salangre and others of the aforesaid hundreds at Wendover and elsewhere in those hundreds to a total of 40d. in excess, contrary to statute.

[Salangre pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Trinity 1390 (489).]

277. Likewise that on Monday 26 July 1389, at Marston, John Holte of Chesham, made an attack by force of arms, namely with a sword

and a stick, on John Chaloner, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him so that his life was despaired of, against the king's peace.

[See also 313. Holte pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 to 'trespasses and excesses' and was fined 2s., presumably covering both offences (420).]

278. Likewise that on Friday 6 August 1389, at Tring, Richard Holte seized (*rapuit*) Agnes, wife of John Blakston, by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, and took and abducted her (*eam cepit et abduxit*) with the goods and chattels of the said John, namely cloth of wool and linen to the value of 10s., against the peace and contrary to statute.

[The cloth (*pan' lin' et lan'*) is almost certainly Agnes' clothing, technically the property of her husband. See e.g. Arnold, Selden Society, (1984) Vol. 100, p.90 for a similar case at the same date. The charge does not include the words *contra voluntatem eius*, 'against her will', and is classed as a trespass, so is not a rape in the modern sense. Contrast 270. Holte pleaded guilty at Easter 1390 and was fined half a mark (474).]

Membrane 9 (recto)

The three hundreds of Aylesbury.
[Presentments] by William Saundredon and his associates.

279. The jurors present that on Sunday 9 May 1389 John Wycumbe, tailor, of Great Hampden, feloniously killed Thomas Honore at Great Hampden.

[See 193 for inquest; Wycumbe was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440).]

280. Likewise that on Tuesday 11 May 1389, at Great Hampden, John atte Broke, one of the king's coroners in Buckinghamshire, took 3s. 4d. by extortion from Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Honer, for doing his official duty as coroner at the inquest on the body of Thomas Honer, feloniously killed there.

[See under 246.]

281. Likewise that on Wednesday 17 June 1388 Henry Tovy [*or* Tony] of Weston Turville feloniously stole two head of cattle worth 40s. from Richard Sandwell at Wendover.

[See under 272.]

282. Likewise that on Tuesday 19 October 1389 John Messyngham of Little Marlow lay in ambush in the fields of Great Marlow to beat and kill John Hogges of Wendover, and made an attack on him there, beating, wounding and ill-treating him, and leaving him for dead there, against the peace.

[See also 273, where the date of this incident is given as 21 October 1389.]

283. Likewise that on Sunday 31 October 1389, Richard Tromme of Beaconsfield made an attack on Thomas FitzJohn, chaplain, at Beaconsfield in the churchyard there and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, against the peace.

284. Likewise that the said Thomas FitzJohn made an attack on the said Richard there, the day, year and place aforesaid, and beat him, against the peace.

[Both men pleaded guilty and were fined, FitzJohn paying 20s. at Easter 1391 (534) and Tromme paying 6s. 8d. at Michaelmas 1391 (549). The background to these charges may be concerned with Richard Gregory, a leading man in Beaconsfield: see 464–7.]

285. Likewise that on Sunday 8 August 1389, John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi made an attack on Thomas Syngere at Wooburn and beat, wounded and ill-treated him and almost cut off his arm, so that his life was despaired of, against the peace.

[See also 413, where Warner is called John Gaynesburgh, 'waryner' of Wooburn, and Syngere is described as the servant of Thomas atte Melle, and discussion in 446.]

286. Likewise that on Monday 13 May 1387 Thomas, vicar of the church of Hughenden, raped [?] (*rapuit*) Isabella, wife of Walter Bailli, at Hughenden, against the peace.

[This does not include the words *contra voluntatem eius*, 'against her will', or any mention of felony, so was perhaps not a rape in the modern sense, but it does not have the further charge of stealing clothes as in the other abduction charges. When Thomas was tried, he pleaded not guilty to a felony and a trespass. (See 287.)]

287. Likewise that on Sunday 23 June 1387, at Hughenden, the said Thomas, together with others unknown, arrayed in warlike fashion, made an attack on Henry Bailli, son of the said Walter, because he had talked about the said rape (*raptu*), and would have killed him if he had not quickly fled away; so that, for fear of Thomas, Henry did not dare go home for a long time, against the king's peace. And that he is a habitual disturber (*communis perturbator*) of the king's peace.

[Thomas pleaded not guilty at Easter 1390, and was acquitted by a jury at Easter 1391 (478). His surname was probably Herne: Lipscomb lists a Thomas Herne who resigned in 1415; the previous entry is the presentation of John de Horwood in 1349 (III, p.586). He perhaps bore a grudge against William Saundredon, named on this membrane as (foreman?) on the jury that presented him for these offences, as on 22 September 1404 a commission was instructed to inquire into a report that he and John Wyke *alias* Wellesbourne and others 'on the feast of St. Laurence last lay in ambush to kill William Saunderton at West Wycombe, and assaulted him and Walter his servant, and afterwards by the procuration of William Hanle, mayor of Wycombe, and others of his affinity to the number of 160 men, rose in insurrection to kill the said William Saunderton and his friends, and burn their houses and buildings' (*CPR* 1401–5, p.437).]

288. Likewise that on Sunday 12 May 1387, at Beaconsfield, John Gilden, the king's bailiff of the three hundreds of Chiltern, took by extortion on the pretext of his official position 7s. 4d. from Richard Kymbell, 7s. 4d. from John Underwode, 7s. 4d. from John Mew, 7s. 4d. from William atte Sere, 7s. 4d. from William Holewey, 7s. 4d. from John Brewer, 9s. from John Pipere of Beaconsfield, and 7s. 4d. and a baselard worth 6s. 8d. from John Warde; and thus he took from various other people on various occasions in the said years [*sic*] a total of twenty marks by extortion.

[See 289, 292–6, and 391. He was acquitted on all charges (424).]

289. Likewise that, although it is ordained by statute that no-one shall hold scotales or bedales nor anything else of the sort to oppress or impoverish the king's people, the said John Gilden, bailiff of the

aforesaid three hundreds, plotting how he could injure the people of the hundreds and lay various insupportable burdens on them and speedily enrich himself by extortions and other evil deeds and live in a more lordly way (*dominancius vivere*), held various bedales at Beaconsfield each year from 1384 to 1389. There were twelve bedales each year, and for each bedale he brewed one and a half quarters of malt, summoning as many as possible of the people of the hundreds to be present at the bedales on each occasion, and ordering all the other brewers of the hundreds not to brew when he wanted to hold his bedales, oppressing and impoverishing the king's people in the hundreds. And he sold ale to Richard Kymbell, John Underwode, John Mew, William atte Ser and others in the hundreds who thus came to the bedales at his summoning, in little cups of no [fixed] measure (*per parvos ciphos nullius mensure*), sometimes selling a cup for 12d., sometimes for 8d., sometimes for 6d. at least. Thus he took a total of £22 by extortion on the pretext of his official position from various people in the hundreds who came to these bedales at his summoning. Those who neglected to come to these bedales he vexed, harassed and troubled in various ways.

290. Likewise that on Wednesday 7 April 1389, at Aylesbury, Richard atte Felde, clerk of the market in the king's household, took 40s. from Robert Sandon and William Cramford, constables of the town of Aylesbury, by extortion on the grounds of his official position, to conceal and maintain false measures in that town.

291. Likewise that the said Richard, the day and year aforesaid, at Wendover, took 26s. 8d. from Thomas Philip and John Cademan, constables of the town of Wendover, for a similar reason, by extortion on the grounds of his official position.

[See under 264 for these two charges.]

292. Likewise that on Monday 29 June 1383, John Gilden, bailiff of the three hundreds of Chiltern, by force of arms, namely swords, etc., took John Wynchenden, labourer, at Burnham wood and bound him firmly with string so that blood flowed from every finger of his hands (*sanguis ad quemlibet digitum manuum suarum emanavit*), and held him there thus bound until he had agreed to give John the Bailiff two quarters of malt worth 10s., and 20d. in coined money, the day, place and year aforesaid, against the peace.

[See under 288 for this and the next four indictments.]

293. Likewise that on Monday 25 October 1389 the said John Gilden, bailiff, arrested John Fathed and William atte Welde, junior, of Wokingham, at Beaconsfield on suspicion of robbery (*latrocinii*), being in possession of eight score of stolen sheep worth £10 13s. 4d., and ten head of stolen cattle worth ten marks, and he kept them under arrest in close custody in his own house for the next two days; and on the Wednesday next, on his own responsibility and without instructions (*ex mera et spontanea voluntate sua*), and for 40s. in coined money which they gave him, he there allowed John Fathed and William atte Welde to escape.

294. Likewise that on Wednesday 9 June 1389 the said John Gilden attacked Anna Golsmythes at Beaconsfield by force of arms, and beat, wounded and ill-treated her against the king's peace.

295. Likewise that on Monday 27 September 1389 the said John Gilden took Thomas Hoghelere at Beaconsfield and imprisoned him for six days in his own house there until Thomas had agreed to give him 13s. 4d. in return for being set free, against the peace.

296. Likewise that on Wednesday 28 April 1389 the said John Gilden took a horse worth 13s. 4d. from Thomas Ebol at Little Marlow by extortion on the grounds of his official position.

297. Likewise that on Monday 30 July 1386, at Weston Turville, Richard Lovekyn of Weston Turville feloniously seized (*rapuit*) Matilda, wife of John Lake, and feloniously stole John's goods and chattels, namely linen and woollen cloth to the value of 10s., there, that same day and year.

298. Likewise that on Monday 25 October 1389, at Weston Turville, the said Richard attacked Mary, wife of William Graunt, and beat, wounded and ill-treated her, against the peace.

[Lovekyn was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

299. Likewise that John Aston of Weston Turville attacked William Graunt the day, place and year aforesaid, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, against the peace.

[Aston was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

[*The next three membranes are stitched to the left-hand side of membrane 13, and are original bills or writs considered by the juries; on the dorse of each is written 'ista billa est vera', 'this bill is true'.*]

Membrane 10 (recto)

300. Likewise they say that on Saturday 17 June 1385 the same John, vicar of the church of Burnham, together with Adam Coltwell, then the said vicar's chaplain, and others unknown, by force of arms and against the king's peace lay in ambush in a place called Staumpe beside the king's highway which leads from the town of Burnham to the abbey of that town in order to kill the said William Lancil in the neighbourhood of Burnham on the day and year aforesaid, by which he hindered William in the performing of his said official function in the aforesaid case, in contempt of the king.

[At least one other charge must have preceded this at the original hearing. No vicar of Burnham, or Adam Coltwell, is sought according to the KB rolls. John de Bannebury was presented to Burnham church on 5 December 1377. He resigned. The next presentation was on 17 December 1391 (Lipscomb III, p.215.]

Membrane 11 (recto)

301. An inquiry is to be held on the king's behalf into whether Richard Trumme attacked Thomas FitzJohan, clerk, by force of arms on Sunday 31 October 1389 in the churchyard of Beaconsfield church, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, against the king's peace, so that his life was despaired of.

[See 283.]

Membrane 12 (recto)

302. An inquiry is to be held on the king's behalf into whether Roger Pirye of Denham, Stephen Braath of Uxbridge, [. . .] Brameshale of Uxbridge and John Boreford of Uxbridge broke into William Terne's close at Denham on Monday 12 October 1388 by force of arms, namely swords, staves, bows and arrows, and there pulled down a dove-cot belonging to William and took and carried off the timber from it to the value of 100s., against the king's peace.

[This incident is connected with a case of novel disseisin: see 443. At Hilary 1390 Pirye pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. (449); at Easter 1390 Braath and Boreford pleaded guilty and were fined 2s. each

(474); it is not possible to read Brameshale's first name, and he does not figure in any of the lists of people to be distrained or arrested.]

Membrane 13 (recto)

The three hundreds of Chiltern

[*On the dorse, in a later hand:* presentments of various hundreds of the County of Bucks.]

303. The jurors of the aforesaid hundreds present that Thomas Coupere of Iver feloniously killed Simon Pope at Iver on Sunday 7 March 1389.

[See 210 for inquest. Coupere was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440).]

304. Likewise that on Sunday 17 June 1389, at Amersham, master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, took 40d. by extortion on the pretext of his official position from John Blakwell, to conceal his sins.

305. Likewise that the said archdeacon took 20s. by extortion on the pretext of his official position from John Wolward of Iver the day, year and place aforesaid, to conceal his sins.

306. Likewise that when Alice, wife of John Waxham, died at Wexham on Saturday 30 June 1384 and made no will, nor according to law should she rightly have made any will except with the permission of her husband John, the said archdeacon caused John Waxham to be summoned before him at Beaconsfield on Monday 3 October 1384 to produce and prove the will of Alice his wife, and thus he harassed and hounded him from day to day and from place to place until on Monday 14 November 1384 at Beaconsfield John Waxham agreed to give him 10s. This was extortion on the pretext of his official position.

307. Likewise that master John Evot, in a like case, by extortion on the pretext of his official position, took 5s. from Robert Smyth of Iver at Denham on Monday 2 October 1385 for proving the will of Joan his wife, when there never was such a will; and in this way he took from various people in the county between 1386 and 1389, over and above the aforesaid sums, a total of £20 by extortion on the pretext of his official position.

[See under 239.]

308. Likewise that, although it is ordained by statute that none of the king's people should buy or sell any wool or other merchandise by the auncel-scale, but by balances and other standing weights, a certain Walter Scot, a freelance wool-buyer, bought 14 lb. of wool at Chesham from John, son of Henry de Wedon, by the auncel-scale on Monday 15 June 1388, and in weighing the 14 lb. procured (*attraxhit*) 21 lb. for himself by the auncel-scale, and thus he cheated John, son of Henry, out of 7 lb. of wool, worth 2s., by extortion when he weighed the wool, to the great deception of the king's people and contrary to statute.

[*Attraxhit* is a subtle word in the context, at it must have been the precise action used in the deceit, as Scot drew the weight along the beam towards him. He pleaded guilty at Hilary 1390 and was fined 6s. 8d. (449).]

309. Likewise that Thomas de Kirkeby of Westmorland, armed with a hauberk worth 20s., together with others unknown armed with various arms, namely hauberks, swords, bows and arrows, broke into William Spelynge's close at Horton on Thursday 3 September 1388, and there lay in ambush to beat, wound and kill William if he could have found him there, because of which William did not dare to approach his own house for one day owing to his fear of death, to the great disturbance of the king's people, by force of arms and against the peace.

[See 196 for an inquest into another violent attack perpetrated by Thomas de Kirkeby and his gang, who are named, although there seems to have been much uncertainty about these names. The Thomas Kyrkeby recorded in 438 and 520 as standing his trial was another man.]

310. Likewise that Richard [Parker], ploughman (*carucarius*), son of John Parker, took 20s. from John Squyer at Langley by agreement (*per convencionem*) for his yearly wage (*pro stipendio suo*) for the year beginning 29 September 1386, contrary to statute. And in order to have greater profit (*pro maiori lucro habendo*) he rejected the trade (*officium*) of ploughman and became a freelance labourer, and took 4d. and a midday meal in autumn and 2d. and a midday meal in winter from the Prior of St. Mary at Southwark and John Parker at Wexham in 1387–8, and in other places in the county, and from other people in the said hundreds, contrary to statute.

311. Likewise that the said Richard, son of John, made an agreement with Stephen Kirkeby of Wycombe at Wycombe to serve him in the position (*in officio*) of maltman, to carry malt to London for the year beginning 29 September 1389, taking 26s. 8d. for that time, contrary to statute.

[Richard was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

312. Likewise that John Bray of Chesham is a freelance labourer and refuses to serve for the usual terms, but on daily terms, taking 2d. and a midday meal each day in winter, and 4d. and a midday meal in autumn; and thus he took from John Goddard and John de Wedon junior and others at Chesham and elsewhere in the said hundreds each year from 1382 to 1388, contrary to statute.

[Bray pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Michaelmas 1389 (420).]

313. Likewise that John Holt of Chesham is a freelance labourer and took 8s. from Stephen Friday at Chesham, by agreement for serving him for one month in autumn 1389, contrary to the statute.

[Holt pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Michaelmas 1389 (420).]

314. Likewise that on Monday 6 July 1388, at Chesham, Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, took 40s. by extortion on the pretext of his official position from Stephen Friday, to conceal his sins.

[See under 239. Stephen Friday's sins appear to consist of running off with another man's wife; see 509.]

315. Likewise that John Gryme of Chesham and Leticia his wife are freelance labourers and took 15s. by agreement from Stephen Friday at Chesham for serving him for one month in autumn 1389, contrary to the statute.

[John Gryme pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Michaelmas 1389 (420). Leticia did not come, was put in exigent (486), and waived on 21 September 1390 (473).]

316. Likewise that William Bailly of Stoke, carter, took 26s. 8d. by agreement from Walter Chaumberleyn at Stoke Poges for his yearly wage (*pro stipendio suo*) for the year beginning 29 September 1388, and refuses to serve otherwise, contrary to statute.

[After being put in exigent (486), Bailly pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Michaelmas 1390 (513).]

317. Likewise that Alexander Smyth of Chesham took 9s. by agreement from John Broune of Chidrigge at Chesham for serving him for one month in autumn 1389 contrary to the statute.

[Smyth pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Michaelmas 1389 (420).]

Membrane 14 (recto)

[*Another bill, with 'ista billa est vera' ('this bill is true') on the dorse. Simon's surname, the goods in question and part of the date cannot be read because there is a hole in the membrane.*]

318. An inquiry is to be held on the king's behalf into whether Gawayne Longe of Wycombe, a freelance cobbler (*communis sutor*), sold to Simon W[. . .] for William Taillour, Simon's servant, [. . .] for 5d. at Wycombe on [. . .] the feast of Edward the King, 13 Richard II, and if he took in excess to a total of 15d. from the said Simon and others there in 1388 and 1389.

[Of the five feasts of King Edward given in Cheney, *Handbook of Dates*, the only possible ones are 13 October, and 20 June if the reference is to a date a few days after this feast, as 13 Richard II began on 22 June 1389. Longe pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined half a mark (420).]

Membrane 15 (recto)

Town of Wycombe

319. The jurors present that on Sunday 20 September 1388 William the chaplain, lately staying with John Palmere, feloniously killed Ralph Taillour of Wycombe at Wycombe.

[See also 418, and 202 for the inquest. William was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440).]

320. Likewise that on Tuesday 22 September 1388, at Wycombe, John atte Broke, one of the king's coroners for Buckinghamshire, took 3s. 4d. from the town of Wycombe by extortion on the pretext of his official position, to do his official duty as coroner at the inquest on the body of Ralph Taillour of Wycombe.

[See under 246, and 202 for the inquest.]

321. Likewise that in 1388 and 1389 Robert Curteys, otherwise called Thresshere, a freelance mower (*falcator communis*), took 10d. a day without a midday meal in autumn from John Baillif and others in the county, taking a total of 2s. in excess.

[Curteys pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Michaelmas 1389 (420).]

322. Likewise that Roger Culverhows and Richard Tawyere are freelance mowers and in 1388 and 1389 they took 6d. and 5d. each and a midday meal a day in autumn, from John Bailli and others at Wycombe, contrary to statute.

[Tawyere pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Easter 1390 (474). Culverhows was outlawed 21 September 1390 (473).]

323. Likewise that William Tylere of Wycombe, otherwise called Gilowe Tylere, Walter Devenshyre, tiler, William Tylere of Wycombe and John Godefray, tiler, are freelance tilers (*communes tegulatores*) and in 1388 and 1389 each of them took 3d. and a midday meal a day from Denis Palmer and Robert Graunger and others at Wycombe, to a total of 40d. in excess, contrary to statute.

[Godefray pleaded guilty and was fined 40d. at Michaelmas 1389 (420). William Tylere of Wycombe pleaded guilty and was fined 2s. at Easter 1390 (474); Devenshyre was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473). There is no trace of a second William Tylere of Wycombe, or Gilowe Tylere, so perhaps these entries refer to the same man.]

324. Likewise that John Wylot, Simon Gille, William Bunse, Hugh Aleyn and John Sommonet are carpenters, and each of them takes 3d. and a midday meal a day; and in 1388 and 1389 each of them took from various people of Wycombe at Wycombe in excess to a total of half a mark.

[All five pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389, and were fined 2s. each (420).]

325. Likewise that James Wutton and John Turnour are labourers and each of them takes 26s. 8d. a year, with a midday meal; and in 1388 and 1389 each of them took from John Peytevyn at Wycombe in excess to a total of 20d., contrary to statute.

[Both pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and were fined 2s. each (420). These men, who were paid by the year, are not described as *communes*. See also (e.g.) 327–8, 330 and 334 for others who would presumably be counted as *famuli*.]

326. Likewise that Peter Taillour of Wycombe is a freelance labourer and refuses to serve for the usual terms, but on daily terms, taking 2d. and a midday meal a day in winter and 4d. and a midday meal in [autumn]. And in 1388 and 1389 he took from John Peytevyn and others at Wycombe in excess to a total of 10s., contrary to the statute.

[There is a hole in the membrane, but the missing word is probably 'autumn'. Taillour was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

327. Likewise that John Gudfelawe, labourer, took 20s. and a midday meal from Richard Kele at Wycombe for the year beginning 29 September 1388, contrary to the statute.

[Gudfelawe pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined 2s. (420).]

328. Likewise that John Cartere, servant of Stephen Kyrkeby, took 26s. 8d. and a midday meal from Stephen Kyrkeby at Wycombe for the year beginning 29 September 1388, contrary to the statute.

[Cartere pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined 2s. (420).]

329. Likewise that John Laweman is a freelance labourer and refuses to serve for the usual terms, but on daily terms, taking 4d. a day without a midday meal in winter and 4d. a day with a midday meal in autumn. And in 1388 and 1389 he took from Stephen Kerkeby and others at Wycombe in excess to a total of 20s., contrary to statute.

[Laweman pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined 2s. (420).]

330. Likewise that John Lath and Thomas Warner are labourers, and Thomas took 26s. 8d. and a midday meal from Stephen Kyrkeby at Wycombe for the year beginning 29 September 1388 and otherwise he refused to serve, contrary to statute. And John Lath took 13s. 4d. for the like in the said year from the said Stephen.

[Both pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and were fined 2s. each (420).]

331. Likewise that Thomas Edult, the servant of Robert Phelip, 'smyth', is a freelance labourer in the trade of smith, and took 5s. and a midday meal for one and a quarter years, and in autumn 4d. and a midday meal. And in 1388–9 he took from William atte Broke at Wycombe thus in excess, contrary to statute.

[This man's name is spelt Edulpes on the KB 27 roll; he pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined 2s. (420). Perhaps *communis* here means 'available for hire'. He appears to get both a *stipendium* and a *vadium*, but it is not clear what was paid by Phelip and what by atte Broke. Or, since the year of his offence is given just as 12 Richard II [1388–9] and there is no mention of 13 Richard II, Phelip may have been his new master and atte Broke his previous one.]

332. Likewise that Thomas, servant of Richard Smyth, is a freelance labourer in the trade of smith, and takes 9d. a week and a midday meal. And thus he took from the said Richard Smyth at Wycombe in 1389 in excess contrary to statute, and refuses to serve otherwise.

[Thomas pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined half a mark (420).]

333. Likewise that Peter, a labourer, servant of John Willeye, took 20s. and a midday meal from the said John at Wycombe for the year beginning 29 September 1388, and refuses to serve otherwise, contrary to statute.

[Peter pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1389 and was fined 2s. (420).]

334. Likewise that John, servant of John Sadelere, made an agreement with the said John Sadelere at Wycombe to serve him for the year beginning 29 September 1388 taking 26s. 8d., and otherwise refuses to serve, contrary to statute.

[John was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

335. Likewise that on Sunday 26 September 1378 John Russell of Wycombe feloniously killed Joan Russell, his wife, at Wycombe.

[See 419, and 156 for inquest. Russell was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440). The authorities caught another John Russell, who proved he was not the same man (458). The sheriff was then told again to arrest Russell (573).]

Membrane 16 (recto)

The three hundreds of Ashendon

336. The jurors present that John Saundres of Haddenham and John, his son, broke into Robert Hore's sheepfold at Waldridge on the night of Thursday 18 June 1388 [*or* 17 June 1389?] and feloniously stole 14 ewes belonging to the said Robert, worth 24s. 8d., which they found there.

['Ewes' is deduced from the feminine participle *inventas*, 'found'. The dating ambiguity is due to the use of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the date. The two Saundres were outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440). E 136/18/8, the escheator's accounts 1397–1400, shows the escheator accounting for 12d., the issues of a plot of land in Haddenham that had belonged to John Saundres, 'felon'.]

337. Likewise that on Sunday 13 December 1388 Henry Rokele of Dorton seized (*rapuit*) Emma, wife of Richard Sparewe, at Dorton by force of arms, namely a sword, and took her and carried her off with

his (*suis*) goods and chattels, namely linen and woollen cloth to the value of 40d., and that he still detains these things from him, against the king's peace.

['His' for *suis*, rather than 'her', because of the legal position. Rokele was outlawed on 28 June 1391 (473). Perhaps he was the same man as the Henry Rokell of Addington who on 18 January 1389 paid Archdeacon Evot 40s. to conceal his sins (344)?]

338. Likewise that although it is ordained by statute that no-one of the king's people should buy or sell any wool or any other merchandise by the auncel-scale, but by balances and other standing weights, yet on Thursday 2 July 1388 a certain William Crook of Wendover, a freelance wool-buyer, bought two sacks of wool at seven marks each sack at Quarrendon from William Yongman, reeve of the Earl of Warwick there, by the auncel-scales, contrary to statute.

[See 409. Crook pleaded guilty at Trinity 1390 was was fined 20s. (489). He was on commissions to collect the lay subsidies (Appendix IV). See also E 179/242/6 and the Introduction.]

339. Likewise that William Hore of Nether Winchendon and John his brother are vagrants (*wagrantes*), not living by merchandise nor practising a definite craft, nor having the means of subsistence from their own property, and they refuse to work for anyone. And that from 1386 to 1389 they have lain hidden in ambush along the roads and footpaths at Nether Winchendon and elsewhere in the said hundreds on various occasions and in a suspicious manner, and still lie there from day to day, to do and commit evil deeds there, waking by night and sleeping by day, attracting to themselves various gangs (*conventiculas*) of evildoers, so that the people living there are not able to have any peace or quiet because of the threats and attacks made against them by John and William Hore, to the serious injury of the people living in that neighbourhood.

[They were both outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).]

340. Likewise that on Monday 8 March 1389 Richard atte Felde, clerk of the market in the king's household, took 40s. from the town of Aylesbury by the hands of Robert Sandan, constable of the said town, by extortion on the pretext of his official position, to conceal and maintain false measures there.

[See under 264.]

341. Likewise they present that from 1385 to 1389 John Honore of Wendover, John Barbour of Amersham, John Pykelove of Amersham, John Onyot [*or* Ovyot] of Risborough, Nicholas Tannere of Risborough and Henry Tanner of Risborough, tanners, bought untreated oxhides, still having the hair, at Aylesbury and in other places in the county, some for 20d. and others for 2s.; and thus they bought from John Tourseye, John Stone and others in the county, each of them to a total of forty hides a year. After the hides were tanned, each of them sold each hide for half a mark, 5s., 4s., or 40d. at least, namely to John Revenyng and others coming to the markets in the county. And each of them took, the days, years and places aforesaid, 20s. contrary to statute.

[All six pleaded guilty and paid fines at Hilary 1390. John Honore paid 40s., John Barbour 10s., Pykelove, Onyot and Nicholas Tannere paid half a a mark each. Henry Tanner of Risborough paid 40d. (449).]

342. Likewise that although it is ordained by statute that no-one of the king's people should buy or sell wool or any other merchandise by the auncel-scale, but by balances and other standing weights, yet John Cullecuppe of Warmstone, Thomas Pegge of Bierton, William Northgate, John Purchas of Wendover and Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch are freelance wool-buyers, and engaged in this [*extiterunt, lit. 'existed'*] from 1386 to 1389, buying wool by the auncel-scale. John Cullecuppe of Warmstone bought one sack for seven marks from John Elyot at Westcott on Thursday 27 July 1389, and from others in those years. Thomas Pegge of Bierton bought six sacks at seven marks a sack from Roger Bysshop, 'prest', at Burston, and others in various places in the county on the said day and year. William Northgate bought one sack for seven marks from John Saman and others at 'Crodenwell' [Cranwell?] and elsewhere in county in those years. John Purchase of Wendover bought three sacks at seven marks a sack from Simon Arches and others at Eythrope and elsewhere in the county in those years. Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch bought six sacks at seven marks a sack from Brother Hugh, master of Hogshaw, and others at Hogshaw and elsewhere in the county in those years.

[See 253, 380 and 409 for other indictments mentioning some of these men. At Easter 1390, Herberd, Northgate and Purchase pleaded guilty and were fined. Herberd paid 20s., Northgate and Purchas half a mark (474). At Michaelmas 1390 Cullecuppe pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. (513). KB 29/36 m.25 lists Thomas Pegge as having settled his case, but the payment is not shown in KB 27 lists. See 572.]

343. Likewise they present that on Sunday 20 June 1389 Henry Chamberlayn of Towersey feloniously stole fourteen sheep worth 18s. from Henry Evan at Bledlow.

[Chamberlayn was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440).]

344. Likewise that on Monday 18 January 1389 John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, took 40s. from Henry Rokell at Addington, by extortion, on the grounds of his official position, to conceal his sins.

[See 239 for Evot, and 337 for a Henry Rokell.]

345. Likewise that on Sunday 4 July 1389 Henry Tovy [*or* Tony] of Weston near Aylesbury feloniously stole two head of cattle worth 26s. 8d. from Richard, parson of the church of Halton, at Halton.

[See under 272.]

346. Likewise that, although it is ordained by statute that no-one of the king's people shall buy or sell wool or any other merchandise by the auncel-scale, but by balances and other standing weights, yet John Chapman of Aylesbury is a freelance wool-buyer and on Tuesday 20 July 1389 bought wool by the auncel-scale from Ralph Smyth at Cuddington and others to a total of one sack of wool at a price of seven marks.

[See 380 and 409. Chapman did not come to court and was put in exigent in the Trinity term 1390 (511), yet in the fines section of the roll he is pledge for William Wedon, lately royal bailiff of Aylesbury, who was fined 100s. (489). He pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. at Trinity 1391 (541).]

347. Likewise that on Saturday 4 September 1389 Thomas Deraunt, one of the coroners of Buckinghamshire, took 5s. from Walter Robert at Wotton Underwood by extortion on the pretext of his official position to hold the inquest on the corpse of John Blid, accidentally killed.

[See 229, where the name of the deceased appears as John Blyk. Deraunt seems neither to have paid a fine, nor been tried.]

Membrane 17 (recto)

The three hundreds of Newport

348. The jurors of the said hundreds present that on 28 September 1384 John Passelewe of Wavendon feloniously killed John Neweman of Fenny Stratford at Fenny Stratford.

[See 122 for the inquest, and 349–51, 407, for other charges against John Passelewe. Needless to say, he got off scot-free on all the charges against him (453).]

349. Likewise that on Monday 20 July 1383 the said John Passelewe feloniously killed John Fader, labourer, otherwise called John Handeson, labourer, at Wavendon; and when he had thus feloniously killed the said John Fadir, they say that John Passelewe hurriedly buried the corpse there so that no coroner of Buckinghamshire could view the body and hold an inquest on it.

[Passelewe appears to have succeeded in his object, as there is no inquest on a John Fader or John Handeson on record. Perhaps the body had never been found.]

350. Likewise that on Tuesday 28 September 1389 Robert Bewes of Newport and others of the three hundreds and of the town of Newport were sworn before Henry Grey and his associates, the king's justices of the peace in Buckinghamshire, at Newport Pagnell, to inquire into various matters set before them by the said justices there; and when Robert and his associates dealt with those matters before the justices, and gave their verdicts about them to the said justices there that day and year, the aforesaid John Passelewe made such great threats of such a kind from day to day against Robert and his associates who had been sworn to that inquiry, and other people of the town, that they did not dare to travel to the markets of Woburn, nor to the other markets in the county outside that town to transact their necessary business, for fear of their deaths. And John Passelewe continued his threats from that Tuesday right up to the time when this presentment was made, sending his men and servants, namely William Coke and William atte Yate, and other servants of his, to the highway which leads from Newport to Woburn, to take Robert and his associates on the jury, and other men of the town of Newport, when they had come by another road, and to bring them to his house. And on Monday 25 October 1389 William Coke and William atte Yate, on John's instructions, took

Richard Belasys of Newport and Thomas Waleys of Newport on the king's highway at Wavendon by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, etc., and brought them to John Passelewe's house at Wavendon by force of arms and against the peace. And when Richard Belasys and Thomas had come there into John Passelewe's presence, because they had not been [jurymen] sworn to that inquiry, he allowed them to leave his house.

[William Coke and William atte Yate were both outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473). *Cf.* JUST 3/181 m.21d, recording atte Yate's outlawry for committing various felonies at Little Brickhill, Northampton, and elsewhere in Buckinghamshire. The 'various matters' into which Bewes and others inquired probably concerned the Tickford tithes (376–7, 583). The Woburn mentioned as the market town must be the one in Bedfordshire, not Wooburn.]

351. Likewise that when William atte Yate feloniously stole three cows worth 10s. each at Little Brickhill from the goods and chattels of Geoffrey Hunt on Monday 23 July 1386, and afterwards was arrested for those felonies and taken to the king's gaol at Aylesbury, the said John Passelewe came to Aylesbury on the Sunday next before Carniprivium the following year[1] to the justices assigned to try prisoners in the gaol, and he arranged for William to be released there in order to have him as his servant in the future, promising 40d. to John Jargenvyll, one of the jurors empanelled to try William, and afterwards actually sworn as a juror for the trial, which 40d. he has not yet had. By virtue of this promise, William was acquitted the said day, year and place before the said justices, by the contrivance and support of John Passelewe and the falseness of John Jargenvyll, when in reality he was guilty of the said felonies. And this William remains in John Passelewe's service at Wavendon until this day. And they present that John Passelewe is a habitual maintainer of quarrels and of other evil deeds in the county of Buckinghamshire.

[According to Cheney, *Handbook of Dates*, p.46, the Sunday before Carniprivium may be the beginning of Lent, Sexagesima, or Septuagesima.]

1. The Latin, which is dating by regnal years, says *eodem anno*, 'the same year'.

352. Likewise that on Monday 26 July 1378, at Aylesbury, John Kymbell brought an assize of novel disseisin against Sir Thomas Sakevyle concerning a tenement in Crofton, before John Holt and his

associates, then the king's justices assigned to hold the assizes in the county; and when the parties to the assize and the jurors had appeared, Thomas Sakevyll challenged the drawing-up of the panel of jurors for the assize, saying that the panel had been drawn up by the then sheriff of the county in favour of John Kymbell and on his nomination. At this, the coroners of the county now appeared before the justices, and on their instructions chose adjudicators (*triatores*), namely Walter Craweford and another man, to come to a decision on Sakevyll's challenge. This Walter, sworn before the justices to speak the truth on the matter, the day, year and place aforesaid, took 20s. from John Kymbell, the plaintiff in that assize, to confirm the panel. And from Thomas Sakevyll, the defendant in that assize, he took a greater but unknown sum to declare the panel invalid. Thus he took from the two parties in the said assize by double-dealing (*per ambidextriam*), contrary to statute.

[See 353.]

353. Likewise that, although in the statute recently promulgated at Westminster it is contained among other things that no person in the kingdom of England of whatever status or condition should maintain or foster any quarrel in his neighbourhood or anywhere else on pain of imprisonment and of paying the king a fine, at the king's will, each person according to his status, rank and deserts, yet Walter Craweford maintained and fostered a quarrel which had come before the king's justices of the Common Bench between Sir Robert Marny, plaintiff, and John James, on a plea of debt, at Aylesbury on Monday 27 July 1388. He maintained the quarrel on behalf of the said John for a certain sum of money, which he took from him there the said day and year; and he continued to maintain the quarrel from the said Monday right up to the day when this presentment was taken. As a result, Robert Marny is unable to have his just remedy at law, because of Walter's maintenance in his suit. And that the same Walter is a habitual maintainer of quarrels and other evil deeds in the county.

[Craweford was acquitted by a jury on both charges on Saturday 27 November 1389 at Wycombe (425).]

354. Likewise that on Monday 18 November 1387, at Shalstone, John Lenton of Olney, 'barker', feloniously stole two horses, each worth 10s., one from the goods and chattels of William Seman, junior, and the other belonging to a tenant of Alan Ayat; and on the Tuesday

next following he was arrested at Hanslope for that felony, and in possession of the said stolen property, by Nicholas Byfeld, the Earl of Warwick's parker there, and the town of Hanslope, and put in the stocks. Later on the same Tuesday, Adam Bailli of Olney and the people of Olney came to Hanslope and asked Nicholas and the people of Hanslope to hand over the said John Lenton, together with the stolen property. Nicholas and the people of Hanslope handed Lenton over to Adam and the people of Olney, together with one of the stolen horses, there on the Tuesday, but kept the other horse in their own possession. Adam and the people of Olney took John Lenton and one of the stolen horses to the town of Olney, and put him in the stocks there. Afterwards, on the following Thursday, at Olney, they wilfully (*voluntarie*) allowed John Lenton to escape and kept the horse in their possession.

[See also 374–5, and 408. John Lenton of Olney, 'barker' was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440). Adam Bailli is also known as Adam Colyer, bailiff of Olney. He was acquitted on all charges by a jury on Tuesday 27 February 1392 at Newport Pagnell (501). The vill of Olney, also prosecuted for Lenton's escape, was pardoned in 1398 (508).]

Membrane 17 (verso)

355. Likewise that on Monday 24 September 1386, at Loughton, John Barker of Loughton feloniously raped (*rapuit*) Alice Percyvall against her will.

356. Likewise that on Tuesday 8 June 1389, at Loughton, the same John Barker feloniously raped (*rapuit*) Mary, daughter of John Smyth, against her will.

[Barker was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440).]

357. Likewise that on Monday 25 June 1386 Walter Tristram, esquire (*armiger*), was arrested by Robert Sumnour, the king's bailiff, and the people of Stony Stratford, at Stony Stratford, on suspicion of robbery and in possession of stolen property, namely a horse worth six marks, and was put in the stocks there. Afterwards, on the fifth day following, John FitzRichard, senior, steward of the said town, and John Cope of Denshanger there wilfully (*voluntarie*) allowed Walter to depart, and kept the stolen property in their own hands, and still keep it.

[FitzRichard was acquitted by a jury on 29 November 1389, Cope in the Easter term 1390 (426–7). See also 394. Cope was involved as well with the Tickford tithes (377). The people of Stony Stratford were also summoned to court, presumably in connection with this affair (472), but did not attend. They appointed John de Bronston as their attorney (490), but there is no further mention of the matter in the King's Bench records.]

358. Likewise that on Tuesday 26 June 1386 John Taillour of Loughton feloniously stole one ell of woollen cloth called 'blanket', worth 13d., from the goods and chattels of Thomas Bradwell at Bradwell.

359. Likewise that on Monday 1 July 1387 the said John Taillour feloniously stole one ewe (*unam bidentem*) worth 15d. from the goods of Richard Gobyon at Calverton.

[Taillour was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440).]

360. Likewise that on Thursday 9 February 1385 Reginald Baker of la Riffyn feloniously broke open a chest belonging to John Cave and feloniously stole from it seven gold rings worth 40s. [and] a set of bedclothes worth 20s. from the goods and chattels of the said John Cave at Sherington.

[Baker was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440).]

361. Likewise that Alice, wife of William Grene, the day and year aforesaid, feloniously received the said Reginald there after those felonies had been committed, knowing him to have committed them.

[Alice was waived in 1390–1 (482).]

362. Likewise that on Thursday 21 October 1378 Thomas Chondeler of Sherington feloniously stole two horses worth ten marks from the goods and chattels of Thomas Peyver at Cuddington.

363. Likewise that Simon Heyn of Sherington feloniously received the said Thomas Chondeler at Sherington on the Monday following, knowing that he had committed the said felony.

364. Likewise that on Monday 27 September 1378 the said Thomas Chondeler feloniously stole a horse worth 13s. 4d. from the goods of John Mason of Sherington at Sherington.

365. Likewise that Simon Heyn of Sherington feloniously received the said Thomas Chondeler the day, year and place aforesaid, after the felony had been committed, knowing that he had committed it.

[Chondeler was outlawed 6 April 1390 (**440**). The escheator's account 1397–1400 (E 136/18/8) accounts for 6d. from the issues of a toft he had at Sherington, and says he abjured the realm for his felony. Heyn was found not guilty (**498**).]

366. Likewise that on Monday 9 November 1383 Ralph Mathewe of Sherington feloniously stole a brass pot (*ollam eneam*) worth 5s. from the goods of Margery Bartelot at Sherington.

367. Likewise that on 11 August 1389 the said Ralph Mathewe feloniously stole a horse worth 5s. from the goods of Joan Bernham at Sherington.

[Mathewe was acquitted on both charges (**494**).]

368. Likewise that on Tuesday 26 October 1378 Nicholas Ryngesale of Stoke Goldington, tenant of the Prior of Ravenstone, feloniously killed and murdered Joan, his wife, at Stoke Goldington, and then hurriedly fled outside the county of Buckinghamshire. He had goods and chattels, namely wheat, barley and beans to the value of 40s., which came into the hands of the Prior of Ravenstone, and for which the said Prior is answerable to the king.

[See also **392**, where (unusually) details of the murder are given, and the inquest, **86**; on both of these, Ryngesale's wife is called Agnes. It is noteworthy that Ryngesale served on inquest juries. 24 is particularly interesting in that he was also the second neighbour, and had a John Cartere as one of his pledges. It looks very much as if Cartere was the man named in the next indictment, **369**, who himself turned to felony a few months later. Ryngesale was outlawed 6 April 1390 (**440**).]

369. Likewise that on Monday 3 January 1379 John Cartere, lately the servant of the Prior of Ravenstone, feloniously stole one foot of a

silver goblet worth 5s. and a silver chain worth 18d. from the goods of John, Prior of Ravenstone, at Ravenstone.

[See 368 above. Cartere was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440).]

370. Likewise that on Thursday 22 July 1389 John Tynte of Great Linford feloniously killed John Bason of Great Linford at Great Linford.

[See 213 for the inquest. Tynte was acquitted (505).]

371. Likewise that on Tuesday 19 June 1386 Stephen Benet of Wolverton feloniously stole a linen cloth worth 12d., a pair of scissors worth 6d., a pair of gloves worth 3d., and iron to the value of 2s. from the goods of John Smyth and Nicholas Mede at Wolverton.

[Benet was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440). See also 396.]

372. Likewise that on Wednesday 28 May 1382 John Mulsho, chaplain, feloniously broke into the close of Sir John de Aylesbury at Milton Keynes and took and carried off fish from there by theft (*furtive*), namely pike (*lupos aquaticos*), 'tenches', 'roches' and 'perches' belonging to the said John, to the value of 20s.

373. Likewise that on Thursday 29 May 1382 John Mulsho, chaplain, and Edward, servant of Nicholas Ragun, feloniously broke into the close of John Longevyle at Walton and took and carried off fish from there by theft, namely pike (*lupos aquaticos*), 'tenches', 'roches' and 'perches' belonging to the said John, to the value of 20s.

[Both were outlawed 6 April 1390 (440). Mulsho procured a remarkable quantity of fish by these two operations.]

374. Likewise that on Monday 22 July 1387 Adam Bailly of Olney, together with others unknown, in (*subtus*) the woods of Ravenstone in Buckinghamshire, took Henry Bradden, otherwise called Sumpterman, of Olney, who had been arrested for felony, and there on the day and year aforesaid beheaded him, and hurriedly buried his body there so that no coroner of the county of Buckinghamshire could hold an inquest on it, and took the head to the town of Aylesbury the day and year aforesaid.

[See also 354, 375, and 408, where the killing is dated to April 1386; also 501 for Adam Bailly's acquittal. He paid 6s. 8d. fine at Hilary 1392 for not coming to court on the proper day to answer felony charges (557). There is no inquest into Bradden's death on record; as the head was sent to Aylesbury gaol, at least some of the body was available for the coroner.]

375. Likewise that on Monday 9 May 1384 Margery Coke of Sherington procured and hired Adam Bailly of Olney in return for a green coat (*pro una toga viridi*) to beat up John Bonevyle, 'thatcher'. And afterwards on that day and year a stranger, whose name is unknown, attacked John Bonevyle at Sherington on the instructions and by the command of Adam Bailly, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, by force of arms and against the peace.

[In the Michaelmas term 1390 Margery Coke pleaded guilty and was fined half a mark (513). The sheriff was fined (513) for not bringing her to court, although he said he had arrested her.]

Membrane 18 (recto)

Still concerning the three hundreds of Newport

376. Likewise they present that on Monday 9 August 1389 John Passelewe and William Wassynglee, armed and arrayed in warlike fashion, together with a great crowd of armed men and on the instructions and by the command — and at the expense — (*et mandato et precepto et de custagia*) of Thomas de Haxay, parson of the church of Great Crawley, by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, etc., came into the fields of Tickford, Chicheley and Little Crawley and took and carried off the tithe sheaves of the Prior of Tickford which they found there, to the value of 20s., continuing these trespasses in the said form and manner from day to day there from the said Monday up to the 29 September next following, to the great disturbance of the king's people in the county of Buckinghamshire.

[The 'great crowd of armed men' were named when the case came to trial. All the defendants were acquitted by the jury (492). Thomas de Haxay was an important man; see the Introduction.]

377. Likewise that on Tuesday 17 August 1389 John Cope of Denshanger, William Lynford and John Lynford came armed and arrayed in warlike fashion, together with a great crowd of armed men,

at the entreaty of Thomas, Simon and Peter, fellow monks of the Prior of Tickford (though the said Prior knew nothing about it and was absent), coming by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, into the fields of Tickford, Chicheley and Little Crawley; and they forcibly collected the said Prior's tithe sheaves there, to the great disturbance of the king's people in Buckinghamshire.

[These cases are part of an on-going dispute concerning the Prior of Tickford's right to certain tithes. For Cope (though not on this charge) see 427; John Linford was also concerned in 381 (see 564). These three do not appear to have been charged with this offence, though their opponents from 376 were found not guilty (492). See also 570.]

378. Likewise that on Monday 21 June 1389 Stephen Burnet, Edmund Straunge and John Sperhauke, all of Hanslope, by force of arms, namely swords, staves, bows and arrows, made an attack on John Syward, cobbler, at Hanslope and beat, wounded and ill-treated him and left him there for dead, by force of arms and against the peace.

[Straunge pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. at Easter 1390 (474). Sperhauke was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473), and Burnet finally pardoned in 1398. See 447.]

379. Likewise that on Monday 28 June 1389 John Syward, cobbler, together with others unknown, lay in ambush at Hanslope to beat, wound or kill Edmund Straunge if he could find him there, and made an attack on Edmund there that day and year by force of arms, namely swords, and would have killed him if he had not been prevented by the people of the town of Hanslope by force of arms.

[Syward pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. at Trinity 1391 (541).]

380. Likewise that [*wool-weighing statute, as in* 241, *then list of 16 names, as below*] are habitual wool-buyers and bought wool from Henry, parson of the church of Emberton, John Chichele and others in Buckinghamshire by the auncel-scale between 1387 and 1389 at Emberton and Olney and other places in the county. John Gilmyn of Hanslope bought twenty sacks at five and a half marks a sack. All the rest paid four marks a sack: John Wymond of Hanslope bought ten sacks, Ralph Bolter of Weston six sacks, William Edy of Stony Stratford three sacks, William Gylam of Buckingham ten sacks, Thomas

Herberd of Whitchurch two sacks, Robert Perkyn of Whitchurch five sacks, William Dille of Northamptonshire two sacks, Ralph, servant of John Curteys, of Wymyngton, ten sacks, John Chapman of Aylesbury six sacks, John Braban of Aylesbury four sacks, Geoffrey Hunt of Little Brickhill ten sacks, William Anable senior twenty sacks, William Anable junior twenty sacks, Ralph Taillour of Ledburn four sacks and John Moreton of Potsgrove three sacks.

[Some of these men featured in more than one such indictment. See the Introduction. Nearly all pleaded guilty. They were fined as follows: at Hilary 1390: William Gylam 40s. (449); at Easter 1390: John Gilmyn 40s., John Wymond 20s., William Edy 40s., Thomas Herberd 20s., Ralph, servant of John Curteys, one mark, William Anable senior 60s., William Anable junior 40s., John Moreton half a mark (474); at Trinity 1390: Ralph Bolter half a mark, Geoffrey Hunt 20s. (489); at Michaelmas 1390: William Dille one mark (513); at Easter 1391: Ralph Taillour half a mark, John Braban 40s. (534); at Trinity 1391: John Chapman 20s. (541). Robert Perkyn was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473).

John Gilmyn was on commissions to collect the lay subsidies (see Appendix IV). Ralph Taillour of Ledburn may possibly have been the same man as Ralph Sewale 'wolbuyer' of Ledburn, who took out a pardon on 12 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.14).]

381. Likewise that on 22 September 1389 George Cresty of London, goldsmith, armed with a hauberk worth 20s., John Haddon of London, hosier, John Burle, mason, and John, servant of the said George, with other men to the number of sixty-eight, by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, entered the manor of Sherington at Sherington by violence, in breach of the possession of John Hende of London, draper, after John Hende had recovered the manor by statute merchant in the king's court now at Westminster, and had been put in seisin of the manor by the then sheriff of the county; and on the day and year aforesaid they attacked John Bukden and Roger Bernham, two jurors who acted on that statute merchant (*transierunt super statuto mercatorio predicto*), and would have beaten and killed them by force of arms and against the peace if they had not been prevented by others who had gathered there.

[At Easter 1390 all except Burle, who did not come and was put in exigent (486), pleaded guilty and were fined half a mark each (474). A statute merchant was a form of security, a contract by which, if a loan was not paid back at the right time, the lender became the tenant of the borrower's land until it was. George Cresty, citizen and goldsmith of London, was really a Linford, the brother of John (1351–1400), and

was attempting to recover the family manor. The story of John's financial difficulties is in Chibnall, *Sherington*, pp.124–5, where notes on sources may be found.]

382. Likewise that Thomas Trytenall, 'webber', of Towcester, gathered to himself various men to the number of fourscore from the county of Northamptonshire, armed and arrayed in warlike fashion, and came to the town of Stony Stratford on Monday 1 July 1387 by force of arms, namely swords, and there that day made an attack on James Coupere and Henry Punteys and beat, wounded and ill-treated them and maimed the said James by force of arms.

[After being put in exigent (486), Trytenall pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1390 and was fined one mark (513).]

383. Likewise that the king's highway at Newport, which leads from the town of Newport to the town of Fenny Stratford, is under water and flooded because the pond of a fulling-mill in Newport is not properly enclosed. Nicholas Fuller of Newport holds this mill from Thomas Harecourt for the term of his life, and Nicholas is bound to enclose this pond whenever it is necessary during that term. It is not enclosed, to the injury of the whole neighbourhood.

[Fuller pleaded guilty at Easter 1390 and was fined 2s. (474).]

384. Likewise that on Wednesday 16 June 1389 Thomas Rasour of Hanslope, on the urging, procurement and instructions of Stephen Burnet of Hanslope, made an attack on John Burgh, servant of William Blokley, by force of arms, namely a sword, as he went to the said William's plough at Stoke Goldington, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, and left him there for dead, by force of arms and against the peace.

[See also 378–9, and 385. Rasour pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. at Trinity 1391 (541).]

385. Likewise that on Thursday 6 May 1389 John, chaplain of Hanslope, made an attack on Thomas Rasour at Hanslope by force of arms, namely a sword, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, and left him there for dead by force of arms.

[John was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473). His surname was probably Cartere (468).]

Membrane 18 (verso)

386. Likewise that on Tuesday 15 June 1378 John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, took half a mark by extortion on the pretext of his official position at Little Loughton from John Prynce and Robert Betriche, executors of the will of William Sapcote, late parson of the church of Little Loughton, for the administration of William's will.

[See under **239**. The inquest on Sapcote is in **56**. For Betriche, see **387**; he was also on several inquest juries.]

387. Likewise that on Thursday 6 February 1382 the said archdeacon took 40d. by extortion on the pretext of his official position from Alice, who was the wife of Robert Betreche, at Little Loughton, for the administration of Robert's will.

388. Likewise that on Monday 7 January 1387 the said archdeacon took 40d. from Alice, who was the wife of Thomas Broune, at Stony Stratford, for the administration of Thomas's will; and in this way he took from various people in Buckinghamshire over and above the said sums to a total of 40s. by extortion on the pretext of his official position.

389. Likewise that on Monday 30 September 1387 Ralph Hayward, lately Dean of Newport, took 40d. from Eleanor, who was the wife of Thomas Pultere, at Bradwell, for the administration of Thomas's will, by extortion on the pretext of his official position.

[Unlike Evot, Hayward did not try to brazen it out. After being put in exigent (**486**), he pleaded guilty at Michaelmas 1390 and was fined 40d (**513**).]

Membrane 19 (recto)

[*This is an original bill. On the dorse is written 'ista billa est vera', 'this bill is true'.*]

390. The jurors present that, when John Gyldan, the king's bailiff of the three hundreds of Chiltern, recently had instructions from Thomas Peyvre, lately sheriff of Buckinghamshire, to ensure by taking sureties and sure guarantors that Laurence, son of William Colyer, would come before the king's justices at Westminster on 8 July 1389 to answer both the king and Hugh de Berewyk on a charge of contempt

and trespass against the statute of labourers (*transgressionis contra formam statuti de serviendo*), by virtue of which instructions John Gyldan wanted to attach the said Laurence, son of William, at Eton on Monday 21 June that year, Laurence refused to be attached or to find pledges (*plegios*) for the said bailiff or allow him to take sureties (*vadia*), but drove the said bailiff from his house by force of arms and threatened his life and limbs, in contempt of the king and against the peace, so that the said bailiff did not dare to carry out the king's instructions.

[For John Gyldan, see under **288–9**. Laurence Colyer was later in trouble with the law for receiving John Chapman junior when the latter had broken into Bernard Brokeys' house at Eton and stolen a robe and other textiles worth 5s. Colyer and Chapman were acquitted because the justices of gaol delivery thought the indictments insufficient (Aylesbury 27 July 1392, JUST 3/181 m.21). At Hilary 1392 the authorities started looking for him on trespass charges (**566**); after being put in exigent (**575**), he pleaded guilty to trespasses and excesses at Hilary 1393 and was fined 10s. (**580**).]

Membrane 20 (recto)

[*An original writ of inquiry connected with the bedales affair.*]

391. An inquiry is to be held on the king's behalf into whether on Monday 22 November 1389 William Colyere of Beaconsfield and John Payn of the same, by a conspiracy between them previously made at Beaconsfield, conspired to make false and malicious accusations against John Gylden, bailiff of the three hundreds of Chiltern, in contempt of the king and contrary to the statute laid down in a case of this sort, on the grounds that John Gildon had [*the wording of the charges in* **288–9** *concerning the Beaconsfield bedales repeated*]. And into whether William Colyere and John Payn are joined and bound by oath to support each other in good and in ill, and with strong words (*austeris verbis*) to advocate and foster any complaints begun by either of them in the county [court?] or elsewhere, whether they are true or false, and, if it should be necessary, violently and shamefully to maintain [such complaints] with all their power and all their strength and goods whatsoever, for their evil ends (*ad nephacem finem*).

[See under **288**. Payn and the two Colyeres appointed Henry Shardelow as their attorney to settle with the Crown (**451**); he appears to have settled so effectively that the charges in **390–1** did not reach the King's Bench.]

Membrane 21 (recto)

The grand jury [*magna inquisicio*]

392. It presents that on Monday 30 November 1377, at Stoke Goldington, Nicholas Ryngeshale bound Agnes, his wife, with a rope and hung her on a beam by her two feet, and placed a blazing handful of straw in her secret parts (*in secretis suis*) and burnt her said secret parts. And as she hung there thus, he wounded her in her body with a knife, so that she died immediately. Thus he feloniously killed and murdered Agnes, his wife, the said day, year and place.

[See under 368.]

393. Likewise that on Friday 5 July 1381 William Godeknave attacked James Hamslape at Gayhurst by force of arms, namely a sword, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of. And immediately afterwards he was taken by John Godefrey and John Hore, the constables of Gayhurst, and put in the stocks until he should find security for his good conduct towards the said James[1] and the king's people, according to statute. Afterwards there came a certain John Haversham of Stantonbury and others in a band with him, in warlike fashion with various arms, namely swords, shields and a pole-axe, on the Sunday next following, and there broke open the stocks and took William, and took him away with them, in contempt of the king. And when Amisia, wife of the said John Godefray, one of the constables, raised the hue and cry against them, they attacked her there that day and year, and beat, wounded and ill-treated her, against the peace.

[Godeknave was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473). John Haversham pleaded guilty and was fined 20s. at Easter 1392 (567).]

1. MS *'Thomam'*.

394. Likewise that on Thursday 15 July 1389 Walter Tristram was taken at Stony Stratford by Thomas Querndon and John Anketyll, constables of the town of Stony Stratford, on suspicion of robbery of a horse with a collar and a bridle worth 10s. These constables valued the horse at 6s. 8d., and kept the price of it in their possession. Afterwards, on the said day and year, they wilfully (*voluntarie*) allowed Walter to escape.

[Querndon and Anketyll both pleaded not guilty on 29 November 1389 and were acquitted in the Easter term 1390 (428). See 357. There is absolutely no trace of any attempt to prosecute Tristram.]

395. Likewise that on Friday 28 May 1389 Walter Blondell of Shalstone feloniously stole one mare (*equam*) worth 13s. 4d. at Crendon from William Ravell, and that he is a habitual robber. And that Ralph Taillour of Tingewick received and maintained him the said day, year and place, knowing him to have committed the said felony.

[According to JUST 3/181 m.19 dorse, Gaol Delivery 19 July 1389, Blondell was taken with his booty, one mare worth 5s., at the suit of William Ravell of Crendon, found guilty and hanged. No chattels. As (not surprisingly) he did not come to court at Michaelmas 1389, he was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440). Taillour was outlawed in 14 Richard II (1390–1) (482).]

396. Likewise that on Tuesday 5 June 1386 Stephen Benet of Wolverton feloniously broke into the close and houses (*domos*) of John Smyth at Wolverton and feloniously stole his goods and chattels, namely linen and woollen cloth and a piece of iron to the value of 3s.

[Benet was outlawed 6 April 1390 (440). See also 371.]

397. Likewise that on Monday 19 October 1383 Hugh Perteyn of Leckhampstead broke into the close of Sir John Chastelon at Thornton by force of arms and by night, and stole and took away various fish, namely eels, to the value of 6s. 8d. which he found there, using an implement called 'yatelep', against the peace.

[Perteyn pleaded guilty at Hilary 1390 and was fined half a mark (449).]

398. Likewise that on Monday 17 February 1388 Richard Puttynham of Edlesborough feloniously killed William Agas.

[See under 240.]

399. Likewise that on Monday 5 November 1386, at Marsworth, Master John Ivot, Archdeacon of Buckingham, on the pretext of his official position took a horse worth five marks for proving and making a quittance on the will of John Selk, recently deceased, from Christiana Selk and James Drynkere, executors of John Selk's will. And in the same way, on Saturday 4 November 1383 he took 6s. 8d. by extortion from John, vicar of the church of St. Peter of Chalfont, executor of the will of Robert Mounford.

[See under 239. The Selk case was the one to which he offered a full defence (521).]

400. Likewise that there is a certain bridge on the outskirts of the town of Uxbridge in the parish of Denham for the king's people to walk and ride across, which is ruinous and damaged, to the serious injury of all the people crossing there. This bridge, for certain lands and tenements which he has in the town of Uxbridge which recently belonged to John Gonne, William Yonge of Uxbridge and all his predecessors have been accustomed to make by reason of the said lands and tenements from time immemorial, and William and his heirs are still legally bound to make, repair and keep up the said bridge.

[It proved very difficult to get Yonge to court. See the KB 27 entries, *passim*. He was finally pardoned in 21 Richard II (1397–8) (472).]

401. Likewise that there is a certain bridge called Totisbregge in the town of Thornborough, Leckhampstead and Foscott, and it is ruinous and damaged, to the serious injury of all the people crossing there. This bridge the master of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Oxford and the men of the town of Leckhampstead and Foscott are bound to repair; that is, the said master is bound to repair (in return for his lands and tenements in Thornborough) the foot of the bridge on the Thornborough side, with one arch joined to that foot, and the men of Leckhampstead and Foscott are bound to repair the other foot of the bridge, with the two arches joined to that foot, on the side of the town of Leckhampstead and Foscott. This bridge, as has been said, the said master and the men of the town of Leckhampstead and Foscott, and their predecessors, have been accustomed to make from time immemorial, and are still legally bound to make, repair and keep up.

[Juries found that neither the master (517) nor the men of Leckhampstead and Foscott (527) were bound to repair the bridge.]

402. Likewise that on 'Sunday 29 September 1388' (*Sunday the feast of St. Michael 12 Richard II*) John Baldewyne, otherwise called Wyke, Thomas Raundesdale and John Hurre, lately servants of Sir John Salesbery, feloniously killed John Swerd of Great Marlow at Little Marlow.

[29 September was a Tuesday in 1388. The inquest, 214, dates the killing two years earlier to Sunday 29 September 1386 (Sunday the feast of St. Michael 10 Richard II). All three men were outlawed on 6

April 1390 (**440**), but *CPR* 1388–92, p.195 records that Raundesdale was granted a pardon on 23 February 1390 at the supplication of 'the king's kinswoman, the lady of Ponynges'. Sir John Salesbury was one of Richard II's chamber knights, condemned without a hearing and hanged for treason by the Lords Appellant during the political in-fighting in the summer of 1388. He had been granted custody of the manor of Great Marlow during the minority of the heir. For the inquisitions held in Buckinghamshire into the value of Salesbury's holdings, see *Cal. Inq. Misc. V,* 1387–93, nos. 24–7.]

403. Likewise that on Monday 7 September 1388 Robert, son of Thomas atte Melle of Wooburn, feloniously killed William Mapulderham at Wooburn.

[Inquest in **212**. Robert was acquitted by a jury on 10 April 1391 (**497**). *Cf.* **413**.]

404. Likewise that on Saturday 4 July 1388 Thomas Davy of Wooburn feloniously killed Richard Warner of Wooburn at Wooburn.

405. Likewise that there was a quarrel between Thomas Davy of Wooburn on Thames and a stranger on Monday 8 February 1389 at Wooburn, in which dispute Richard Warner grasped Thomas round the middle of his body to prevent them from fighting each other, at which Thomas struck Richard Warner to the heart with a knife, from which blow he died at once.

[The inquest, **195**, dates the killing to 11 July 1388. Davy was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (**440**), but pardoned on 28 August 1390 on supplication of John Macclesfeld, a king's clerk, (*CPR* 1388–92, p.299). (Macclesfeld was Rector of Denham, presented on 21 August 1387, according to Lipscomb IV, p.447.) However, Davy did not recover his forfeited property, for the escheator for 1419–20 accounts for the issues of one messuage with three houses built on it which the outlawed Thomas Davy of Wooburn held in his demesne as of fee from the Bishop of Lincoln for a rent of 2s. 6d. a year on the day he was outlawed, which property remained in the king's hands (E 357/26 m.46d). It produced no issue in the year in question. Earlier, 1397–1400, the escheator had accounted for 2s. from Davy's close called Woupole in Wooburn, but nothing from the messuage with three houses (E 136/18/8).]

406. Likewise that on Tuesday 26 May 1388 John Brond, 'turnour', of Little Missenden, feloniously killed Katherine his wife at Little Missenden.

[Inquest in 211. Brond was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440).]

407. Likewise that on Thursday 31 December 1371, by night, John Passelewe of Wavendon, John Gildesburgh of Simpson and Robert Boner of Woughton, chaplain, feloniously broke into the close and houses of John Bonere at Milton Keynes and feloniously robbed John Bonere of £30 in 'grotes' and 5s. in halfpence which they found there that day and year.

[For John Passelewe, see 348. The other two were outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440).]

408. Likewise that on Wednesday 18 April 1386 Adam Colyere of Olney, bailiff, John Makefare of Olney and William Clerk of Olney took Henry Bradden, otherwise called Sumpterman, of Olney, cooper, at Litchborough in Northamptonshire, by force of arms, namely swords, and put him on a horse and, having tied his feet under the horse's belly, brought him to Ravenstone in the wood of Ravenstone to a place called la Brende, in Buckinghamshire, and there feloniously beheaded him on the Thursday next following, and sent his head that same day to the king's gaol at Aylesbury, usurping the royal power for themselves.

[See 501 for Adam Colyere's trial. Makefare and Clerk were outlawed on 6 April 1390 (440). William Clerk of Olney bought a pardon on 13 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.7).]

409. Likewise that [*21 men, as below*] are wool-buyers and buy wool by the auncel-scales and not by standing weights, contrary to statute, to the deception of the king's people; and thus they bought from John Bellecoppe, John Ippyng, John Stacy, parson of the church of Leighton, John Keteryng and others in Buckinghamshire, namely: William Clement of Stewkley bought a total of twenty sacks of wool at £4 a sack at Mentmore and Wing and elsewhere in Buckinghamshire between 1386 and 1389; Thomas Herberd in a like manner in those years bought ten sacks at £4 a sack. [*The formula used for Herberd is repeated for the rest; the price is always £4 a sack.*] Ralph Taillour, twelve sacks; William Anable, eight sacks; John Chapman, six sacks; William Crook, thirty sacks; Thomas Peg, three sacks; John Gylmyn, six sacks;

John Wymond, eight sacks; John Morton, ten sacks; Henry Thirkyld, two sacks; Adam Kyng, ten sacks; Thomas atte Well, ten sacks; John Bate, four sacks; Henry Fesant, one sack; John Braban, ten sacks; Geoffrey Hunt, ten sacks; William Hardell, six sacks; Philip Covele, six sacks; and John Purchas, one sack.

[For many of these men, see **241**, **253**, **338**, **342**, **346** and **380**, and the introduction. Most pleaded guilty and were fined. At Hilary 1390 William Hardell paid 100s., John Bate of Thame 40s. and Henry Fesant 20s. (**449**); at Easter 1390, Thomas Herberd paid 20s., William Anable senior 60s., William Anable junior 40s., John Gilmyn 40s., John Wymond 20s., John Morton 6s. 8d. and John Purchas 6s. 8d. (**474**); at Trinity 1390 William Clement paid 20s., William Crook 20s., Adam Kyng 20s., Thomas atte Welle 20s., and Geoffrey Hunt 20s. (**489**); at Michaelmas 1390 Philip Covele of Brackley paid one mark (**513**); at Easter 1391 Ralph Taillour paid 6s. 8d. and John Braban paid 40s. (**534**); at Trinity 1391 Henry Thurkyld of 'Isnamstede' paid half a mark and John Chapman paid 20s. (**541**). See **342** for Thomas Peg.]

410. Likewise that on Monday 23 June [*or* 25 August] 1382, John atte Thorne of Chesham made an attack on Ralph Bottele at Chesham by force of arms, namely with a baselard, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of, against the peace. And that he is a habitual disturber of the peace.

[The date is given as the Monday before the feast of St. John the Baptist, but does not specify whether the Nativity or the Beheading is meant.]

411. Likewise that on Thursday 6 July 1385 the said John made an attack on Bernard Thecchere at Chesham by force of arms, namely with a staff, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, against the peace.

412. Likewise that on Sunday 19 November 1385 the said John made an attack on William Puttynhame, a tenant of the Countess of Oxford, at Chesham in a place called Leghe, by force of arms, and there beat, wounded and ill-treated him, against the peace. And that he is a habitual disturber of the peace, by day as well as by night.

[After being put in exigent (**486**), atte Thorne was arrested by the sheriff, who failed to bring him to court (**513**); he pleaded guilty and paid 40s. fine at Michaelmas 1391 (**549**).]

413. Likewise that John Gaynesburgh, warrener of Wooburn, made an attack on Thomas Syngere, a servant of Thomas atte Melle, at Wooburn by force of arms on Sunday before the feast of St. John the Baptist 12 Richard II, and there beat, wounded and ill-treated him, against the peace. And afterwards John Gaynesburgh, John the son of Andrew Loksmyth, and others unknown, on Monday 19 July 1389, doing more evil deeds at Wooburn, passed by various suspicious ways by force of arms, arrayed in warlike fashion, namely with swords, bows, arrows and hauberks, and were [caught] there by unknown men belonging to the Bishop of Lincoln, and were handed over to James Fysshere and John Cook, constables of the said town. These constables kept three hauberks worth 13s. 4d. each belonging to the said evildoers in their own hands, for which they are answerable to the king, and delivered the said John and the others to John Dod, the gaoler of Aylesbury gaol, for safe keeping until they should find sufficient surety for their good behaviour to the king and his people according to statute.

[See under 285, where Gaynesburgh is called John Warner. In view of the second charge, 20 June 1389 seems more likely than 21 June 1388 for the first. Is John Dod the gaoler the same man as the one who failed to spend the money he had raised on repairing Walton Street, 255 and 271? See 446. For Fysshere and Cook see 472.]

414. Likewise that, although it has been ordained by statute that no-one should forestall or regrate any foodstuffs or merchandise coming to the markets or set out for sale in the markets in order to sell those foodstuffs at a higher price, and if anyone should buy those foodstuffs or merchandise at such a price then those foodstuffs or merchandise thus bought are forfeit to the king, John Chapman of Buckingham and John Wylkyns of Stowe, on the various occasions between 1386 and 1389, at Buckingham and Stony Stratford and elsewhere in the county, forestalled and regrated eighty quarters of salt coming to the markets there and set out for sale in those markets, from John Waltere and others; and when they buy a bushel of salt for 10d. they guard that salt in secret places until they can sell it for a greater price. And thus they made that merchandise expensive, selling one bushel of salt for 16d., and thus each of them sold for himself to Sir Thomas Giffard, Hugh Bernard and others in those years on various occasions, at Buckingham and Stowe and elsewhere in the county, to a total of eighty quarters of salt, causing serious injury and contrary to statute. And that they are habitual regraters and forestallers of salt.

[A regrater buys up provisions to sell at a higher price in the same place; a forestaller buys the provisions before they reach the market, so that others have no chance to buy them first. See under **247**.]

415. Likewise that on Saturday 9 June 1386 [John West of M]oulsoe, 'shepherd', feloniously killed John Arnald at Broughton. He was taken for that felony and sent to the king's gaol at Aylesbury in the custody of Thomas Symond, the gaoler of that gaol, and afterwards on [. . .] after the feast of St. Martin 1387 he broke out of that gaol and escaped from it, through the failure of Thomas Symond to guard him.

[There is a hole in the MS for this item. Missing details are supplied from the record of the inquest, **116**. West was outlawed on 6 April 1390 on two lists (**432, 440**). A man with a similar name had to prove his identity (**423**). For Thomas Symond, see **472**.]

416. Likewise that on Thursday 17 June 1389 John atte Sloo, villein (*nativus*) of Sir Robert Corbet, Richard Trippe, villein, Roger Reve, villein, William Amyot and Robert Aunger together with other villeins came to Chesham and there each man bound and joined himself to every other one of them by an oath made between them to maintain John atte Sloo against Sir Robert Corbet in all suits which had been begun or might be begun between John atte Sloo and Robert for the disinheriting of Robert concerning John atte Sloo's bondage.

[For more cases involving atte Sloo, see **444**. He was finally acquitted at Michaelmas 1394 (**462**). Amyot and Aunger were acquitted in the Hilary term 1394 (**476**). Reve was outlawed on 21 September 1390 (**473**), and Trippe, after being put in exigent (**486**), was arrested by the sheriff, who failed to bring him to court (**513**); the search for him then began again (**533**).]

Membrane 21 (verso)

[*Being the outermost membrane of the bundle, this is very badly faded. Parts are illegible even under ultra-violet light, and there are large holes in it.*]

417. Likewise that [John Sherlock] of Stony Stratford, William Bacheler, 'barker', of Buckingham, Elias T[anner], and William atte Shoppe of Olney are common tanners (*communes tannatores*) and in the

past [?] in the 20th, 21st and 22nd [years of King Edward III] grandfather [of the present king] (*1346–8*) and in other preceding years they were [. . .] accustomed [to keep the hides] in the tanning process for one and a half years, or one year at least, [now they keep them] in the process for half a year only or [less], and so the hides are [badly] and carelessly prepared, and prepared for [. . .] [so that the hides] of the said tanners cannot last as they used to in past time, and thus the poor labourers and the common people (*communes populi*) of the king of England are cheated and impoverished by these false hides prepared [. . .] in the purchase of their shoes. And that the said John Sherlock [and the others] bought at Buckingham and in other places in the county of Buckinghamshire untreated oxhides, still having the hair, some for 16d. and others for 20d. or 2s. in the said years, namely from William [. . .]

[Names supplied from **248** and **474**. The words in square brackets give what must have been the sense of the missing words. They pleaded guilty and paid fines at Easter 1390 (**474**): William Bacheler, barker, of Buckingham was fined 20s., Elias Tanner of Weston Underwood half a mark, and William atte Shoppe of Olney half a mark, John Shirlokes, junior, of Stony Stratford, half a mark.]

418. Likewise that on [Sunday 20] September 1388 William, recently annual chaplain (*annualis capellanus*) of John Irmongere of Wycombe, feloniously killed Ralph [Taillour] of Wycombe.

[Missing details supplied from **319**. Putting these two indictments together, it would appear that John Palmere was an ironmonger by trade. The inquest, **202**, describes William as chaplain of Mariota Palmer of Wycombe. He was outlawed on 6 April 1390 (**440**).]

419. Likewise that on Sunday 26 September [1378] John Russell feloniously killed Joan, his wife.

[The inquest is **156**. See under **335** (from which the details missing here have been taken).]

420. [Fines section]
People pleading guilty on charges of trespass

John Bray of Chesham (312)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Impey, Thomas Gryme)	2s.
John Holt of Chesham (313)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
Alexander Smyth of Chesham (317)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Gryme of Chesham (315)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
Peter, servant of John Willeys, labourer (333)	for the same (*pledges:* Henry Bynware, Thomas Toterugge)	2s.
Thomas, servant of Richard Smyth (332)	for trespasses; same pledges	6s. 8d.
Ywayn Longe of Wycombe, cobbler (*sutor*) (318)	for excesses (*pledges:* Nicholas Bonus [= 'Good'?], Roger Ryps)	6s. 8d.
John Cartere, servant of Stephen Kyrkeby (328)	for excesses (*pledges:* Henry Benewale of Wycombe, John Orpodd of Wycombe)	2s.
Thomas Warner (330)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Laweman (329)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Lath (330)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
Thomas Edulpes, servant of Robert Phelipp, smith (331)	for the same (*pledges:* Robert Phelip, marshal of Wycombe, Willam Saumvylles of Wycombe)	2s.
William Bunse (324)	for the same (*pledges:* Henry Wynyngle of Worth, John atte Well of Kimble, carpenter)	2s.
John Wylot (324)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
Simon Gille (324)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
Hugh Aleyn (324)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Symonet (324)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Gudefelawe (327)	for the same (*pledges:* John Paytevyn, John Frere)	2s.
James Wutton (325)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Tournour (325)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
Robert Curteys *alias* Thresshere (321)	for the same; same pledges	2s.
John Godfrey, tiler (323)	for excesses (*pledges:* Henry Bynewale, John atte Well of Kimble)	40d.

421. [Fines section]
People found guilty by a jury who paid fines this term

John atte Sloo (416)	for violence against Richard Tyler (*pledges:* Ed[mund] Hulle, Henry Kyppyng)	2s.
the same John atte Sloo	for violence against John Chesham (same pledges)	2s.
John Draper of Aylesbury (238)	for violence against Ed[mund] Chapman (*pledges:* John Prestcote, Thomas Symond, both of Aylesbury)	50s.
Robert Draper of Aylesbury (238)	for violence against Ed[mund] Chapman (same pledges)	50s.

422. [Unnumbered membranes at end of roll]
Appointment of Attorneys

John Syward appoints Thomas Beeston against Stephen Burnet of Hanslope and others on a plea of trespass (378–9).

Isabel, wife of William Trene, appoints her husband (*dominum*) William or Thomas Crowe against Roger Pyrye and Joan his wife on a plea of novel disseisin (302).

Edmund Chapman of Aylesbury appoints Henry Schardelowe against Robert Drapere, William Bole, John Drapere and Thomas Fullere on a plea of trespass (238).

John Hogges of Wendover appoints Thomas Beeston against John Messyngham of Little Marlow on a plea of trespass (273).

Ed[mund] Chapman appoints Henry Shardelowe to pursue the execution of 100s. which he has recovered from Robert Drapere, John Drapere and William Bole on a charge of trespass (238).

William Trene appoints John Wynch to pursue and receive £15 3s. 4d. which he has recovered from Roger atte Pery and Joan his wife on a charge of novel disseisin in Denham (302).

Crown pleas

423. [Rex m.4] **John West of Moulsoe (415).** Reference is made to a letter close dated 6 February 1386 to William Barton concerning the death of John Swon, for which John West of Moulsoe had been indicted; but the inquest on John Arnald (116) is repeated.

On the octave of Michaelmas 1389 (6 October) John Mulsho of Little Newton in Northamptonshire had been brought before the court and said he was not the same person. The king sent to the Justices on 10 October 1389 telling them to hold an inquiry. The trial was set for the morrow of All Souls 1389 at Brentwood. Mulsho was bailed by pledge of Thomas West, John Gildesburgh, Ralph Clerk and

Ed[mund] Byfeld, all of Northamptonshire. He came to court on the day specified, when the trial was postponed to Friday 11 November at High Wycombe. He was bailed by the same pledges.

On that day the sheriff returned that William Barton, lately a coroner of Buckinghamshire, was dead, and was told to cause his heir to come to court. John Barton, his son and heir, did so and produced the record of the inquest, which clearly showed that the man accused was 'John West of Moulsoe', not simply 'John Mulsho'. So John Mulsho of Little Newton was released *sine die*, and the process of law was to be continued against John West of Moulsoe.

[KB 29/36 m.3 gives the date of John Mulsho's release as after the quindene of Hilary, but before the quindene of Easter. On this occasion, John Barton must have come to court with his father's records. In fact, Barton's roll must have been in the court's possession since November 1389, when it came to High Wycombe and its clerks extracted the information needed to conduct its business. John Barton must have had to point out the entry about John West formally to the court, or perhaps bring the original parchment slip containing the inquest. There was much contemporary confusion over John West's identity and deeds. His own name and that of his victim both have two forms, and, being indicted on two rolls, he was twice said to have been outlawed (**432, 440**). To be on the safe side, John Mulso of Newton, Northants., bought a pardon on 12 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.14).]

424. [Rex m.30d] **John Gilden** (**288–9, 292–6, 391**). All the charges are set out. Gilden was brought to court at High Wycombe on Friday 26 November by the sheriff, Thomas Sackville, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for Saturday 27 November, and postponed in the absence of the jury to Monday 29 November, when they found him not guilty on all the charges, and said he had not fled; he was released *quietus*.

[KB 29/36 m.37 says he came to court on Monday 29 April 1392 by his attorney Henry Shardlowe, and that he was released *sine die* by pardon on the quindene of Easter 1398. See the index for further references to John Gilden. He seems to have been perpetually at odds with the people of Buckinghamshire. On 6 April 1392 a pardon was granted to him at the supplication of the Lady de Molyns, 'of all extortions, oppressions and contempts whereof he is impeached by the malice of certain of his enemies in the county of Buckinghamshire and any consequent outlawry' (*CPR* 1391–96, p.47).]

425. [Rex m.30d] **Walter Craweford (352–3).** The two charges, of accepting bribes from both parties when adjudicator, and maintaining quarrels, are set out. Craweford came to court at High Wycombe on Friday 26 November and pleaded not guilty. At his trial the next day, Saturday 27 November, he was found not guilty by the jury and released *quietus*.

426. [Rex m.32] **John FitzRichard senior, steward of Stony Stratford (357).** Charged with releasing Walter Trystram from the stocks. To be arrested. He came to court at High Wycombe on Saturday 27 November and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for the following Monday, 29 November. Bailed by the pledges of Thomas Bukynham, Alan Ayet, Thomas Stule and John Whatton. At his trial on the Monday he was found not guilty by the jury and released *quietus*.

427. [Rex m.34–34d] **John Cope of Denshanger (357).** Charged with releasing Walter Trystram from the stocks. To be arrested. He came to court on Monday 29 November at High Wycombe and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for the quindene of Hilary. Bailed by the pledges of Thomas Covele, Roger Dayrell, Thomas Beeston and John Cave. Trial postponed by *nisi prius* to 5 April 1390 before William Thirnyng at Newport Pagnell. On that day, before Thirnyng and his associate John Wydevyll, the jury said he was not guilty, and had not fled; he was released *quietus*.

[KB 29/36 m.16 puts his release on the quindene of Easter 1395. Cope was a prominent member of the local gentry in Northamptonshire, several times MP for the county. A trusted supporter of Henry Bolingbroke, he was appointed clerk and serjeant-marshal in the royal household in 1399 when Bolingbroke took the throne as Henry IV, and sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1400. See *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, pp.648–9.]

428. [Rex m.34d] **Thomas Querndon and John Anketyll, constables of Stony Stratford (394).** Charged with releasing Walter Trystram from the stocks. To be arrested. They came to court on Monday 29 November 1389 at High Wycombe and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for quindene of Hilary. Bailed by the pledges of Thomas Covele, John Cave, John Huwes and Robert Irtelyngburgh. Trial postponed to three weeks after Easter, when the jury said they were not guilty, and had not fled; they were released *quieti*.

429. [Rex m.27d] **William Bole** (238). See 445 for his trial on a charge of violence against Edmund Chapman. He had not yet paid the fine. Not found: the sheriff to put him in exigent. He paid at Hilary 1390 (450).

430. [Rex m.34] **Roger Pery** and Joan his wife (302). See 443 for their trial on a charge of disseising William Terne and Isabel his wife of a tenement in Denham. They had not yet paid the damages. The sheriff to arrest them and bring them to court on Monday 29 November 1389. Not found: the sheriff to put them in exigent. They had paid by 21 June 1390 (443).

People accused of felony who did not come to court

[*The sheriff had been instructed to arrest the following, accused of felonies, and produce them in court at High Wycombe on Monday 29 November 1389. They did not come, and the sheriff reported that they were not to be found. He was told to put them in exigent and produce them, if found, in the King's Bench on the octave of Trinity (6 June 1390); if they were not found, the men were to be outlawed and the women waived. Some names appear twice because they were presented by more than one hundred, or by a hundred and the grand jury.*

Very few of them were ever brought to justice. The best place to see a summary of what happened is KB 29/36, the Controlment Roll for 13 Richard II, mm. 16 and 18, where the same names are listed with notes of those tried and a report of the procedures followed for the others. Of those put in exigent and not found, the men were outlawed and the women waived on Wednesday 6 April 1390 in the county court at Aylesbury, and the sheriff reported this to the King's Bench on the octave of Trinity.

In what follows, those who came to trial are underlined, exactly as in KB 29/36. Of the process notes given there and shown here in pointed brackets, 'ponit se' has been translated as 'tried by jury', 'habet cartam' as 'pardoned', and 'placit' as 'pleaded'. In a few instances, men said to have pleaded did not actually do so, as men of the same name were brought to court and proved that they were not the same person. The exigent and outlawry process was then re-activated in their cases (573).

Both documents give the names in one long list, but they are divided here into sections according to the known or likely source from which the clerks compiled them. From John Bosyate (431) to John Hutlad (439), they are listed in KB 29/36 as indicted before coroners.]

431. [Rex m.36] [**Miscellaneous**]. John Bosyate, William Pyllok, Thomas Markaunt of Great Crawley, James atte Felde.

[Of these four, William Pyllok is on JUST 3/152 m.58d as having escaped from the custody of John Cheyne, sheriff, in 1372 (583).]

432. [Rex m.36] **[From the rolls of William Barton, coroner].** Richard atte Grene (31), Roger atte Grene (31), Richard Luton (32), John Batyn (33) <*sine die by the judgement of the Court*>, William Glovere of Tewksbury (34), John Tyler (39), Paulinus Frensshman (40), John Stretle of Grendon (40) <*tried by jury*>, John Nichol (40) <*pardoned*>, Thomas Spenser of Charndon (40) <*tried by jury*>, Robert Spenser servant of Sir Laurence Lynford (42), Henry servant of the same Laurence (42), Nicholas Huwet of Leckhampstead (21), Reginald Braban of Newport Pagnell (23), John Seward chaplain of Hanslope (24) <*pardoned*>, James atte Horne 'Fleming' of 'Faryndon' (25), John Prentys of Brill (9), John Esgor junior (10), John Clerk of Burnham (12), Thomas Fraunceys of Willen (19), Roger de Bours (44), William Bampton 'roper' (45), Walter Kellere of Wycombe (46), Robert Berecroft of Nether Winchendon (48) <*tried by jury*>, John Ingel (51), John Gerveys parson of Great Loughton (56), John Short junior (63), Walter Morys (67), Robert Baron of Calverton (72), John Hunne of Haversham (73) <*obiit*>[?], John Tyngryth 'muleward' (74), Nicholas Ryngeshale (86), Thomas Wobourne (89), John Stacy of Olney (90), John Bereward stranger (*extraneus*) (96), Henry Swon (98), Robert Gonnald (102) <*quietus, acquitted*>, John atte Welle (104) <*pleaded*>, Agnes atte Hurne (107), Henry Byfeld (110) <*tried by jury*>, John Webbe and Juliana his wife (114), John Blakenesle, servant of the said John Webbe (114), John West of Moulsoe (116), John Passelegh (122) <*pardoned*>, Joan daughter of Simon Adekyns of Stony Stratford (123) <*pleaded*>, Ralph Walssheman *alias* David (125), Richard Gybat (133), John Bole (134) <*pleaded*>, John Herdewyke chaplain (136), Michael Frenssheman shepherd of Turweston (138), John Rous son of John Rous (144) <*tried by jury*>.

433. [Rex m.36] **[Miscellaneous].** William Okle of 'Buk', Petronilla Cornewaille, Robert Teyser of Bottle Claydon (584), William Waldon, John Botte of Newton <*pardoned*> (574), John Smyth parson of Foscott church <*pardoned Easter term 13 Richard II*> (575), John Smyth of Wotton, Agnes atte Nasshe servant of John Chadde (585), John Matheu lately servant of the Rector of Crawley, Laurence de Lynford, Robert atte Pek servant of the said Laurence, Walter Bates son of William Bates (231), John Belwod (232), William Kent (232), William Mursley, Thomas Smyth, William Clerk of Towersey, John Normaundy, John Carpentere.

[This is rather a mixed collection. Teyser was indicted before Fulk de Birmyngham and his fellow JPs, and acquitted in 1374 on the grounds of self-defence. Botte, John Smyth, parson of Foscott, and Agnes atte

Nasshe were accused before John atte More, coroner, and acquitted in the early 1370s, and Bates, Belwod and Kent were accused before Thomas Duraunt.]

434. [Rex m.36] **[Richard Duraunt's roll?]**. John Baillyf of Bletchley <*pardoned*> (**576**), John Hayward of Bow Brickhill, Robert Warner of East Claydon, Robert Par 'carpentere', Robert Roos, Thomas Frereman of Walton labourer, Richard Parson [or Preston] of Weedon <*pardoned*>, John Handcokkes of Chilton, Richard Wysede of Carlton, John Cornnayle 'thressher', Richard Rode of Craunfel [*no note given*], John Holtman, John son of Adam Neweman of Bradwell, William Webbe junior, Nicholas son of Adam Shorel, Roger Sclatyere, John Smyth of Ravenstone chaplain, John Flour, Richard Dryvere, Hugh Chapman of Padbury, Hugh Mallere, John Buk, Simon Watford, Richard Janyns of Weedon, William Curteys of Wingrave <*pleaded*> (**577**).

[The first and the last men in this section were indicted before Richard Duraunt, coroner (died 1369). It is therefore likely that those between were also indicted before him. Possibly some in 433 and 435 also belong here.]

435. [Rex m.36] **[Perhaps Richard Duraunt's roll, or some cases from Bedfordshire taken in with the Buckinghamshire ones]**. Thomas Holdere of Wardon, Robert Thresshere at Crandon, John Anekosson, Richard called Roes Welssh, Thomas Graneby of Acton, William le Goldsmyth of Bedford, Roger Mayn 'cook' of the same, John le Glovere staying on Bedford bridge, Hugh de Russeby of Fostan, Richard Joykes of the same, John de Fenton of the same.

[Some or all of these men may belong to Richard Duraunt's roll, now lost. Or, as the sheriff of Buckinghamshire was also the sheriff of Bedfordshire, it is possible that some Bedfordshire rolls were handed in by mistake in 1389.]

436. [Rex m.36] **[William de Hatfeld's roll]**. Henry Gybel, stranger, John le Cok of Denham, John Roppyn, Thomas Horypal of la Cappe, Joan wife of John Walssheman, John Merewyne of Bledlow once bailiff of Master John Bryan, Eustace servant of the said John, Nicholas Jolyff, Matilda of London, John Norman <*pleaded*> (**578**), Richard le Cartere, John Waltham 'sadeler', Robert servant of John

Cornbrigge, John Burre of Wing, John Andrew, Thomas Bysshop of Windsor, Walter Maleweyn chaplain, John Hanneye goldsmith, Richard Cartere of Stoke Poges, Simon Barbe, Matthew Braban, John servant of the vicar of Penn.

[JUST 2/12 (1360–69). This list should also include Ralph Taillour of Mentmore (579).]

437. [Rex m.36] **[Hugh de Kimble's roll]** John Schorwode, John atte Welle son and servant of John atte Welle senior, Richard atte Welle, John Thom, Stephen son of John le Walssh, William Moldesson, Peter le Somenour of Amersham, John Baron, Henry de Cornewaill, Andrew Cherlebury, William Boylard, Henry Lucas, Edmund son of Peter of Grendon, Thomas brother of the said Edmund, Thomas de Tyso vicar of Wing church, John son of John le Spenser of Tysoe, Robert Lambard, William le Smyth, Robert Sencler, William son of Stephen Blakett, Richard de Wodhulle, John Justice servant of Richard Egeleshale, William le Hare of Boarstall, John son of Walter le Bereward of Southampton, John Servelady of Whitchurch, John le Taillour of Dodeford, Richard le Boltere of Dorton, John Mannyng of Covesgrave, Nicholas de Goldyngton, Thomas le Warde, Roger de Cornewaille, John Meleward of Radclive, John Pepir, Thomas le Hern <*tried by jury*> (580), Robert de Gloyham.

[JUST 2/11 (1348–50, 1352–53).]

438. [Rex m.36] **[John atte Brooke's roll]**. John son of Adam le Smith (145), Thomas Pykard (146), John Austyn (149) <*tried by jury*>, Thomas Colyere of Malvern (154), John Russell (156) [*no note given*], Adam Portereve (157) <*pardoned*>, Roger Barst of Cookham (158), William Haselbury (169), John Baddeby (170) [*no note given*], Richard Morgan 'Walsshman' (172), Richard Smyth son of Henry Smyth of Chesham (173) <*pardoned*>, John Clerk (175), William Purcere of Leighton Buzzard (177), John Stamford of Wycombe (179), John Borewell servant of William Stretle in the manor of Creslow (180), William parochial chaplain of Langley Marish (182), Robert Hanekyn (186), Henry Brut (187) <*pardoned*>, John Round of Langley Marish (188) <*pleaded*>, John Harpeden called Jaket chaplain (190), William Massy of Bristol (191), Richard FitzRichard of the same (191), Robert of Bristol (191), William Toukes of Blythe in Lincoln (191), Richard Fauconer of 'Halys' in Staffs (191), Thomas Mercer (191), William Mathew of Ilmer (191) <*pardoned, Michaelmas*>, John Wycombe

'taillour' *alias* Baldok of Hampden (193), Thomas Davy of Wooburn (195), Master Thomas Kyrkeby (196) <*pleaded*>, John Ake of Stepham in Westmorland (196), Edward Leche called Ferbe (196), Adam Berkele (196), William Milbourne (196), John Coton (196), Adam Coton (196), John Depyng (196), Adam Basyng (196), Ralph Basyng his brother (196), John Seward 'prestesson' of Corby (196), William Clerk of Chilton *alias* 'Thresshere' (196), Richard de Faryngdon of Little Marlow (196), Roger Colyn of Amersham (198), Thomas Wodyngfeld of the same (198) <*sine die by the king's pardon*>, Hankyn Fauconer 'Ducheman' (200), William chaplain of Mariota Palmere of Wycombe (202), John Taillour (205), John Colles junior (206) <*tried by jury*>, William Baret chaplain (209) <*pardoned*>, Thomas Coupere (210), John Brond 'turnour' of Great Missenden (211), Robert son of Thomas atte Melle of Wooburn (212) <*tried by jury*>, John Tynte of Great Linford (213) <*tried by jury*>, John Baldewyne *alias* Wyke (214), Thomas Raundesdale (214) <*pardoned, Hilary term 13 Richard II*>, John Hurre servant of Sir John Salesbury (214), William Baudewyne of Hughenden (215) <*pardoned*>, John Asshewelle (216), Thomas Romesheye of Hampshire (217), John Cople of Methley (218), John Sewelle of Catesby (219), Laurence Coun (220), William Gobyoun (220) <*pleaded*>, Richard Fauconere of Halys (222).

[JUST 2/14 mm.16–19.]

439. [Rex m.36] [**Coroner unknown**]. John Tamond, Roger Daunger, William Everesholt, William Pursel of Wales, Robert Laroun, Margery le Callere in Wycombe, Peter Paramour of Chesham, John le Daye son of Roger le Daye, Adam le Welsheman, Robert son of Richard of Marsworth sub-bailiff of the hundred of Erle, John his brother, and John Hutlad.

[*The next entry on Rex m.36 is the list of names from the KB 9/5 indictments. They are annotated here as they appear in KB 29/36. These people too should have been brought to court on 29 November 1389, but were not found, and were outlawed on 6 April 1390 unless underlined.*]

440. [Rex m.36] [**KB 9/5**]. Thomas Coupere of Iver (303), John Wycombe 'taillour' (279), Richard Lovekyn of Weston Turville (297–8), Richard Lynche of Hartwell (270), William atte Welle of the same (270) <*tried by jury*>, Walter Bate of Westbury (243), Richard [*or* Robert] Fullere of Buckingham (244) <*tried by jury*>, John Lenton of Olney 'barker' (354), Adam Bailly of Olney (374) <*tried by jury*>, John Barker

of Loughton (355–6), John Taillour of Loughton (358–9), Reginald Bakere of la Ryffyn (360), Thomas Chondeler of Sherington (362, 364), Ralph Mathewe of the same (366–7) *<tried by jury>*, Nicholas Ryngesale of Stoke Goldington tenant *(firmarius)* of the Prior of Ravenstone (368), John Cartere lately servant of the Prior of Ravenstone (369), John Tynte of Great Linford (370) *<tried by jury>*, Stephen Benet of Wolverton (371, 396), John Mulsho chaplain (372–3), Edward servant of Nicholas Ragun (373), John Saundres of Haddenham and John his son (336), Henry Chaumberlayn of Towersey (343), William the chaplain lately staying with John Palmere (319), John Russell of Wycombe (335), Henry [*sic*] Ryngeshale (392), Walter Bloundell of Shalstone (395), John Baldewyne *alias* Wyke (402), Thomas Raundesdale (402), John Hurre lately servant of Sir John Salesbury (402), Robert son of Thomas atte Melle of Wooburn (403) *<tried by jury>*, Thomas Davy of Wooburn (404–5), John Brond 'turnour' of Little Missenden (406), John Gildesburgh of Simpson (407), Robert Boner of Woughton chaplain (407), Adam Colyere of Olney 'Baillyf' (408) *<tried by jury>*, John Makefare of the same (408), William Clerk of the same (408), John Bost [*sic*] of Moulsoe 'shepherde' (415), William lately annual chaplain of John Irmongere of Wycombe (418) and John Russell (419) *<tried by jury>*.

[A third list on Rex m.36 (and annotated here as in KB 29/36) contains more names, of people accused of felonies who should have appeared in court on Tuesday 30 November, and were duly outlawed or waived on 6 April 1390 if they did not. The identifiable ones are all people accused by approvers.]

441. [Rex m.36] **[People accused by approvers?]**. Peter Gratard of Padbury, Robert le Bedel of 'Lechyndon', Elias le Irmongere of Amersham, John atte Grove of Hanley in Glos, Thomas Becher of the same, Robert le Palfreyman of Salisbury, Stephen Stykebych of Blackgrove, Robert Hunte of Littlecote, Elias de Mursle, Richard le Walsshman of Kidderminster, Nicholas son of Nicholas le Ferrour of the same, John Romayn of Shalstone, Robert Jones of Wardington in Oxon, Nicholas le Hunte of Fenny Stratford, Adam de Alesle of Coventry, Richard Alcok of Allesle, William Alcok of Coventry, David Wawham of Wales *<tried by jury>*, William son of Juliana of Alesle, Stephen son of Stephen le Frankeleyn of Dadford, Alan Pioun (223) *<tried by jury>*, William Lerlyng of Lyrlingford in Norfolk, staying in Northamptonshire (223), Simon Cut (223), John Gosebykyrke (223), Roger Gang (223), John Aleyn of Aston Clinton (224) *<tried by jury>*, John Wylly of Staffordshire lately staying with Thomas Taillour of Ilmer (224), William Frere of Woodstock *[no annotation]* (225), John Brag (225), John Blechele of Woodstock *<acquitted>* (225), John Pipere

of Henley on Thames (225), Christine Maweles of Woodstock (225), Richard Wodward son of John Wodeward of Fawley (225), Richard Shepherd, servant of John Lewyn (225) <*sine die*>, John Britwell of Burnham, senior (225) <*sine die*>, John Wodward (225), John Taillour of Windsor (225), John, son of John Britwell senior (225) <*sine die*> and John Sadeler of Fingest (225).

[*Rex m.32 also has a short list of men accused of felony before the JPs who should have been brought into court on Tuesday 30 November 1389, but were not to be found; they were to be put in exigent for the octave of Trinity. All except Ady were outlawed on 6 April 1390.*]

442. [Rex m.32] [Accused before JPs]. John Baldewyne of Benefield (214, 402), John Hurre of Warwickshire (214, 402), Richard Lye of Bledlow (224) [*he had already been hanged*], William Ady of Wingrave <*tried by jury*> (582), Walter Bates of Westbury (231), John Bellewode (232), William Adele servant of Richard Carleton and John servant of Sir John Beletoft.

Common Pleas

443. [m.59d] William Terne (302) and Isabella his wife proved Roger Pery and Joan his wife (represented by their attorney John atte Style) disseised them of half a messuage and a dovecot in Denham, and were awarded £15 3s. 4d. damages, which they acknowledged as paid on 21 June 1390. See also 430.

444. [m.61d and fines section]. This deals with a previous case against John atte Sloo (416). Richard Tylere had previously proved that he had done 100s. worth of damage to his crops of wheat, barley, peas, oats and grass at Chesham by allowing his animals to trample them on 14 June 1372 and for the next five years; and had taken firewood called 'calfhid' from Tylere, worth 2s. The jury had awarded the 2s. to Tylere; atte Sloo to be arrested. John atte Sloo had also previously been convicted of breaking into John Chesham's close at Chesham and allowing his animals to trample and consume the grass there on 24 June 1374 and for the next five years, doing 6s. 8d. worth of damage.

On Wednesday 24 November 1389, at Wycombe, John atte Sloo accused John Chesham, John Brooke, Richard Tylere and Stephen Fryday of false imprisonment. All appeared in person. Sir Robert Corbet, junior, Richard Hende, Thomas Tryllowe and John

Hembton were also named as plaintiffs, but did not figure in the trial. Pledges for prosecution: Richard Hert, John Hont. Atte Sloo claimed that the four men had caught him at Amersham on Friday 25 October 1387 and imprisoned him for 30 days until he had paid them forty marks for his release, and that they had also taken 40s. in coined money from him. The jury acquitted them [m.61d].

On Thursday 25 November Tylere told the court that atte Sloo had paid the 2s. [m.45; *cf.* fines section] and John Chesham said that atte Sloo had paid him the 6s. 8d. [m.61d; *cf.* fines section].

445. [m.67 and fines section] Thursday 25 November 1389, Wycombe. **Robert Drapere of Aylesbury, John Drapere of the same** and **William Bole of the same**, together with **Thomas Fullere of Aylesbury** who did not come, were attached to answer **Edmund Chapman** on a bill of trespass (238). Pledges for the prosecution, William Pype, John Bure. Edmund in person complained that on Wednesday 15 September 1389, at Aylesbury, Robert, John and William had attacked him with swords and sticks and beaten him up, so that his life was despaired of; he claimed £40 damages. Robert, John and William in person replied that Edmund had attacked them and would have beaten them if they had not defended themselves. The jury found for Edmund and awarded damages of four marks. Edmund then showed the wounds on the back of his head and asked for increased damages. The Court thought that because Edmund had been wounded so horribly the damages should be increased to 46s. 8d. over and above the four marks, i.e. 100s. in all. Edmund said he would not pursue the case against Thomas Fullere. Robert and John were put into prison in the custody of the marshal until they paid. William Bole was to be arrested. Robert and John paid 50s. each to Henry Shardelowe, Edmund's attorney, in the same term, and were set free.

[William Bole was said on m.67 to be present in court on 26 November, but did not come to court on 27 November 1389 to pay his fine [m.27d]. See 429. The 100s. damages were, however, paid in full, as the Drapers paid 50s. each. Bole paid two marks at Hilary 1390 (450). KB 29/36 m.12d calls him a chaplain.]

446. [mm.4, 14] **Thomas Syngere** came in person against **John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi** for mayhem and breaking the peace. The sheriff to attach Warner. He was not found; the sheriff to arrest him.

[This case is complicated by the fact that there were two indictments, one by the Grand Jury (413) for an attack on 20 June 1389, and one by the Aylesbury Hundreds (285) for an attack on 8 August 1389. In the first, the attacker is John Gaynesburgh, 'waryner' of Wooburn, and in the second he is John Warner of Wooburn. It seems reasonable to suppose that these two indictments refer to the same man. However, the KB clerks treat them as two. Thomas Syngere came in person against John Warner twice more (KB 27/515 m.15, KB 27/516 mm.4–4d); on the last occasion the sheriff was told to put Warner in exigent. KB 29/36 m.25 lists him twice as someone to be arrested, but neither entry is annotated. As John Gaynesburgh, 'waryner' of Wooburn, he was distrained every term until Michaelmas 1392, when he finally pleaded guilty and paid a fine of one mark (566–7). It is noticeable, however, that the entries which record these distraints are on lists of men who have somehow failed in their public duties, and John Gaynesburgh had such a duty: he was a warrener. KB 27/530 m.17 (Michaelmas 1393) records that he was the servant of Alice Deyncourt of Granby (571).]

447. [m.15] **John Syward** by his attorney against **Stephen Burnet, William Sperhauk, Edmund Straunge**, William Man and Hugh Moungeoy for trespass (378–9); they did not come. All had been attached; their pledges amerced: for Burnet, John Jay and William Rous; for Sperhauk, John Say and William Jay; for Straunge, John Rous and William Jak; for Man, John Pas and William Bat; for Moungeoy, John Prat and Richard Pas. The sheriff to distrain them.

[By Hilary 1390, Man and Moungeoy have been dropped from the list of wanted men, though no fines are recorded. The other four are there, to be distrained or arrested according to their circumstances. Straunge paid his fine at Easter 1390 (474) but the others continued to be sought. Sperhauk, put in exigent, vanishes from the record into outlawry on 21 September 1390 (473). Syward finally paid his fine at Trinity 1391 (541). Burnet was distrained until Trinity 1392, when it was reported that he had nothing by which he could be distrained and the sheriff was instructed to arrest him (562). He was outlawed on 6 December 1396, several years after the other people outlawed as a result of not answering to these indictments (473). He was pardoned on 1 May 1398 (C 67/30 m.27).

The names of the pledges are probably fictional. See the Introduction.

William Sperhauk had been in trouble with the law before. In JUST 3/164 m.3 he was accused on three counts of stealing and one of 'rape' between 1379 and 1381, but acquitted by the jury.]

448. [m.23] Thursday 18 November 1389, Westminster. Richard Shawe, clerk, by John de Hulton, his attorney, against Richard Gregory, junior. Previously, Gregory and his wife Alice had accused Shawe, with William and Henry Hesele, both chaplains, of trespass against Alice, and a jury at Beaconsfield had found in Gregory's favour. Shawe was accusing this jury of making a false oath, a charge which entailed the attendance of a grand jury (*iurata xxiiij^{or} militum de visneto de Beknesfeld ad convincendum xij iuratores*). Gregory, the jury of 24, and the original trial jury did not come; the sheriff to distrain them *sicut pluries*.

[Richard Gregory later accused **Richard Tromme** (**283–4, 301**) of trespass; there was obviously something very involved going on at Beaconsfield at this time. See **464–7** and subsequently.]

KING'S BENCH, HILARY TERM 13 RICHARD II (1390)
[KB 27/515]

449. [Fines Section]
People pleading guilty on charges of trespass.

William Hardell of Brackley (409)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Blecchyngle, William Bole of Aylesbury)	100s.
Roger Pyrie of Denham (302)	for trespasses (*pledges:* William Stoker, Ralph Frenssh)	20s.
William Shakelok (275)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Herthanger, John Honore)	40d.
John Herthanger (275)	for the same; same pledges	40d.
John Honore of Wendover (341)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* Simon in the Herne of Risborough, Matthew atte Downe)	40s.
Henry Lambyn (274)	for trespasses (*pledges:* Matthew Welhed, Matthew Philipp)	40d.
Mathew Welhed (274)	for the same (*pledges:* Henry Lambyn, Mathew Phelip)	40d.
Mathew Philipp (274)	for the same (*pledges:* William Cook, John Clerk of Wendover)	40d.
William Cook (274)	for the same (*pledges:* Mathew Philipp, John Clerk of Wendover)	40d.
John Clerk of Wendover (275)	for the same (*pledges:* Henry Pipere, John Baldewyne)	40d.
Henry Pipere (275)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Baldewyne, Robert Myryell)	2s.
John Baldewyne (275)	for trespasses (*pledges:* Robert Myryell, Geoffrey Frensshman)	40d.
Geoffrey Frensshman (275)	for the same (*pledges:* William Shakelok, John Herthanger)	40d.
Robert Myryell (275)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* Geoffrey Frensshman, William Shakelok)	2s.
Simon in the hyrne of Risborough	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* John Herthanger, John Honore)	10s.
Henry Fesant (409)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* John Roys, John Pocell)	20s.
Hugh Pertyn of Leckhampstead (397)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Bernard, John Lambard)	6s. 8d.
John Bate of Thame (409)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* Thomas Addurbury, John Chapman of Thame)	40s.

William Bryd of Stoke, carter (266)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* Henry Shardelowe, John Hoye)	6s. 8d.
John Hoye 'plowman' (265)	for the same (*pledges:* William Bryd, Thomas Sclattere)	6s. 8d.
William Gylam of Buckingham (380)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* Thomas Covele, John Barton)	40s.
Robert Gyffard of Whaddon (245)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* Thomas Covele, John Barton)	100s.
John Onyet [*or* Ovyet] of Risborough (341)	for trespasses (*pledges:* Henry Lambyn, Mathew Philip)	6s. 8d.
Nicholas Tanner of Risborough (341)	for the same (*pledges:* John Clerk of Wendover, John Baldewyn)	6s. 8d.
Henry Tanner of Risborough (341)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* William Cook, Robert Myryell)	40d.
John Bate of Wendover	for the same (*pledges:* William Cook, Matthew Philip)	40d.
John Chaumbre of Wendover	for the same (*pledges:* John Baldewyne, William Shakelok)	40d.
John Puttenham, ploughman (*carucarius*) (268)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* William Cook, Mathew Philipp)	2s.
John Barbour of Amersham (341)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Bate, John Chaumbre)	10s.
John Pykelove of Amersham (341)	for trespasses and excesses; same pledges	6s. 8d.
William Barkere of Buckingham (248)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* Richard Buckingham, Brian Huscarle)	13s. 4d.
John Chapman of Buckingham (247, 414)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Frome, Gregory Marlbergh)	6s. 8d.
Robert Coupere of Buckingham (236)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Barton, John Chapman of Buckinghamshire)	2s.
John atte Brooke, coroner of Buckinghamshire (246, 256–7, 280, 320)	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* John Chesham, John Ympeye)	20s.
Walter Scot (308)	for trespasses and excesses; same pledges	6s. 8d.
John Gregory 'Thecchere'	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Onyet [*or* Ovyet], Nicholas Tanner)	2s.

450. [Fines section]
People found guilty by a jury who paid fines this term

William Bole (238)	for violence against Edmund Chapman (*pledges:* William Thorp of Tring, William Hardelles of Brackley)	26s. 8d.

451. [Unnumbered membranes at end of roll]
Appointment of Attorneys

John Onyet [*or* Ovyet] of Risborough, Nicholas and Henry Tannere appoint Henry Shardelowe to settle their cases with the Crown (*ad faciendum finem cum domino Rege de quibusdam articulis super ipsos presentatis*) (**341**).

William Colyere of Beaconsfield, John Payn of the same, and Laurence, son of William Colyere appoint Henry Shardelowe to settle their cases (**390–1**).

Roger Perye appoints Thomas Crowe to settle his case (**302**).

Ralph Taillour of Ledbourn appoints John Coggere to defend him against the Crown (*versus dominum Regem de quibusdam articulis super ipsum presentatis*). (**380, 409**).

Crown pleas

452. [Rex m.1] **William Baret, chaplain** (**209**) accused of killing **Richard Baron** on 29 May 1385 at Ellesborough, came to court at Westminster on Friday 21 January 1390, having been put in exigent, and said he had the king's pardon for this, dated 8 August 1386 at Oseney; he also produced a letter close dated Westminster 18 January 1390. He was released *sine die*.

[*Cf. CPR* 1385–9, p.199. The only pardon on the pardon rolls for a William Baret is dated 16 June 1377 (C 67/28B m.9).]

453. [Rex m.2] **John Passelewe** (**122, 348–51, 376, 407**) came to court at Westminster on Saturday 22 January 1390, having been put in exigent. All charges against him were listed. He produced the king's pardon, dated Westminster 22 January 1390, granted to him at the request of the Earl of Stafford. He was released *sine die*.

[*Cf. CPR* 1388–92, pp.181–2. The earls of Stafford were overlords of Passelewes Manor in Wavendon (*VCH* IV, p.491 and n.70). The second earl had died in 1386 on his way back from pilgrimage to Jerusalem; his heir, Thomas, was a minor, who came of age in 1389 and married the daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. Neither Gloucester nor the Staffords were in favour with Richard II. The third earl died in 1392. See Carole Rawcliffe, *The Staffords*.]

454. [Rex m.3] **Thomas Eldred of Eccles, Norfolk** (223), when in Aylesbury gaol, had turned king's evidence before William Barton and John atte Brooke, coroners of Buckinghamshire. He accused **Alan Pyioun** of receiving him and **William Lerlyng of Lyrlingford in Norfolk**, knowing them to have committed felonies. Pyioun came to court at Westminster on the octave of Hilary 1390. He said he had been arrested, held in Aylesbury gaol, and tried before John Holt and William Thirnyng, justices of gaol delivery, on Monday 14 March 1384 at Newport Pagnell, when he was acquitted. *Pledges:* John Pakenam, Roger Oriour, John Hunne and John Jefferay. He was released *sine die*.

[*Cf.* JUST 3/164 m.2d, where on Pyioun's acquittal Eldred claimed he was a cleric. The jury found him guilty, and he was handed over to John Syward, vicar of Wolverton, the bishop of Lincoln's ordinary, as a convicted cleric. Chattels 5s., for which Brother Hugh, preceptor of Hogshaw, was responsible (*ibid.* m.3).]

455. [Rex m.1] **John Pernell of Woodstock** (225), when in Aylesbury gaol, turned king's evidence before Robert Dykeswell, the then sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and John atte Brooke and William Barton, coroners of Buckinghamshire. He accused **William Frere of Woodstock** and **John Blecch(yng)le of Woodstock** of felonies. Frere and Blecchyngle came to court at Westminster on Friday 21 January 1390, after being put in exigent, and said separately that they had been arrested, held in Aylesbury gaol, and tried before John Holt and William Thirnyng, justices of gaol delivery, on Tuesday 19 February 1387 at Aylesbury, when they were acquitted. The record was sent for. *Pledges:* John Hulton, John Wynchecombe, John Solas and John Kymme. On Monday 24 January William Thirnyng sent in the record, which showed that they had been acquitted by a jury from Oxford, sent to Aylesbury, and Pernell hanged. Their pledges on that occasion had been William Barton, William Hardell, Nicholas Hardell and Thomas Baylly. They were released *sine die*. [*Cf.* JUST 3/164 m.4d.]

456. [Rex m.5] The same **John Pernell of Woodstock** (225) accused **Richard Shepherde, John Brytewell senior and John Brytewell junior, both of Burnham**, of felonies. The three accused came to court at Westminster on Tuesday 25 January 1390, and said separately that they had been arrested, held in Aylesbury gaol, and tried before John Holt and William Thirnyng, justices of gaol delivery, on Monday 18 December 1385 at Aylesbury, when they were acquitted. The

record was sent for. *Pledges:* Nicholas atte Gate, John Lewen, Gilbert of the Sausery and John atte Sloo. On 29 January 1390 William Thirnyng sent in the record, which showed that they had been acquitted, and Pernell hanged. (Pernell had had no chattels.) They were released *sine die*. [*Cf.* JUST 3/164 m.4.]

457. [Rex m.9] **William Gobyoun** (220) had abjured the realm before John atte Brooke, coroner of Buckinghamshire, at Great Marlow church on Tuesday 24 March 1388. On Saturday 29 January 1390 William Gobyoun of Great Horwood came to court, brought by the Marshal of the Marshalsea prison, and said he was not the same William Gobyoun. The king sent a letter close to the court saying that it had been William Gobyoun of Fortho who had abjured the realm, although he had been charged simply as William Gobyoun. Edmund Brudenell, prosecuting, said William Gobyoun of Great Horwood was the same man as the one who abjured the realm. Pledges for Gobyoun: Thomas Covele, John Olney junior, Thomas Bosenho and John Rynesham, all of Buckinghamshire. Afterwards, a jury at Aylesbury on Wednesday 3 March 1395 before John atte Brooke said he was not the same man. Members of the jury: Henry Barton, John Glovere, Nicholas Bagenhale, John Jourdelay, John Grene, William Dauncre, John Hogges, William Geffes, William Michel, Peter Brake, John Beg and Walter Barbour.

458. [Rex m.30] **John Russell** (156, 335, 419). On Thursday 3 February 1390 John Russell, 'chivaler' of Worcestershire (*comitatu Wygorn'*) was brought to court, and said he was not the man named in the indictment. The court finally agreed with him in 1395–6, and he was released *sine die*.

[*Cf.* KB 29/36 m.30. 'John Russell' must have been a fairly common name: perhaps someone misheard 'Wygorn' as 'Wycombe'. A John Russell, knight, bought a pardon on 30 May 1398 (C 67/30 m.9). See 573 for the renewal of the search for Gobyoun and Russell.]

459. [Rex m.32d] **John Seward, chaplain of Hanslope,** (24) accused of killing Simon Manle [*or* Maule], forester, on 2 July 1376 in the forest of Salcey, came to court at Westminster on Wednesday 23 February 1390 and said he had a royal pardon dated 3 February 1390 for all felonies committed before 14 December 1381; he had John

Lilleston, Nicholas Palmere, John Cauntelo and Brian Huscarle as pledges for his future good behaviour, and was released *sine die*.

[*Cf. CPR* 1388–92, p.178, where the pardon is said to be renewed, because it was sealed on 5 March 1381, and *CPR* 1377–81, p.604; also C 67/29 m.3. KB 29/36 m.30 gives his pledges as William Tyryngton, John Morton, Richard Bokyngham and John Lilleston, and says his pardon was upheld (*allocata*) at the quindene of Easter.]

460. [Rex m.13] **Henry Thovy of Weston** (224, 272, 281, 345). Charged on Richard Lye's information (and also by the hundred jury) with stealing two foals at 'Rouleshammede' and two head of cattle belonging to Richard, rector of Halton. He came to court on Saturday 29 January 1390, after being put in exigent, and pleaded not guilty. Bailed by pledges of Nicholas Bagenhale, Thomas Mason, John atte Slowe and William Chamberleyn. After many postponements he was acquitted on the quindene of Trinity 1392 and released *quietus*. [See also 567, where he is fined for a trespass.]

461. [Rex m.29d] **John Baddeby** (170). Charged with killing John Smyth of Dorney. He came to court on Thursday 3 February 1390, after being outlawed, and produced a royal pardon dated 11 September 1380, granted at the supplication of the king's brother Thomas de Holand. He was bailed by pledges of Stephen del Fall, John Baddeby junior, Godfrey atte Pyryre and Ralph Fresshe.

[On the quindene of Easter (18 April 1390), he produced another pardon, dated 19 March 1390, granted at the supplication of the Earl of Kent (that is, Thomas de Holand), and letters close of the same date addressed to the justices, saying he should not be troubled. He was released *sine die*. Perhaps he was the John Badby who was coroner briefly in 1377.]

462. [Rex m.12d] **John atte Sloo** (416). Charged with conspiracy to defraud Sir Robert Corbet of his inherited property, namely his own person as a *nativus*. He came to court in person on the quindene of Hilary and pleaded not guilty. Thereafter, he appointed Henry Shardelowe as his attorney. After many postponements he was acquitted in the Michaelmas term 1393 and released *quietus*. [*Cf.* KB 29/36 m.31d.]

Common pleas

463. [m.15] **Thomas Syngere** in person against **John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi** for mayhem and breaking the peace (285, 413, 566).

464. [m.31] Richard Gregory in person against **Richard Trum** and Richard Mychel for trespass. Trum and Mychel did not come: the sheriff to arrest them as they had nothing by which they could be attached.

465. [m.31] Richard Gregory in person against Walter Hulmet, John White and John Irynmonger for trespass. Defendants did not come: the sheriff to arrest them as they had nothing by which they could be attached.

466. [m.31] **Thomas FitzJohan**, clerk, in person against **Richard Trum** for trespass (283, 301). Trum did not come: the sheriff to arrest him as he had nothing by which he could be attached.

[Trum had brought a counter-charge against FitzJohan (284), who paid a fine of 20s. at Easter 1391 (534). Trum pleaded guilty and paid a fine of 6s. 8d. at Michaelmas 1391 (549). According to KB 29/36 m.32, both men appointed Henry Shardlowe as their attorney.]

467. [m.31] Richard Gregory in person against William Nethere, John Essex and John Eeel [*sic*] for trespass. Defendants did not come. Nethere was attached by pledge of John Hyle and William Fot, amerced. Sheriff to distrain him and to arrest Essex and Eeel, who had nothing by which they could be attached.

468. [m.21] **Thomas Rasour** in person against John Carter of Castle Ashby, chaplain, for trespass. Carter did not come: the sheriff to arrest him as he had nothing by which he could be attached.

[This is presumably the man Rasour accused of attacking him (385), who was finally outlawed on 21 September 1390 (473). Rasour was himself wanted on a charge of attacking John Burgh, servant of William Blokley (on the urging of Stephen Burnet) (384) but did not come to court to answer to it. At first he was distrained, then to be arrested (488). He was put in exigent (511) and finally pleaded guilty and paid a fine of 20s. at Trinity 1391 (541).]

People accused of trespass who did not come to court

[The sheriff had been instructed to cause the following, accused of trespasses in KB 9/5, to come to court on the octave of Hilary (Thursday 20 January) 1390. They did not come. (The list appears to contain names of people who had already had their cases settled in the previous Michaelmas term.) All the pledges were amerced. The sheriff was instructed to distrain those listed as having pledges, and to arrest Richard Trum and the others who had nothing by which they might be attached.]

469. [Rex m.5] Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham (239, 250, 258–62, 304–7, 314, 344, 386–8,399), Richard Trum (283–4, 301), Stephen Braach of Uxbridge (302), John Boreford of Uxbridge (302), Thomas de Kirkeby of Westmorland (309), Richard, son of John Parker, ploughman (310), Leticia, wife of John Gryme of Chesham (315), William Baylly of Stoke, carter (316), William Honte of Ivinghoe (251), William Clement of Stewkley (253, 409), Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch (253, 342, 380, 409), Ralph Taillour of Ledburn (241, 380, 409), John atte Brooke, one of the coroners of Buckinghamshire (246, 256–7, 280, 320), Henry Tony [*or* Tovy] of Weston Turville (272, 281) [*his crimes classed as felonies on KB 9/5*], John Messyngham of Little Marlow (273, 282), Thomas Fitzjohan, chaplain (283–4, 301), John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi (285), Thomas, vicar of Hughenden (286–7), Richard atte Felde, clerk of the market in the king's household (264, 290–1, 340), Richard Lovekyn of Weston Turville (297–80) [*the rape in* 297 *classed as a felony on KB 9/5*], John Aston of Weston Turville (299), John Messyngham of Little Marlow [*see above*], John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271), James Salangre (276), Richard Holte (278), William Northcote, 'tannere' (234), John Barkere (235), Robert Coupere of Buckingham (236), John Bytham of Buckingham (236), John Dummere (237), Thomas Fullere (238), John Heye 'plowman' (265), John Gardyner of Walton, mason (267), John Puttenham, ploughman (268), John Draweswerd of Aston Clinton (269), Robert Gyffard of Whaddon (245), William Bacheler of Wicken, Northants (245), John Cook of Wicken (245), John Wylkyns of Stowe (247, 414), James Coupere of Stony Stratford (247), Roger Herrys of Buckingham (247), John Chapman of Buckingham (247, 414), William Barkere of Buckingham (248, 417?), John Shirlok of Stratford (248, 417), Geoffrey Gregory of Towcester (248), William Possell of Towcester (248), Henry Mason of Stony Stratford (249), William Coke servant of John Passelewe of Wavendon (350), William atte Yate, servant of the said John (350–1), Margery Coke of Sherington (375), Adam Bailly of Olney (374–5, 408), William Wassynglee (376),

Thomas de Haxay, parson of Great Crawley (376), John Cope of Denshanger (377), William Lynford (377), John Lynford (377), Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378, 384), Edmund Straunge of Hanslope (378–9), John Sperhauke of Hanslope (378), John Syward, 'soutere' (378–9), John Gilmyn of Hanslope (380, 409), John Wymond of Hanslope (380, 409), Ralph Boltere of Weston (380), William Edy of Stony Stratford (380), William Gylam of Buckingham (380), Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch [*see above*], Robert Perkyn of Whitchurch (380), William Dille of Northamptonshire (380), Ralph, servant of John Curteys of Wymington (380), John Chapman of Aylesbury (380, 409), John Braban of Aylesbury (380, 409), Geoffrey Hunte of Little Brickhill (380, 409), William Anable senior (380, 409?), William Anable junior (380, 409?), John Moreton of Potesgrove (380, 409), George Cresty of London, 'goldsmyth' (381), John Haddon of London 'hosyere' (381), John Burle, mason (381), John, servant of the said George (381), Thomas Trytenall, 'webbe' of Towcester (382), Thomas Rasour of Hanslope (384–5), Stephen Burnet of Hanslope [*see above*], John, chaplain of Hanslope (385), Laurence Rokele of Dorton (337?), William Hore of Nether Winchendon and John his brother (339), John Cullecuppe of Warmstone (342), Thomas Pegge of Bierton (342, 409), Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch [*see above*], Roger Culverhous (322), Richard Tawyere (322), William Tylere of Wycombe *alias* Gilowe Tylere (323), Walter Devenshire 'tylere' (323), William Tylere of Wycombe (323), Peter Taillour of Wycombe (326), John, servant of John Sadelere (334), William Godeknave (393), John Haversham of Stantonbury (393), Hugh 'Perkyn' of Leckhampstead (397), William Anable of Leighton Buzzard (409?), Edmund Cook of Berkhampsted, Thomas Peg of Bierton [*see above*], Adam King of Watford (409), Thomas atte Welle of Watford (409), John Bate of Thame (409), John Braban of Aylesbury (409), Geoffrey Honte [*see above*], Philip Covele of Brackley (409), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2), John Gaynesburgh, 'warener' of Wooburn (413), John, son of Andrew le Smyth [*or* Loksmith] (413), John Chapman of Buckingham (414), John atte Sloo, villein of Sir Robert Corbet (416), Richard Trippe, villein (416), Roger Reve, villein (416), William Amyot (416), Robert Aunger (416), John Sherlok junior of Stony Stratford (417), William Bacheler 'barkere' of Buckingham (417), Elias Tannere of Weston Underwood (417), William atte Shoppe of Olney (417), Thomas Covele, recently sheriff of Buckinghamshire, John Draper, recently the king's bailiff of the three hundreds of Aylesbury, Thomas Symond recently the king's bailiff of the same three hundreds (415), John Gardener, 'mason', John Prykke, Walter atte Mede and Geoffrey Mathew.

470. [Rex m.5] **Pledges.** Walter Scot and William Impeye were pledges for Master John Evot, Thomas de Kirkeby, William Clement, Thomas Herberd, Ralph Taillour and John atte Broke.

John Passelew and John Reyner were pledges for Thomas FitzJohn, John Dod, James Salangre, Robert Coupere, John Bitham, Robert Gyffard, John Wylkyns, James Coupere, John Chapman and William Barkere.

Thomas Duraunt and William Noble were pledges for John Shirlok, Geoffrey Gregory, William Wassynglee, Thomas de Haxay, John Cope, William Lynford, John Lynford, Stephen Burnet, John Syward, John Gilmyn, John Wymond, Ralph Bolter, William Edy, William Gylam, Thomas Herberd, Robert Perkyn, John Braban, Geoffrey Hunt, William Anable senior, William Anable junior, John Moreton, Thomas Rasour, Henry Rokele, John Cullecuppe, Thomas Pegge, John Haversham, Hugh Perkyn, William Anable of Leighton Buzzard, Edmund Cook, John Chapman of Buckingham, William Amyot, John Sherlok junior, William Bacheler, William atte Shoppe, Thomas Covele, John Draper of Aylesbury and Thomas Symond.

[*Rex m.5d has a further list of names of people accused of trespasses, whom the sheriff had been instructed to cause to come to court on the octave of Hilary 1390. They had failed to attend. Walter Scot and Richard Joce (who were therefore amerced) had been pledges for five of them: John Osemound, Geoffrey Bole, William Paxwey, Gilbert Drye and John Botte. A number of them had been part of the 'great crowd of armed men' with John Passelewe in the affair of the Tickford tithes (see* **376**). *The sheriff was instructed to distrain the five and arrest the others, and have them in court on the quindene of Easter.*]

471. [Rex m.5d] John Bellewode (**232**), John servant of Thomas Haxay (**492**), Thomas Cook, servant of the same Thomas (**492**), William Aldele, servant of Sir John Beltoft (**492**), Thomas Bowode (**492**), John Osemond junior (**492**), Geoffrey Bole (**492**), William Paxwey (**492**), William Ace of Crawley (**492**), William, servant of the Rector of Sherington (**492**), Thomas Mathew of Sherington (**492**), William Burgeys (**492**), Thomas atte Hull (**492**), John Eyr (**492**) and John Taillour (**492**), all of Cranfield, Gilbert Drye of Bedford (**492**), Thomas Cok of Kempston (**492**), John Tommes of Kempston Bourne (**492**), Richard Knotte of Stagsden (**492**), Thomas Cook, John Wellewode, William Adele, Thomas Medebourne of Ravenstone, Walter, servant of John Seman, forester of 'Yerdele', William Broun, parson of Calverton (**581**), John Bailly of Hardwick, John Turnour of Hardwick, Thomas Carpunter of Hardwick, Adam Webbe of

Creslow, Thomas Verdon of Brackley, Ralph Taillour of Tingewick, Thomas Bates of Brackley, William Bates of Brackley, Richard Bensey of Brackley, William Tylere of Salden, John Aleyn, John Wylyng, Thomas Skynnere, John Botte, Edmund Carpenter, Richard Gunnyld, Simon Mason junior, Simon Gory, Richard atte Wroo, Michael Estele 'scolemayster' of Newport and John Warde.

[*A similar entry on the same membrane (annotated from KB 29/36 m.25d) gives further names, nearly all of whom are men whose 'crimes' are 'sins of omission', in that they failed in their duties. They did not come to answer the charges against them. Walter Scot and Richard Rokesle had been pledges for all except Yonge and Gaynesburgh, and were amerced. The sheriff was instructed to arrest Yonge and Gaynesburgh, distrain the others, and to have them all in court on the quindene of Easter. KB 29/36 m.25d shows a very long series of postponements for some of these men, the last of which reads 'on which day, year 5 [i.e. of Henry IV, 1403–4], a new writ for the octave of Hilary (roll 14): sine die by pardon of 21 Richard II [1397–8].' 'Cogn' is translated here as 'pleaded guilty'.*]

472. [Rex m.5d] William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254), John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271), Philip le Vache 'chivaler' <*pleaded guilty*> (263), Nicholas Fuller of Newport <*pleaded guilty*> (383), the vill of Olney [*no annotation*] (354), the vill of Stony Stratford <*sine die etc.*> (357), Thomas Querndon, constable of Stony Stratford <*sine die*> (394), John Anketyll, constable of Stony Stratford <*pleaded*> (394), William Yonge of Uxbridge (400), the master of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Oxford <*pleaded*> (401), the men of the vill of Leckhampstead and Foscott <*pleaded*> (401), James Fysshere, constable of Wooburn <*sine die*> (413), John Cook, constable of Wooburn (413), Thomas Symond, gaoler of Aylesbury (415) and John Gaynesburgh, 'waryner' of Wooburn (413).

[*The controlment roll, KB 29/36m.25 arranges these lists rather differently, separating out those who were distrained from those who were to be arrested. Those who paid fines, pleaded, or had pardons are underlined, exactly as for those accused of felony, and there is a note of the dates of outlawry of the rest. It seems most convenient to insert that information here, omitting the names of those who eventually pleaded guilty and paid fines, who were a large majority.*]

473. [KB 29/36 m.25]:

Of those distrained:

Master John Evot (239 etc.), William Wassynglee (376), Thomas de Haxay parson of Great Crawley (376), William Colyere of

Beaconsfield (391) and John Payn of Beaconsfield (391) pleaded not guilty; John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271), Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378, 384), Henry Rokele of Dorton (337), Robert Perkyn of Whitechurch (380) and Thomas Symond, late bailiff of Aylesbury hundreds (415), were outlawed, Dod on 5 April 1391, Burnet on 6 December 1396, Rokele and Perkyn on 28 June 1391 and Symond on 21 September 1390.

Of those to be arrested:

Richard Trim (named twice) (283–4, 301), Thomas, vicar of Hughenden (286–7), Adam Bailly of Olney (374–5, 408), and John atte Sloo, villein of Sir Robert Corbet (416), pleaded not guilty; Richard, son of John Parker, *carucarius* (310–1), John Messingham of Little Marlow (named twice) (273, 282), Richard atte Felde, clerk of the market in the king's household (264 etc.), Richard Lovekyn of Weston Turville (297–8), John Aston of Weston Turville (299), William Northcote, tanner (234), John Dummere (237), John Drawswerd of Aston Clinton (269), Henry Mason of Stony Stratford (249), William Yate and William Coke, servants of John Passelewe (350–1), John Sperhauk of Hanslope (378), John, chaplain of Hanslope (464), William Hore of Nether Winchendon and John, his brother (339), Roger Culverhous (322), Walter Devenshire, tiler (323), Peter Taillour of Wycombe (326), John, servant of John Sadelere (334), William Godeknave (393), John, son of Andrew le Smyth (423), and Roger Reve, villein (416), were outlawed, all on 21 September 1390; Leticia, wife of John Gryme of Chesham (315), was waived on the same day.

The names of John Barker (235), Margery Coke of Sherington (375), Roger Herrys of Buckingham (247), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2) and Richard Trippe, villein (416), were annotated '*habet corpus*' ('he has the body'). The sheriff had reported that he had arrested them, but he failed to bring them to court (513) and was fined. Margery Coke and atte Thorne paid fines, and the annotation was altered beside their names. The search was renewed for the other three (533).

KING'S BENCH, EASTER TERM 13 RICHARD II 1390
[KB 27/516]

474. [Fines section]
People pleading guilty on charges of trespass.

William Edy of Stony Stratford (380)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Cave, Nicholas Fuller)	40s.
James Coupere of Stony Stratford (247)	for the same (*pledges:* John Cave, William Eedy)	6s. 8d.
Stephen Braach of Uxbridge (302)	for the same (*pledges:* John Burford, Robert Rabbe of Uxbridge)	2s.
John Boreford of Uxbridge (302)	for the same (*pledges:* Stephen Braach, Robert Rabbe, both of Uxbridge)	2s.
Nicholas Fuller of Newport (383)	for not banking up the pond of a fulling mill in Newport [*no pledges*]	2s.
Richard Holte (278)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Chesham, Thomas Fuller)	6s. 8d.
Thomas Fuller (238)	for the same (*pledges:* John Chesham, Richard Holte)	6s. 8d.
John Lynford (377)	for trespasses (*pledges:* John Cave, John FitzJohn of Buckinghamshire)	20s.
Edmund Straunge (378–9)	for the same (*pledges:* John Cave, John Lynford)	20s.
William Northgate (234–5, 342?)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Corbrigge, John Purchas)	6s. 8d.
John Purchas of Wendover (342, 409)	for the same (*pledges:* Richard Nethe, William Northgate)	6s. 8d.
William Tylere of Wycombe (323)	for the same (*pledges:* John Corbrigge, William de Dene of Buckinghamshire)	2s.
John Gilmyn of Hanslope 380, 409)	for the same (*pledges:* John Fitz-Rychard, Robert Clement of Buckinghamshire)	40s.
John Wymond of Hanslope (380, 409)	for the same (*pledges:* John Fitz-Rychard, Robert Clement of Buckinghamshire)	20s.
Richard Tawyere (322)	for the same (*pledges:* John Wycombe, William Cokes)	2s.
Elias Tanner of Weston Underwood (417)	for the same (*pledges:* John Fitz-Rychard, John Olney junior)	6s. 8d.
William atte Shoppe of Olney (417)	for the same (*pledges:* John Fitz-Rychard, John Olney junior)	6s. 8d.
William Bacheler, 'barker' of Buckingham (417)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas West, Richard Bukyngham)	20s.
William Anable senior (380, 409?)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Pevere, Robert atte Forde)	60s.
William Anable junior (380, 409?)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Pevere, Robert atte Forde)	40s.
Ralph, servant of John Curteys of Wymmyngton (380)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Bedeford, Thomas Beeston and William Clerevaux)	13s. 4d.

George Cressy of London, goldsmith (381)	for trespasses (*pledges:* John Haddon of London, hosier, John Walworthe of London, taverner)	6s. 8d.
John, servant of the said George (381)	for the same (*pledges:* George Cressy, John Walworthe)	6s. 8d.
John Haddon of London, hosier (381)	for the same (*pledges:* George Cressy, John Walworthe)	6s. 8d.
John Moreton of Potsgrove (380, 409)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* Robert Festwell, Thomas Bedeford)	6s. 8d.
John Wylkyns of Stowe (247, 414)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Deraunt, Roger Alyne)	6s. 8d.
John Sherlok of Stratford (248, 417)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Deraunt, Roger Alyne)	6s. 8d.
Geoffrey Gregory of Towcester (248)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Deraunt, Roger Alyne)	6s. 8d.
Geoffrey Matthew of Risborough	for the same (*pledges:* John Courteval, Simon Gardyner)	40d.
Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch (253, 342, 380, 409)	for the same (*pledges:* John Courteval, Simon Gardyner)	20s.
Thomas Covele, recently sheriff of Buckinghamshire	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* Thomas Bedeford, Thomas Beeston)	40d.

475. [Unnumbered membranes at the of roll] Appointment of Attorneys

George Cressy of London, 'goldsmyth', John Haddon and John the servant of the said George appoint Henry Shardelowe as their attorney versus the Crown (381).

The vill of Olney appoints Thomas Bronston as its attorney versus the Crown (354).

Crown pleas

476. [Rex m.1] **William Amyot and Robert Aunger (416).** Charged with conspiring with others to maintain John atte Sloo against Sir Robert Corbet, thus depriving Corbet of his inherited property. They came to court on the quindene of Easter and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for the Trinity term, when *nisi prius* arrangements were made for it to be held before John Cassy, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, at Aylesbury on Thursday 28 July 1390. It was reported to the King's Bench in the Michaelmas term 1390. William Gascoigne had sat as judge with Cassy, John Chesham had prosecuted for the king. The defendants, present in person, had challenged the drawing up of the panel of jurors, saying it had been done by John Gylden, bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, on the nomination of the aforesaid John Chesham. The assessors said that the panel had been drawn up

in a good and legitimate way, but three of the jurors had not been on the panel of jurors, and others did not come; therefore the trial was postponed. It continued through adjournments until the Hilary term 1394, when Amyot and Aunger came in person to the King's Bench at Westminster and were acquitted by the jury; released *quieti*.

477. [Rex m.1] **Henry, parson of Thornton (196).** Charged with knowingly receiving Master Thomas Kyrkeby and his gang after they had killed three men at Yewden. He came to court on the quindene of Easter, and said he did not have to plead until Kyrkeby had been outlawed. He was bailed by pledge of Simon Wannokes, John de Bronston, Henry Shardelowe and Roger Brusele, to appear in court on the octave of Trinity. By then, Kyrkeby had been outlawed, and so Henry pleaded not guilty. He was acquitted by a jury in the Michaelmas term 1390. [*Cf.* KB 29/36 m.34.]

478. [Rex m.2] **Thomas, vicar of Hughenden (286–7).** Charged with raping Isabella, wife of Walter Bailly, and terrorising her son Henry. On Thursday 28 April 1390 he came to court and pleaded not guilty. The trial set for the Trinity term, and he was bailed on the pledge of John Corbrigge, Thomas Bedeford, Brian Huscarle and John Wynchecombe. Trial postponed, held on Monday 10 April 1391, when he was acquitted of both the felony and the trespass; he had not fled. Released *quietus*.

479. [Rex m.13d] **Walter Cardemakere of West Wycombe (191).** Charged with receiving William Massy and his gang after they had murdered John Northern, servant of Master Roger Otery, parson of Bledlow, in 1381. Came to court on Wednesday 4 May 1390 and said he did not have to plead until William Massy and the other principals had been outlawed or convicted. He was bailed by pledge of William atte Combe and John Coldfot of Buckinghamshire, and Roger Brusele and John Warde of London. He was brought to court again in the Trinity term, when Massy and the others had been outlawed, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for Hilary term 1391; he was bailed by the same pledges. It was finally heard by *nisi prius* on Friday 28 July 1391 at Aylesbury before John Cassy and William Gascoigne, when the jury acquitted him, and said he had not fled [*entry ends here*].

[KB 29/36 m.38 notes that he was released *quietus* on the octave of St. Michael, which would have been the date of his final acquittal before the King's Bench at Westminster.]

480. [Rex m.13d] **John Batyn (33).** Charged with causing the death of Alice Nichol who had run on to his sickle as he was mowing. Batyn was brought to court on Saturday 7 May 1390, and said that the indictment itself was inadequate (*minus sufficiens est in se*) to charge him with her death, and did not show that the king wished to do so. The court inspected the indictment and agreed. He was released *sine die*.

[Batyn seems to have been put on the list of people to be brought to court by the mistake of the clerk who annotated the inquests; see the Introduction.]

People accused of felonies who did not come to court

[*Nearly all are charged with assisting or receiving felons. Puttenham had killed in self-defence. As with* **431–442** *the annotations are from KB 29/36, (m.25d).*]

481. [Rex m.5d] Richard Puttenham (**192, 240, 252, 398**), and John Bole of Drayton (**134**). Did not come to court. The sheriff to put them in exigent.

[Puttenham seems to have been missed off the main lists, **438** and **440**.]

482. [Rex m.8] Alice, wife of William Grene (**361**), Simon Heyn of Sherington (**363, 365**), and Ralph Taillour of Tingewick (**395**). They did not come to court: the sheriff to arrest them.

[*Cf.* KB 29/36 m.25d, where Alice and Taillour are said to have been outlawed in 14 Richard II.]

483. [Rex m.8d] Arnold atte Cronewe (**44**), John Cachepoll (**44**), David Loringham (**44**), John Braban (**51**) <*pleaded*>, Herbardus Coo (**51**), John Mannynges (**51**), John Short senior (**63**), Thomas Kynne, John le Walssch <*sine die*>, Walonius 'le hachere' servant of Andrew de Cherlesbury, John Dayrel <*sine die*>, William Melton of Wycombe <*pleaded year 14*> (**191**), Isabella Hardyconte <*pleaded*> (**191**), Walter Cardemaker of Wycombe (**191**) <*pleaded*>, Henry Jacob 'hostilar' of Milton (**196**) <*pleaded*>, William Melton 'hostilar' in Holbourne and Wycombe (**196**) <*pleaded*>, Henry, parson of Thornton (**196**) <*pleaded*>, and John Peres of Wooburn to come to answer on charges

of rendering assistance to felons. They did not come: the sheriff to arrest them.

[KB 29/36 m.25d says the ones not otherwise dealt with were outlawed on 14 December 1390.]

Common pleas

484. [m.4–4d] **Thomas Syngere** in person against **John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi** (285, 413). He did not come: to be put in exigent.

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

485. [Rex m.10] The sheriff had been instructed to distrain William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254), John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271), Nicholas Fuller of Newport (383), the vill of Olney (354), the vill of Stony Stratford (357), the master of the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Oxford (401), the people of the vills of Leckhampstead and Foscott (401) and Thomas Symond, gaoler of Aylesbury gaol (415); and to arrest William Yonge of Uxbridge (400) and John Gaynesburgh 'warynere' of Wooburn (413). They did not come. The sheriff reported that Caldecote had been distrained (issues 16d.) by pledge of Hugh Huy, Richard Joce, John Daus and Robert Hert, amerced; Dod (issues 16d.) by pledge of Richard Dod, John Ive, Richard West and John Huy, amerced; Fuller (issues 12d.) by pledge of John Reve, Richard More, John Plot and Henry Grene, amerced; the vill of Olney (issues 10s.) by John Jay, Richard Pole, John West and Henry Hore, amerced; the vill of Stony Stratford (issues 10s.) by John Hore, Richard Pope, John Dane and Henry Dod, amerced; the master of the hospital of St. John the Baptist (issues 40s.) by Richard Dale, John Day, Richard Rous and John Joye, amerced; the people of Leckhampstead and Foscott (issues 10s.) by John Gore, Richard Hoke, John Mason and John West, amerced; Thomas Symond (issues 12d.) by John Hare, Richard Fot, John Bon, Richard Hyrne and John Dod, amerced. The sheriff to distrain them, and arrest Yonge and Gaynesburgh.

486. [*The sheriff had been instructed to arrest the following and bring them to court on the quindene of Easter 1390, but they were not found: now to be put in exigent and brought to court on the octave of Trinity.*]

[Rex m.16] Richard, ploughman, son of John Parker (310–1), Leticia, wife of John Gryme of Chesham (315), William Bailly of Stoke, carter (316),

William Honte of Ivinghoe (242, 251), John Messyngham of Little Marlow (273, 282), John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi (285, 413), Richard atte Felde, clerk of the market in the king's household (264, 290–1, 340), Richard Lovekyn of Weston Turville (297–8), John Aston of the same (299), John Messyngham of Little Marlow (273, 282), William Northcote, 'tannere' (234), John Barker (235), John Dummere (237), Thomas Fullere (238), John Gardyner of Walton 'mason' (267), John Drawswerd of Aston Clinton (269), John Cook of Wicken (245), Roger Herrys of Buckingham (247), William Possell of Towcester (248), Henry Mason of Stony Stratford (249), William Coke, servant of John Passelewe of Wavendon (350), William atte Yate, servant of the said John (350), Margery Coke of Sherington (375), Adam Bailly of Olney (375 etc.), John Sperhawkes of Hanslope (378), William Dylle of Northamptonshire (380), John Burle, 'mason' (381), Thomas Trytenall, 'webbe' of Towcester (382), John, chaplain of Hanslope (385), Ralph Hayward, lately Dean of Newport (389), William Hore of Nether Winchendon and John his brother (339), Roger Culverhous (322), Walter Devenshire, 'tylere' (323), Peter Taillour of Wycombe (326), John, servant of John Sadelere (334), William Godeknave (393), Adam Kynges of Watford (409), Thomas atte Welle of the same (409), Philip Covele of Brackley (409), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2), John Gaynesburgh, 'warener' of Wooburn (413), John son of Andrew le Smyth (413), Richard Trippe, villein (416), Roger Reve, villein (416), John Gardyner, mason (267) [*as above*], John Prykke, Walter atte Mede and Geoffrey Mathew.

487. [*A separate list on the same membrane contains the following names, all of people who also should have been arrested and brought to court on the quindene of Easter, but were not to be found. These are to be put in exigent and brought to court on the morrow of All Saints.*]

[Rex m.16] John Bellewode (232), Thomas Medebourne of Ravenstone, William Broun, parson of Calverton church, Thomas Carpenter of Hardwick, Adam Webbe of Creslow, Thomas Verdon of Brackley, Ralph Taillour of Tingewick, Thomas Bates of Brackley, William Bates of the same, Richard Bensey of the same, John Aleyn (224?), John Wylynges and Thomas Skynnere.

488. [Rex m.16] The sheriff had been instructed to distrain the following, who did not come: Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham (239 etc.), William Clement of Stewkley (253 etc.), Thomas Herberd of Whitchurch (253 etc.), John Dod of Aylesbury (255 etc.), James Salangre (276), John Bitham of Buckingham (236), John Wylkyns of Stowe (247, 414), John Shirlokes of Stratford (248,

417), Geoffrey Gregory of Towcester (248), William Lynford (377), Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378), John Syward 'soutere' (378–9), Ralph Boltere of Weston (380), John Chapman of Aylesbury (380, 409), John Braban of Aylesbury (380, 409), Geoffrey Hunt of Little Brickhill (380, 409), John Moreton of Potsgrove (380, 409), Thomas Rasour of Hanslope (384–5), Henry Rokele of Dorton (337), John Cullecuppe of Warmstone (342), Thomas Pegge of Bierton (342, 409), Robert Perkyn of Whitchurch (380), William Anable of Leighton Buzzard (409?), Edmund Cookes of Berkhamsted, Henry Thirkyld of Isenhampstead (409), Geoffrey Honte (380, 409) [as above], John Sherlokes junior of Stony Stratford (248, 417?), William Bacheler 'barker' of Buckingham (248?, 417), Thomas Covele lately sheriff of Buckinghamshire, John Draper of Aylesbury lately the king's bailiff of the three hundreds of Aylesbury, William Wedon lately the king's bailiff of the three hundreds of Aylesbury and Thomas Symond lately the king's bailiff of the said three hundreds (415).

John Reve, Richard Fot, John West and Robert Cole had been pledges for Evot (issues 40d.), Clement (40d.), Dod (12d.), Salangre (6d.), Bytham (12d.), Lynford (20d.), Burnet (12d.) and Boltere (12d.).

John West, Richard Rope, John Joce and Richard Weston had been pledges for Hunte (40d.), John Cullecuppe (16d.) and Pegge (2s.).

William Amyot, John Stroude, Richard Pole, John Frere and Ralph Poser had been pledges for Braban (12d.), Cookes (20d.), Honte (40d.), Bacheler (20d.), Covele (2s.), Wedon (12d.) and Symond (12d.)

All these pledges amerced. The sheriff to distrain them *sicut pluries*.

Wylkyns, Shirlokes, Gregory, Syward, Chapman, Rasour, Rokele, Perkyn, Anable, Sherlokes junior and Draper had nothing by which they could be distrained; the sheriff to arrest them.

KING'S BENCH, TRINITY TERM 13 RICHARD II (1390) [KB 27/517]

489. [Fines section] People pleading guilty on charges of trespass

Geoffrey Hunt of Little Brickhill (380, 409)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Walssh, Thomas Talworth of Buckinghamshire)	20s.
William Clement of Stewkley (253, 409)	for the same (same pledges)	20s.
Thomas Sakevyle, sheriff of Buckinghamshire	for not having John atte Welle in court on the day appointed	40s.
The same sheriff	for not having John Austyn in court on the day appointed [*no pledges named*]	40s.

William Hunte of Ivinghoe (242, 251)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* Thomas Beeston, Henry Fallewell)	40d.
John Gardyner of Walton, mason (267)	for the same (*pledges:* Robert de Luton, William de Thorp)	2s.
Thomas atte Well of Watford (409)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Longe, Adam Kyng of Watford)	20s.
Adam Kynge of Watford (409)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Longe, Thomas atte Well of Watford)	20s.
Ralph Boltere of Weston (380)	for the same (*pledges:* William Vaux, John Cheyne)	6s. 8d
James Salangre (276)	for the same (*pledges:* William Gervays, William Knotton [?])	2s.
William Crook of Wendover (338, 409)	for the same (*pledges:* Mathew atte Downe, William Northgate)	20s.
William Wedon, lately bailiff of the three hundreds of Aylesbury	for trespasses and extortions (*pledges:* Thomas Symond, John Chapman of Aylesbury)	40d.
William Possell of Towcester (248)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Shyrlok, Geoffrey Gregory)	6s. 8d.

490. [Unnumbered membranes at end of roll] Appointment of Attorneys

The vill of Stony Stratford appoints John de Bronston against the Crown (357).

Stephen Friday appoints Henry Shardelowe against Roger Robyn on a plea of trespass (*Cf.* 314).

Crown pleas heard

491. [Rex m.1d] **Robert Gonnald of East Claydon (102).** Charged with killing John Thresshere in 1384. Came to court on 6 June 1390 and produced a royal pardon dated 10 July 1386 and granted because John Holt and other justices of gaol delivery had judged that he had killed in self-defence. He was released *sine die*.

[JUST 3/164 m.4 gives more details: Thresshere had ambushed Gonnald of malice aforethought and attacked him with a sword, badly wounding him. He chased him into a corner between two houses, still striking at him, so that Gonnald could not have escaped death if he had not hit him on the head with the fork in self-defence, with just one blow. He was sent back to prison to await the king's pardon, but bailed by William Barton, John James, Walter Baron and Simon Waryner. No chattels. In 1387, at Aylesbury, he showed the court his pardon.]

492. [Rex m.2] **The Tickford tithes (376–7).** Thomas Bedeford, attorney for all the defendants charged in **376**, came to court to plead not guilty. The indictment was read out, also a presentment to the justices of the peace naming the crowd who had aided John Passelewe: John, servant of Thomas Haxey, parson of Great Crawley church, Thomas Cook, servant of the same Thomas, William Addele, servant of Sir John Beltoft, Thomas Bowode, John Osemound junior, Geoffrey Bole, William Paxweyn, William Ace of Crawley, William, servant of the Rector of Sherington, Thomas Mathew of Sherington, William Burgeys of Cranfield, Thomas atte Hull of the same, John Eyr of the same, John Taillour of the same, Gilbert Drye of Bedford, Thomas Cok of Kempston, John Tommes of Kempston Bourne, Richard Knotte of Stagsden, William, servant of Gilbert Drye, Walter Wynselowe of Stagsden, Stephen Cok of the same, John Pirye of Kempston and Hugh Lal of Stagsden. They were accused of coming every day from 10 August to 23 September 1389 by force of arms and arrayed in a warlike manner to carry off the Prior of Tickford's tithes. Trial set by *nisi prius* for Thursday 28 July 1390 before John Cassy at Aylesbury, when John Passelewe and all the other defendants were found not guilty by the jury.

[This was not the end of the matter. See **570**, and the Introduction.]

493. [Rex m.3] **John Colles junior (206).** Charged with killing William Shephirde in 1385. Came to court on Monday 6 June 1390 after being put in exigent and pleaded not guilty. After postponements, trial set by *nisi prius* for Tuesday in the third week of Lent 1392 at Newport Pagnell before John Cassy [and William Cotherstoke], when Colles said that William Shepherd had attacked John Colles senior with a staff, and Colles junior had tried to get between them; Shepherd had beaten Colles junior severely with his staff; he fled, with Shepherd in fierce pursuit, and had been chased into a place where there was a wall between two adjoining houses. Colles in self-defence drew his thwittle and struck Shepherd one blow in the chest, which had killed him. The jurors said it was not out of malice aforethought. Pledges for bail: John Colles senior, William Pershore of Buckinghamshire, Roger Brisle and John Hunne. He had no chattels. King's Bench hearing on the octave of Michaelmas, when Colles said he had a royal pardon dated 16 October 1393. He was released *sine die*.

[He might possibly have been the same John Colles of Buckinghamshire who had a royal pardon granted on 8 February 1383 'at the request of the queen and at the supplication of certain of the king's

household' for all felonies committed by him during the late insurrection, except treasons, murders and rapes of women. *CPR* 1381–5, p.223. C 260/105 no. 13 is the royal writ, dated 15 October 1393, instructing the Chief Justice, Walter Clopton, to send in an account of Colles' trial as he had been sent back to prison to await the king's grace. Clopton's reply reproduces the inquest and Colles' subsequent court appearances. The slight discrepancy about the fatal blow (either in the right side of the neck, or the chest) is repeated without comment.]

494. [Rex m.3] **Ralph Mathew of Sherington (366–7).** Charged with stealing a brass pot and a horse. Came to court on Friday 10 June 1390 and pleaded not guilty. Pledges for bail: John FitzJohn, John Bozard, John FitzRichard senior and John FitzRichard junior. Trial set by *nisi prius* for Tuesday in third week of Lent at Newport Pagnell before John Cassy. The jury acquitted him, and said he had not fled; released *quietus*.

495. [Rex m. 3d] **John Round of Langley Marish (188).** Charged with killing Thomas Prestwyk in self-defence. Came to court Saturday 11 June 1390 and said he had been arrested by the then sheriff, Thomas Sackville, and his associated JPs and held in Aylesbury gaol until tried there on Wednesday 2 May 1386, when he was acquitted by the jury. The record was in the hands of John Rede, one of the then JPs, who was told to send in a copy. Pledges for bail: Simon Wannokes, John Coggere, John de Bronston and Henry Shardelowe. Rede confirmed the acquittal on Friday 1 July 1390.

[John Round had been granted custody of the king's park at Langley Marish for life on 1 July 1380 (*CPR* 1377-81, p. 544).]

496. [Rex m. 4] **Henry Byfeld (110).** Charged with killing William, servant of Walter Carter. Came to court Saturday 18 June 1390 and said he had a royal pardon dated 8 June 1390 because he had killed in self-defence. Released *sine die*.

[*Cf. CPR* 1388–92, p.256, stating that Byfield had been a prisoner in Aylesbury gaol, and the pardon was granted as it appeared by the record of William Thirnyng and other justices of gaol delivery there that he had killed in self-defence. There are more details in JUST 3/164 m.4d. The wives of the two men were quarrelling. At his wife's urging, William suddenly attacked Byfeld, and wounded him on the

head, throwing him to the ground. William drew a knife, and stood over him as he lay prostrate, and kept trying to strike him with the knife. As he lay there, Byfeld drew a small knife and in self-defence struck William one blow, from which he afterwards died. He was sent back to prison to await a royal pardon. Chattels 3s. 4d., for which Buckingham responsible.]

497. [Rex m.5d] **Robert, son of Thomas atte Melle of Wooburn** (212, 403). Charged with killing William Mapuldurham in self-defence. Came to court Monday 6 June 1390, after being put in exigent, and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for the quindene of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail: Thomas atte Mulle of Wycombe, William atte Halle of Wycombe, Thomas Adam of London 'gurdler', Richard Chyfle of London 'vyntner' and John Taleworth of Wycombe. Trial postponed to 10 April 1391, when he was acquitted by the jury. No chattels. Released *quietus*.

[*Cf.* 413, where Thomas atte Melle's servant, Thomas Syngere, was attacked by John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn. Were the two incidents connected?]

498. [Rex m.8d] **Simon Heyne of Sherington** (363, 365). Charged with receiving Thomas Chandeler, a felon. Came to court on 6 June 1390, after being put in exigent. Because Chandeler had already been outlawed, the case could proceed. Heyne pleaded not guilty; trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail: John FitzJohan of Sherington, William Fewtrer, Walter Stedeman and Thomas Bedeford. After postponements, trial set by *nisi prius* for Tuesday in third week of Lent at Newport Pagnell before John Cassy. The jury found him not guilty, but said he had fled. No chattels. Released *quietus*.

[Chibnall, *Sherington*, p.148, lists the Heynes as a family of smallholders or traders at Sherington from 1345 to 1400. The Chandlers are there as labourers from about 1400.]

499. [Rex m.9] **John Rous, son of John Rous** (144). Charged with killing John Cook. Came to court on 6 June 1390 and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for octave of St. John, and Rous put in custody of Robert Parys, the marshal. After postponements, Rous was acquitted by the jury on the quindene of Easter (10 April 1391); he had not fled. Released *quietus*.

500. [Rex m.9d] **John Austyn (149).** Charged with killing William Totel in self-defence. Came to court on Thursday 16 June 1390, after being put in exigent, and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail: Thomas Bukingham, Giles de Stoke, William Clynche and William Pershore. After postponements, acquitted by jury on 3 February 1391; released *quietus*.

501. [Rex m.10] **Adam (Colyer) Bailly of Olney (354, 374–5, 408).** Came to court on 6 June 1390 to answer all charges and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail: John Benet, John Solas, Geoffrey Raynold and William Feutrer. After postponements, he was acquitted by the jury on all charges on Tuesday 27 February 1392 at Newport Pagnell before John Cassy; he had not fled. Released *quietus*.

[Adam Bailli is also known as Adam Colyer, bailiff of Olney, but seems to act with arrogance rather than authority, being accused of usurping the royal power (408); Henry Bradden, *alias* Sumpterman, had been arrested for felony; perhaps Bailli ought to have delivered him (alive) to Aylesbury gaol. It would be interesting to know what was behind the story of Margery Coke and the green coat (375). Like John Passelewe (453), there can never have been any serious doubt that he would be acquitted. See also 553, 557.]

502. [Rex m.10d] **Robert Berecroft of Nether Winchendon (48).** Charged with killing Nicholas Hurne in 1377. Came to court on 6 June 1390 and said he had a royal pardon for his outlawry, dated 28 March 1379, granted at the request of the king's mother and on the supplication of the Rector of Ashridge, whose servant Berecroft was, as the killing had not been murder (*per murdrum*) or by malice aforethought. As the court had not yet been advised about the pardon, Berecroft was asked to plead, and pleaded not guilty. Pledges for bail: Thomas Covele, Henry Shardelowe, John Buctot and Richard Olyver. After postponements, he was acquitted by the jury on Friday 28 July 1391 at Aylesbury before John Cassy; he had not fled. Released *quietus*.

[*Cf. CPR* 1377–81, p.335. The Rector of Ashridge was Ralph (Aston?); see the Introduction.]

503. [Rex m.12] **John Stretle of Grendon and Thomas Spenser of Charndon (40).** Charged with killing Thomas Gretwell in 1376. Came to court on 6 June 1390, after being put in exigent, and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Put in custody of Robert Parys, marshal. Trial postponed to 17 April 1391, when they were acquitted by the jury. The jury was then asked what chattels they had on Monday 29 November 1389, when they were put in exigent, and said Thomas had none, and John had chattels worth 40d., for which John Longvyle, escheator of Buckinghamshire, would answer. They were released *quieti*.

504. [Rex m.12] **Henry Brut (187).** Charged with killing John Heddeshore in self-defence. Came to court on 6 June 1390 in the sheriff's custody, and said he had a royal pardon for outlawry granted at the supplication of Henry de Percy 'le filz' dated 24 May 1390, and a letter close that he should not be molested, also dated 24 May 1390. Released *sine die*.

[*Cf. CPR* 1388–92, p.254.]

505. [Rex m.14] **John Tynte (213, 370).** Charged with killing John Bason in self-defence. Came to court on 16 June 1390, after being put in exigent, and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail: Thomas Covele, John FitzJohn, John de Whatton and William Rygg. Trial postponed to Tuesday 21 February 1391 at Newport Pagnell before John Cassy. The jury found that a quarrel had broken out between William Bason, father of John Bason, and John Tynte, and William Bason had attacked Tynte, who had drawn his baselard. William Bason had suddenly hit Tynte on the head with a rake and thrown him to the ground. John Bason had then run up to help his brother [*sic*] and to kill Tynte, but had fallen on to the baselard which Tynte held in his hand, and died at once. The jury said that Tynte had not moved the baselard in any way to kill Bason, and that the two accusations referred to the same John Bason. Tynte had chattels worth 10s. and as he had been put in exigent John Longevyle, escheator of Buckinghamshire, would answer for them. Tynte released *quietus*.

[The dates are discrepant on the charges, and the jury had to say that it was the same John Bason each time.]

506. [Rex m.2] **Robert Fuller of Buckingham (244).** Charged with killing and murdering an unknown merchant. After being put in exigent, Fuller came to court on Monday 6 July in the sheriff's custody and pleaded not guilty; trial set for the octave of Michaelmas, and Fuller placed in custody of Robert Parys, the marshal.

[The KB 27 entry ends here, but KB 29/36 m.50d gives several postponements of the trial, and says that he was finally acquitted by a jury.]

507. [Rex m.8] **John Aleyn of Aston Clinton (224).** On Wednesday 14 July 1389 at Aylesbury Richard Lye of Bledlow had turned king's evidence and accused him of theft. Aleyn came to court on 6 June and pleaded not guilty because Lye had already been hanged. Trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail: Alexander Domynyk, Henry Shardelowe, John Boktoft and John Dene. [*Entry ends here.*]

[KB 29/36 records many postponements. Aleyn did not surrender to bail (543) and there are several subsequent instructions to the sheriff to arrest him (552); he was outlawed on Wednesday 1 May 1392 (KB 29/36 m.47). See also 567.]

508. [Rex m.32] **The vill of Olney (354).** On 6 June 1390 their attorney John Bronston came to court to answer the charge of allowing John Lenton to escape from the stocks at Olney. The defence was that Lenton and his booty had been released by Nicholas Byfeld and the vill of Hanslope, not by their fault. Edmund Brudenell, prosecuting for the Crown, said that he had escaped from their custody. The trial set for the octave of Michaelmas. [*Entry ends here.*]

[KB 29/36 m.55d records many postponements, until the quindene of Easter 1398, when the vill of Olney was pardoned, and released *sine die*.]

Common pleas

509. [m.38] Roger Robyn through his attorney Richard Slade against Stephen Friday through his attorney on a charge of 'raping' Roger's wife Joan at Chesham by force of arms on Monday 14 August 1385 and abducting her and Roger's chattels, namely woollen and linen cloth, bronze and brass vessels to the value of £100, which he

still detained. Trial set for quindene of St. John the Baptist. [m.62d] Trial postponed to quindene of Michaelmas by request of the parties.

[This sheds light on 314.]

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

510. [Rex m.13d] The sheriff had distrained William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254) (issues 2s.; *pledges:* John Reve, Richard Ropere, John West and Robert Hore amerced), and the people of Leckhampstead (401) (issues 10s.; *pledges:* John Ive, Richard Yonge, Richard Est and John Pole amerced). John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271) had nothing by which he could be distrained, William Yonge (400) and John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (285, 413) were not found. The sheriff to arrest them *sicut pluries* for the octave of Michaelmas.

511. [Rex m.27] John Syward 'soutere' (378–9), John Chapman of Aylesbury (380, 409), Thomas Rasour of Hanslope (384–5), Henry Rokele of Dorton (337), Robert Perkyn of Whitchurch (380), William Anable of Leighton Buzzard (409?), John Sherlok junior of Stony Stratford (248, 417?) and John Draper of Aylesbury, lately bailiff of the three hundreds of Aylesbury, were not found: to be put in exigent for the octave of Hilary.

512. [Rex m.27] The following had been distrained, but did not come: Master John Evot (239 etc.) (issues half a mark), James Salangre (276) (issues 20d.), John Bitham (236) (issues 20d.); *pledges:* John Prat, Richard Rous, James Broy and Ralph Adam amerced. William Lynford (377) (issues 2s.), Stephen Burnet (378) (issues 12d.), Ralph Boltere (380) (issues 16d.); *pledges:* John Rote, Richard Hende, John Weston and Henry Sharp amerced. John Cullecuppe (342) (issues 16d.), Thomas Peeg (342, 409) (issues 40d.); *pledges:* John Ive, Richard Covele, John Ropere and Richard Hert amerced. Edmund Cook (issues 40d.), William Bacheler (248?, 417) (issues 18d.); *pledges:* John Large, John Bonde, Richard Ive and John Ingler amerced. The sheriff told to distrain them *sicut pluries*. John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271) and John Braban of Aylesbury (380, 409) had nothing by which they could be distrained: the sheriff to arrest them for the octave of Michaelmas.

KING'S BENCH, MICHAELMAS TERM 14 RICHARD II (1390) [KB 27/518]

513. [Fines section] People pleading guilty on charges of trespass

John Cullecuppe of Warmstone (342)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* William de la Feld, Richard Squyrell)	20s.
Ralph Hayward, lately Dean of Newport (389)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Bedford, John Gayton of Northamptonshire)	40d.
Thomas Trytenall 'webbe' of Towcester (382)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Covele, Thomas Foxton)	13s. 4d.
William Dylle of Northamptonshire (380)	for the same (*pledges:* John West, Philip Covele)	13s. 4d.
William Bailly of Stoke carter (316)	for the same (*pledges:* William Lambard, William Terne)	2s.
Philip Covele of Brackley (409)	for the same (*pledges:* Thomas Bates and William Bates, both of Brackley)	13s. 4d.
Thomas Sakevyle, sheriff of Buckinghamshire	for not bringing John Barker (235), Roger Herry of Buckingham (247), Margery Coke of Sherington (375), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2) and Richard Trip, villein (416), to court, although he had said he would do so.	33s. 4d.
Margery Coke of Sherington (375)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Fyrychard, Roger Brusley)	6s. 8d.

514. [Fines section] Chattels forfeited before the Coroners of Buckinghamshire and enrolled *coram domino Rege* Michaelmas term 1390

[*The numbers are those of the inquests in this book. Where the sums mentioned in the inquests differ from those given here, the inquest details are added in square brackets. Very often the value of the deodand is included in with that of the goods forfeited by a killer, and not listed separately, or is his only property. (This section has not been included in the index.)*]

ROLL OF JOHN ATTE BROOKE

From:		For:	
145	Wingrave	forfeited goods of John, son of Adam Smyth, felon [25s. 8d. and ½d. deodand]	26s.8d.
146	Dorney	forfeited goods of Thomas Pykard, felon	6d.
147	Chesham	log which killed Nicholas Carleton	2d.
148	Halton	horse and cart which killed John, son of Hugh atte Mulle	13s. 4d.

149	Weston Turville	forfeited goods of John Austyn, felon [deodand 3d.]	40d. 3d.
151	Cublington	mare which killed John Smyth	5s.
152	Abbot of Missenden	wheel-chair of Robert Wylewes	4d.
154	Amersham	forfeited goods of Thomas Colyere of Malvern [goods 4d., deodand 2d.]	6d.
155	Creslow	axe which killed John Watkyns	16d.
156	Prior of Hospital of St. John	forfeited goods of John Russell, felon [values on inquest add up to £9. 4s.; the ½d. is the deodand]	£9 3s. ½d. ½d.
158	Marlow	forfeited goods of Roger Barst of Cookham, felon [no chattels; deodand 3d.]	3d.
160	Princes Risborough	dung-cart which killed William Wardrobe of Risborough [7s. 4d.]	8s. 8d.
161	Great Marlow	pot which killed Alice, daughter of John Daye	6d.
164	Hughenden	pan which killed John, son of Adam Russell	8d.
165	Cuddington	plough and horses which killed John Waldeshef	20s.
166	Beaconsfield	'kemelyn' which killed John, son of Thomas atte Grene	4d.
167	John Page	cooking pot which killed Thomas, son of John Page	6d.
168	Thomas Chaunceux	forfeited goods of John Bebegrave, suicide	6s 8d.
169	Great Missenden	forfeited goods of William Haselbury, felon [goods 52s., deodand 2d.]	52s. 2d.
171	Mursley	horse and cart which killed William Bates of Swanbourne	12d.
172	Wingrave	forfeited goods of Richard Morgan, Welshman, felon [deodand 2d.]	2d.
173	Chesham	forfeited goods of Richard, son of Henry Smyth [deodand 4d.]	4d.
174	Amersham	tree-trunk which killed William Chestre	1d.
170	John Baddeby	forfeited goods of the same John, felon [goods £20, deodand 2d.]	£20 2d.
175	Weston Turville	forfeited goods of John Clerk, felon [deodand 3d.]	3d.
176	Great Kimble	beam which killed William Taillour of Bledlow	4d.
177	Beaconsfield	forfeited goods of William Purcere of Leighton, felon [deodand 2d.]	2d.
178	Thomas Peyvere, escheator	forfeited goods of Ralph Warner of Medmenham, suicide [values on inquest add up to £3 13s. 4d.]	£3 15s. 2d.
179	Wycombe	staff which killed John Daye	2d.
179	Richard Kele, mayor of Wycombe	forfeited goods of John Stamforde, felon	£3 14s. 4d.
180	Creslow	staff which killed William Herde	1d.
181	Alan Kyrketon, escheator	cart which killed William Halfreyns of Cookham	4s.

182	Langley Marish	forfeited goods of William, parish chaplain of Langley [goods 20s. 4d., deodand 1d.]	20s. 5d.
183	Wendover	cart and 3 horses which killed Robert Baret, senior	13s. 4d.
184	Thomas Covele, escheator	forfeited goods of William Pullegos, chaplain	£5 13s. 4d.
185	Beaconsfield	horse and cart which killed Robert, servant of Thomas Dadyntone	3s. 4d.
186	Colnbrook	forfeited goods of Robert Hanekyn, felon [deodand 20d.]	20d.
187	Wooburn	forfeited goods of Henry Brut, felon [deodand 2d.]	2d.
188	Fulmer	staff which killed Thomas Prestwyk of Langley Marish [John Round's goods of 40s. not paid in]	1d.
189	Chesham	arrow which killed Thomas Davy	1d.
190	Beaconsfield	forfeited goods of John Harpeden	13s. 4d.
190	Amersham	arrow which killed Thomas Gunnyld	1d.
191	Bledlow	sword which killed John Northern [stolen goods not paid in]	6d.
192	Edlesborough	knife which killed William Agas [Puttenham's goods not paid in]	4d.
193	Hampden	baselard which killed Thomas Honore	2d.
194	Amersham	horse and cart which killed John Underwode	40d.
195	Wooburn	knife which killed Richard Warner	1d.
196	Hambleden	the one sword which killed Richard Rotele, Thomas Trafford parker, Henry Dymars, and Anthony atte Wode	2s.
197	Aston Clinton	cart and 3 horses which killed John Whyte	13s. 4d.
198	Thomas Peyvere, escheator	forfeited goods of Roger Colyns, John Colyns and Thomas Wydyngfeld, all of Amersham	£10
198	Amersham	3 staves which killed Thomas of Amersham	6d.
199	Chesham	mill-wheel which killed John Meleward	10s.
200	Princes Risborough	arrow which killed Clement Baker, Welshman	1d.
201	Horton	knife which killed Adam de Horton	2d.
202	Thomas Covele, escheator	forfeited goods of William, chaplain of Mariota Palmere, felon	13s. 4d.
202	Constables of Wycombe Forincet'	knife which killed Ralph Taillour of Wycombe	2d.
203	Constables of Aylesbury	knife which killed John White, Welshman	2d.
204	Fingest	baselard which killed Alice Fouke	4d.
205	Doddershall	knife which killed John Skotlond	2d.
206	Stone	forfeited goods of John Colles jr, felon	10s.
206	Stone	knife which killed William Shepherde	2d.
207	Saunderton	cord which killed Alice, wife of Thomas Cartere	2d.

208	Saunderton	mare and wheels which killed Richard Trewe	5s.
209	Ellesborough	forfeited goods of William Baret, chaplain	20s.
209	Ellesborough	bordsex which killed Richard Baron	6d.
210	Iver	axe which killed Simon Pope	3d.
211	John Dod, late bailiff of Aylesbury	forfeited goods of John Brond, turner, felon	100s.
211	Little Missenden	axe which killed Katherine, wife of John Brond	6d.
212	Wooburn	knife which killed William Mapulderham	1d.
213	Great Linford	forfeited goods of John Tynte, felon	7s. 7½d.
213	Great Linford	knife which killed John Basone	1d.
214	Little Marlow	sword which killed John Swerd of Great Marlow	12d.
215	Great Missenden	baselard which killed Henry Newport	12d.
219	Ilmer	forfeited goods of John Sewelle of Catesby, felon, who abjured realm	35s.
220	Thomas Covele, escheator	forfeited goods of Laurence Coun and William Gobyon, felons who abjured realm	8s.

ROLL OF WILLIAM BARTON

44	Cuddington	sword which killed Andrew Scot of Haddenham	18d.
45	Bierton	knife which killed Gregory Walsshman	2d.
45	Bierton	forfeited goods of William Banton, felon	12d.
46	Wycombe	forfeited goods of Walter Kellere, felon	£8.
46	Wycombe	baselard which killed William Stevens	4d.
47	Nether Winchendon	ladder which killed John Stevenus	2d.
48	Nether Winchendon	knife which killed Nicholas Hurne	2d.
49	Linslade	ladder which killed Ralph Rogger	3d.
56	Great Loughton	bow and arrow which killed William Sapcote	14d.
57	Walton	horse and cart which killed William, son of John Neuport	34s.
60	Great Brickhill	cart which killed John Perys	2s.
62	Great Horwood	colt and halters which killed John, servant of Robert Coupere	20d.
63	Little Brickhill	stick which killed Thomas Runnyld	1d.
66	Sherington	dung-cart which killed Thomas Hostull	6s. 8d.
67	Boarstall	staff which killed Ellis Gayton [Walter Morys's chattels (38s.) not paid in]	2d.
68	Whaddon	horse which killed John Gybet	40d.
69	Worminghall	2 hens which killed Thomas and Joan, children of John Gybbes	3d.
72	Calverton	forfeited goods of Robert Baron [he had goods worth £4 0s. 8d.]	40s.
72	Calverton	hammer which killed John Botte	½d.
73	Loughton	sword which killed Walter Knyght	6d.

74	Doddershall	knife which killed John Moldessone	2d.
79	Easington	mare which killed John Syger	2s.
85	Water Stratford	baselard which killed John Baylly of Wappenham	2d.
86	Stoke Goldington	forfeited goods of Nicholas Ryngeshale, felon [does not include the 4d. deodand]	£3 3s. 8d.
88	Leckhampstead	millstone which killed Henry Muleward	20d.
89	Calverton	knife which killed John Asshebourne	1d.
90	Olney	knife which killed William Richardyn	4d.
93	Hogshaw	cogwheel which killed Roger Redhed	12s.
94	Newport	2 bushels of wheat which killed Rose, wife of Richard Sawyer	12d.
95	Astwood	cart which killed William Turry	12d.
96	Calverton	knife which killed William Kene	1d.
97	Wolverton	mare which killed Thomas Gaumbe of Hanslope	18d.
102	Moreton	wooden fork which killed John Thresshere [chattels worth 2s.4d. not paid in]	½d.
104	Monks Risborough	stick which killed John Tony senior	½d.
105	John Mason	scissors which killed Alice Mason	1d.
112	Swanbourne	foal which killed Walter Lary	40d.
114	Stony Stratford	forfeited goods of John Webbe, his wife Juliana and his servant John Blakenesle, felons	20s.
114	Stony Stratford	knife which killed John Fullere	9d.
115	Preston	horse which killed John Bukyngham	40d.
116	Broughton	knife which killed John Arnald	1d.
119	Pitchcott	cart which killed Nicholas Kymmus	6d.
120	Olney	cart which killed Robert Milward	6d.
121	Towersey	horse and cart which killed John Notte	2s.
122	Simpson	baselard which killed John Neweman [10s. goods not paid in]	6d.
123	Thornton	'masshovele' which killed Alice, daughter of Jurdan Kent	1d.
128	Ravenstone	boat which killed Robert Fyscher, John Cartere and Roger Baker	12d.
131	Pollicott	brass dish which killed John, son of Robert Kynne	20d.
132	Shobbington	horse which killed John Ford	6s. 8d.
133	Evershaw	knife which killed John Easter [value of 3 bushels of peas not paid in]	1d.
134	Drayton	knife which killed John Hethe [goods worth 4s. not paid in]	1d.
136	Waddesdon	forfeited goods of John Herdewyk, chaplain	6s. 8d.
136	Waddesdon	knife which killed Simon Botelmakere	3d.
139	Newport	cart and 3 horses which killed Joan, daughter of Richard Palmere	5s.
142	Sherington	brass dish which killed Margot, daughter of John atte Grene	4d.

ROLL OF THOMAS DURAUNT

229	Wotton Underwood	cartrope which killed John Blyk	4d.
231	Westbury	two swords which killed John Fryngeford	8d.
232	Tickford	baselard and arrow which killed William Overton	13d.

ROLL OF HENRY HELPESTHORPE

226	Pitstone	knife which killed John Hokepyl	1d.
227	Pitstone	log which killed Margery Pays	1d.

As well as those noted above, the following sums from JUST 2/14 do not appear on this roll:

51	Olney	goods of John Braban (who received John Yngel)	40s.
52	Ravenstone	parts of mill which killed William Wauter	3s.
98	Leckhampstead	dog (?) which helped to kill David Welssheman	16d.
110	Aylesbury?[1]	knife which killed William, servant of Walter Cartere	1d.
111	Lenborough	plough-horse which killed John Carter	12d.
113	Preston?[1]	brass pan which killed William Trygon	4d.
125	Biddlesden Abbey?[1]	knife which killed David Welssheman	1d.
130	Lenborough?[1]	cart from which Thomas Stratford fell	8d.
144	Quainton?[2]	sword which killed John Kook	18d.
157	Marsworth	stick which killed Thomas Aleyn	½d.
201	Horton	knife which killed William Adam	2d.

1. The inquest does not say who is responsible for the deodand.
2. The inquest does not say that the 18d. is a deodand, nor who is responsible.

515. [Unnumbered membranes at the end of roll] Appointment of Attorneys

John Evot, chaplain, Archdeacon of Buckingham, appoints Henry Shardelowe against the Crown on various matters (239 etc.).

The master of the Hospital of St. John at Oxford appoints John de Hulton or Thomas Covele against the Crown on various matters (401).

Crown pleas

516. [Rex m.3] **Henry Jacob, inn-keeper of Milton (196).** Charged with receiving master Thomas Kyrkeby and others. Came to court on the quindene of Michaelmas 1390; case could proceed as Kyrkeby had

been outlawed. Pleaded not guilty. Trial set for Hilary term 1391. Pledges for bail: Roger Bernesford of London, Simon Harpesfeld, Richard Bradewell and William Bertlot both of Oxfordshire. After postponements, tried on Friday 28 July 1391 at Aylesbury before John Cassy. Acquitted by jury, and he had not fled; released *quietus*.

517. [Rex m.7] **The master of the Hospital of St. John at Oxford (401).** Came to court in person on the quindene of Michaelmas and said he was not bound to repair the foot of the bridge called Totisbrigge, or the arch adjoining it, nor any part of the bridge; neither he nor his predecessors had ever been accustomed to repair or maintain the foot of the bridge. Edmund Brudenell, for the Crown, said he was. The master appointed John de Hulton as his attorney. Trial set by *nisi prius* for Tuesday 21 March 1391 at Stony Stratford, when the jury found that neither the master nor his predecessors was or had been bound to repair the bridge for his lands and holdings in Thornborough.

[See also 527.]

518. [Rex m.18] **Richard Puttenham of Edlesborough (192, 240, 252, 398, 477).** The various presentments and the inquest verdict set out, with all the variations in spelling. Came to court on Thursday 3 November 1390, after being put in exigent, and pleaded not guilty to killing William Agas. Pledges for bail: Robert Puttenham, Hugh Kympton and Robert Martin, all of Buckinghamshire, and Thomas Hele. Trial postponed to three weeks after Easter 1391, when the jury acquitted him. Released *quietus*. On the day he was put in exigent (Monday 28 November 1390) he had goods worth 10s., which came into the hands of John Longevyll, escheator of Buckinghamshire.

519. [Rex m.26d] **William Melton and Isabella (Hardyconte) his wife (191).** Came to court on Friday 25 November 1390, after being put in exigent. Case could proceed as William Massy had been outlawed. They produced a pardon dated 23 May 1382, in the names of William de Melton of Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, otherwise called William Maunsiple of Oxford, and Isabella his wife. Because the court had not yet been advised about the pardon, they had to find pledges for bail, and found William Ketell, John Hunne 'criour', Roger Brusele 'cryour' and William Gerveys. To come to court on the octave of Hilary 1391.

William Melton did so, but Isabella did not come until the Easter term 1400, with a pardon dated 10 May 1400 in the name of Isabella, once the wife of William Melton, otherwise called Isabella Hardeconte of Wycombe, for everything before 2 February 1400, including her waiver. Because the pardon was within the statute of limitations, she found pledges for her good behaviour: John Bukyngham, John Impey, Otho Game and John More, and was released *sine die*. [*Cf.* C 67/29 m.11.]

520. [Rex m.25] **Thomas Kyrkeby (196, 309).** He had been outlawed on Wednesday 6 April 1390 at Aylesbury, and an inquiry made into his goods and chattels. On Thursday 17 November 1390 the sheriff of Middlesex brought one Thomas Kyrkeby son of John Ive to court, who said he was not the same person, and produced a letter close dated 16 November 1390, saying that the man accused of felony had been Thomas Kyrkeby, clerk (*notarius*), son of Gregory Faynt, and, because he had the same name, he, Thomas Kyrkeby, son of John Ive, had been arrested and put in Newgate prison, to his great injury and danger; he begged the king for remedy, and the king instructed Walter Clopton (the Chief Justice) to inquire into his identity. Edmund Brudenell, for the Crown, said he was the same Kyrkeby. The sheriff to cause the original inquest jury and twelve free and upright men of Yewden to come to court on the quindene of Hilary 1391. Pledges for bail: John Kyllynghate, Thomas Gaytford, Henry de Getyngton and John de Helton. [*Entry ends here.*]

[Thomas Kyrkeby and his gang seem to have been operating in Hambleden in 1383 and Horton in 1388. Its shifting membership may be seen from *CPR* 1381–85, p.500, which records a commission named on 18 July 1384 to arrest a group of men for the triple killing at Hambleden; the only name common to both lists is Adam Basyng. The others given in *CPR* are John Kelk, William Banastre, Richard servant of Thomas Sherman, Walter Houthe, William Herdman, John Hatle, Maurice Freman, William Walssh, John Grene, Henry Archer, Richard FitzRichard, Walter Stephan, Alexander Powere and Thomas Chidderle, who are said to have been indicted before Thomas Sackville and other justices of oyer and terminer in Buckinghamshire. Kyrkeby himself is not named on this list. Documents for this inquiry are in C 258/22 no. 24, and contain still other names. To the king's writ of *certiorari*, Sackville returned that the gang consisted of John Kelk, William Banastre, Thomas Sherman and Richard, his servant, Walter Houthe, William Herdman, John Beche, William Webbe of

London, John Hatlee, Maurice Freman, Thomas Otys, William Walssh, John Burton of Any in Ireland, John Grene, Henry Archer, Richard FitzRichard, Walter Stepham, Alexander Powere, Thomas Chidderle, Miles Puttere, John Bermyncham, Ralph Basyng, Thomas Russel, Adam Basyng, John Seton and Peter Cok, adding that they were all *communes latrones et murduratores hominum*, 'habitual robbers and murderers'. A further ramification may be found in *CPR* 1381–85, p.516, a pardon granted on 13 October 1384 to Simon Wynchecombe, Richard Wellesburn and John Slegh, the king's butler, for the deaths of twenty-three men including William Banastre, John Hatle and a Robert Freman 'who being imprisoned in Newegate gaol for divers felonies in various parts of the realm were taken out to be delivered to the sheriff of Kent and killed on the road.' This shows that at least two members of the gang operated in Kent, as they were wanted for trial there. Note that there was a Richard FitzRichard in the gang in 191. The real Thomas Kirkeby bought a pardon on 1 April 1398 as Master Thomas Kirkeby, clerk (*notarius*), son of Gregory Faynt, of Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland (C 67/30 m.28).]

521. [Rex m.26] **Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham** (239 etc.). Henry Shardelowe, his attorney, came to court on the octave of Michaelmas 1390. All charges except 306, 307 and 344 read out. He answered the charge of taking by extortion from Christian Selk (239) (and James Drynkere, her co-executor of John Selk's will) a horse worth five marks by saying that he and his predecessors as Archdeacon of Buckingham were lawfully accustomed to have all the profits and appurtenances of all the rectories and vicarages in the Archdeaconry while they were vacant, that the vicarage of Marsworth was lately vacant by the resignation of *dominus* William Ledecombe, and John Selk had died during the vacancy. William and all his predecessors were accustomed from time immemorial to have mortuaries from all those who died in the parish of Marsworth, so he (Evot) had taken the horse as a mortuary, by right of his benefice. The five marks he was alleged to have taken to prove the will was the purchase price of the horse, for he had later sold her the horse back for five marks. He pleaded not guilty on all other charges. Edmund Brudenell, for the Crown, did not accept the story about the horse, and said he was guilty of extortion and of all other charges. Trial set for the octave of Hilary. There were many postponements. In the end, Evot pleaded guilty and was fined £10 for trespasses and extortions in the Michaelmas term 1391, when he was involved in another case (549–51, 559.]

522. [Rex m.13d] The sheriff told *sicut prius* to have **John atte Well** (104), said to have been arrested and to be in his custody, in court on the octave of Hilary 1391.

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

523. [Rex m.10d] Men distrained to come on the octave of Michaelmas, but did not come; the sheriff to distrain them *sicut pluries* for the octave of Hilary: John Bytham (236) (issues 20d., *pledges:* John Joce, Henry Levy, Thomas Davy, Robert Malet amerced); William Lynford (377) (issues 40d., *pledges:* John Rous, Adam Yonge, Richard Monk, Thomas Donne amerced); Ralph Boltere of Weston (380) (issues 20d., *pledges:* Adam Yonge, John Mason, Richard Joce, Thomas Davy amerced); Edmund Cook of Berkhamstead (issues 2s., *pledges:* Hugh Yong, John Joce, Thomas Mile, Adam Cook amerced); William Bacheler 'barker' of Buckingham (248, 417) (issues 2s., *pledges:* John Mone, William Lee, Henry Joce, Thomas Mile amerced). The sheriff also to arrest John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271) and John Braban of Aylesbury (380, 409), putting them in exigent for the octave of Trinity.

524. [Rex m.11] The sheriff had been told to distrain William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254), the people of Leckhampstead and Foscott (401), and John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271), and arrest William Yonge of Uxbridge (400) and John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (413). They had not come. He had distrained Caldecote (issues 2s., *pledges:* John Smyth, William Thame, John Davy and Richard Estelle amerced) and the people of Leckhampstead and Foscott (issues 10s., *pledges:* John Pypere, Simon Rotour, John Dalton and Ed[mund] Hale amerced). John Dod of Aylesbury had nothing by which he could be distrained. The sheriff to arrest him.

KING'S BENCH, HILARY TERM 14 RICHARD II (1391) [KB 27/519]

[*No relevant entries in the fines section.*]

525. [Unnumbered membranes at end of roll]
Appointment of Attorneys

The vills of Foscott and Leckhampstead (401) appoint Thomas Bedeford against the Crown.

Crown pleas

526. [Rex m.9] **John Braban** (51). Charged with aiding and abetting John Yngel to kill Henry Huttere in 1378. On the quindene of Hilary, because Yngel had now been outlawed, John Braban of Aylesbury was brought to trial. He said he was not the same person as the John Braban so accused, who was John Braban of Olney. Edmund Brudenell, prosecuting, said he was the same. Braban was bailed by pledge of John Reyner, Thomas Beeston, John Wynchecombe and Richard Kyrnyngton, to appear on the quindene of Easter (10 April 1391). On that day the coroner, John atte Broke, sent in the record of an inquiry held on Saturday 8 April, when the jury (John Stoke, William Brounesden, John atte Shoppe, William Ocle, Peter Bakere, John Kymbell, John Frankeleyn, John Bokeden, Henry Mason, John Keeper, John Blakborn and Ralph Deistere) said that John Braban of Aylesbury was not the man named in the inquest of 1378, who had since died. This John Braban was released *quietus*.

[The first six jurors named here served on the original jury. A John Brabant of 'Multon' took out a pardon on 17 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.5).]

527. [Rex m.12d] **The vills of Foscott and Leckhampstead** (401). Concerning their liability to repair 'Titebrigge'. Thomas Bedeford, their attorney, came on the octave of Hilary and denied their liability; Edmund Brudenell contested this for the Crown. Tried by *nisi prius* before William Thirnyng and John Chasteloun 'chivaler' at Stony Stratford on Tuesday 21 March 1391, when the jury found that they were not liable.

[On the same day, the master of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Oxford was similarly found not to be liable. This verdict is enrolled in the previous term's proceedings (517).]

528. [Rex m.10] The sheriff [*Edmund Hampden of Hampden*] had been told to bring John atte Welle (104), said to have been arrested and to be in custody, to court for trial on the octave of Hilary. The sheriff said that atte Welle had been arrested by Thomas Sackville, the previous sheriff, and not handed over to him. He was told to distrain Sackville to come in the Easter term.

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

[The entries have been left in their sections as they appear on the document, not grouped together.]

529. [Rex m.3] People distrained to appear on the octave of Hilary who failed to do so; to be distrained *sicut pluries* for the quindene of Easter: William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254) (issues 2s., *pledges:* John Dod, William Smyth, Hugh Draper and Thomas Mayn amerced); the vills of Foscott and Leckhampstead (401) (issues 10s., amerced). People to be arrested for the octave of Hilary who were not found: William Yonge of Uxbridge (400), John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (285, 413) and John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271). To be arrested *sicut pluries* for the quindene of Easter.

530. [Rex m.3] People distrained to appear on the octave of Hilary who failed to do so; to be distrained *sicut pluries* for the quindene of Easter: John Bytham of Buckingham (236) (issues 18d., *pledges:* John Rose, Richard Ive, Thomas Neel and John Boll amerced); William Lynford (377) (issues 20d., *pledges:* John Mose, John Lose, Henry Frye and William Rose amerced); Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378) (issues 12d., *pledges:* John Roe, John Bole, Henry Nele and John Poyll amerced); Ralph Boltere of Weston (380) (issues 12d., *pledges:* John Notle, John Frome, Richard Dove and John Jones amerced); Edmund Cook of Berkhampstead (issues 20d., *pledges:* Richard Ive, John Roo, Richard Jones and Edmund Prome amerced); William Bacheler 'barker' of Buckingham (248, 417) (issues 18d., *pledges:* John Ive, Laurence Dene, John Dole and John Joy amerced).

531. [Rex m.11d] People distrained to appear on the octave of Hilary who failed to do so; to be distrained *sicut prius* for the quindene of Easter: Ralph Taillour of Ledburn (241), Thomas FitzJohan, chaplain (283–4, 301), Thomas Pegge of Bierton (342, 409), Thomas Duraunt, one of the coroners of Buckinghamshire (347), Henry Thurkyld of Isenhamstead (409) and Thomas Symond, lately king's bailiff of the three Hundreds of Aylesbury (415).

532. [Rex m.11d] John Syward 'soutere' (378–9), John Chapman of Aylesbury (346), Thomas Rasour of Hanslope (384–5), Henry Rokele of Dorton (337), Robert Perkyn of Whitchurch (380), William Anable of Leighton Buzzard (380, 409?) and John Draper of Aylesbury, lately bailiff of the three Hundreds of Aylesbury, had been put in exigent but did not come on the octave of Hilary. To be put in exigent for the octave of Michaelmas.

533. [Rex m.11] John Barkere (235), Roger Herry of Buckingham (247), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2) and Richard Trippe, villein (416), said to have been arrested by the sheriff and kept in his custody, were not brought to court on the octave of Hilary. The sheriff told *sicut prius* to bring them on the quindene of Easter.

KING'S BENCH, EASTER TERM 14 RICHARD II (1391) [KB 27/520]

534. [Fines section] Fines paid in the Easter term 1391

Ralph Taillour of Ledburn (241, 380, 409)	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* John Moreton of Potsgrove and Henry Dymmok of Newton	6s. 8d.
John Braban of Aylesbury (380, 409)[1]	for trespasses and excesses (*pledges:* Roger Brusele, William Clenche)	40s.
Thomas FitzJohn, chaplain (283–4, 301)	for trespasses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* John Rone, John Rounde)	20s.

1. Note on left of this entry says 'This fine assigned to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire for the *reparacione banci domini Regis*, (customary payment to the King's Bench).'

[*No relevant attorneys appointed this term.*]

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

535. [Rex m.7] The sheriff [*Edmund Hampden of Hampden*] had been reminded that he had said in his return that he had arrested John Barkere (235), Roger Herrys of Buckingham (247), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2) and Richard Tryppe, villein, (416), and should have brought them to court in the Easter term; he said that not he, but Thomas Sackville, the previous sheriff, had arrested them, but had not handed them over to him. Thomas Sackville to be distrained to appear on the octave of Trinity. *Cf.* 528.

536. [Rex m.12] **John Haversham of Stantonbury** (393) did not come on the quindene of Easter to answer to the king for trespass; to be made to come on octave of Trinity.

537. [Rex m.14d] William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254) distrained for quindene of Easter, did not come (issues 20d., *pledges:* John Roper, Richard Hert, John Hore and Richard Fot amerced). To be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Trinity. William Yonge of Uxbridge (400),

John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (285, 413), and John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271) also did not come; to be arrested *sicut pluries* for octave of Trinity.

538. [Rex m.14d] Men distrained for octave of Easter who did not come: John Bytham of Buckingham (236) issues 16d., William Lynford (377) issues 20d (pledges for both, John Reve, Richard Hurt, John West and Henry Hare amerced); Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378), issues 12d., Edmund Cook of Berkhampstead, issues 2s., and William Bacheler 'barker' of Buckingham (248, 417), issues 20d. (*pledges:* John Ive, Richard West, John Hore and Richard Hall amerced). All to be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Trinity.

8d.

539. [Rex m.14d] Thomas Sackville, distrained for quindene of Easter for not bringing John atte Welle (104) to court, did not come. Issues 6s. 8d., *pledges:* John Ive, Richard Hert, John Rolt and John Hende amerced. To be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Trinity.

540. [Rex m.14d] Men distrained for quindene of Easter who did not come: Thomas fitz Johan, chaplain (283–4) issues 12d., Henry Thurkyld of Isenhampstead (409) issues 20d., and Thomas Symond, lately king's bailiff of the three Hundreds of Aylesbury (415) issues 12d. Their pledges Richard Reve, John Dane, Richard Hert and John West amerced. To be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Trinity.

KING'S BENCH, TRINITY TERM 14 RICHARD II (1391) [KB 27/521]

541. [Fines section] Fines paid in the Trinity term 1391

Henry Thurkyld of Isenhampstead Cheyne (409)	for trespass to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* Nicholas Robard, John Baldewyn)	6s. 8d.
Thomas Rasour of Hanslope (384–5)	for trespass to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* Laurence Cokes of Bedfordshire, John Syward of Buckinghamshire)	20s.
John Syward 'soutere' (378–9)	for the same (*pledges:* Laurence Cokes, Thomas Rasour)	20s.
John Chapman of Aylesbury (346, 380, 409)	for trespasses and excesses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* Adam Balle, chaplain, Simon Austyn)	20s.

[*No relevant attorneys appointed this term.*]

Crown pleas

542. [Rex m.15] **John atte Welle (104).** Charged with killing John Thovy senior. On Monday after quindene of Trinity 1391 (12 June), having been put in exigent, he came and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for the octave of St. John Baptist (Saturday 1 July). Pledges for bail: William Blyk, John Grene, William Walyngford and John Gresyn.

[The entry ends here. The trial was obviously postponed, as arrangements were made in the Hilary term 1392 (KB 27/523 Rex m.7d) for his trial before John Cassy by *nisi prius* at Newport Pagnell on Tuesday 27 February 1392; he was bailed by the same pledges as before.]

543. [Rex m.19d] **John Aleyn of Aston Clinton (224, 487, 507, 552)** to be arrested for the octave of Michaelmas, as an approver in Aylesbury gaol had accused him of felony; and John Dene to be arrested because he had not had John Aleyn in court on the day given him.

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

544. [Rex m.16d] People distrained to come on the octave of Trinity who did not come; to be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Michaelmas: William Caldecote of Aylesbury (254), John Dod of Aylesbury (255, 271), Philip le Vache, 'chivaler' (263), the vill of Stony Stratford (357), Thomas Querndon and John Anketyll, constables of Stony Stratford (394? — but see 428) and Thomas Symond, gaoler of Aylesbury gaol (415). The sheriff also to arrest William Yonge of Uxbridge (400) and John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (413) *sicut pluries* for octave of Michaelmas.

545. [Rex m.16d] **John Haversham of Stantonbury (393)** should have come on octave of Trinity. Sheriff to cause him to come (*venire faciat*) for octave of Michaelmas.

546. [Rex m.17] People distrained to come on the octave of Trinity who did not come; to be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Michaelmas: John Bytham of Buckingham (236), issues 6d. (*pledges:* John Rous, Richard Castell, William Seman and Ralph Inge amerced); William Lynford (377), issues 6d. (*pledges:* John Prate, John Rat, John Pous and Richard Wast amerced); Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378,

384), issues 4d. (*pledges:* John Mone, Richard West, John Catell and Simon Gayso amerced); Edmund Cook, issues 12d. (*pledges:* John Rous, Richard West, Simon Oat and John Prat amerced); William Bacheler 'barkere' of Buckingham (248, 417), issues 8d. (*pledges:* John Rond, John Payell, Simon Prat and Richard Water amerced).

547. [Rex m.17d] People distrained to come on the octave of Trinity who did not come; to be distrained for the octave of Michaelmas: Thomas Sackville, lately sheriff, for not bringing John atte Well (104) to court, issues 2s. (*pledges:* John Rous, Adam Cok, Thomas Rede and Adam Mayn amerced); the same Thomas Sakevyll for not bringing John Baker (235), Roger Herrys (247), John atte Thorne (410–2) and Richard Trippe, villein (416) to court, issues 2s. (*pledges:* Thomas Rous, Adam Cok, Walter Rede and Richard Cook amerced). [But see 513.]

Common pleas

548. [Rex m.69] **John Gilden** in person against **Richard Trum**, John Bardenay, chaplain, Walter Coupere, Henry Saddok, John Tylere of Beaconsfield, Roger Bartelet and John Wryde for trespass. They had nothing by which they could be attached; to be arrested for quindene of Michaelmas.

KING'S BENCH, MICHAELMAS TERM 15 RICHARD II (1391) [KB 27/522]

549. [Fines section] Fines paid in the Michaelmas term 1391

Master John Evot, Archdeacon of Buckingham (239, etc.)[1]	for trespasses and extortions to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* Thomas Covele, John Rede)	£10.
Richard Tromme of Beaconsfield (283–4, 301)	for trespasses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* John de Ese, John de Welles of Buckinghamshire)	6s. 8d.
John Draper of Aylesbury, lately king's bailiff of three Hundreds of Aylesbury	for trespasses and extortions to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* William Thorp, John Rous)	40d.
John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2)	for trespasses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* John Wodard, Roger Criour of London)	40s.

1. Note on the left of this entry says 'Memorandum that these £10 were assigned to Thomas Sackville, lately sheriff of Buckinghamshire, in the place of 100s. paid by him for the carriage of the king's rolls from Wycombe to London.'

550. [Unnumbered membranes at end of roll] Appointment of Attorneys

John Evot, cleric, appoints John Hulton or Thomas Bedeford against the Crown on the charge that he should allow the king to present a suitable person to the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, which is vacant, as the presentation belongs to the king (551, 559).

Crown pleas

551. [Rex m.1] The Crown (by Edmund Brudenell) against John, bishop of Lincoln and **John Evot**, cleric. The bishop and Evot were accused of unjustly preventing the king from presenting a suitable person to the vacant Archdeaconry of Buckingham. They did not come; the sheriff said they had been summoned by Thomas Symond and John Gilden. To find pledges for their appearance a month after Michaelmas.

[Rex m.22d] Essoined until the octave of St. Martin. Then the bishop attached by pledge of John Rous and Henry Lee, Evot by pledge of Adam Mayn and John Teyser, amerced. To be distrained for the octave of Hilary. [See 559.]

552. [Rex m.10d] **John Alayn of Aston Clinton** (224, 507), accused of felony by an approver (now hanged) in Aylesbury gaol, did not come; to be put in exigent for the octave of Trinity.

[Aleyn's case was put off until the octave of Hilary (KB 27/525 Rex m.2); after outlawry, he pleaded guilty and paid a fine of 2s. for 'trespasses and extortions' at Michaelmas 1392 (567), when his pledges were Henry Tovy and John Aleyn of Aston Clinton.]

553. [Rex m.11] The sheriff was to arrest **Adam Bailly of Olney** (408) for the octave of Hilary because he did come to court on the day arranged to answer for felonies for which he had been indicted; also to arrest John Benet, John Solas, Geoffrey Reynold and William Feutrere, his pledges, because they did not bring him to court on the day arranged.

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

554. [Rex m.5d] People distrained to come on the octave of Michaelmas who did not come; to be distrained *sicut pluries* for octave of Hilary:

Thomas Sackville, lately sheriff, for not bringing John Barker (235),

Roger Herrys of Buckingham (247), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2) and Richard Trypp, villein (416) to court (issues 2s., *pledges:* Hugh Ive, Edward Frome, John Neel and Henry Fox amerced); William Caldecote (254), issues 20d., *pledges:* Thomas Broun, John Huy, John Boo and John Huy [*sic*] amerced, John Anketyll constable of Stony Stratford (394), issues 16d., and Thomas Symond, gaoler of gaol of Aylesbury (415), issues 12d., pledges for both John Bron, Richard Bron, John Huy and Thomas Glomis amerced. William Yonge of Uxbridge (400) and John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (413) to be arrested *sicut pluries* for the octave of Hilary.

555. [Rex m.5d] **John Haversham of Stantonbury** (393) was attached for the octave of Michaelmas but did not come. *Pledges:* John Payn and Richard Joce amerced. To be distrained for the octave of Hilary.

556. [Rex m.22] People distrained to come on octave of Michaelmas but did not come; to be distrained *sicut pluries* for the octave of Hilary: John Bytham of Buckingham (236), issues 20d; William Lynford (377), issues 2s.; pledges for both John West, Richard Hert, John Ive and Robert Cole, amerced; Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378, 384), issues 12d., *pledges:* John Rote, Richard Frere, John Weston and Hugh Huy amerced; Edmund Cook, issues 18d.; William Bacheler 'barkere' of Buckingham (248, 417), issues 12d.; pledges for both John Dod, Richard West, Alan James, Richard Afton, amerced.

KING'S BENCH, HILARY TERM 15 RICHARD II (1392) [KB 27/523]

557. [Fines section] Fines paid in the Hilary term 1392

John Bytham of Buckingham (236)	for trespasses and extortions to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* William Barker of Buckingham, Roger Meyn)	40d.
Adam Baylly of Olney (374, 408)	for himself and his pledges because he did not come to the king's court on the day set to answer felony charges, as he had been pledged to do by John Olney of Buckinghamshire and Roger Brusele	6s. 8d.
William Woketon, John Barker, William Phelip and Geoffrey atte Halle	for the goods and chattels of John Bailly of Bletchley, (434) indicted for felony and put in exigent, which they had seized according to their own admission	20s. 2d.

[*No Buckinghamshire people appointed attorneys this term.*]

Crown pleas

558. [Rex m.3] **John Haversham of Stantonbury (393).** Charged with releasing William Godeknave from the stocks at Gayhurst, and attacking Amisia, wife of one of the constables, who raised the hue and cry against them. He came to court on Saturday 3 February 1392 and pleaded not guilty. Trial set for the quindene of Easter. Bailed by pledge of John Morton, Laurence Cok, John Walssh and John Olneye. At his trial he pleaded guilty, and was fined, as appears on the roll of fines for the Easter term (**567**). So nothing further was done.

559. [Rex m.22–22d] John [Buckingham], bishop of Lincoln, and **John Evot, clerk,** amerced for several defaults, attached to answer the king for not permitting him to present a suitable incumbent (*personam*) to the archdeaconry of Buckingham, which was vacant. The Crown's case, presented by Edmund Brudenell, was that John Gynewell, late bishop of Lincoln, possessed the right of presentation, and presented William Gynewell, clerk, in Edward III's reign. Edward III then brought a writ of *quare impedit* against the bishop and William [*in the Common Bench*]. Process continued until the quindene of Easter 1368, when the king recovered the right of presentation by the default of the bishop and William. This right descended from King Edward to his son Prince Edward, and thence to his grandson, now Richard II. John [Buckingham] and John Evot were said to be preventing the king from presenting to the benefice, to the king's contempt; the king claimed £1,000 damages.

The bishop (through Thomas Beeston, his attorney) did not deny that the king was entitled to present his candidate on this occasion, but without prejudice to the right of himself and his successors to present to the archdeaconry in future vacancies. Therefore the king was to recover the right of presentation, and the bishop was to receive the court's writ instructing him to accept a suitable candidate from the king.

Evot's answer (through Thomas Bedeford, his attorney) was that Bishop John Gynewell had been seised of the right to present, and had conferred the archdeaconry on William Gynewell, who had been properly admitted and put in corporal possession of it. Subsequently the king had brought his writs of *quare impedit* claiming on the grounds that the temporalities of the see of Lincoln had been in his hand, and recovered the right to present by the default of the current bishop and William. Later, William Gynewell had resigned the archdeaconry at Little Kimble in Buckinghamshire, and the bishop had accepted the resignation, so that the archdeaconry was vacant until the bishop appointed commissioners to admit and instal William by virtue of letters patent from King Edward presenting him to the archdeaconry. Evot also said that the archdeacons of Buckingham from time immemorial

had been accustomed to enjoy the fruits and profits of churches within the archdeaconry during vacancies, just as the bishops of Lincoln enjoyed them elsewhere within their diocese, but that there was no part of the endowment of the archdeaconry outside the archdeaconry. He said that archdeacons of Buckingham had always been admitted by the bishop of Lincoln or his commissaries in a church within the archdeaconry, and assigned a choir stall in Lincoln Cathedral, and that after his resignation William Gynewell had been admitted in the parish church of Little Kimble, assigned his choir stall, and given the seals of office and of his deaneries, and keys of the churches at the presentation of King Edward after the judgement. Thus the king's entitlement to present to the archdeaconry had been used up. He himself held the archdeaconry because William Gynewell had exchanged it with him for the church of Lamport, resigning it so that the bishop could confer it on him. He therefore asked for judgement whether the king under these circumstances still wished to impugn his title.

Edmund Brudenell said that the king's letters patent presenting William were dated 6 December 1367, which was long before the judgement [*given on the quindene of Easter, i.e. 24 April 1368*] that the king should recover the right to present, and that William afterwards, on 22 May 1368, obtained letters from King Edward ratifying his status, which affirmed that his possession of the archdeaconry [*under the earlier collation by bishop Gynewell*] was just and effective in law; and he had continued as archdeacon for a long time afterwards. Therefore the letters of presentation had been without effect, and King Edward had made no presentation to the archdeaconry after the judgement had been given that he should have the right to present, and William Gynewell had not been instituted to the archdeaconry at King Edward's presentation, either at the time of the ratification or before that.

John Evot, reserving his position (*protestando*), said that he did not admit that any such ratification was made to William Gynewell, or that the letters of presentation were dated before the judgement was given, or that William had been in possession of the archdeaconry at the time when the judgement was given. He said that long before 22 May William had resigned the archdeaconry into the bishop's hands, and the bishop had accepted his resignation, so that the archdeaconry was vacant on that day, and remained so until William was admitted to it on the king's own presentation.

Edmund Brudenell denied this, saying that William Gynewell held the archdeaconry on 22 May. It was not the case that the king had made any presentation of William Gynewell to it after the judgement, or that he had been instituted to it at the king's presentation at the time of the ratification or previously.

Evot said that since Brudenell did not deny the fact of Gynewell's resignation, and had brought no evidence to show the court that the

archdeaconry was not vacant on 22 May, the issue offered for the king was inadmissible.

Brudenell asked for judgement since Evot was refusing the issue he had offered on behalf of the king.

The court needed time to consider its judgement, and both parties were told to come to court on the quindene of Easter; on which day they were told to come back on the octave of Trinity.

[The case then vanishes from the record. *CPR* 1367–70, pp.37, 119, has the grant to William de Gynewell 'of the archdeaconry of Buckingham, in the king's gift by reason of the late voidance of the bishopric of Lincoln' dated 6 December 1367, and the ratification of his estate referred to above, but here dated 23 May 1368. See the Introduction for John Evot, and the history and implications of this attempt to remove him from office.]

560. [Rex m.3] **Adam Bailly of Olney (374, 408).** Arrangements for his trial on felony charges before John Cassy by *nisi prius* on Tuesday 27 February 1392 at Newport Pagnell. [See 557 for his fine.]

561. [Rex m.7d] **John atte Welle (104).** Arrangements for his trial before John Cassy by *nisi prius* on Tuesday 27 February 1392 at Newport Pagnell. Bailed by same pledges as before.

People who did not come to court to answer trespass charges

562. [Rex m.4d] Distrained to come on the octave of Hilary but did not come; to be distrained *sicut pluries*: Stephen Burnet of Hanslope (378, 384), issues 10d., *pledges:* John Huy, John Milot and John Notley amerced; Edmund Cook (issues 40d.) *pledges:* John Huy, John Notle and John Frere amerced.

[Burnet did not come to court next term either, and his pledges (John West, Richard Hert, John Ive, Richard West and John Dane) were amerced (KB 27/524 Rex m.6d). In the Trinity term, the sheriff reported that he had nothing by which he could be distrained, and was told to arrest him (KB 27/525 Rex m.11d). Nothing more is heard of Burnet in KB 27, but he was pardoned on 1 May 1398 (C 67/30 m.27).]

563. [Rex m.4d] Distrained to come on octave of Hilary but did not come: Thomas Symond, gaoler of Aylesbury gaol (415), issues 20d., *pledges:* John West, Richard Juell, John Cat and Ralph Jaye amerced.

To be distrained *sicut prius* for quindene of Easter. To be arrested for octave of Hilary but not found: William Yonge of Uxbridge (400), John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (413) and John Dod (255, 271). To be arrested *sicut prius* for quindene of Easter.

[For Gaynesburgh, see under 566. There is no further entry for Symond. Dod and Yonge were to be arrested *sicut pluries* in the following three terms (KB 27/524 Rex m.6d, KB 27/525 Rex m.3, KB 27/526 Rex m.8). Dod was pardoned on 15 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.20).]

564. [Rex m.8] **John Lynteford** (377). To be arrested for octave of Hilary for non-payment of a fine (*de redempcione sua*) on a charge of redisseising John Hende by force of arms of a tenement in Sherington, as is found by an inquiry before William Tyringham, sheriff. Not found; to be arrested *sicut prius* for quindene of Easter.

[Rex m.17] Repeated. This time called **John Lynford**, and Hende described as citizen and draper (*pannarius*) of London. Lynford to be put in exigent for octave of Michaelmas.

565. [Rex m.13d] Thomas Sackville, lately sheriff, distrained for not bringing John Barker (235), Roger Herrys of Buckingham (247), John atte Thorne of Chesham (410–2) and Richard Trypp, villein, (416) to court. To be distrained for quindene of Easter.

[This entry was repeated next term (KB 27/524 Rex m.5), after which it vanishes from the record. He had in fact paid a fine for this as long ago as Michaelmas 1390 (513).]

566. [Rex m.13d] People distrained for octave of Hilary who did not come: Henry Tovy of Weston Turville (272, 281?), John Warner of Wooburn Episcopi (285), John Gaynesburgh 'waryner' of Wooburn (413) and Laurence son of William Colyer (390). To be distrained *sicut pluries* for quindene of Easter.

[At Easter, they had nothing by which they could be attached, and were to be arrested for the octave of Trinity (KB 27/524 Rex m.6d), when they were put in exigent for the octave of Hilary (KB 27/525 Rex m.2). Before then, at Michaelmas, Tovy and Gaynesburgh pleaded guilty and paid fines (567); 'Warner' is not sought further: perhaps the authorities now realised that he was the same man as Gaynesburgh. Laurence, son of William Colyer, finally paid a fine at Hilary 1393 (567); he was also involved in a totally different offence: he had been

indicted at a view of frankpledge at Eton on 4 July 1392 for receiving John Chapman, junior, after Chapman had broken into Bernard Brokeys' close at Eton on Good Friday that year, and stolen clothes and bedding worth 5s. He was released by the justices of gaol delivery at Aylesbury on 27 July 1392, because the indictments were invalid (JUST 3/181 m.22).]

KB 27: FURTHER CASES OF INTEREST

567. FURTHER FINES PAID

Easter Term 1392 (KB 27/524)

Edmund Cook of Berkhampstead	for trespasses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* Henry Cook of Berkhampstead, Roger Brusele)	2s.
John Haversham of Stantonbury (393)	for trespasses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* John Morton, John Walssh)	20s.
William Tyrrington, sheriff of Buckinghamshire	for an insufficient return in a writ between John Rydynges, plaintiff, and Richard Skynnere of Beaconsfield for trespass	6s. 8d.

Michaelmas Term 1392 (KB 27/526)

Henry Tovy of Weston Turville (272, 281)	for trespasses and extortions to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* Nicholas Bagenhale, John Aleyn)	2s.
John Aleyn (224)	for the same (*pledges:* Henry Tovy, John Aleyn of Aston Clinton)	2s.
John Gaynesburgh, 'waryner' of Wooburn (413)	(for trespasses to which he pleaded guilty *pledges:* John Corbrigg, William Clerc of Wooburn)	13s. 4d.

Hilary Term 1393 (KB 27/527)

Laurence, son of William Colyere (390)	for trespasses and excesses to which he pleaded guilty (*pledges:* John Stokton, William Colyere senior)	10s.

HILARY TERM 1393: KB 27/527

568. M.13d has another case involving **John Gilden**. William de Faryngton, parson of Beaconsfield church, came in person against John Gilden, John Payn, John Baker, John Sparewe and John Skynnere, all of Beaconsfield, on a plea of trespass. They did not come. John Gilden had been attached by pledge of John Ive and Andrew Buck, amerced. The sheriff to distrain them to come at the quindene of Easter. At Easter, they did not come. John Gilden had been distrained (issues 6d.) by pledge of John Deye, Adam Cote,

Thomas Mile and Hugh Ive, amerced; issues from all other defendants were greater than Gilden's: Payn 12d., Baker 12d., Sparewe 10d., Skynnere 10d. They were to be brought to court on the quindene of Trinity (KB 27/528 m.14d). The case now vanishes from the record.

569. M.34 has a very long case concerning the descent of the manor of Yewden, and a fine made in 1286 between Hugh Peverell and Margery his wife, querents, and Amice Peverell, deforciant. The parties involved include Elizabeth Britwell, daughter of the said Amice Peverell, and **William Wassyngle**, son of Matilda, another daughter of the said Amice, Robert Lenham and Robert Lymbotushere, other blood-relatives and heirs of Amice. The descendants of Amice lost their case, and could claim no part of the manor. When judgement went against them, they then challenged the authenticity of the document on which their opponents relied (KB 27/528 m.22d).

[Wassyngle, of 'Cranfeld, Bedfordshire, esquire', bought a pardon on 12 June 1398 (C 67/30 m.14).]

570. M.45. A further case concerning the **Tickford tithes**, which clarifies what was happening in 376–7.

John Drieu, prior of Tickford, his fellow-monks Brother Thomas Neuport and Brother Simon de Craule, Robert Bewes, John Teyser, John Hoker and Robert Somondour of Newport are amerced for many defaults.

These men, together with Richard, son of Richard Stafford, John Chapman of Newport, John Haliday, Edmund Carpenter of Newport, John Mulward of Caldecote, John Bluye, John 'the Priouresservant of Tikford', John Taillour of 'Tikthornes', John Tiryngton, Williamservant Tiryngton, John Skynnere of Newport, John Glover of Newport and William Levesham of York, were attached to answer John Bowetby, cleric, on a plea of why they had attacked him with force of arms (swords, bows and arrows) on Monday 26 August 1392 at Great Crawley, and beat, wounded and ill-treated him, so that his life was despaired of. He claimed £1,000 in damages.

Stephen del Fall was attorney for Bowetby, and Thomas Bedeford for the defendants.

The defendants pleaded not guilty, and said that recently a case had been heard in the king's exchequer between the Prior of Tickford, a foreigner and the king's tenant (*firmarius*) of the said Priory, and John Clerk, lately parson of Great Crawley, concerning tithes coming from

Little Crawley and twelve virgates of land called Wakesfe. They said that Thomas Haxei, cleric, claimed as parson of Great Crawley that Little Crawley and the twelve virgates in question were part of the parish of Great Crawley, although this was not so (*cum non extitit*), and in autumn 1391 had taken and carried off the tithes with a great crowd of armed men, in spite of the previous judgement, and had tried to do the same the next autumn, which was a great threat, and in contempt of the king, causing serious loss to the Prior and manifestly retarding the payment of rent for the priory and weakening the said judgement. They said that the king had wished to provide a remedy, and the Prior had recovered various sums of money against the said John in the exchequer by award of the jury and judgement of the court; and the Justices had after full deliberation decided that the said Thomas or his servants ought not to hinder or disturb the Prior in his possession of the tithes of Little Crawley and the twelve virgates, and that the Prior should be confirmed in his possession of them.

They further said that afterwards, long before John Bowetby had complained of trespass, the king had instructed Thomas Haxey and his servants not to meddle with the tithes in any way, and had instructed William Tirynton, then sheriff, to maintain and protect the Prior in his possession of the tithes. And that on the day Bowetby claimed that he had been injured, he had come to Little Crawley within the parish of Chicheley, together with others, to take and carry off the said tithes against the said judgement. John Haliday, John Mulleward, Robert Somondour, John Tirynton, John Skynnere, John Glover and William Levesham were the servants of the said sheriff, and on the sheriff's orders (on the authority of a writ sent to the sheriff) had refused to allow Bowetby to take the tithes and carry them off. Upon which Bowetby by force of arms, namely swords, bows and arrows, had attacked Haliday and the others and tried to kill them, so that if Bowetby had received any hurt there, it had stemmed from his own attack, and Haliday and the others had merely been defending themselves. They said that this was the attack which Bowetby complained of as having been made on him in Great Crawley.

Bowetby denied it, and said they had attacked him at Great Crawley without any such reason.

The hearing was arranged for the quindene of Easter.

[Robert Bewes was the juryman whom John Passelewe sent his men to capture, whose verdict on 'various matters' Passelewe did not like (350). The matters in question may well have been the Tickford tithes. This entry identifies the monks mentioned only by their Christian names in 377. Robert Somnour was the bailiff of Stony Stratford (357).]

TRINITY TERM 1393: KB 27/529

571. M.19 has the first indications of another dispute at Wooburn involving **John Gaynesburgh.** John Peneshale, cleric, Richard Frere of Wooburn and Alice his wife, all came to accuse Gaynesburgh of trespass, and Alice Deyncourt of Granby came in person against Peneshale and William Harry. Gaynesburgh did not come to court, and his pledges John Coupere and James Fisher were amerced. Next term, (Michaelmas 1393), KB 27/520 m.17 gives the story. Peneshale, vicar of Wooburn, and William Harry were attached to answer Alice Deyncourt of Granby about why, when she had caused her servant, John Gaynesburgh, to arrest a cart and four horses yoked to it which was causing her loss (*in dampno suo*) at Wooburn, and Gaynesburgh had tried to put the horses into an enclosure (*imparcare*) and keep the cart, according to the law and custom of England, they had rescued the horses by force of arms, and taken the cart from Gaynesburgh, making an attack on him and beating, wounding and ill-treating him, so that Alice lost the services of her servant for a long time, to her grave hurt and against the peace.

[The Deyncourt family were the lords of Wooburn manor. Alice's husband William had died in 1382, and her son Ralph in 1384, still a child; Ralph's heir was his brother John, born about 1382. It is not clear why the vicar was involved. Lipscomb III, p.637 records that John de Peneshale, LL.B., was presented on 23 March 1392, and had gone by 23 February 1399; the advowson belonged to the bishops of Lincoln.]

MICHAELMAS TERM 1393: KB 27/530

572. M.34–34d. This has a long case concerning the outlawry of Thomas, parson of Hulcott. At Easter 1391, Robert Braty had accused him and **Thomas Pegge** before the King's Bench at Westminster of destroying his crops and grass growing at Bierton by Aylesbury by allowing their animals to trample on them, to the value of £20, and attacking his servants there and beating, wounding and ill-treating them, so that he lost their services. Neither defendant had come to court. Pegge had been attached by pledge of Adam Cat and William Fot (amerced), but Thomas the parson had had nothing, and was to be arrested. Several further failures to attend are recorded; the parson was finally outlawed. Then on 3 July 1393 he surrendered to the Fleet prison and was brought to court, where he showed a pardon for the suit and the outlawry. He had claimed that there were errors in the

outlawry procedure. First, when Braty brought the writ against him and Pegge, in various places it contained the words 'the same day is given to the said Thomas', but did not specify which Thomas. Second, Braty had taken no action against Thomas Pegge before the justices on this charge; Pegge had not appointed an attorney against Braty, and Braty had not appointed one against Pegge. The justices ordered a search to be made among the writs (by coincidence it was **Thomas Haxey** who was now keeper of the writs, and responsible for the search); nothing was found. Braty then failed to come to court on several occasions, and finally the court agreed that Thomas the parson's outlawry should be rescinded. He was restored to the law, and given a letter to the escheator [*to enable him to recover his property*].

[Thomas Pegge seems to have been adept at sliding away from trouble. He was one of the few householders whom William Barton did not cause to find pledges when a man was killed there (**45**), he seems to have paid no fine on his wool-buying charges (**342, 409**), and he was not sought to answer Braty's charges. A Thomas Pegge of Loughborough bought a pardon on 1 October 1398 (C 67/31 m.13), but was probably not the same man.]

EASTER TERM 1394: KB 27/532

573. Rex m.19. The sheriff had been instructed to arrest **John Russell, John Norman** and **William Gobyon** and bring them to court on the quindene of Easter to answer felony charges. They did not come. The sheriff was instructed to put them in exigent and bring them to court, if found, on the morrow of All Souls.

[The re-opening of these cases was necessary because the previous procedures had been brought to a halt by the taking and trying of the wrong man in the Hilary term 1390 (**457–8**; Norman's case (**578**) is in Appendix I as he had been indicted before William de Hatfeld).]

APPENDIX I

FURTHER RELEVANT CASES

A — CASES ARISING FROM OTHER SOURCES, MAINLY INQUESTS TAKEN BY OTHER CORONERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, WHICH WERE DEALT WITH BY THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH AT MICHAELMAS 1389 OR AFTERWARDS

574. [KB 27/516 Rex m.2; (433).] An inquest before John atte More had found that on 22 January 1371 **John Botte of Newton** came to a place called Waltereslane and there through malice aforethought attacked John Magge, and hit him with a staff called pyked staf, so that he died at once. Botte came to court on Friday 22 April 1390 and said that the king had pardoned him for all felonies committed before 1376. He also had a letter close dated 8 February 1390 saying that he should not be molested. The letters were inspected, and he was released *sine die*.

575. [KB 27/516 Rex m.13; (433).] An inquest before John atte More had found that on Sunday 13 April 1371 **John Smyth, parson of Foscott**, had feloniously killed John Taillour at Leckhampstead. On Friday 6 May 1390 Smyth came to court and said that King Edward had pardoned him for the killing by his letter patent dated 21 October 1372. He also had a letter close dated 2 May 1390 saying that he should not be molested. The letters were inspected, and he was released *sine die.*

576. [KB 27/517 Rex m.2d; (434).] An inquest before Richard Durant had found that **John Baillyff of Bletchley** had killed John le Grete at Fenny Stratford on Monday 20 September 1361. Baillyff came to court on Friday 10 June 1390 and said that he had a royal pardon (at the request of Queen Anne and in consideration of the previous good behaviour of the king's subjects before the late rebellion) dated 8 June 1390. Because the date was within the statute of limitations, he had to find pledges for his good behaviour, and found John Hervey, Stephen del Fall, John Lee and Thomas Bedeford. He was released *sine die*.

577. [KB 27/517 Rex m.12; (434).] **William Curteys of Wingrave** had been accused by John Hardy of Stewkley, who turned approver before Richard Duraunt, coroner of Buckinghamshire, of robbing him of 40 pence in gold at Stewkley on Saturday 23 March 1364, feloniously imprisoning him, and keeping him imprisoned until he had paid over 40 shillings. Curteys came to court on 6 June 1390 and pleaded not guilty, as Hardy was not continuing the accusation against him.Trial set for octave of Michaelmas. Pledges for bail:

Roger Freman of Rowsham, Roger Brusele, John Hunne and Thomas Tettesworth. After postponements, he was acquitted by a jury on 16 June 1391 at Westminster, and released *quietus*. He had not fled.

578. [KB 29/26 m.28d; (436).] An inquest before William Hatfeld had found that on Saturday 13 April 1364 **John Norman** had killed William le Hattere at Ivinghoe with a dagger. On Wednesday 9 February 1390 John Norman of Holbourn came to court and said he was not the same person. Bailed by pledge of Roger Dryour, John Hunne, Walter Brere and John Geffray of Middlesex. A jury found that he was not the same John Norman, who was outlawed in the Trinity term 1394 (see 573).

579. [KB 27/514 Rex m.36d; (436).] An inquest before William Hatfeld had found that on Monday 12 August 1364 **Ralph Taylour of Mentmore** had feloniously killed Walter Wyhttlebury of Mentmore in the field of Mentmore. He came to court at High Wycombe on Tuesday 30 November 1389, and pleaded not guilty. Bailed to come for trial on the octave of Hilary, by pledge of John Frere, Thomas de Welde, John Sare, Nicholas Dyn and Roger Archer. At his trial he produced a royal pardon dated 2 November 1383, and a letter dated 24 January 1390 saying that he should not be molested. The letters were inspected, and he was released *sine die*.

580. [KB 27/517 Rex m.8; (437).] An inquest before Hugh de Kimble had found that on Tuesday 23 June 1349 **Thomas le Hern** had killed John Godde of Beaconsfield with a knife, after a quarrel. On 6 June 1390 the sheriff brought a Thomas le Hern to court. He said he was not the same person. John atte Brooke, now coroner, was told to send in a copy of the record and hold a new inquiry to ascertain le Hern's identity. Le Hern was bailed by pledge of John Buktoft, Thomas Covele, Robert Pepir and Henry Shardelowe. On the octave of Michaelmas 1390 atte Brooke reported that an inquiry held by a jury (John Bere, William Pether, James Fysshere, John Crok, Benedict Kene, William atte Shere, Stephen Fryday, John Broun, John Gretman, William Cohere, John Blaswell and Robert Hoppere) said that Thomas Hern of Grendon was not the man who had been accused of the death of John Godde of Beaconsfield. Hern was released *sine die*, and the sheriff instructed to arrest Thomas Hern of Beaconsfield.

581. [KB 27/514 m.20d; (471).] **William Broun, parson of Calverton,** was attached to answer Alan Pygeon on a charge of mayhem and breaking the king's peace. Pledges for prosecution: John Prest, Richard Rous. Pygeon came in person and accused Broun of feloniously attacking him in a premeditated attack on 4 May 1389 at Stony Stratford at the hour of curfew, against the king's peace, and striking him with a pole-axe on the right arm, by which his veins and nerves were damaged, so that he totally lost the use of his arm. Broun came to court and pleaded self-defence, saying that Pygeon had tried to attack him that day. Jury trial set for 18 November 1389. Broun bailed by pledge of John Clydrowe, John Bedeford, John Wyot and Thomas Beeston,

who would forfeit £20 if he failed to appear. Broun to forfeit the same sum. The jury found that Broun had injured Pygeon exactly as Pygeon alleged, and assessed the damages at twenty marks. Pygeon showed them his injury, and asked the justices to increase the damages, which they did, to £20. Broun was committed to the Marshalsea prison. Afterwards, in the Michaelmas term 1390, Pygeon came to court and confirmed that he had received the money. Broun was released *sine die*. (*Final note:* damages £20, whereof 20s. [for the clerk].)

[Perhaps the Alan Pygeon of this case was the same man as the inn-keeper of Stony Stratford whom Thomas Eldred, an approver, accused of receiving him and William Lerlyng knowing they were felons (223), but was acquitted (454)]

582. [KB 27/516 Rex m.19; (442).] **William Ady of Wingrave** had been accused before the keepers of the peace of feloniously killing William Curteys, junior, of Wingrave, at Wingrave on Monday 7 January 1387. After being put in exigent, Ady came to court at Westminster on Friday 13 May [*entry ends here*]

B — PEOPLE SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE KING'S BENCH AT MICHAELMAS 1389 WHOSE CASES HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN DEALT WITH BY THE JUSTICES OF GAOL DELIVERY

[*These people are on the list of offenders whom the sheriff was instructed to bring to court at High Wycombe on Monday 29 November 1389; as they did not come, they were technically outlawed (or waived) on Wednesday 6 April 1390.*]

583. [JUST 3/152 m.58d; (431).] **William Pyllok**, arrested for various felonies and sent to Aylesbury gaol in the custody of John Cheyne, sheriff, did not come to court for trial at the gaol delivery of 5 September 1372 before Roger de Kirketon and John Holt at Newport Pagnell. Cheyne reported that Pyllok had broken prison at night and escaped. Cheyne was fined 100s. for the escape.

584. [JUST 3/158 m.24; (433).] **Robert Teyser of Claydon**, arrested because of an indictment made before Fulk de Birmyngeham and his fellow JPs for feloniously killing John atte More at Bottle Claydon on Sunday 17 August 1371. Brought to court by the sheriff at the gaol delivery at Newport Friday 20 January 1374. A jury came from Bottle Claydon and said that a quarrel had sprung up between them, started by atte More (*ex parte prefati Johannis*), who had attacked Teyser, suddenly drawing his sword and rushing to strike him. Seeing this, Teyser fled, and atte More chased him with drawn sword, driving him into a deep dyke in the vill, which no-one could cross alive, and there closely penned him in, and would have struck and killed him if he could. Seeing that he was in danger of death, Teyser drew out a knife called a thwittle

and struck atte More with it in the belly, with one blow, from which he died at once. Teyser was acquitted, and sent back to prison in the custody of the sheriff, John de Aylesbury, to await the king's pardon. Chattels 20s., for which Bottle Claydon responsible.

585. [JUST 3/158 m.21; (433).] An inquest before John atte More had found that **Agnes atte Nasshe** had feloniously killed John Chadde at Bourton on Saturday 30 August 1371. She was brought to court by the sheriff at the gaol delivery at Newport Pagnell before Roger de Kirketon and John Holt, justices, on Monday 28 March 1373. The jury said that John Chadde, by malice aforethought and by force of arms took her into a water-mill at Bourton and tried to kill her. She fled quickly into a room eight feet above the ground (*altitudinis octo pedum*), near the mill-wheel. Chadde chased her and seized her by the right hand, drew out a knife, and tried to kill her with it. Realising that she could not escape unless she defended herself, she struck him on the breast with her left fist, so suddenly that because of the blow he fell out of the room to the ground, and broke his neck, dying at once. Agnes was acquitted, and sent back to prison in the custody of John Ragon, the sheriff, to await the king's pardon. She had no chattels.

[433 calls Agnes the servant of John Chadde, which would have made her killing of him petty treason, and liable to the penalty of death by fire.]

APPENDIX II

DATES AND PLACES OF INQUESTS

Inquests held before William Barton

		Date of Discovery	*Date of Inquest*	*Place of Inquest*	*Verdict*
1	1373	Fri 10 June (accident Mon 6 June)	Mon 13 June	Little Linford	accident
2	1373	Sat 1 Oct	Mon 3 Oct	Pollicott	accident
3	1373	Sat 22 Oct	Mon 24 Oct	Padbury	accident
4	1373	Sun 6 Nov	Tue 8 Nov	Great Horwood	accident
5	1373	Mon 19 Dec	Thu 22 Dec	Stoke Hammond	accident
6	1373	Sun 25 Dec	Tue 27 Dec	Haversham	accident
7	1374	Sun 5 Feb	Mon 6 Feb	Stony Stratford	accident
8	1374	Mon 6 Feb	Sat 18 Feb?	Olney	accident
9	1376	Thu 18 Dec (incident Mon 8 Dec)	Thu 18 Dec	Brill	murder
10	1376	Sat 27 Dec	Tue 30 Dec	Bow Brickhill	murder
11	1377	Wed 7 Jan	Thu 8 Jan	Leckhampstead	accident
12	1377	Tue 27 Jan	Thu 29 Jan	Burnham	murder
13	1377	Sat 7 Feb (accident Sun 14 Dec 1376)	Tue 10 Feb	Lenborough	accident
14	1377	Mon 9 Feb (incident Tues 27 Jan)	Wed 11 Feb	Pollicott	murder
15	1377	Thu 12 Feb (accident Wed 28 Jan)	Thu 26 Feb?	Saunderton	accident
16	1377	Wed 25 Feb	Sat 28 Feb	Adstock	accident
17	1377	Sat 28 Feb	Mon 2 Mch	Marlake	accident
18	1377	Sat 21 Mch	Tue 24 Mch	Crendon	accident
19	1377	Tue 31 Mch	Thu 2 Apr	Willen	murder
20	1377	Mon 8 June	Wed 10 June	Walton	accident
21	1376	Sat 17 May	Thu 22 May	Leckhampstead	murder
22	1376	Wed 21 May	Fri 23 May	Great Brickhill	murder
23	1376	Sun 29 June	Tue 1 July	Olney	murder
24	1376	Sun 6 July	Tue 8 July	Eakley	self-defence
25	1376	Fri 15 Aug	Sat 16 Aug	Brill	murder
26	1376	Wed 10 Sept (accident Tue 2 Sept)	Sat 13 Sept	Thornborough	accident
27	1376	Sat 18 Oct	Mon 20 Oct	Waddesdon	accident
28	1374	Fri 24 Mch	Mon 27 Mch	Walton	accident
29	1374	Tue 28 Mch	Thu 30 Mch	Haversham	accident

		Date of Discovery	*Date of Inquest*	*Place of Inquest*	*Verdict*
30	1374	Tue 22 Aug	Fri 25 Aug	Hardmead	accident
31	1374	Sun 18 Nov	Wed 21 Nov	Pitchcott	murder
32	1374	Sat 22 July?	Mon 24 July	Oakley	murder
33	1374	Sat 12 Aug (accident Mon 7 Aug)	Mon 14 Aug	Padbury	accident
34	1375	Fri 11 May	Sat 12 May	Bourton	murder
35	1375	Sat 15 Sept	Sun 16 Sept	Buckingham	murder
36	1375	Fri 20 Apr	Mon 23 Apr	Cowley	accident
37	1375	Fri 10 Aug	Mon 13 Aug	Loughton	accident
38	1375	Sun 11 Nov (incident Fri 9 Nov)	Tue 13 Nov	Tingewick	murder
39	1376	Wed 30 Jan	Thu 31 Jan	Chilton	murder
40	1376	Tue 5 Feb	Fri 8 Feb	Twyford	murder
41	1376	Sat 1 Mch	Mon 3 Mch	Luffield	accident
42	1376	Tue 18 Mch (incident Sun 16 Mch)	Wed 19 Mch	Great Linford	murder
43	1376	Thu 27 Mch (accident Sun 9 Mch)	Sat 29 Mch	Milton Keynes	accident
44	1377	Fri 24 July	Sun 26 July	Haddenham	murder
45	1377	Sun 20 Sept	Tue 22 Sept	Bierton	murder
46	1377	Sun 20 Sept	Wed 23 Sept	Wycombe	murder
47	1377	Thu 15 Oct	Fri 16 Oct	Nether Winchendon	accident
48	1377	Tue 17 Nov	Thu 19 Nov	Nether Winchendon	murder
49	1377	Sat 19 Dec	Mon 21 Dec	Linslade	accident
50	1378	Thu 18 Feb	Fri 19 Feb	Woughton	accident
51	1378	Sun 14 Mch	Tue 16 Mch	Olney	murder
52	1378	Sun 14 Mch (incident Sun 8 Nov 1377)	Tue 16 Mch	Newton Blossomville	accident
53	1378	Tue 16 Mch	Thu 18 Mch	Tingewick	sudden death
54	1378	Tue 27 Apr	Fri 7 May	Bletchley	accident
55	1378	Wed 12 May	Thu 13 May	Buckingham	accident
56	1378	Fri 4 June	Sat 5 June	Great Loughton	murder
57	1378	Mon 14 June	Wed 16 June	Walton	accident

[*It is not clear if the dating has taken into account the change of regnal year on 22 June 1378 on the next three items; they have here been kept in the chronological sequence rather than dated to 1377.*]

58	1378	Mon 28 June	Wed 30 June	Pollicott	accident
59	1378	Wed 8 July	Thu 9 July	Hanslope	accident
60	1378	Thu 15 July	Fri 16 July?	Great Brickhill	accident
61	1378	Fri 15 Oct	Thu 21 Oct	Stoke Mandeville	accident
62	1378	Tue 7 Dec	Thu 9 Dec	Great Horwood	accident
63	1379	Wed 2 Feb	Fri 4 Feb	Little Brickhill	murder
64	1379	Tue 8 Mch	Thu 10 Mch	Adstock	accident

		Date of Discovery	*Date of Inquest*	*Place of Inquest*	*Verdict*
65	1379	Mon 16 May	Mon 23 May	Buckingham	accident
66	1379	Tue 5 July	Thu 7 July	Sherington	accident
67	1379	Thu 25 Aug	Sat 27 Aug	Boarstall	murder
68	1379	Fri 16 Sept	Sat 17 Sept	Whaddon	accident
69	1379	Fri 16 Sept	Mon 19 Sept	Worminghall	accident
70	1379	Sat 17 Sept	Tue 20 Sept	Twyford	murder
71	1380	Wed 15 Feb (accident Fri 30 Dec 1379)	Sat 18 Feb	Calverton	accident
72	1379	Fri 30 Sept	Sat 1 Oct	Calverton	murder
73	1380	Sun 8 July? (incident Fri 29 June)	Tue 10 July?	Loughton	murder
74	1380	Sun 29 July	Tue 31 July	Doddershall	murder
75	1380	Sat 4 Aug	Mon 6 Aug	Lavendon	accident
76	1380	Tue 14 Aug	Wed 15 Aug	Charndon	accident
77	1381	Sat 9 Feb	Mon 11 Feb	Wolverton	accident
78	1381	Sat 15 Sept	Sat 15 Sept	Cold Brayfield	accident
79	1381	Sat 4 May	Mon 6 May	Easington	accident
80	1381	Wed 8 May	Mon 13 May	Wolverton	accident
81	1381	Thu 23 May	Fri 24 May	Padbury	accident
82	1381	Sat 3 Aug	Mon 5 Aug	Preston	accident
83	1381	Mon 19 Aug	Tue 20 Aug	Eaton	accident
84	1381	Wed 4 Sept	Sat 7 Sept	Great Crawley	accident
85	1381	Fri 25 Oct	Mon 28 Oct	Water Stratford	murder
86	1381	Wed 4 Dec	Mon 9 Dec	Stoke Goldington	murder
87	1382	Tue 6 May	Wed 7 May	Saunderton	accident
88	1382	Sat 24 May	Mon 26 May	Leckhampstead	accident
89	1382	Wed 2 July	Sat 5 July	Calverton	self-defence
90	1382	Sun 13 July	Mon 14 July	Olney	murder
91	1382	Sun 10 Aug	Thu 14 Aug	Olney	accident
92	1382	Mon 11 Aug	Thu 14 Aug	Olney	accident
93	1382	Fri 22 Aug	Sat 23 Aug	Hogshaw	accident
94	1382	Sat 4 Oct	Mon 6 Oct	Newport	accident
95	1382	Fri 24 Oct (accident Wed 15 Oct)	Thu 30 Oct	Astwood	accident
96	1383	Tue 20 Jan	Fri 23 Jan	Calverton	murder
97	1383	Fri 23 Jan	Mon 26 Jan	Wolverton	accident
98	1383	Thu 11 June (incident Fri 5 June)	Mon 15 June	Leckhampstead	murder
99	1383	Wed 21 Oct	Thu 22 Oct	Lathbury	accident
100	1383	Mon 9 Nov	Sat 14 Nov	Bourton	murder
101	1384	Sat 27 Feb	Mon 29 Feb	Notley	accident
102	1384	Sat 2 Apr	Tue 5 Apr	Moreton	murder
103	1384	Thu 7 Apr	Tue 12 Apr	Hillesden	accident
104	1384	Thu 16 June	Thu 16 June	Monks Risborough	murder
105	1384	Wed 27 July	Wed 27 July	Buckingham	accident
106	1384	Thu 28 July	Sat 30 July	Hanslope	accident

		Date of Discovery	*Date of Inquest*	*Place of Inquest*	*Verdict*
107	1384	Sat 17 Dec	Sat 17 Dec	Adstock	accident
108	1385	Tue 17 Jan?	Mon 16 Jan?	Lenborough	accident
109	1385	Tue 7 Feb	Wed 8 Feb	Warrington	accident
110	1385	Mon 20 Feb	Wed 22 Feb	Buckingham	murder
111	1385	Mon 27 Feb	Mon 27 Feb	Lenborough	accident
112	1383?	Mon 24 Aug?	Tue 25 Aug?	Swanbourne	accident
113	1383?	Tue 2 May?	Wed 6 May?	Preston	accident
114	1385	Sun 7 May	Thu 11 May	Stony Stratford	murder
115	1385	Sat 20 May	Sat 20 May	Preston	accident
116	1385	Sat 20 May	Mon 22 May	Broughton	murder
117	1385	Sat 27 May	Mon 29 May	Moreton	accident
118	1385	Sat 27 May	Mon 29 May	Tingewick	accident
119	1384	Mon 27 June	Tue 28 June	Pitchcott	accident
120	1385	Sat 26 Aug	Sun 27 Aug	Olney	accident
121	1384	Tue 23 Aug	Wed 21 Sept	Towersey	accident
122	1385	Thu 28 Sept	Sat 30 Sept	Simpson	self-defence
123	1386	Wed 17 Jan	Wed 17 Jan	Thornton	murder
124	1386	Thu 18 Jan	Fri 19 Jan	Chilton	accident
125	1385	Sun 17 Dec	Mon 18 Dec	Bittlesden Abbey	murder
126	1386	Sat 10 Mch	Sun 11 Mch	Crawley	[*no verdict*]
127	1386	Fri 20 Apr	Mon 23 Apr	Tattenhoe	accident
128	1386	Wed 25 Apr	Mon 7 May	Ravenstone Mill	accident
129	1386	Sat 2 June	Sun 3 June	Woughton	accident
130	1386	Tue 17 July	Thu 26 July	Lenborough	accident
131	1386	Wed 24 Oct	Thu 25 Oct	Pollicott	accident
132	1386	Tue 27 Nov	Sat 1 Dec	Crendon	accident
133	1386	Sun 23 Dec	Mon 24 Dec	Biddlesden	murder
134	1387	Sun 20 Oct	Tue 22 Oct	Drayton	murder
135	1386	Thu 6 Dec	Sun 9 Dec	Lavendon Mill	accident
136	1387	Thu 28 Feb	Sun 3 Mch	Waddesdon	murder
137	1388	Sat 22 Feb	Mon 24 Feb	Newport Pagnell	accident
138	1387	Sun 6 Oct	Sat 12 Oct	Turweston	murder
139	1388	Wed 13 May	Sat 16 May	Newport Pagnell	accident
140	1388	Tue 4 Feb	Sat 8 Feb	Weston by Olney	[*no verdict*]
141	1388	Mon 6 Jul	Thu 9 July	Milton Keynes	accident
142	1388	Thu 23 Jul	Fri 31 July	Sherington	accident
143	1388	Tue 18 Aug (inquest at Buckingham)	Tue 18 Aug	Radclive	accident
144	1388	Sun 30 Aug (inquest at Quainton)	Thu 3 Sept	Fleet Marston	murder

Inquests held before John atte Brooke

145	1377	Thu 24 Sept	Sat 26 Sept	Wingrave	murder
146	1377	Thu 15 Oct	Fri 23 Oct	Dorney	murder

		Date of Discovery	*Date of Inquest*	*Place of Inquest*	*Verdict*
147	1378	no date	Sun 24 Jan	Chesham	accident
148	1378	Mon 3 May	Mon 3 May	Halton	accident
149	1378	Thu 22 Apr	Tue 11 May	Weston Turville	self-defence
150	1378	Sat 12 June	Tue 15 June	Weedon	accident
151	1378	Fri 2 July	Sun 4 July	Cublington	accident
152	1378	Thu 21 Oct	Fri 22 Oct	Great Missenden	accident
153	1379	Sun 23 Jan	Wed 26 Jan	Wing	accident
154	1378	Mon 6 Dec	Fri 10 Dec	Amersham	murder
155	1378	Sat 11 Dec	Wed 15 Dec	Creslow	accident
156	1378	Sat 25 Sept	Sun 26 Sept	Wycombe	murder
157	1379	Sun 27 Mch	Mon 28 Mch	Marsworth	self-defence
158	1379	Sat 4 June	Sun 12 June	Marlow	self-defence
159	1379	Mon 25 July?	Fri 29 July	Taplow	accident
160	1379	Fri 5 Aug	Sun 7 Aug	'Great Risborough'	accident
161	1381?	no date	Mon 28 Oct	Great Marlow	accident
162	1378	Sat 3 Apr	Tue 6 Apr	Wyrardisbury	accident
163	1378	Sun 18 Apr	Wed 21 Apr	Aylesbury	accident
164	1378	Thu 27 May?	Tue 20 Apr?	North Dean	accident
165	1379	Wed 2 Mch	Fri 4 Mch	Cuddington	accident
166	1379	Tue 15 Feb	Wed 16 Feb	Beaconsfield	accident
167	1379	Sat 5 Feb	Sun 6 Feb	Missenden	accident
168	1379	Thu 11 Aug	Fri 12 Aug	Datchet	suicide
169	1379	Sun 11 Sept	Mon 12 Sept	Missenden	murder
170	1379	Wed 7 Sept	Sat 17 Sept	Burnham	murder
171	1380	Sat 18 May	Wed 21 May	Mursley	accident
172	1381	Sat 5 Jan	Tue 8 Jan	Wingrave	murder
173	1381	Mon 28 Jan	Tue 29 Jan	Chesham	murder
174	1381	Wed 27 Mch	Thu 28 Mch	Amersham	accident
175	1382	Sun 12 Jan	Wed 15 Jan	Weston Turville	murder
176	1382	Thu 27 Mch	Fri 11 Apr	Kimble	accident
177	1382	Thu 1 May	Tue 6 May	Beaconsfield	murder
178	1385?	Wed 12 July	Wed 2 Aug	Marlow	suicide
179	1382	Sun 14 Sept	Tue 16 Sept	Wycombe	murder
180	1381	Sat 27 July	Mon 29 July	Creslow	murder
181	1382	Sat 20 Sept?	Mon 22 Sept	Medmenham	accident
182	1383	Tue 17 Mch	Thu 19 Mch	Langley Marish	murder
183	1383	Sat 13 June	Sun 14 June	Wendover	accident
184	1382	Mon 1 Sept	Tue 2 Sept	Great Missenden	killed in chase
185	1384	Thu 11 Feb	Fri 12 Feb	Beaconsfield	accident
186	1384	Tue 15 Mch	Wed 16 Mch	Colnbrook	murder
187	1382	Mon 10 Nov	Tue 11 Nov	Wooburn	self-defence
188	1382	Sun 21 Dec	Mon 22 Dec	Fulmer	self-defence
189	1387	no date	Tue 16 July	Aylesbury	murder
190	1381	Tue 22 Oct	Thu 24 Oct	Amersham	murder
191	1381	Sun 25 Aug	Sat 31 Aug	Bledlow	murder
192	1387	Mon 25 Feb	Mon 25 Feb	Edlesborough	self-defence

		Date of Discovery	*Date of Inquest*	*Place of Inquest*	*Verdict*
193	1389	Sun 9 May	Tue 11 May	Hampden	murder
194	1388	Thu 5 Nov	Thu 5 Nov	Amersham	accident
195	1388	Sat 11 July	Mon 13 July	Wooburn	murder
196	1383	Thu 27 Aug	Fri 28 Aug	Yewden	murder
197	1383	Tue 4 Aug	Wed 5 Aug	Aston Clinton	accident
198	1384	Fri 7 Oct?	Mon 10 Oct	Amersham	murder
199	1384	Sat 17 Dec (accident Sat 8 Oct)	Sat 17 Dec	Chesham	accident
200	1385	Mon 3 July	Tue 4 July	Princes Risborough	murder
201	1387	Sun 3 Mch	Tue 5 Mch	Horton	self-defence
202	1388	Sun 20 Sept	Tue 22 Sept	Wycombe	murder
203	1388	Sun 13 Sept	Mon 14 Sept	Aylesbury	murder
204	1388	Mon 19 Oct	Mon 19 Oct	Fingest	murder
205	1385	Fri 6 Jan?	Sat 7 Jan	Doddershall	self-defence
206	1385	Sun 23 Apr	Sun 23 Apr	Stone	murder
207	1385	Sat 22 Apr	Mon 24 Apr?	Saunderton	suicide
208	1385	Fri 5 May	Fri 12 May	Saunderton	accident
209	1385	Mon 29 May	Wed 31 May	Ellesborough	murder
210	1389	Mon 19 Apr	Tue 20 Apr	Iver	self-defence
211	1389	Tue 15 June	Wed 16 June	Little Missenden	murder
212	1389	Mon 6 Sept	Wed 8 Sept	Wooburn	self-defence
213	1389	Sun 25 July	Tue 27 July	Great Linford	self-defence
214	1386	Sun 29 Sept	Mon 30 Sept	Little Marlow	murder
215	1387	Wed 16 Oct	Wed 16 Oct	Great Missenden	murder
		Inquests before Henry Helpesthorpe, Coroner of Pitstone			
226	1382	no date	Mon 20 Jan	Pitstone	accident
227	1385?	Wed 25 Jan?	Thu 26 Jan	Pitstone	accident
		Inquests before Thomas Duraunt			
228	1389	Fri 30 July	Mon 2 Aug	Tyringham	accident
229	1389	Fri 10 Sept (accident Tue 7 Sept)	Fri 10 Sept	Wotton Underwood	accident
230	1389	Fri 10 Sept	Sat 11 Sept	Boarstall	accident
231	1389	Mon 13 Sept	Thu 16 Sept	Westbury	murder
232	1389	Wed 22 Sept	Sun 26 Sept	Tickford	murder
233	1389	Sat 16 Oct	Tue 19 Oct	Stoke Hammond	accident

APPENDIX III

STATISTICS

A — INQUESTS

1 — Accidental Deaths

There are 233 inquests in the two documents, JUST 2/13 and JUST 2/14. Of these, seven are cases of abjuration, and three are the confessions of approvers; these do not involve deaths. This gives a total of 223 cases for study. Of these, 123 are definitely accidents, involving 128 deaths, and 98 felonious killings. Two cases (**126, 140**) have no verdict recorded, but have been counted here as accidents, as death appears to have been by drowning. This gives a total of 125 cases of accident, involving 130 deaths. Some of the victims counted as children may be adults, and *vice versa*: those given a patronymic have only been counted here as children if they are described as playing, or sitting by the hearth.

Analysis of Accidental Deaths	*Men*	*Women*	*Male Children*	*Female Children*	*Total*
Drowning in rivers	14	5	—	—	19
Drowning in wells	1	1	6	5	13
Drowning in ditches, ponds, etc.	2	1	4	3	10
Drowning in cauldrons	—	—	—	2	2
[Total drowning 44]					
Accidents with carts	22	—	1	1	24
Fire	5	2	4	6	17
Accidents with animals	7	—	2	—	9
Crushed or smothered	5	1	2	1	9
Accidents with sharp blades	4	2	1	1	8
Scalding	1	1	4	1	7
Falls (from trees, ladders, horses)	5	—	—	—	5
Mill accidents	4	—	—	—	4
Others (natural causes)	1	1	—	—	2
Cause not readable (**43**)	—	—	—	1	1
Totals:	71	14	24	21	130

2 — Felonious Killings

There are four cases of suicide (**18, 168, 178, 207**): two men, one of whom was said specifically to have been mad, who drowned themselves in the River Thames, and two married women, one of whom 'wilfully fell' into a well, and the other hanged herself.

Of 94 cases of homicide, two were multiple killings, with three victims in each. In one case (22), the victim was a young boy. Eight women were killed, five by their husbands, one by another man, one with two other people in a multiple killing, and one by another woman. In all other cases, the victims were men. In seven of the cases (14, 22, 70, 85, 100, 184, 189), no killers could be named. A total of 115 men and two women are named as killers in the other 87 cases, one of which (42) is petty treason, the killing of a master by his servants.

3 — What happened to the named killers

Fled and subsequently outlawed	60
Judged to have killed in self-defence (of whom 14 were acquitted or pardoned, 5 fled and were outlawed)	19
Pardoned (of whom 5 were subsequently outlawed by default, not having shown their pardons to the King's Bench in 1389–90)	16
Acquitted	6
Abjured the realm	5
Said to have been caught, or pleaded, but no further information (of whom 4 were later outlawed by default)	5
Hanged	3
Fled to church, but not said to have abjured (all outlawed by default)	2
No trace of any proceedings (198, John Colyn)	1
Total	117

Of the eight men charged with aiding and abetting killers, five were outlawed, two were said to have been caught (but there is no further trace of them), and one abjured the realm. Seven people were charged with receiving the killers. Three were pardoned and three acquitted; the seventh, who had also been one of those charged with aiding and abetting, was outlawed (51).

4 — Weapons used

knives of various kinds	50	'betul'	1
staves	18	goad-stick	1
swords	9	hammer	1
axes	8	pole-axe	1
arrows	6	'maysshovele'	1
fork	2	stone	1
bill	2		

B — INDICTMENTS

1 — Numbers of Offences and Offenders presented by the Juries

It is difficult to know how many offences are represented by some of the charges, notably those concerning prices and the use of the auncel. The bills and writs attached to the presentments have been ignored in compiling these figures, as has the statement that a person was a habitual criminal. The figures are for the number of offences and offenders presented by each jury.

ASHENDON HUNDREDS		*offences*	*offenders*
Felonies:	stealing	3	4
Trespasses:	extortion	3	3
	'rape'	1	1
	prices	1	6
	use of auncel	3	7
	vagrancy	1	2

AYLESBURY HUNDREDS		*(John Sampton's jury)*		*(William Saundredon's jury)*	
		offences	*offenders*	*offences*	*offenders*
Felonies:	killing			1	1
	rape	1	2	2?	2
	stealing			1	1
Trespasses:	GBH			7	7
	attempted GBH			1	1
	extortion	8	3	9	3
	wages	5	5		
	neglected repairs	3	3		

BUCKINGHAM HUNDREDS		*offences*	*offenders*
Felonies:	killing	2	2
Trespasses:	GBH	1	3 + gang
	extortion	1	1
	prices	2	8
	wages	1	1

CHILTERN HUNDREDS			
Felonies:	killing	1	1
Trespasses:	attempted GBH	1	1 + gang
	extortion	5	1
	wages	7	8
	cheating with auncel	1	1

COTTESLOE HUNDREDS		*(William Bullok's jury)*		*(John Davy's jury)*	
		offences	*offenders*	*offences*	*offenders*
Felonies:	killing	1	1	1	1
Trespasses:	extortion	1	1	1	1
	prices	1	1	1	1
	use of auncel	1	1	1	2

NEWPORT HUNDREDS		*offences*	*offenders*
Felonies:	killing	4	3
	rape	2	1
	stealing	11	8
	receiving felons	3	2
Trespasses:	threatening jurors	1	3
	bribing jurors	1	1
	ambidextry	1	1
	maintaining quarrels	1	1
	releasing prisoner	2	5
	killing arrested felon	1	1
	violent removal of tithes	2	5 + 23 named later
	violent recovery of manor	1	4 + gang
	GBH	5	7 (1 + gang)
	procuring GBH	1	1
	extortion	4	2
	use of auncel	1	16
	neglected repairs	1	1
TOWN OF AYLESBURY?			
Trespasses:	GBH	1	4
TOWN OF BUCKINGHAM			
Trespasses:	prices	1	1
	wages	2	3
	use of auncel	1	1
BOROUGH OF WENDOVER			
Felonies:	stealing	1	1
Trespasses:	GBH	2	2
	'rape'	1	1
	wages	3	12
BOROUGH OF WYCOMBE			
Felonies:	killing	2	2
Trespasses:	extortion	1	1
	wages	14	24
GRAND JURY			
Felonies:	killing	9	11
	stealing	4	6
Trespasses:	GBH	5	4
	killing arrested felon	1	3
	conspiracy to free villein	1	5
	extortion	2	1
	prices	2	6
	use of auncel	1	21
	neglected repairs	2	3

2 — More than one Presentment for the same Individual Offence

In many of these indictments, the details differ from one version to another.

Archdeacon Evot	extortion	**239, 399**
Richard Puttenham	killing	**240, 252, 398**
Henry Tovy	theft	**272, 281, 345**
John Messingham	GBH	**273, 282**
John Gaynesburgh/Warner	GBH	**285, 413**
John Gilden	extortion	**288–9** (the second is more detailed)
Richard atte Felde	extortion	**290, 340**
William, chaplain	killing	**319, 418**
John Russell	killing	**335, 419**
Nicholas Ryngesale	killing	**368, 392**
Stephen Benet	theft	**371, 396**
Adam (Colyer) Bailli	killing felon	**374, 408**
Thomas Davy of Wooburn	killing	**405–6** (the second is more detailed)

3 — What happened to those Indicted

The figures are for offenders, not individual offences. (The thefts by Roger Pirye and his group, and Hugh Perteyn, were punished by fines, and must therefore have counted as trespasses.)

a — Felonies	*Total*	*Hanged*	*Acquitted*	*Pardoned*	*Outlawed*	*Not known*
Killing	17	—	4	3	10	—
Stealing	16	1	2	1	12	—
Receiving felon	2	—	1	—	1	—

b — Rapes (these defy overall classification)

270 felony, against the woman's will: two men, one outlawed, the other said to have been tried (but no further trace)

278 not described as felony; and has charge of stealing clothes; one man, pleaded guilty, fined.

286 perhaps felony? no charge of stealing clothes: one man, acquitted

297 described as felony, but has charge of stealing clothes: one man, outlawed

337 not described as felony, and has charge of stealing clothes: one man, outlawed

355–6 felonies, against the women's will: one man accused of both, outlawed

c — Trespasses	*Total*	*Acquitted*	*Pardoned*	*Fined*	*Outlawed*	*Not known*
ambidextry	1	1	—	—	—	—
maintaining quarrels	1	1	—	—	—	—
releasing prisoner	6	4	1	1	—	—
violent recovery of manor	4	3	—	—	1	—

Trespasses	*Total*	*Acquitted*	*Pardoned*	*Fined*	*Outlawed*	*Not known*
GBH	23	—	1	16?	6	—
attempted GBH	4	1	1	—	—	2
procuring GBH	2	—	1	1	—	—
extortion	5	—	—	3	1	—
prices	19	—	—	17	1	1
wages	52	—	—	42	8	2
use of auncel	31	—	—	28	2	1
cheating with auncel	1	—	—	1	—	—
neglected repairs (including vills)	7	2	3	2	—	—
vagrancy	2	—	—	—	2	—

4 — Cases involving Large Gangs

245 Robert Giffard with two named accomplices and 200, GBH on Hugh Cordwaner of Leckhampstead; three principals fined.

354 Adam Bailli and people of Olney, removing John Lenton of Olney from the custody of the people of Hanslope? Bailli acquitted.

376 John Passelewe, William Wassynglee and 23 others, taking Tickford tithe sheaves; all acquitted.

377 John Cope, William and John Lynford and a great crowd of armed men, taking Tickford tithe sheaves; no trace of further proceedings.

381 George 'Cresty' and three named accomplices forcibly taking possession of Sherington manor; three fined, one (accomplice) outlawed.

382 Thomas Trytenall, 'webber', and 80, GBH on James Coupere and Henry Punteys; Trytenall fined.

393 John Haversham 'and others in a band' removing prisoner from stocks and GBH on constable's wife; Haversham fined.

413 John Gaynesburgh, John son of Andrew Loksmyth 'and others unknown' 'doing more evil deeds at Wooburn'; caught and handed over to Wooburn constables, who delivered them to Aylesbury gaol to find surety for good behaviour.

The following cases may also come under this heading: **287, 300, 309, 350, 374.**

5 — Multiple Charges Involving Violence against Powerful Men in the Community

These cases have not been included in the figures in B3 above, so as not to distort the picture.

John Passelewe (pardoned)

348 killing John Newman (inquest verdict of self-defence)

349 killing John Fader and hiding the body

350 threatening jurors (his two servants helping in this were both outlawed)

351 bribing a juror
376 taking the Tickford tithe sheaves by force with a gang (all acquitted)
407 felonious theft (in 1371) (his two accomplices were both outlawed)

Adam Colyer or Bailiff, bailiff of Olney (ultimately fined)
354 taking John Lenton from stocks at Hanslope, and letting him escape at Olney (of three accomplices, two were outlawed, one pardoned)
374 beheading suspected felon and taking his head to Aylesbury gaol
375 procuring GBH on behalf of Margery Coke

John Gilden, bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds (acquitted)
288–9 extortion by holding bedales
292 extortion by violence
293 releasing suspected robbers for a bribe
294 GBH on a woman
295 extortion by imprisonment
296 extortion

APPENDIX IV

COMPOSITION OF SOME BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COMMISSIONS

1 August 1357 — Commission to levy the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths in Buckinghamshire: Thomas de Reynes, knight, Alan Carbonel, John de Brok and Thomas Botiller of Northale. [*CFR* 1356–69, p.45]

28 March 1371 and 8 June 1371 — Collectors of parochial subsidy in Buckinghamshire: Hugh Berewik, Geoffrey Lucy, Richard Passelewe, John atte More, Thomas atte Lude and Nicholas Newenham. [*CFR* 1369–77, pp.112, 126]

26 February 1372 — Commission to John Aylesbury and John Cave to collect in Buckinghamshire, with Hugh Berewik, Geoffrey Lucy, Thomas atte Lude and Nicholas Newenham, the subsidy of 116s. from each parish, lately granted to the king, in the room of Richard Passelewe and John atte More, who are now dead. [*CFR* 1369–77, pp.160–1]

24 December 1372 — Commission to levy the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths in Buckinghamshire: Roger de Potenham, chivaler, Hugh Chastelon, chivaler, Nicholas de Newenham and John de Brook. [*CFR* 1369–77, p.193]

6 December 1373 — Commission to levy the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths in Buckinghamshire: Geoffrey de Lucy, chivaler, Hugh Chastelon, chivaler, John atte Brook and William Hautry. [*CFR* 1369–77, p.228]

14 November 1374 — Commission to levy the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths in Buckinghamshire: Geoffrey de Lucy, chivaler, Hugh Chastelon, chivaler, John atte Brook and William Hautry. [*CFR* 1369–77, p.267]

4 March 1377 — Commission to collect 4d. from everyone over the age of 14 years in Buckinghamshire: Thomas Sakevyle, chivaler, Hugh Chasteleyn, chivaler, Thomas atte Lude, Richard Gregorye, William Barton and John Broghton. [*CFR* 1369–77, p.388]

14 November 1377 — Commission to levy the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths granted on the quindene of Michaelmas last for furthering the king's wars and defence of the realm: Geoffrey Lucy, chivaler, Hugh Chasteleyn, chivaler, Roger Dayerell, Robert de Luton, Robert Barry of Tottale, John Wyot, Roger Skyret, Thomas Bek, John Kymbell of Salden, William Noble, John Jourdeley, John Brok, John Cave, Richard Dele of Wycombe, Thomas Bullok, William Crok of Wendover and Richard Berewell of Wotton. [*CFR* 1377–83, p.55]

27 May 1379 — Commission to assess on all persons in Buckinghamshire the subsidy granted by the present Parliament and to certify by indenture the collectors of the said subsidy re sums so assessed and tell them to collect it: William Molyns, chivaler, Geoffrey Lucy, chivaler, Thomas de Reyns, chivaler, John Nernuyt, chivaler, Hugh Chastelon, chivaler, Simon Arches, John Wodevill and Thomas atte Lude. Commission to collect this subsidy: John Chastelon, William Stretele, Alan Hayt, Robert Barry of Tottale, Walter Craunford, Thomas Beek, William Saundresdon, John Wyot, William Noble, John Brok, John Cave and Thomas Bradewell. [*CFR* 1377–83, pp.143, 148]

4 March 1380 — Commission to collect the subsidy of fifteenths and a half, and tenths and a half, granted by Parliament on Monday after Hilary last (the fifteenths and tenths as a pure and free gift, the halves as a loan): Alan de Heyat, John Beke, Richard Gurset, John Burdon, Richard Kele, John atte Broke, John Wyot and John Glover. [*CFR* 1377–83, p.186]

7 December 1380 — Commission to collect the subsidy on all lay persons of the fifteenth granted at Northampton: John Parker of Olneye, John Wyot, John FitzRichard of Olneye, Robert Barry of Tottale, John Beek, Roger Dayrell, John Brok and Thomas Bullok. [*CFR* 1377–83, p.225]

7 December 1380 — Commission to survey and control the above assessment and testify on the accounts of the collectors: Thomas atte Lude, Walter Craunford, Alan de Ayete and William Blacomor. [*CFR* 1377–83, p.229]

16 March 1381 — John Rede of Bledelawe appointed to commission of the peace and of oyer and terminer in place of William Molyns, deceased. [*CPR* 1377–81, p.630]

14 December 1381 — Commission to preserve peace with power to arrest those who congregate in unlawful assemblies or who incite insurrections in Buckinghamshire, to put down the rebels, and with armed force if necessary suppress the said assemblies: Henry de Grey of Wilton, Richard Molyns, Thomas Sakevyll, John Nernut, Thomas Giffard, John Nowers, John Tyryngham, William Barry, Thomas Doyly, Thomas atte Lude, William Naffreton, Simon Arches, John Cheyne, junior, Robert de Luton, Alan Ayette and Thomas Covele. [*CPR* 1381–5, pp.85–6] (Repeated 8 March 1382, with the addition of John Rede, *ibid.* p.142; 21 December 1382, *ibid.* p.248)

2 November 1382 — Commission to collect the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths granted at Michaelmas last: John Brook, Thomas Bullok, John Jordelay, Richard Berewell, Andrew Boveton, William Crook of Wendovere, William Clement of Styvecle, John de Reynham and John Gilmyn. [*CFR* 1377–83, p.336]

20 December 1382 — Commission of the peace and of oyer and terminer: Henry Grey de Wilton, Almaric de Sancto Amando, Thomas Sakevill, John Holt, William Thyrnynge, William Naffreton, Thomas Covele and John Rede. [*CPR* 1381–5, p.252]

28 November 1383 — Commission to levy moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: John Wyot, William Spelyng, William Noble, John Purchas, John Glover, Edmund Adyngrave, Andrew Boveton, Walter Frankeleyn, Clement Stevecley, Ralph Dawes, Richard Atkyns, John Guylmyn and Nicholas Josep of Mulsho. [*CFR* 1383–91, p.19]

10 February 1384 — William de Barton added to commission of oyer and terminer. [*CPR* 10 February 1384]

27 May 1384 — Commission to levy moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: William Lovell, John Purchas, John Chapman, Ralph Dawes of Bokelond, Edmund Adyngrave, Richard Berwell, Andrew Boveton, Walter Frankeleyn, John Bollok of Edlesborgh, William Clement of Stifcley and John Gilmyn of Hanslape. [*CFR* 1383–91, p.49]

16 December 1384 — Commission to collect the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: Thomas Sakevyll, chivaler, Thomas Covele, William Lovell, John atte Broke, John Passelewe of Wavenden, Edmund Adyngrave, Andrew Boveton, John Gerveys of Stoke Goldyngton, Ralph Dauwes, William Clement, Giles de Stoke, Thomas Loveden and John Kymbell of Mursle. [*CFR* 1383–91, pp.71–2]

26 April 1385 — Commission of array, in view of the imminent invasion by the French: Henry de Grey of Wilton, Thomas Sakevill, John de Aillesbury, Robert de Luton, John Neyrnut, John Frome, Thomas atte Penne, Roger Colyns, Roger Dayrell, John Cheyne and the sheriff [John Wydevill]. [*CPR* 1381–85, p.589]

18 September 1385 — Commission of peace and of oyer and terminer: Henry de Grey de Wylton, Almaric de Sancto Amando, Thomas Sakevyle, John Aylesbury, John Holt, William Thernyng, William Naffreton, Edmund Brudenell, Thomas Covele, John Rede and William Barton. [*CPR* 1385–9, p.81]

6 December 1385 — Commission to collect the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths, and a moiety of fifteenths and tenths: John atte Broke, John Wyot, William Noble, John Purchas, Richard Berwell, Thomas Reke, John Jargevill of Totenho, John FitzRichard of Olney, John Gilmyn of Hanslap, Andrew Boveton, William Gillam and William Clement of Stutele. [*CFR* 1383–91, p.117]

28 November 1386 — Commission to collect the moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: Richard Kele of Wycombe, John Payn of Bekynsfeld, John FitzJohn of Schrynkton, John Gilmyn of Hampslap, William Gillam of Bokyngham, John Jargevile of Totenho, Ralph Dawes of Boukelond and Henry Merston of Schardesle. [*CFR* 1383–91, p.159]

14 February 1387 — (The king lately instructed a certain number of archers to be brought to London to join the army in defence of the realm against Charles, king of France; afterwards, by order of the council, it was ordered that all archers from counties within fifty miles of London should return to their homes without receiving wages or their expenses. Yet various sums of money have been levied therefor from the king's lieges.) Commission to enquire into this, with power to compel restitution

of sums so levied: Almaric de Sancto Amando, Robert Grey of Rotherfeld, Walter Walsshe, Thomas Peyver, John Frome, William Pursell, Alan Dyot [*recte* Ayot?], John Rede, Edmund Brudenell and William Barton. [*CPR* 1385–9, p.322]

10 March 1388 — Commission to collect the moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: John Wyot, John atte Broke, Richard Kele, William Caldecote, Edmund Adynggrave, Thomas Crenewill, Andrew Bouton, John Gylmyn and William Clement. [*CFR* 1383–91, p.217]

16 November 1388 — Commission to collect the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: John atte Brok of Chesham, John Berewell of Wotton, Richard Kele of Wycombe, William Caldecote of Ailesbury, William Clement of Stugle, William Gylam of Bokyngham, William Shenle of Ildesdon, Thomas Bradewell and John Rous of Harsham. [*CFR* 1383–91, p.267]

15 July 1389 — Commission of the peace: Henry de Grey, William Thirnyng, Thomas Sakevill, John Cassy, John Aylesbury, Robert Luton, William Gascoigne and Simon Arches. [*CPR* 1388–92, p.136]

10 November 1389 — Commission of the peace: Henry de Grey, William Thirnyng, Thomas Sakevill, John Cassy, John Aylesbury, Robert Luton, William Gascoigne and Richard Overton. [*CPR* 1388–92, p.139]

28 June 1390 — Commission of the peace and of oyer and terminer: Henry de Grey, John Cassy, William Thirnyng, Thomas Sakevill, John Aylesbury, William Gascoigne, William Nafferton and Thomas Covele. [*CPR* 1833–92, p.343]

19 January 1392 — Commission to collect the moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: William Doyly, William Saundresdon, Walter Craunford, Alan de Ayete, John Kynebelle of Mursle, John Loughton and John Olyver. [*CFR* 1391–9, p.24]

1 March 1392 — Commission of array to resist invasion in case of war after the expiration of the present truce: Henry Grey de Wylton, Thomas Sakevill, John de Aillesbury, Robert de Luton, John Neyrnut, John Frome, Thomas atte Penne, Roger Dayrell, John Cheyne and the sheriff. [*CPR* 1391–6, p.90]

1 October 1393 — Commission to collect the first moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: John Broghton, John son of John de Sherynton, Thomas Covele, Andrew Boveton, John Jargevyle, Clement de Styvecle, Thomas Grenevill, John Barwell, Ralph Dawes, Richard Kele, William Dovyle and John Jourdelhey. [*CFR* 1391–9, p.96]

12 March 1395 — Commission to collect the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: William Colyere, James Wyot, Robert Toppyng, William Gylam of Bukyngham, William Clement of Stukle and William Stachesden. [*CFR* 1391–9, p.141]

28 May 1398 — Commission to collect the moiety of the subsidy of fifteenths and tenths: William Colyer of Beknesfeld, John Beek, John Glover, Thomas Langport, Andrew Boveton, John Fitz Hewe, William Clement of Sukle, Robert Irthyngburgh, John Rolvys, John FitzJohan and Thomas Merston. [*CFR* 1391–9, p.266]

GLOSSARY OF LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES

Three classes of words and phrases have been included in this glossary: (a) unusual or non-Classical words, mainly of artefacts, as a contribution towards any future study of their distribution, (b) words (such as *communis* or *secreta*) whose usage is interesting in itself, and (c) expressions whose meaning is unclear and needs to be established. See also the Subject Index.

ad — in '*sanguis ad quemlibet digitum manuum suarum emanavit*' 'the blood flowed from every finger' (lit. 'blood flowed to (or at) every finger of his hands' **292**

aff(e)rus (or *aff(e)ra*) — draught-animal, draught-horse, especially for ploughing (variant of *averus*) **72, 178**

ancera — auncel-scale **237**, etc.; see the Introduction.

attrax(h)it (attrahere) — 'drew towards', used of the action of cheating while weighing with the auncel scale, **308**

bedala — bedale **289**, etc.; see English glossary; not in the *Medieval Latin Dictionary*.

bovettus — young bullock or steer, usually two or three years old **86**

boviculus — young bullock or steer, usually one or two years old **156**

cacabum — metal cooking-pot, cauldron **167**. Only given as *cacabus* in the *Medieval Latin Dictionary*.

camisia — smock, shirt, under-garment; child's garment in **28**

capellanus annualis — annual chaplain, employed to say a sequence of daily masses, especially for the dead, for a year; employed by a private person in **418**

carcio — for *garcio*, servant **318**

carucarius — ploughman, in someone's employ **242**, etc. See Hilton, *The English Peasantry*, pp.20–8 for an equating of 'the 'tiller' or 'ploughman' of the poets' and 'the 'husbandman' of statute and legal process, the holder of the whole or half yardland in the manorial extents'. Piers Plowman would have been the latter.

cecidit (cadere) — fell (wilfully, into the river to commit suicide) in **178**

ciphus — cup **289, 369, 391**

collobium — a garment (Latham gives 'tabard, shirt, sleeveless tunic or cloak') **184**

colore officii sui — 'on the pretext of his official position' (lit. 'by colour of his office') **239** etc.

comburat(a) — for *combusta*, burnt **143**

communes populi — the common people **417**

communis — (a) 'jobbing' or freelance: *artifex* (craftsman) **236**; *falcator* (mower) **321–2**; *laborarius* (labourer) **235, 274–6, 310, 312, 313, 315, 318, 326, 329, 331, 332**; *sementarius* (mason) **267**; *sutor* (cobbler) **242, 318**; *tannator* (tanner) **417**; *tegulator* (tiler) **323**

(b) habitual: *forstallator* (forestaller) **247**; *forstallator et regrator* (forestaller and regrator) **414**; *latro* (robber) **172, 184, 196, 216–22**; *latro et murdurator hominum* (robber and murderer of men) **520**; *manutentor querelarum* (maintainer of quarrels) **351, 353**; *perturbator pacis* (disturber of the peace) **238, 287, 401, 412**

(c) freelance (professional): *emptor lanarum* (wool-buyer) **237, 241, 308, 338, 342, 346, 380**

communitas ville — community of the town, the people of the town **264**

communiter — in common (of a joint action) **247**

consors — friend, mate **125**

contra pacem — against the peace, used in indictments for trespass

convencio — contract, used of agreement between labourer and his hirer **268, 310, 311, 313, 315–7, 334**

conventicula — gang **339**

cor — lit. heart; '*erga cor*' perhaps 'deep' **23, 45, 89, 90**

corpus — see *habet corpus*; *corpus carette*, cart-body, **154**

coupa — bowl **184**

crepusculum noctis — dusk, twilight **190**

debatum — dispute, argument **252**

deficere cum pedibus — to stumble? to be lame? (lit. 'to be defective with feet') **153**; *in defectu ped'* (of a pot) 'its foot was defective' (lit. 'in a defect of the foot (*or* feet))' **161**

depampinare — to trim **41** (not in dictionaries; must derive from *pampinator*, a man who trims a *pampina*, vine-shoot.)

dies operabilis — working day **235** etc.

domina — female owner of or responsible for some property; *domina domus*, a householder **5, 7, 97**

dominancius — in a more lordly way **289, 391**

dominus — (a) lord **134**

(b) owner of or responsible for some property; *dominus domus*, a householder. **3, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20, 27, 41, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 64, 76, 77, 84**

(c) husband **422**

(d) title of cleric, 'Sir' **521**

domus bover(ia) — cow-house **102**

domus suaria — pig-house **101**

erga — towards; *in ventre erga cor* 'deep in the belly' or 'upwards in the belly' (lit. 'in the belly towards the heart') **23**; towards, facing (*erga solem*, towards the sun, in the sunshine) **76**

eundo — gerund of *ire* ('to go'): 'while it was moving' **199**

famulus — servant living in the household; see Introduction

firmavit (firmare) — to catch (accidentally become hooked) **199**

forstallator — forestaller **247, 414**; see English Glossary

frons — brow? front? **68**

furatus fuit (etc) — stole; used in indictments for felonious stealing

furtive — by theft, in the manner of a thief; used in indictments for felony **372**

gurges — weir **11**; for *guttur*, throat, in **201**

habet corpus — he (the sheriff) has his body, he is under arrest: **473**, etc.

hospicium — inn **223**

hospitatus — staying at an inn **223**

hostillarius innkeeper **196**

in — in, on; into, on to; Classical Latin usage of *in* + accusative for motion towards and *in* + ablative for place where is not consistently followed at this date: *in duabus partibus* (**199**) may be 'in two places' or 'into two parts'. People are said to fall *in* various containers of liquid, but it is not easy to see if they fall 'into' or 'on to' them, even when they are said to drown: in **131** a ten-year-old fell *in patellam*, 'into, on to a bowl or pan' which held six and a half gallons, and was drowned.

infra — internally, below, within. *infra corpus ipsius frangebatur*, 'he injured himself internally' **4**, etc.

iur' — for *iurisdictio* jurisdiction **116**

latro — robber **14, 34, 70, 172, 184, 196, 216–222, 232**

latrocinium — robbery (larceny) **293. 394**

lucrum — profit, gain **310**

lupus aquaticus — pike (fish) **372–3**

magister — (a) master (having a degree in theology) **152, 191**; **250** etc., referring to John Evot); **342**
(b) in **196** etc. used of a *notarius*, clerk
(c) master of servants (Sir Laurence Linford) **42**

maladia — sore place, growth **105**

mantica — cloak-bag **184**

manupul[us] — handful **229, 392**

mons — hill **151, 185, 208**

murdrare — to murder; originally, to murder someone of Norman blood, here reinforcing: *murdravit et interfecit*, 'murdered and killed' **244, 368**

murdrum — murder **368**; *per murdrum*, by murder **502**

murdurator — murderer, in *communes latrones et murduratores hominum* 'habitual robbers and murderers of men' **520**

nativus villein **416**

negligenter — 'carelessly', 'by his own negligence'; used sometimes in inquests to lay the blame on the victim of the accident **198** etc.

nephacem — (adjective) 'evil' (variant of *nefas*?); *ad nephacem finem* 'for their evil ends' **391**

noluit — refused (lit. 'was unwilling') **24, 114**

non vult — refuses (lit. 'is unwilling') **235**

notarius — clerk, notary **520**

officium — (a) official duty **239**, etc.
(b) trade, position **268, 310, 311**

olla — pot **86, 145, 161, 366**

oppressit (opprimere) — to crush, smother **159**

ornamenta — ornaments, church treasures **222**

pan[nus] lin[eus] et lan[osus or *-utus]* — lit. 'cloth of linen and wool'; used to describe the clothing of an abducted woman, technically the property of her husband and so stolen goods **278, 297, 337**; in **396** used just of stolen goods

par rotarum — two-wheeled cart (lit. 'a pair of wheels') **208**

patella — bowl, pan **113, 131**

patena — pan **3, 86, 142, 184**

patria — (a) jury, in *ponit se super patriam*, 'he asks for a jury trial' (lit. 'he places himself on the country')
(b) district **184**

per — usually 'through', 'by means of'; *per aquam vocatam Lovent*, 'beside the river Lovat' **83**; *per valles et montes*, 'over hill and dale' **151**

periuravit — for *abiuravit*, 'he abjured' **34**

persequebatur cum — 'he was pursued by' **189**

pestilencia — plague **65**

pistrina — bake-house **27**

placea — place, plot of land. Sometimes used to mean 'building', and may be that in **108**, as it had a wall.

pondera iacentia — weights that lie on the pan of the balance, and thus 'standing weights' (lit. 'lying weights') **237**, etc.; see Introduction

(se) ponderare cum — to load oneself with, lift up **36**

ponit se (super patriam) — he asks for a jury trial, pleads not guilty (lit. 'he places himself (on the country)') **430**, etc.

prandium — midday meal **235**, etc.

procurator — instigator **51**

prox' — next; stands for *proximo* or *proxima*, agreeing with *die*, 'day', which may be either masculine or feminine (unless it is *die dominica*, 'Sunday', which is always feminine).

pullus — written for *pullanus*, 'foal'? **112**

puteus — usually 'well'; often qualified by *aquosus*, 'of water'; in **127** *aquosus* is not written, but the victim is stated to have drowned; pit in **159**

rapere — (a) to seize, carry off **278, 297, 337**
(b) to rape **270, 286?, 355–6**
regrator — regrator **414**; see English Glossary
reparacio — customary payment **534**
salarium — pay **268**
scafa — bowl **20**
scotala — scotale **289**, etc.; see English Glossary.
secreta — lit. 'secret things', used of female genitalia **392**
solarium — upper storey **101**
sotularia — shoes **242**, etc.
spinct[er] — pin (in mill machinery) **199**
stadium — strip (in a common field) **38**
statera — standing balances, where the weights are placed on pans **241**, etc.; see Introduction
stipendium — yearly wage **268, 310, 316**
subtus, suptus — lit. 'below'; *suptus ponte*, 'below the bridge' **11**; *subtus boscos* 'in the woods' **374**
sufflare — to blow **29**; in the sense of 'burnt' **28**; to operate bellows **162**
superexaltare — to pull over **199**
sutor (soutor in **248**) — lit. 'stitcher'; cobbler, shoe-maker, worker in leather **242, 248, 251, 318**
tabula — sluice? **61**
toga — coat **375**
truncus — trunk; of a tree **174**; of a tree, or a fish-trunk? **80**
tubia — leg **36**
ulna — ell **18, 358**
ultra — on, above; *tabula iacente ultra aquam*, 'a sluice lying above the water' **61**; *truncum iacentem ultra aquam*, 'a trunk lying above the water' **80**; *ultra focum* 'on the hearth' **161**
vadium — pay by the day or week; see Introduction
vellet, voluit — tried **124, 132, 175**
vestura — crop **178**
visus corporis lit. 'view of the corpse', technical term at a coroner's inquest
voluntarie — wilfully **18, 168, 178, 207, 354, 357, 394**

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH WORDS

Words in italics are to be found in the documents. They are usually words for artefacts for which the Latin might not readily have been known. The clerks were usually careful to specify which type of knife had been used in a killing. If not specified, the word used was either *cultellus* or *culter*. Names of some artefacts were written in English without inflexion, but others were commonly given Latin endings: 'ruggewythe', but 'baselardus'. Names of occupations were usually written in English when describing a man for identification purposes, but in Latin elsewhere: '*Johannes Gardyner de Walton, 'mason', est communis sementarius*' (**267**). Such English occupation names are not included here unless their meanings need explanation; nor have words designating nationality. Other words in this glossary are those no longer in common use, or bearing a specialized meaning. Legal terminology is explained in the Introduction.

advowson — the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice

amerce — impose a fine on

anclow — ankle **15**

approver — someone apprehended as a felon who seeks to escape hanging by turning king's evidence and informing on his accomplices

attorney — one who acts for another in a lawsuit; the client is totally bound by his attorney's words in court

auncel — a type of weighing scales; see the Introduction

awayte — ambush; *se prostravit in*, 'he lay in wait' **300**

barker — probably 'tanner'; other possible occupations given in the *OED* are 'one who strips bark from trees', and 'a shop tout' **354, 417**

baselard(us) — a type of dagger, usually worn at the girdle; the *OED* suggests a derivation from a Late Latin/Provencal word for 'bill-hook' **35, 46, 85, 122, 186, 187, 193, 204, 215, 232, 288, 410, 505.** Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaisms*, says, 'it was not considered proper for priests to wear this weapon, and a curious poem in MS Greaves 57 cautions them against doing so; but still the practice was not uncommon, as appears from Audelay's Poems, p.16'.

bedale — 'bidale' in *OED*, which defines it as 'an 'ale' or entertainment for someone's benefit, to which a general bidding or invitation was issued'. John Gilden's version was an invitation to buy his ale, for sale at other than the market price; those 'invited' may well have been

Beaconsfield's regular brewers, who were forbidden to brew for themselves on these occasions, as the sums involved are so large, **289**, etc.; see also 'scotale'. Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaisms*, gives 'bedale' as 'groaning ale, brewed for a christening (Devon)', but also has 'bidale', explained as 'the invitation of friends to drink ale at the house of some poor man, who thereby hopes a charitable distribution for his relief; still in use in the west of England. The custom is still in vogue in some parts of the country at weddings, when a collection is frequently made for a portionless bride.' No such charitable motive seems to have lain behind Gilden's operations.

betul — a 'beetle', a wooden implement like a mallet, with a heavy head and a shaft **138**

bill — (a) an infantry weapon, usually with a spike and concave blade on a long wooden handle; at this period many men would own one (see BRS, vol. 17 (1973), *Certificate of Musters for 1522*)
(b) a formal written accusation, for consideration by a grand jury

blanket — soft woollen cloth, originally white in colour **358**

bordsex — a type of knife; not in the *OED* or in Halliwell. Perhaps 'table-knife'? — it was used to kill someone indoors in **209**

brere briar **36**

bydew — a type of bill-hook or bush-hook, given as 'bidowe' in the *OED* **154**. *Piers Plowman* (A text, xii, 211) 'a bidowe or a baselard He berith be his side'.

calfhid — apparently a type of firewood **444**

cartrope — cart-rope **229**

chapman — a merchant, trader or dealer, sometimes itinerant, or with a booth at a fair **177** etc.

cogges — cogs **93**

cogwhel — cog-wheel **199**

constable — official appointed to keep the peace in a parish, and to perform various administrative duties there

cradul cradle **27**

criour, cryour — either someone appointed to make public announcements in a court or elsewhere, or someone who cried goods for sale, either as an auctioneer, or on his own account as a hawker **519**

curfew, hour of — (Latin *ignitegium*, 'fire-covering') at about 8 p.m. or 9 p.m. a bell was rung to signify that householders should put their fires out; there seems to be no sense that people were legally bound thereafter to stay indoors, but for most people the hour of curfew was probably bed-time

daggere — dagger **90, 175, 201, 203, 578**

deforciant — someone accused of wrongfully keeping another out of the possession of an estate **569**; often a legal fiction

demesne, land held in — land held and cultivated by the owner, and not leased to a sub-tenant

deodand — a personal chattel which was the immediate cause of a person's death, and so forfeit to God (or, in practice, the Crown). See the Introduction.

deyere — worker in a dairy **46**

disseisin — the wrongful dispossession of others of their lands, often by means of a forcible entry

drauhtwelle — name of a well **18**

dredge — a mixture of various grains sown together, especially oats and barley **156**

ell — a measure of length. The English ell was 45 inches **18, 358**

escheator — official appointed yearly by the Crown to deal with the 'escheats', i.e. lands or goods taken into the king's hands as forfeited or during the minority of an heir, in a particular county

eyre, justices in — judges on periodic circuit; see the Introduction

fine, to make — to bring a dispute to an end (Latin *finis*); as this often involved a money payment, the meaning 'to pay a fine' developed

forestaller — someone who buys up goods before they reach the public market, in order to sell them elsewhere **247, 414**

frankpledge, view of — a court held at regular intervals in order to review the list of men belonging to a manor, tithing or hundred

grand jury — a jury of 24 knights who at a preliminary hearing of a bill decided if there was a case for the defendant to answer

grange — outlying farmhouse of an estate

grote — groat; the English groat coined in 1351–2 was worth 4d. **407**

grout — either a sort of coarse porridge, or the infusion of malt before and during the process of fermentation; the pot used in this instance was a *cacabum* **167**

hauberk — defensive armour, at this date a long coat of chain-mail; the Latin used was *lorica* **309**

hogerelle — a sheep in its second or third year **19**

kemelyn — pot used to infuse the grain for the brewing of beer, or for kneading or salting meat **166**. In the *OED* as 'kimnel'. Chaucer (Miller's Tale **362**) has 'kemelyn', a tub.

kever — in the *OED* as 'keeve', a tub or vat for holding liquid or brewing or bleaching, or as 'kiver', a shallow wooden vessel or tub. Those in **179** were made of lead.

mark — 13s. 4d.; a notional sum, not a coin

maysshovele — not in the *OED*; perhaps 'mash-shovel', used in the brewing process: 'mash' was malt mixed with hot water to form wort (q.v.); used by one woman to kill another in **123**

muleward — mill-ward, keeper of mill, miller **74**, etc.

novel disseisin, writ or case of — action at law to recover possession of land from which someone has recently been dispossessed **302, 352**, etc.

ordinary, bishop's — a bishop's deputy, having immediate jurisdiction in the diocese without the need to refer a matter back to the bishop

perches — perch (fish) **372–3**

pollax — pole-axe **149, 252**

prebend — the land or tithe set aside from the revenues of a cathedral to pay the stipend of a canon in that cathedral

preceptor — special term for the head of a community of Knights Templars or Hospitallers **223** (called *magister* in **342**)

pyked staf — a staff with a sharp point **574**

pykforc — pitchfork **201**

pyrle-whel — part of the moving machinery of a mill **93**. To 'purl' is to run swiftly round.

querent — plaintiff **569**

regrator — someone who buys up goods in order to sell them on at a higher price in the same place **414**

risul — a stream?; not in the *OED*, but appears similar to French 'ruisseau' **118**

roches — roach (fish) **372–3**

ruggewythe — ridge-with, ridge-band, the part of a draught-animal's harness running across its back **26**

sack (of wool) — by law a sack of wool had to contain 364 lb.

scotale — an 'ale' or occasion on which ale was drunk at the bidding of a local official, and people were forced to contribute towards the cost **289, 391**; see also 'bedale'. Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaisms*, gives 'scotch' as a Lincolnshire word for 'to amerce; the same as to 'dock' in other counties'.

sharlet — charlet, a kind of custard made from milk, eggs, pork pounded in a mortar, and seasoning, boiled to a curd **164**

shepne — shippon **125**

spytsole — the *OED* gives 'the lower frame-timbers of a cart' as one meaning of 'sole'; a spit is a sharply-pointed stick **106**. Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaisms*, explains 'sole' as 'a collar of wood put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stelch (a stake driven into the ground)'.

tenches — tench (fish) **372–3**

thwittle (thwytel, thwycul, etc.) — a type of knife, for whittling. Chaucer's miller in the Reeve's Tale (line 13) carried one in his hose, whereas a baselard was hung from the girdle.

tithing — in the system of frankpledge, a group of householders (originally consisting of ten men) who were each held responsible for the conduct of the others; a tithingman was the head man of a tithing

toft — a house with its outbuildings **6**

tourn — the sheriff's tour or circuit of his county, held twice a year, at which he presided over the court of each hundred in turn

underwood — coppice-wood or brushwood, growing under tall trees **36**

verderer — a royal forester

vespers, hour of — evensong

vill — mediaeval community, of houses and their lands, with a common organization; sometimes 'township' or 'village'

villein — an unfree tenant holding land by villein service, bound to perform specific services for his lord

waive, to — to 'outlaw' a woman, deprive her of the protection of the law; women did not swear to obey the law as a member of a tithing, and so strictly speaking could not be outlawed

waryner — warrener, someone employed to watch over the game in a park, or a rabbit warren **285**

webber — weaver **382**

wytul — probably a 'beetle' **138**; possibly a thwittle

wort, wurt — a stage in the brewing process; the infusion of grain in hot water, but not yet fermented **131, 166**

yatelep — a 'leap' was a basket in which to catch or keep fish; 'yate' is probably 'gate', for which the *OED* (sb. 3) gives a possible archaic meaning of 'ambush' **397**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

C 1 Early Chancery Proceedings
C 67 Supplementary Patent Rolls (Pardon Rolls)
C 219 (election of MPs)
C 242 Returned writs *de coronatore eligendo*
C 258 Chancery Miscellanea
C 260 Chancery Files (Tower and Rolls Chapel) Recorda
E 136 Escheators' Accounts
E 179 Poll Tax Returns
E 357 Escheators' Account Rolls
JUST 1 Assize Rolls (formerly J.I. 1)
JUST 2 Coroners' Rolls (formerly J.I. 2)
JUST 3 Gaol Delivery Rolls (formerly J.I. 3)
KB 9 Ancient Indictments
KB 27 *Coram Rege* Rolls
KB 29 Controlment Rolls of the King's Attorney

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES IN LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES

Bishops' Registers IX, X, XI

PRINTED BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Arnold, Morris S., ed., *Select Cases of Trespass from the King's Courts 1307–1399*, 2 vols., Selden Society, vols. 100 (1985) and 103 (1987)

Baker, J. H., *An Introduction to English Legal History*, 3rd edn., 1990

Baker, J. H., and S. F. C. Milsom, *Sources of English Legal History: Private Law to 1750*, 1986

Bellamy, John, *Crime and Public Order in England in the Later Middle Ages*, Studies in Social History, ed. Harold Perkin, 1973

Brand, Paul, *The Making of Common Law*, 1992

Bridbury, A. R., 'The Black Death', *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, xxvi, no. 4, 1973

Calendar of Close Rolls

Calendar of Fine Rolls

Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous

Calendar of Papal Letters

Calendar of Patent Rolls

Chaucer, Geoffrey, *The Canterbury Tales*, trans. Nevill Coghill, Penguin Books, revised 1960

Cheney, C. R., *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History*, Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks, no. 4, 2nd edition, 1981

Chibnall, A. C., *Sherington: Fiefs and Fields of a Buckinghamshire Village*, Cambridge, 1965

Cockburn, J. S., and Thomas A. Green, *Twelve Good Men and True: The Criminal Trial Jury in England, 1200–1800*, Princeton, 1988

Dictionary of Medieval Latin, Oxford, in progress

Elvey, E. M., *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham 1483–1523*, Buckinghamshire Record Society, 19, 1975

Goodman, A., *The Parliamentary Representation of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire 1377–1422*, Oxford University B.Litt. thesis, 1964

Greaves, R. W., *The First Ledger Book of High Wycombe*, Buckinghamshire Record Society, 11, 1956

Gross, Charles, ed., *Select Cases from Coroners' Rolls*, Selden Society, IX, 1896

Halliwell, J. O., *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, 1847

Harvey, P. D. A., ed., *Manorial Records of Cuxham, Oxfordshire, circa 1200–1359*, Oxfordshire Record Society, 50, 1974

Hennessy, G., *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londiniense*, 1898

Hilton, R. H., *The English Peasantry in the Later Middle Ages*: the Ford Lectures for 1973 and Related Studies, Oxford, 1975

Hunnisett, R. F., *The Medieval Coroner*, Cambridge Studies in English Legal History, ed. H. A. Hollond, Cambridge, 1961

Hunnisett, R. F., 'The Reliability of Inquisitions as Historical Evidence', in *The Study of Medieval Records: Essays in Honour of Kathleen Major*, ed. D. A. Bullough and R.L. Storey, Oxford, 1971

Hunnisett, R. F., *Editing Records for Publication*, British Records Association, Archives and the User no. 4, 1977

Jenkins, J. G., *An Early Coroner's Roll for Buckinghamshire*, Records of Buckinghamshire, XIII, no. 3, 1935

Kenyon, Nora, 'Labour Conditions in Essex in the Reign of Richard II' *Economic History Review*, IV, 1932–4

Langland, William, *Piers Plowman* (The B text), ed. J. A. W. Bennett, Oxford, 1972

Latham, R. E., *Revised Medieval Latin Word List*, 1965

Le Neve, John, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300–1541*, (*Lincoln Diocese*), ed. H. P. F. King, 1962

Le Neve, John, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300–1541*, (*Northern Province*), ed. B. Jones, 1963

Lipscomb, George, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckinghamshire*, 4 vols., 1847

Mawer, A., and Stenton, F. M., *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*, English Place-Name Society, II, Cambridge, 1969

McKisack, May, *The Fourteenth Century*, The Oxford History of England, Oxford, 1959

Meekings, A. R., *Various Common Law Records*, Lists and Indexes Supplement I, reprinted 1970

Oschinsky, D., ed., *Walter of Henley and other Treaties on Estate Management and Accounting*, Oxford, 1971
Oxford English Dictionary
Palmer, Robert C., *The County Courts of Medieval England 1150–1350*, Princeton, 1982
Post, J. B., 'Clerks of the King's Bench under Richard II', *Bulletin of Institute of Historical Research*, xlvii, 1974, pp.105–63
Powell, Edward, *Kingship, Law and Society: Criminal Justice in the Reign of Henry V*, Oxford, 1989
Power, Eileen, *The Wool Trade in English Medieval History*, Oxford, 1941
Powicke, M., *Military Obligation in Medieval England*, Oxford, 1962
Putnam, Bertha, *The Place in Legal History of Sir William Shareshull*, Cambridge Studies in English Legal History, Cambridge, 1950
Rawcliffe, Carole, *The Staffords, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham, 1394–1521*, Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought, 3rd series, 11, Cambridge, 1978
Roskell, J. S., Linda Clark and Carole Rawcliffe, *The House of Commons 1386–1421*, 4 vols., The History of Parliament Trust, 1992
Rotuli Parliamentorum, Record Commission, 1767
Saul, Nigel, *Scenes from Provincial Life*, Oxford, 1986
Sayles, G. O., ed., *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench, Edward III*, vols. IV and VI, Selden Society, vols. 74 (1955) and 82 (1965)
Sillem, Rosamund, *Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire 1360–75*, Lincoln Record Society, 30, 1937
Statutes of the Realm, Record Commission, 1810–28
Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire, 5 vols., ed. William Page, London, 1905, reprinted 1969
Zupko, R. E., *British Weights and Measures*, Wisconsin, 1977

INDEX OF PERSONS

Ordinary Arabic numerals refer to sections, Arabic numerals in italics to pages in the Appendixes and Roman numerals to pages in the Introduction. Multiple references to the same person on one page are not indicated.

Abbot, John, 212
Abel, Thomas, 158, 161, 214
  William, 214
Aber, Elena, 84
Abraham, William, 200
Ace (Ase), John, 20, 28, 57, 77, 141, 169
  Richard, 20, 28, 57
  Robert, 94
  William, 20, 28, 57, 73, 471, 492
Achard, John, 41
Achyrche, John, 140
Acurman, Elizabeth, 175
Adam, John, 11, 26, 84, 226
  Ralph, 512
  Richard, 16, 64
  Stephen, 11
  Thomas, *of London*, 497
  William, 4, 62, 201
Adan, Simon, 26
Addurbury, Thomas, 449
Adekyns (Adekyn, Atkyns), Joan, 123, 432
  John, 22, 60
  Richard, *257*
  Simon, 26, 89, 97, 114, 123, 432
Adele (Addele), William, 442, 471, 492
Adenolf, John, 179
Ady, John, 233
  William, 442, 582
Adyngrave, Edmund, *257, 258*
Afton, Richard, 556
Agace (Agact, Agas), William, 7, 29, 84, 96, 97,192, 240, 252, 398, 518
Agmodesham, *see* Amersham
Ake, John, *of Stepham, Westmorland*, 196, 438
Alayn, *see* Aleyn
Albyn, John, 79
Alcok, Richard, *of 'Allesle'*, 441
  William, *of Coventry*, 441
Aldaye, John, 96
Aldele, William, 471, 492
Aldeswell, John, 38
Aldewyne, Richard, 68
  Robert, 69
Aldrugge, John, 195
Alesle, Adam de, *of Coventry*, 441
  Juliana, 441
  William, 441
Alewey, *see* Alwey
Alexander, *parson of Chinnor*, 191
Aleyn (Alayn, Alyne), Hugh, 324, 420
  John, 17, 39, 87, 108, 125, 224, 441, 471, 487, 507, 543, 552, 567
  Richard, 175, 197
  Roger, 474
  Simon, 159, 170
  Thomas, 157
Alfreyt, William, 192
Alice, *concubine of Richard Mody*, lvii, 259
Alman, John, 48
Alred, John, 97
  Walter, 12
Alwey (Alewey, Alvey), John, 129
  Richard, 37
  Roger, 37
Alyon, Joan, 34
Amable, Robert, 97
Amersham, Thomas de, 198
Amiot (Amyot), John, 167, 184, 215
  William, 416, 469, 470, 476, 488
Ammorys, Thomas, 21
Amy, Thomas, 189
Anable, Robert, 80
  William, 380, 409, 469, 470, 474, 488, 511, 532
Ancokes, *see* Hancock
Ancre, Henry atte, 25
Ande (*or* Aude), Richard, 73

Andrew (Andreu, Andrewe, Andrews), Hugh, 145, 172
John, 436
Richard, 84
Robert, 79, 113
Thomas, 153, 191, 219
Thomas, *of Cheshire*, 221
Anekosson, John, 435
Angetyl, *see* Anketyll
Angewyn, John, 35, 55, 65
Anketyll (Angetyl), John, xxiii, 7, 71, 114, 394, 428, 472, 544, 554
Anlave, John, 265, 266
Appolgere, William, 188
Appulgard, Robert, 123
Archer, Henry, 520
John, 8, 128
Peter, 75
Richard, 140
Roger, 579
Arches, Simon, 342, *256, 258*; *cf.* 176
Arderne, John, lxi, 35
Arkutul, John, 84
Arnald, John, 116, 415, 423
Ashton, *see* Aston
Askeby, William, lvii, lxii
Aspelon (Aspelan, Aspelond), Henry, 26, 38
John, 10, 63
Asshe, John, 102
Richard, 99
William, 105
Asshebourne, John, 89
Assheby, Walter, 62
Ashridge, *rector of*, 226, 227, 502
Asshesdon (Esshesdon), Richard, 14
Asshewell, John, 216, 438
Astel, John, 18
Aston, John, 299, 469, 473, 486
Ralph, xlii, 502
Richard, 27
Thomas, 58
William, lviii, lxii, 180
Astwyk (Astwick), Richard, 44, 55
Athelard, William, 221
Atkyns, *see* Adekyns
atte, *see the second element in the name*
Aubon, John, 125, 133
Aude, *see* Ande
Aumfrey (Aumfray), Hugh, 3
Auncel (Auncell), Richard, 71
William, 203
Aunger, Robert, 416, 469, 476
Austhorp, Robert, lvii, lxii
Austyn, Adam, 231
John, 149, 438, 489, 500
Roger, 23, 44, 51, 91, 92, 109, 120, 141
Simon, 541
Averay (Averey), Ellis, 131
James, 130
John, 34, 36, 38, 108
Richard, 40
Ayat (Ayet, Ayette, Ayote, Dyot, Hayt, de Heyat), Alan, lx, 354, 426, *256, 258*
Aylesbury, John de, xxxv, xxxvi, liii, lx, lxiv, 38, 43, 48, 51, 191, 223, 372, 584, *255, 257, 258*
Aylesbury, *bailiff of*, 211, 346
bailiff of hundreds of, 469, 473, 488, 511, 532
constables of, 203, 290, 340
gaoler of, 216, 413, 415, 472, 485
Aylmere, John, 134, 187
Aylwyne, Stephen, 201
Ayse (Eyse, de Ese), John, 45, 54, 68, 549

Bacheler, John, 232
William, 417, 469, 470, 474, 488, 512, 523, 530, 538, 546, 556
William, *of Wicken, Northants.*, 245, 469
Backe, Richard, 109
Badby (Baddeby), John, xxix, xxx, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxix, 170, 438, 461
Badde, Isabella, 5
Badecoke (Baddekoc, Baddekoces, Baddkoces, Badecokes, Batkoc), Hugh, 34
Walter, 111, 130
William, 34, 111
Bagenhale, Nicholas, 457, 460, 567
Bagge, John, 6, 29
Robert, 136
Bailey (Bailli, Baylly), Adam, 354, 374, 375, 408, 440, 469, 473, 486, 501, 553, 557, 560, *251, 252, 253*
Henry, 287, 478
Isabella, 286, 478
John, 38, 54, 78, 85, 89, 98, 471, 557
Richard, 41, 79, 125
Thomas, 16, 26, 33, 122, 123, 455
Walter, 286, 287, 478
William, 29, 316, 469, 486, 513

Baillyf, John, 137, 321, 322, 434, 576
Bakere, Clement, 200
Ellis, 90
Hugh, 190
John, 52, 167, 177, 203, 210, 215, 568
Miles, 78
Peter, 23, 51, 75, 90, 526
Reginald, 360, 361, 440
Richard, 80, 139
Roger, 128
Thomas, 54, 75, 83, 90
William, 205, 211
Balcokes, Robert, 5
Baldewyne (Baudewyne), John, 44, 48, 163, 203, 211, 214, 275, 402, 438, 440, 442, 449, 541
Richard, 30, 147
William, 68, 215, 438
Baldok, John, 193, 438
Stephen, 90
Balky, John, 45
Ball (Balle), Adam, 56, 73, 541
Hugh, 205
John, 150, 155
Thomas, 2, 58
Ballard, John, 69
Nicholas, 69
Bampton (Banton), William, xxx, 45, 432
Banastre, William, 520
Banet, Robert, 271
Bannebury, John de, 300
Bany (*or* Bavy), Hugh, 38, 40
Barbe, Simon, 436
Barbour, John, 114, 186, 341, 449
Richard, xiv
Roger, 96, 110
Thomas, 221
Walter, xiv, 46, 457
William, 163
Bardenay, John, 548
Baret, Richard *or* Robert, 183
Thomas, 209
William, 209, 438, 452
Barger, William, 45
Barker (Barkere), John, 235, 355, 356, 440, 469, 473, 486, 513, 533, 535, 547, 554, 557, 565
Nicholas, 141
Thomas, 141
William, 248, 449, 469, 470, 557
Barlygh (Barlych), Henry, 8
Barn, Walter, 74
Baron (Baroun), John, 46, 119, 190, 227, 437
Richard, 209, 452
Robert, 71, 72, 190, 432
Roger, 194
Walter, 205, 491
William, 132
Barry, Hugh, 34
Robert, 34, *255, 256*
William, 133, *256*
Barst, Roger, 158, 438
Bartelet (Bartelot), Margery, 366
Roger, 548
Barton, Emma, xxxix
Henry, 457
Isabel, xxxix
John, xxxvii, xxxix, 8, 20, 129, 423, 449
Margaret, xxxix
William, *coroner*, ix, xviii, xxvi–xxviii, xxx–xxxi, xxxii, xxxiv–xlii, lx, [1–144], 223, 225, 256, 423, 432, 454, 455, *255, 257, 258*
William, 101, 491
Barwell, John [Berewell?], *258*
Base, Henry, 86
Basle, Henry, 1
Bason (Basone), John, 213, 370, 505
William, 505
Basset (Bassett), Ralph, 8
William, 11, 70, 76
Bastemulle, Richard, 186
Basyng, Adam, 196, 438, 520
Ralph, 196, 438, 520
Bat, William, 447
Batayle (Bataylle, Batel, Batell), John, 10, 63
Richard, 91, 92, 120
Walter, 42, 114
Bate (Bates, Batus), Alan, 175
Henry, 34, 38
John, 68, 119, 159, 170, 183, 409, 449, 469
Leticia, 117
Michael, 34, 38, 53
Thomas, 133, 471, 487, 513
Walter, 231, 243, 433, 440, 442
William, 118, 171, 226, 231, 433, 471, 487, 513
Bateman, Richard, 145, 172
Batkoc, *see* Badecoke

Batyn (Batyns), John, xvi, 11, 21, 33, 432, 480
Baudewyne, *see* Baldewyne
Bavy (*or* Bany), Hugh, 38, 40
Baxtere, John, 8, 137
Bay, Geoffrey, 151, 155
Bayal, Richard, 168
Baylathe, Walter, 197
Baylly, *see* Bailey
Baynard, Richard, 4
Beachampton, *parson of*, li, 247
Beamys, John, 68
Beauchamp, Thomas, *Earl of Warwick*, liv, 338, 354
Bebegrave, John, 168
Beche, John, 520
Becher, Thomas, *of Hanley, Glos.*, 441
Becke (Bek); *see also* Beek
John, 104, *258*
Thomas, *255, 256, 257*
Bedeford, John, 581
Roger, 4
Thomas, 171, 474, 478, 492, 498, 513, 525, 527, 550, 559, 570, 576
William, 62
Bedel (Bedell, Bedelle, Bedul, le Bedel), Henry, 34
John, 13, 108, 111
Robert, 441
Bedeman, Bartholomew, 144
Walter, 105
Bedewynd, Thomas, 39
Bedon, Ralph, 99
Beek (Beke); *see also* Becke
Richard, 144
Walter, 79, 116
William, 74
Beeston, Thomas, 422, 427, 474, 489, 526, 559, 581
Beg, John, 457
Belasys, Richard, 350
Bele (Belle), Geoffrey, 24
Henry, 206
John, 32, 67, 149, 175
Robert, 81
Thomas, 58
William, 7
Belesone, John, 121
Belher, Richard, 173
Bellecoppe, John, 409
Beltoft (Beletoft), Sir John, lxiii, lxiv, 442, 471, 492
Belwod (Bellewode), John, 232, 433, 442, 471, 487
Benefeld (Benfeld), John, 199
William, 137, 213
Bener (*or* Bever), John, 20
Benet, John, 138, 501, 553
Nicholas, 10, 81, 134
Stephen, 371, 396, 440, *251*
William, 16, 33, 38, 107, 123, 164
Benewale, *see* Bynware
Benhys (*or* Beuhys), Robert, 139
Bennyng, John, 61
Bensey, Richard, 471, 487
Bentele, Robert, 2
Thomas, 2
Berd, Robert, 233
Bere (Berr, Berre, de la Bere), John, 11, 88, 98, 100, 102, 107, 117, 152, 167, 169, 580
Berecroft, Robert, 48, 432, 502
Berell, John, 99
Bereward, John, 96, 432
John, *of Southampton*, 437
Walter, *of Southampton*, 437
Berewell, John, *258*; *see also* Barwell, John
Richard, *255, 256, 257*
Berewyk, *see* Berwyk
Berford (Bereford), Henry de, *coroner*, xxxiv, xxxvi
William, 118
Berkele, Adam, 196, 438
Bermeton, John, 216, 217, 218
Bermyncham, John, 520
Bermynton (de Bermynton), Richard, 45
William, 222
Bernaham, *see* Bernham
Bernard, Hugh, li, 21, 249, 414
John, 229, 449
William, 190
Bernesford, Roger, *of London*, 516
Bernham (Bernaham), Joan, 367
Roger, 52, 142, 381
Bertlot, William, 516
Berwyk (Berewik, Berewyk), Hugh de, 390, *255*
John, 2
Stephen, 23

Beryman, William, 127
Best, William 79, 90
Bethewater, John, 123
Bethewynde, Thomas, 124
Betrych (Betreche, Betriche), Alice, 387
Robert, 37, 50, 56, 73, 386, 387
Beuhys (*or* Benhys), Robert, 139
Bever (*or* Bener), John, 20
Bewes, Robert, 350, 570
Bewfeld, William, 232
Biddlesden, *abbot of*, li, 247
Billingdon (Bylyngdon, Bylindon),
Henry, 14, 39, 124, 229
John, 14, 39
Richard, 79
Walter, 9, 131
William, 39, 124, 272
Birmyngham, Fulk de, *JP*, 433, 584
Bisouthe, John, 162, 201
Bitham (Byghtham, Bytam, Bytham),
John, 55, 65, 110, 236, 469, 470, 488, 512, 523, 530, 538, 546, 556, 557
Black Prince, *see* Edward, *the Black Prince*
Blacomor, William, *256*
Bladyn, John, 176
Bladyore (Bladyere), John, 207, 208
Blakbourne (Blacboyne, Blakborn, Blakborne) John, 19, 73, 116, 139, 141, 526
Blake, John, 35, 55, 65
Blakenesle (Blakeneslegh, Blakesle),
John, 114, 432
William, 88, 102, 117
Blakett, Stephen, 437
William, 437
Blakston, Agnes, 278
Hugh, 45
John, 278
Blakwell, John, 304
Blaswell, John, 580
Blatforby, Edmund, 171
Blechele (Blecchyngle), John, *of Woodstock*, 225, 441, 449, 455
Bledelowe, John, 179
Blid (*or* Blyk), John, 229, 347
Blokley, William, 384, 468
Blondell (Bloundell), Walter, xi, 395, 440
Blonk, Robert, 67
Blont, John, 153
Bloode, Ralph, 227
Bluye, John, 570
Blyk (Bleyk), John, 229, 347
Walter, 229
William, 542
Blysse, Henry, 7
Hugh, 7
Bobroukes [?], William, 141
Bocher, John, 93
Nicholas, 100
William, 186
Bocmere, Thomas 178
Bodeman, John, 17
Bok, John, 1
Bokedene, John, 142, 526
William, 142
Bokeler, William, 80
Bokenhill, John, 178
Boktoft, *see* Buctot
Bokyngham, *see* Buckingham
Bole (Boll, Bolle), Geoffrey, 84, 126, 471, 492
John, 3, 26, 33, 81, 134, 216, 217, 218, 222, 432, 530
Richard, 5, 61
Walter, 116
William, 78, 238, 422, 429, 445, 449, 450
Bolestrode, John, 198
Bolewyk (Bolewyckes), John, 105, 110
Boleye, *see* Boly
Bolingbroke, Henry (Henry IV), 427
Bollok, *see* Bullok
Bolo . . ., John, 43
Bolour (Bolure), John, 101
Richard 132
Boloyne, William, 176
Bolter (Boltere, le Bolter), John, 23, 35
Ralph, 380, 469, 470, 488, 489, 512, 523, 530
Richard, 437
Bolteswell, John, 66
Boly (Boleye), Henry, 56
John, 2, 18, 47
Bon, John, 485
Bonde, Geoffrey, 204
John, 156, 512
Richard, 202
Robert, 171
William, 105
Bondeby, Andrew, lix

Bonefas, Frideswide, 260
Walter, 152, 167, 184, 260
Boner (*or* Bover), John, 87, 407
Robert, 407, 460
Walter, 101
Bonet (*or* Bovet), Hugh, 182
Nicholas, 63
Robert, 148, 183
Bonevyle, John, 375
Bonfalet, William, 200
Bongull, John, 49
Bonus, Nicholas, 420
Boo, John, 554
Bordell, Richard, 63
Boreford, John, 302, 469, 474
Borewell, John, 180, 438
Bortone (Boorton, Bourton), Hugh, 55
Richard, 146
Simon, 108
Bosenho, Thomas, 457
Bost, John, 1, 440
Bosyate, John, 431
Botel, John, 132
Boteler (Botiller, Butiller), Peter, 114
Thomas, lviii, 139, *255*
Botelmakere, Simon, 136
Boterfeld, Laurence, 166, 177
Botfaunt, Thomas, 30
Botte, John, 31, 72, 81, 119, 137, 139, 433, 471, 574
Walter, 184
Bottele, Ralph, 410
Boucheronur [?], John, 112
Bourne, John, 146
Bournende, John atte, 187
Bours, Roger de, 44, 432
Bourton, *see* Bortone
Bous, John, 145
Bover (*or* Boner), John, 87, 407
Robert 407, 440
Walter, 101
Bovet (*or* Bonet), Hugh, 182
Nicholas, 63
Robert, 148, 183
Boveton (Bouton, Bovetone, Bovetoun), Andrew, 33, *256, 257, 258*
John, 14, 18, 39, 79, 124
Thomas, 14, 18, 39, 79, 124
William, 124
Bovyere, Richard, 30
Bowels (Boweles), William, 1, 59, 213
Bowet, Henry, lviii
Bowetby, John, lxv, 570
Bowode, Thomas, 471, 492
Bowton, John, 131
Boydon, Richard, 214
Boylard, William, 437
Boys, Henry, 25, 67
Nicholas, 26
Thomas, 32
Boyster, Ralph, 137
Bozard, John, 494
Thomas, 52
Braath (Braach), Stephen, 302, 469, 474
Braban, John, 51, 380, 409, 469, 470, 483, 488, 512, 523, 526, 534
Matthew, 436
Paul, 23
Reginald, 23, 432
Bracyn, John, lx
Bradden, Henry (*alias* Sumpterman), 374, 408, 501
Bradewell (Bradwell), Richard, 516
Thomas, 358, *256, 258*
Brag, John, *of Woodstock*, 25, 441
Brake, Peter, 457
Bram (Brame), John, 251
Robert, 253
Brameshale, [*no Christian name*], 302
Brasyer (Brasier, Brasyere), John, 51, 92, 120
Richard, 7, 89, 97, 114
Walter, 171
Braty, Robert, 572
Bray, Alexander, 19, 137
John, 61, 312, 420
Peter, 57
Richard, 10
William, 49
Braybrok (Braybrooke), Elias, 96, 97
Sir Gerard, lxi, lxiv
Thomas, 15
Brayn, William, 78
Brayton, Robert, lxiv, lxv
Braytys, Constance, 143
John, 143
Brenytor, Thomas, 101
Brere, Walter, 578
Brete, John, 142
Brether, Thomas, 121

Brewer (Brewere), Edmund, 156, 187
John, 288
Brian (Bryan), John, 251
Master John, 436
William, 31, 119, 144
Bridge, Brigge (etc), *see* Brugge
Brighte (Bryt), John, 163, 203
Richard, 105
Brisle, *see* Brusele
Britwell (Brytwell), Elizabeth, 569
John, 225, 441, 456
Brode, John, 35, 55, 65, 234
Broghton, John, *255*
Brokeys, Bernard, 390, 566
Brokhol (Brokhel), John, 193
William, 42
Brond, John, 32, 75, 147, 173, 199, 211, 406, 438, 440
Katherine, 211, 406
Margot, 75
William, 173
Bronston, John de, 477, 490, 495, 508
Thomas, 475
Brooke (Broc, Brok, Brook, atte Brok), John atte, *coroner*, ix, x, xviii, xxvi, xxviii, xxx–xxxi, xxxii, xxxiv–xlii, lvi, [145–225], 246, 256, 257, 280, 320, 438, 449, 454, 455, 457, 469, 470, 526, 580, *255, 256, 257, 258*
John, (*not specifically the coroner*) 81, 149, 168, 182, 188, 444
Ralph, 91, 92
Robert, 22
Thomas, 81, 153
William, 331
Broughton (Broghton, Broughtone, Brouhton), John, 21, *258*
Thomas, 134
William, 134, 211, 215
Broun (Bron, Broune, Brun, Brunne), Alice, 388
Hugh, 155
John, 55, 231, 317, 554, 580
Philip, 61
Richard, 554
Robert, 177
Roger, 15, 87, 160
Thomas, xxviii, 16, 64, 388, 554
William, 87, 102, 164, 230, 471, 487, 581
Brounesden (Brounesdene), William, 51, 90, 526
Broy, James, 512
Joan, 99
John, 99
Brudenell, Edmund, xvii–xviii, lviii, lx, lxii, 457, 508, 517, 520, 521, 526, 527, 551, 559, *257, 258*
Brugge (Brigge, Brygge, atte Brugge), John, 74, 91, 92, 93, 205
Richard, 17, 74
William, 14
Brugh, William atte, 160
Brusele (Brisle, Brusley), Roger, 477, 479, 493, 513, 519, 534, 557, 567, 577
Brut, Henry, 187, 438, 504
Bryck, John, 120
Bryd, William, 266, 449
Bryspot, John, 268
Brysstowe (Brustow, Brystowe), John, 143
Robert (*see* Robert *of Bristol*)
Bubbe (Boubbe), Ralph, 43
Reginald, 141
Buck (Buk), Andrew, 568
John, 434
Buckemere, Thomas, 161
Buckingham (Bukyngham, Bukyngham, Bukynham), John, *bishop of Lincoln*, lviii–lix, lxii, lxvi, 559
John, 36, 82, 115, 519
Richard, 113, 115, 449, 459, 474
Thomas, 426, 500
William, 53, 113
archdeacon of, *see* Evot, John
Earl of, *see* Thomas *of Woodstock*
Buctot (Boktoft, Buktoft), John, 502, 507, 580
Bugge, Richard, 230
Bukdon (Bukden), John, 228, 381
Bulbek, John, 24
Bullok, John, 24, *257*
Thomas, *255, 256*
William, *heading before* 239
Bunse, William, 324, 420
Burcestre, John, 85
Burdon (Burdeyn), Hugh, 110
John, *256*
Thomas, 151

Bure (Burre), John, 436, 445
Richard, 108
Burford, John, 474
Burgeys, Thomas, 32
William, 471, 492
Burgh, John, 128, 384, 468
Burle, John, 381, 469, 486
Burne, Richard, 95
Burnet, Stephen, xx, 378, 384, 422, 447, 468, 469, 470, 473, 488, *512*, *530*, *538*, *546*, *556*, *562*
Burton, John, *of Any in Ireland*, 520
John, lxv
Richard, 159, 170
Bush (Bushe, Busshe), John, 39, 126
William, 45, 117
Busshel, John, 127
Butiller, *see* Boteler
Byby, William, 30
Bychemore, Robert, 106
Byfeld, Edmund, 423
Henry, 65, 110, 432, 496
Nicholas, 354, 508
Bygge, John, 5
Walter, 87
Bygon, John, 82, 115, 118
Walter, 207, 208
William, 64
Bylyngdon, *see* Billingdon
Bylewale, Henry, 74
Bynware (Benewale, Bynewale), Henry, 420
Byot, Richard, 132
Bysshop, John, 29, 59
Richard, 47
Roger, 342
Thomas, 436
William, 208

Caam, Roger, 98
Cachepol, John, 44, 483
Cademan, John, 291
Cakebread, Walter, 71, 72
Caldecote, Ralph, 189, 222
William, 216, 217, 218, 222, 254, 472, 485, 510, 524, 529, 537, 544, 554, *258*
Callere, Margery le, 439
Calverton, William, 89
Calverton, *parson of*, 471
Campayn, William, 172
Campion (Campyon, Campyoun), John 176
Richard 89
William, 7, 114
Candeler, Richard, 122
Cape, John, 25
Capel, William (*alias* Sapcote), 56
Cappan, Robert, 118
Cappe, John, 65, 87, 97
Richard, 89
Carbonel, Alan, *255*
Cardell, Richard, 210
Cardemakere, Walter, 191, 479, 483
Carleton, Nicholas, 147
Richard, 147, 442
Carlyl (Carlel, Carlyle), Thomas 25
William 45
Carpenter (Carpunter), Edmund 12, 170, 471, 570
John, 171, 185, 433
Peter, 54
Robert, 53, 187
Thomas, 39, 471, 487
Cartel, Richard, 170
Carter (Cartere), Adam 15
Alice, 207
Hugh, 207
James, 139
John, 24, 59, 67, 102, 111, 128, 133, 214, 328, 368, 369, 385, 420, 440, 468
Nicholas, 182
Ralph, 79
Richard, 31, 81, 115, 436
Robert, 13
Simon, 123
Stephen, 211
Thomas, 15, 35, 36, 65, 78, 87, 103, 108, 110, 119, 207
Walter, 29, 110, 496
William, 53, 59, 66, 71, 123, 127, 132
Cassels, John, 191
Cassy, John, *justice*, xi, xxxiii, lxv, 104, 201, 203, 204, 224, 476, 479, 492, 493, 494, 498, 501, 502, 505, 516, 542, 560, 561, *258*
Castell, Richard, 546
Casy, William, 17
Cat, Adam, 572
John, 563
Catell, John, 546

Catour, Henry, 167, 169, 215
Thomas, 156
William, 215
Catworth, Alice, 92
Caumbe, Thomas, 59
Cauntelo, John, 459
Caunvyle, Thomas, 59
Cave, John, 35, 66, 360, 427, 428, 474, *255, 256*
Caveresfeld, Thomas, 211
Chadde, John, xxxvi, 433, 585
Chaloner, John, 277
Chamberlayn, *see* Chaumberlayn
Champey (Chaumpeneys?), Robert, 37
Chandeler, *see* Chondeler
Chapel, William, 79
Chapman, Edmund, 238, 421, 422, 429, 445, 450
Hugh, 434
John, liv, lv, 65, 121, 145, 163, 172, 201, 216, 217, 218, 247, 346, 380, 390, 409, 414, 449, 469, 470, 488, 489, 511, 532, 541, 566, 570, *257*
Richard, 44
Robert, 153, 177
Simon, 1, 29
Walter, 156, 179
William, 102, 147, 199
Charge, Peter, 28
Richard, 57
Chastelon (Chasteloun, Chastillon, Chastilon), Sir Hugh, *255, 256*
John, 196, *256*
Sir John, 397, 526
Walter, 98
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 263
Chaumberlayn (Chamberlayn, Chamberleyn), Henry, 343, 440
John, 55, 194
Walter, 316
William, 460
Chaumbre, John, 449
Chaumpeneys (Chaumpeneye; *see also* Champey?), Robert, 37, 56
Chaunceux, Thomas, 168
Cheker, Thomas, 64
Cherlebury (de Cherlesbury), Andrew, 437, 483
Chertseye, Giles, 159
Chesham, John, 421, 444, 449, 474, 476
Chestre, William, 174
Chetwod, John, 118
Cheval, John, 122
Thomas, 28
William, 28, 122
Cheyne, John, 431, 489, 583, *256, 257, 258*
Chibenhale, John, 142
Chichele, John 380
Chidderle, Thomas, 520
Child (Chyld, Chylde), Henry, 152
John, 18, 49, 101, 151
Simon, 21, 88, 98, 102, 117
Thomas, 101
Chiltern Hundreds, *bailiff of*, 288, 390, 391, 476
Chilton, *see* Chylton
Chondeler (Chandeler), Thomas, 362, 363, 364, 365, 440, 498
Churche (atte Church), John, 23
Walter, 42
William, 1
Churcheye, John, 4
Richard, 4, 62
Chyche, William, 53, 82
Chychyn (Chychoun), William, 36, 70, 113, 115
Chycun (Chykun), Thomas, 17
Chyfle, Richard, *of London*, 497
Chylton (de Chilton), John, 14, 18, 32, 39, 124
Claydon, John, liii, 32, 44, 100
Claye, Giles, 119
Claystret, William, 154
Clement, Robert, 474
William, 253, 409, 469, 470, 488, 489, *256, 257, 258*
Clenche, *see* Clynche
Clere, Robert, 96
William, 9, 32
Clerevaux, William, 474
Clerk (Clerc, Clerke, Clerkes), Henry, 168
John, lxv, 3, 4, 12, 33, 38, 47, 52, 61, 72, 81, 85, 105, 118, 130, 132, 140, 175, 233, 275, 432, 438, 449, 570
Ralph, *of Northampton*, 423
Thomas, 66, 143, 157, 228
Walter, 201
William, 15, 41, 133, 138, 157, 196, 408, 433, 438, 440, 567

Clet, John, 11
Cleyde, John, 42
Clifford, Richard, lviii
Clompe, John, 9, 67
Clopton, Walter, *Chief Justice*, xiv, 520
Clydrowe, John, 581
Clynche (Clenche), William, 500, 534
Cobarn, John, 87
Cobbe, John, 69
  Roger, 87
Cobelere, John, 164
Cobelyngton, *see* Cublyngton
Coddes, Edith, 110
Cogenho, Simon, 86
Coggere, John, 451, 495
Cohere, William, 580
Cok (Coke, Cokes, Koc, le Cok; *see also* Cook), Adam, 547
  Ellis *or* Elias, 18, 101, 124
  Henry, 83, 152, 167
  John, 25, 30, 93, 145, 226, 436
  John *of Wicken, Northants.*, 245, 469, 486
  Laurence, 541, 558
  Margery, 375, 469, 473, 486, 501, 513, *253*
  Peter, 520
  Richard, 100
  Robert, 183
  Stephen, 492
  Thomas, 141, 471, 492
  William, 154, 201, 350, 469, 473, 474, 486
Coket, John, 35, 55, 60
Coldeve (*or* Coldene), Thomas, 39
Coldfot, John, 479
Coldwatur, William, 90
Cole (Coles, Collus), Adam, 93
  Henry, 127
  John, 3, 26, 33, 58, 81, 114, 127, 136, 140, 205, 206, 438, 493
  Robert, liii, 119, 488, 556
  Walter, 121
  William, 121
Coleman (Colman), Alexander, 183
  Joan, 92
  John, 5, 28, 61, 100
  Peter, 20
  William, 41, 58
Colet, William, 183, 226
Colluns, *see* Colyn
Colshull (Colshulle), William, 12, 146
Coltman, John, 191,
  William, 14
Coltwell, Adam, 300
Colyer (Colyere), Adam, 354, 374, 375, 408, 440, 469, 473, 486, 501, 553, 557, 560, *251, 252, 253*
  Laurence, 390, 451, 566, 567
  Thomas, *of Malvern*, 154, 438
  William, 12, 166, 390, 391, 451, 473, 566, 567, *258*
Colyn (Colluns, Colyns), John, 25, 144, 163, 198, *248*
  Ralph, 2
  Richard, 2, 48
  Roger, 198, 438, *257*
  Thomas, 122
Comaundour (Comaundonor), Geoffrey, 10, 122
Combe, William atte, 479
Compayn, Richard, 175
Compton, William, 25, 100
Connesson, Thomas, 223
Conyt, John, 120
Coo, Herbert, 51, 483
  John, 51
Cook (Cooc, Cooke, Cookes, Kook; *see also* Cok), Adam, 105, 523
  Edmund, 469, 470, 488, 512, 523, 530, 538, 546, 556, 562, 567
  Henry, 567
  James, 157
  John, 1, 19, 30, 36, 39, 42, 88, 93, 128, 144, 212, 227, 413, 472, 499
  Matilda, 21, 98
  Richard, 2, 547
  Thomas, xxiv, 42, 471, 492
  William, 72, 110, 128, 144, 156, 248, 274, 449
Cooper, *see* Coupere, Cowper
Copcy (?), William, 94
Cope, John, *of Denshanger, Northants.*, xxiii, lxiv, 357, 377, 427, 469, 470, *252*
Coperhulle, Stephen, 75
Coperkyng, Thomas, 190
Cople, John, *of Methley, Yorks.*, 218, 438
Coppyng, William, 98
Copsam, Robert, 84
Corbet, Sir Robert, 416, 444, 462, 469, 473, 476
Corbrigge, John, 474, 478, 567

Cordewaner, David, 106
Hugh, 245, *251*
Thomas, 15
Cornbrigge, John, 436
Cornewe, John, 204
Cornwaill (Cornewaille, Cornnayle, Cornwayle, Cornwell, de Cornewaill), Henry, 437
John, 434
Matthew, 5, 61
Petronilla, 433
Roger, 437
William, 12, 185
Cornwall, *Earl of, see* Edmund, *Earl of Cornwall*
Cornysshe, John, 2
Corteys, *see* Curteys
Cosyn, John, 193
Ralph, 199
Robert, 166
Cote, Adam, 568
Cotesford, Henry, 113
Cotherstoke, William, *justice*, 493
Coton, Adam, 196, 438
John, 196, 438
Cou..., Walter, 43
Coun, Laurence, 220, 438
Coupere, Edmund, 23, 51
James, 114, 247, 382, 469, 470, 474, *252*
John, 8, 23, 26, 27, 38, 129, 136, 150, 177, 191, 219, 571
Matilda, 27
Ralph, 130
Richard, 27, 28, 141
Robert, 62, 236, 449, 469, 470
Thomas, 27, 210, 303, 438, 440
Walter, 37, 50, 73, 548
William, 67, 96, 127, 136, 206
see also Cowpere
Coursy, Nicholas, 86
Courteval, John, 474
Covele, Henry, 36
John, 98, 107
Philip, 409, 469, 486, 513
Richard, 512
Thomas, x, xxxix, lviii, lix–lxi, lxiv, 35, 36, 184, 202, 220, 427, 428, 449, 457, 469, 470, 474, 488, 502, 505, 513, 515, 549, 580, *256, 257, 258*
Coventre, Matilda, 78
Covet, John, 140
Cowenere, Richard, 188
Cowpere, John, 230
see also Coupere
Cowus, John, 233
Coyet, John, 142
Crabbe, Nicholas, 137
Cramford (Gramford), Edmund, 152, 167, 215
William, 63, 290
Cranford (*or* Crauford), John, 110
Crawford (Crauford, Craunford, Craweford), John, 110
Walter, xxiii, 352, 353, 425, *256, 258*
Crawley (Craule), Brother Simon of, 570
Rector (parson) of, 473
Cray, John, 14
Richard, 69
Crenewill (Grenevill), Thomas, *258*
Cresty (Cressy, *alias* Linford), George, *of London*, 381, 469, 474, 475, *252*
Cretman, John, 12
Crewel (?), Simon, 115
Crickelade (Krickelade), Thomas, 147
Criour, Roger, *of London*, 549
Crips (Cryps), John, 188
Thomas, 158, 177, 178, 220
William, 12, 175, 177
Crolle (Crowle), John, 106
Richard, 139
Cronowe, Arnold de, 44, 483
Crook (Crok), John, 580
William, liv, lv, 338, 409, 489, *255, 256*
Cropredy (Gropredy), John, 90
Thomas, 120
Crosse, William atte, 66
Crouche, Thomas atte, 207
Croulton, Richard, 34, 53, 118
Crowe, Thomas, 422, 451
Crowere, John, 221
Crowle, *see* Crolle
Cublyngton (Cobelyngton, Coblyngton), John, 16, 26, 64, 227
Cullecuppe, John, 27, 342, 469, 470, 488, 512, 513
Culpyn, Roger, 84
Culverforde, John, 192

Culverhows (Colverhous, Culverhous), Ralph, 153
Roger, 322, 469, 473, 486
Cunnyld, *see* Gunnyld
Curteys (Corteys), John, 380, 469, 474
Richard, 184
Robert, 37, 50, 56, 73, 321, 420
Walter, 1
William, 145, 150, 434, 577, 582
Cut, Simon, 223, 441

Dadintone, Thomas, 185
Dale, Richard, 485
Thomas, 105
Dally, John, 41, 98
Roger, 97
Dalnauge (*or* Dalvauge?), John, 98
Dalton, John, 29, 524
Damus (Dames), Hugh, 13
John, 36, 40, 82, 113
Robert, 40
Thomas, 110
William, 36, 40
Damyan, John, 210
Dane, John, 485, 540, 562
Danvers, Robert, 172
Danyel, Alice, 96
Darches, Simon, 176; *cf.* 342
Daubeney, Hugh, 3
Richard, 7
Dauncre, William, 457
Daunger (Danger), John, 5, 61, 233
Roger, 439
Daus, John, 485
David, John, 217
Ralph, 125, 432
Davies (?), Thomas, 110
Davy, Elias, xxviii, 16, 64, 107
John, 82, 103, 110, 524
Simon, 49
Thomas, 195, 404, 405, 438, 440, 523, *251*
William, 127
Dawe (Dauwes, Dawes), John, 31, 144
Nicholas, 112
Ralph, 197, 268, *257, 258*
Robert, 11, 100
Roger, 56
William, 103, 112, 121
Daye (Day, Deye), Adam, 185
Alice, 161
Hugh, 16, 81
John, 79, 124, 161, 179, 196, 439, 485, 568
Ralph, 49
Richard, 60
Roger, 439
Daynes, Fulk, xi, 201
Dayrell (Dayerel, Dayrel), John, 15, 66, 87, 160, 207, 208, 483
Roger, 15, 87, 207, 427, *255, 256, 257, 258*
William, 104
Deistere (Deysterre), Ralph, lxiv, 526
see also Doyosta
Deke, Nicholas, 76
Dekon (Dekene, Dycon), John, 82, 115
Walter, 83
Dele, John, 124
Richard, *255*
Dene (atte Dene, de Dene), John, 147, 173, 197, 199, 507, 543
Laurence, 530
Richard, 183
Roger, 207
William, 474
Denmor, John, 202
Denyle (*or* Devyle), Thomas, 56
Depyng, John, 196, 438
Derant, Deraunt, *see* Durant
Derby, John, 45
Walter, 139
William, 94
Derville, William, 151
Derwyn (Derwyne, Durwyn), Thomas, 12, 166, 177, 185
Deryng, Thomas, 48
Desseford, William, 51
Develyn, John, 141
Devenshyre (Devenshire), Walter, 323, 469, 473, 486
Devyle (*or* Denyle), Thomas, 56
Deye, *see* Daye
Deyere (Deyare), Ralph, 174
Thomas, 201
Deyncourt, Alice, 446, 571
John, 571
Ralph, 571
William, 571
Deysterre, *see* Deistere
Dille, *see* Dylle
Dirne, Robert, 146
Dobbe, John, 109

Dod (Dodde), Henry, 485
John, xx, xxi, 40, 189, 194, 211, 255, 271, 413, 469, 470, 472, 473, 485, 488, 510, 512, 523, 524, 529, 537, 544, 556, 563
Richard, 485
Doe, William, 184
Doget, Geoffrey, 71
Doggeman, John, 143
Dole, John, 530
Dolonur (?), John, 124
Domer, John, 55, 110
Domynyk, Alexander, 507
Donne, Richard, 144
Thomas, 523
William, 98
Donstan, William, 168
Donsty (*or* Dousty), John, 131
Donyll, William, 214
Dorfford, Hugh, 110
Dorrey, John, 158
Dorset (Dorsete), John, 215
Richard, 9, 32
Thomas, 184
William, 9
Dorton (Doorton), John, 53
Simon, 118
Dorvill, William, 161
Doucesone (Dowseson), Thomas, 27, 136, 144
Dousty (*or* Donsty), John, 131
Dove, Richard, 530
Dovyle, William, *258*
Dowe(n), Richard *or* Robert, lxv, lxvi
Downe (atte Downe, Downs), Matthew, 449, 489
Philip, 142
Thomas, 209
Doyly, Thomas, 196, *256*
William, *258*
Doyosta, Thomas, 19
see also Deistere
Drake, John, 158
Draper (Drapere), Hugh, 529
John, 196, 221, 238, 421, 422, 445, 469, 470, 488, 511, 532, 549
Robert, 189, 238, 421, 422, 445
Simon, 149
Draweswerd, John, 269, 469, 473, 486
Drayton, John, 38, 53
Drie (Drye), Gilbert, *of Bedford*, 471, 492
Drieu, John, *prior of Tickford*, lxiii–lxvi, 376, 377, 492, 570
Dru, William, 60
Drynkere, James, 399, 521
Dryour, Roger, 578
Dryvere (Drivere), John, 38, 168, 187
Richard, 434
Duddele, John, 57
Duke, Margery, 129
William, 129
Dummere, John, 237, 469, 473, 486
Dunhed, John, 231
Duntone, John, 185
Durant (Derant, Deraunt, Duraunt), Alice, xlii
John, 22, 35
Nicholas, 96
Paul, 22, 60
Richard, *coroner*, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xlii, 434, 435, 576, 577
Thomas, *coroner*, xviii, xxxiv, xxxvi, xlii, l, lvi, [228–33], 347, 433, 531
Thomas, 35, 125, 470, 474
William, 26
Durwyn, *see* Derwyn
Duyn, John, 60, 63, 89
Dwale, Robert, 141
Dycon, *see* Dekon
Dyke, John, 40
Dykeswell, Robert, *sheriff*, 225, 455
Dylle (Dille), William, 380, 469, 486, 513
Dymars, Henry, 196
Dymmok, Henry, 534
John, 151
Dyn, Nicholas, 579
Dyot, Alan, *see* Ayat, Alan

Ebol, Thomas, 296
Ede, William, 37, 50
Edmond, John, 159, 195
Edmund, *Earl of Cornwall*, xli
Edmund, *son of Peter of Grendon*, 437
Edmund, Thomas, 39
Edulpes (Edult), Thomas, xlvii, 331, 420
Edward, *the Black Prince*, xli
Edward, Philip, 38
William, 79
Edward, *servant of Nicholas Ragun*, 373, 440

Edy, John, 6
William, 380, 469, 470, 474
Eeel, John, 467
Egeleshale, Richard, 437
Ekerdon, William, xv
Eldred, Thomas, *of Eccles, Norfolk*, xxxiii, 223, 454
Eliot (Elyot), Christine, 14
John, 52, 136, 226, 342
Elyottessone, John, 140
Elys, Alan, 229
John, 89
Emberton, John, 42
Erle, Nicholas, 106
Erle, *sub-bailiff of hundred of*, 439
Erlynch (Erlyche), Thomas, 2, 39, 131
Ernold, Thomas, 204
Esbathe, Robert, lxvi
Ese, *see* Ayse
Esgor, John, 10, 432
Esmonde, John, 126
Essex (Esex), John, 467
Richard, 38, 53, 82
Esshesdon, *see* Asshesdon
Est, John, 20, 23, 52, 74, 90, 116
Richard, 510
Robert, 77
William, 181
Estele (Estelle), Michael, 471
Richard, 523
Eton, John, 19, 56
Simon, 55, 65
Eustace, *servant of Master John Bryan*, 436
Evan, Henry, 343
Ever (Evere), William, 24, 29, 128
Everard, William, 94, 146
Everesholt, William, 439
Evershawe, Richard, 133
Evesham, William, 199
Evot (Ivot, Yvot), John, *archdeacon of Buckingham*, xvi, lvi–lxii, 239, 250, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 304, 305, 306, 307, 314, 344, 386, 387, 388, 399, 469, 470, 473, 488, 512, 515, 521, 549, 550, 551, 559, *251*, *261*
Evot (Yvot), John, 131
Thomas, 131
William, 131
Eynesham, John, 62
Eyr, Joan, 81
John, 11, 21, 71, 81, 98, 471, 492
Ralph, 71, 72
Richard, 21
Robert, 66
Eyse, *see* Ayse

Facy, John, 138
Fader, John, (*alias* Handeson), 349, *252*
Fagon, Geoffrey, 154
Fairmay, John, 121
Fall, Stephen del, 170, 461, 570, 576
Fallewell, Henry, 489
Fanche (*or* Fauche), Thomas, 120
Farnburgh, Richard, 206
Farndale, Walter de, 66
Faryndon (de Faryndon, de Faryngton), Ralph, 1
Richard, 196, 438
William, 568
Fastyngdich, John, 164
Fathed, John, 293
Fauche (*or* Fanche), Thomas, 120
Fauconer (Faukener), Hanekyn, 200, 438
Richard, *of Hales, Staffs.*, xxxi, 191, 222, 438
Faukus, John, 22, 63
Faynel (Faynell) (*or* Fayvel, Fayvell), John, 25
Thomas, 9, 124
Faynt, Gregory, 520
Fayre, Alice, xxvii, 5
Leticia, 5
Fayrford, John, 92
Fayvel (Fayvell) (*or* Faynel, Faynell), John, 25
Thomas, 9, 124
Felawe, Robert, 94, 155
Felde (atte Felde, de la Felde), Hugh, 267
James, 431
Richard, *clerk of the market in the King's household*, liii, lvi, 264, 290, 291, 340, 469, 473, 486, *251*
Roger, lvii, 258
William, 513
Fellake, Thomas, 164
Felp (Felpus, Felpy; *see also* Philip), John, 58
William, 54, 83
Fenel (Fenell, Fenerell), John, 189, 222
Nicholas 112
Fenton, John de, 435

Ferbe (*alias* Leche), Edward, 196, 438
Ferour (Ferrour, le Ferrour), John, 132, 147, 186, 199
Nicholas, 37
Nicholas, *of Kidderminster*, 441
Robert, 59
William, 12, 161, 163, 222
Ferrers, Robert, 9
Fesaunt, Henry, 32, 409, 449
Feskaunt, *see* Foscaunt
Festwell, Robert, 474
Fewtrer (Feutrer, Feutrere), William, 498, 501, 553
Fillol, John, *coroner of Essex*, xxv, xl
FitzHewe, John, *258*
FitzJohn (FitzJohan), Edmund, lxi
John, xxxiv, 474, 494, 498, 505, *257*, *258*
Thomas, 283, 284, 301, 466, 469, 470, 531, 534, 540
Fitzperys, Alan, 18
Joan, 18
FitzRichard (Fyrychard), John, xxiii, l, 20, 357, 426, 474, 494, 513, *256*, *257*
Richard, 520
Richard, *of Bristol*, 191, 438
Flecher, John, 35
Flodgate (Flodgad), John, 162
Robert, 186
Flour, John, 434
Flourham, John, 118
Folk, John, 206
Follere (*see also* Fuller), John, 181
Folyot (Folyat), John, 69, 132
Fonteyn, William, 153
Forager, Thomas, 14
Forde (atte Forde), John, 34, 200, 210
Nicholas, 160
Robert, 474
Forst, John, 113
Foscaunt (Feskaunt), William, 228, 232
Fot, Richard, 485, 488, 537
William, 467, 572
Foughlere, Richard, 163, 189
Thomas, 189
Fouk (Fouckes, Foukes, Fouke), Alice, 204
John, xi, 71, 123, 204
Nigel, 9, 25, 32
Richard, 13, 100, 110, 111, 130
William, liv, 241
Foul (Foule), Robert, 195, 212
William, 76, 210
Fox, Henry, 554
John, 12
Robert, 14
Foxton, Thomas, 513
Frampton, William, 51
Frankeleyn (Fraunkeleyn), John, 62, 76, 94, 99, 526
Peter, 2, 48
Richard, 4, 62
Stephen, 441
Thomas, 70
Walter, 65, 237, *257*
William, 47, 48, 136, 144, 209
Fraunceys, John, 19, 73, 116, 132, 139, 232
Nicholas, 42
Thomas, 19, 432
Freman, Elias, 145
John, 3, 33, 81, 127, 145
Maurice, 520
Robert 520
Roger, 577
Frend, Thomas, 71
Frenshe (Frenssh, Frensshe; *see also* Fresshe),
John, 45, 87, 164, 193, 208
Oliver, 111
Ralphe, 170, 449
Roger, 164
Stephen, 129
Frenssheman (Frenscheman, Frenshman), Geoffrey, 275, 449
Michael, 138, 432
Paul, 40, 432
Frere, Alice, 571
Hugh, 1
John, 420, 488, 562, 579
Richard, 87, 208, 556, 571
Robert, 15
Thomas, 15, 187, 195
Walter, 221
William, 225, 441, 455
Frereman, Thomas, 434
Fresshe (Frensshe?), Ralph, 461
Friday (Fryday), Stephen, lvii, 147, 199, 313, 314, 315, 444, 490, 509, 580
Frodesham, Thomas de, lxiii
William, lxiii
Frome, Edward, 554
John, 449, 530, *257*, *258*
Frost, John, 34
Frye, Henry, 530

Fryngeford, *see* Fyryngeford
Fuller (Foullere, Fullere; *see also* Follere),
Henry 35, 110
John, 7, 114, 166, 221
Nicholas, 139, 213, 383, 472, 474, 485
Robert, 46, 110, 199, 244, 440, 506
Thomas, 238, 422, 445, 469, 474, 486
William, 23, 202
Fuyr, Thomas, 70
Fylyp, *see* Philip
Fyn, Richard, 139
Fynemere, Hugh, 35
Fynnour (Vynour?), John, 122
Fyryngford (Fryngford), John, 138, 231, 243
Fysshere (Fisshere, Fyscher), Geoffrey, 6
James, 212, 413, 472, 571, 580
John, 66, 90, 99, 140
Ralph, 94, 99
Robert, 128, 162
Thomas, 210
Walter, 178
William, 99, 143
Fysshernssone, John, 94
Fytter, Christian, 137
Richard, 137

Gale, Hugh, 5, 61
Game, Otho, 519
Gant (Gang), Roger, 223, 441
Garbon, John, 128
Gardiner (Gardyner), John, 150, 267, 469, 486, 489
Robert, 132
Simon, 167, 215, 474
Walter, 173
Garier (Gariere, Garyer), Roger, 174, 190, 198
Garlekman (Garlykman), Nicholas, 35, 65, 110
Garscoyn, William, 12
Gascoigne, William, *justice*, xi, xxxiii, 201, 224, 476, 479, *258*
Gastoun, Hugh, 166
Gate (atte Gate), Nicholas, 456
Robert, 15
Gatebury (Gatesbury), John, 74, 205
Gatyngdon, Henry, 7
Gaucote, Stephen, 55, 65
Gaumbe, Thomas, 97
Gaunt, John, 195
Thomas, 185, 195, 212
Gavelyn, Thomas, 104
Gay, John, 195
Gayhurst, *constable of*, 393, 558
Gayllard, Elena, 97
Gaynesburgh, John, 285, 413, 445, 469, 472, 485, 486, 497, 510, 524, 529, 537, 544, 554, 563, 566, 567, 571, *251, 252*
Gayso, Simon, 546
Gaytford, Thomas, 520
Gayton, Ellis, 67
John, 513
Geffessone, John, 116
Geffrey (Geffray), John, 36, 172
John, *of Middlesex*, 578
Thomas, 32, 67
William, 55, 71, 72
Geffus (Geffes), John, 118
Thomas, 111
Walter, 53
William, 180, 457
Gene (?), John, 119
Gentelman, John, 184
Genyver, Adam, 41
George, Ralph, 59
William, 104
Gerard, Ralph, 4
Gerbray, William, 52, 66
Gere, William, 71, 72, 77, 80, 96, 97
Germeyn, Robert, 47
Gernan (Gernon), John, 233
William, 232
Gerney (*or* Gervey), Richard, 129
see also Gurney
Gerveys (Gervays), Henry, 82
John, 56, 432, *257*
Margery, 20
Richard, 30, 43, 73, 129
Roger, 20
William, 56, 489, 519
Geryn, Thomas, 9
Getyngdon, Henry de, 520
Giffard (Gyffard), Robert, 245, 449, 469, 470, *252*
Sir Thomas, li, 414, *256*
Gilden (Gyldan, Gylden), John, xxiii, lvi, 288, 289, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 390, 391, 424, 476, 548, 551, 568, *251, 253, 255*
Gildesburgh, John, 407, 423, 440
Gillam, William, *257*

Gille, Simon, 324, 420
Gilmyn (Guylmyn, Gylmyn),
John, 106, 380, 409, 469, 470, 474, *256, 257*
Thomas, 106
Gilot, James, 172
Gladewell, John, 60
Gladman, Roger, 73
Gleveson, Richard, 26
Glomis, Thomas, 554
Glorie, Robert atte, 195
Gloucester, *Duke of, see* Thomas *of Woodstock*
Glover (Glovere), Henry, liii, 7
John, 70, 113, 119, 435, 457, 570, *256, 257, 258*
Robert, 194
William, *of Tewkesbury*, 34, 432
Gloyham, Robert de, 437
Gobbus, John, 127
Walter, 127
Gobyon (Gobyoun), Hugh, 4
Richard, 71, 72, 359
William, 4, 220, 438, 457, 573
Godard, John, 86, 312
Robert, 24
Godchepp, William, 161
Godchild, Richard, 202
Goddes, William, 35
Gode (Godde), John, 8, 580
Robert, 91, 92
Godefray (Godefrey, Godfray, Godfrey), Amisia, 393, 558
John, 72, 96, 228, 323, 393, 420
Richard, 29
Robert, 43
Godeknave, William, 393, 469, 473, 486, 558
Goderobard, John, 8
Godfelawe (Gudefelawe, Gudfelawe), John, xlviii, 77, 327, 420
William, 393
Godman (Goodman), John, 110, 200
Godman (*or* Stodman), Ralph, 139
Godwyne (Goudwyn), John, 103
Robert, 34, 36, 103, 108
Thomas, 37
Goion (?), John, 197
Goldfot, Gilbert, 196
Goldhop (Goldhoppe), John, 136
Thomas, 216, 217, 218
Goldryng, William, 188
Goldyngton, Nicholas de, 437
Goldsmith (Goldsmyth, Golsmythes), Anna, 294
Geoffrey, 120
John, 8
Roger, 120
William le, *of Bedford*, 435
Gonnald, *see* Gunnyld
Gonne, Geoffrey, 96
John, 400
Good ('Bonus'), Nicholas, 420
Goodman, *see* Godman
Gore, John, 485
Gorney, *see* Gurney
Gory, Simon, 471
Gosebele, John, 192
Richard, 192
Gosebikyrke, John, 223, 441
Gost, John, 415
Gostard, John, 121
Gosye, John, 17
Gotere (atte Goter), John, 46, 221
Goudwyn, *see* Godwyne
Goulde, John, 140
Goule, Thomas, 115
Gower, John, 176
Gramford, *see* Cramford
Graneby, Thomas, 435
Grange, John atte, 148, 149
Grantham, *see* Grentham
Gratard, John, 9, 67, 230
Peter, 441
Gratele, Henry, 9, 25
William, 153
Graunger, Robert, 323
William, 231
Graunt (Grant), John, 19, 73
Mary, 298
Roger, 216
William, 298, 299
Gray (Grey), Henry, 350
Henry de, *of Wilton*, *256, 257, 258*
Joan, 126
John, 42, 84
Richard, 25, 132, 136
Robert, *258*
William, 66
Gregory (Gregorii), Alice, 448
Geoffrey, *of Towcester*, 248, 469, 470, 474, 488, 489
John, 449
Richard, 284, 448, 464, 465, 467, *255*
Thomas, 124

Grene (atte Grene), Alice, 361, 482
Henry, 485
John, 31, 52, 68, 88, 90, 103, 142, 152, 166, 167, 230, 457, 520, 542
Margot, 142
Ralph, 78
Richard, 31, 103, 432
Roger, 31, 432
Thomas, 166
William, 361, 482
Grenelane, John, 196
Grenelef, Peter, 39
Roger, 39
Grenevill, *see* Crenewill
Grenewych (Grenewyche), John, 140
Richard, 162
Grentham (Grantham, Grenham), John, 36
Nicholas, 81
William, 81
Gresyn, John, 542
Grete, John le, 576
Gretman, John, 580
Gretwell, Thomas, 40, 503
Grey, *see* Gray
Gromet, Richard, 198
Gropredy, *see* Cropredy
Grosset, Elizabeth, lxi
Richard, 75, 135
Grove, John atte, *of Hanley, Glos.*, 441
John, 184, 194
Gry, John, 95
Grygge, John, 130
William, 137
Gryme (Grym), John, 315, 420, 469, 473, 486
Leticia, 315, 469, 473, 486
Thomas, 199, 420
Gryt, Hugh, 113
Gudfelawe, *see* Godfelawe
Guethe, Richard, 269
Gunnyld (Cunnyld, Gonnald, Gonneld), Richard, 137, 194, 471
Robert, 102, 432, 491
Thomas, 190
Gurney (Gorney), John, 49, 153
see also Gerney (Gervey)
Gurset, Richard, *256*
Gybbe (Gybbes, Gybbus), Joan, 69
John, xxvii, 2, 17, 34, 69, 109
Robert, 131
Thomas, 69, 226
William, 47, 132, 180
Gybbessone, John, 6
William, 50
Gybel, Henry, 436
Gybet (Gybat), John, 68
Richard, 133, 432
Gybon, Hugh, 33
Thomas, 188
Gydon (Gydeyn, Gydone), Simon, 75, 135
Gyffe, William, 168
Gylam, William, 380, 449, 469, 470, *258*
Gynes, John, 176, 209
Gynewell, John, *bishop of Lincoln*, lvi, lviii, lxii, 559
William, lvi, lvii, lviii, lxii, 559
Gynour, Hugh, 19
John, 19
Gyp, John, 103

Hacche, Henry atte, 158
Hachard, John, 133, 138
Hachere, Walonius le, 483
Haddon, John, *of London*, 381, 469, 474, 475
Hadenham, Thomas, 69
Haisone (Haysone), John, 77, 80
William, 77
Hale (Hayl, Hayle), Edmund, 524
Nicholas, 17
William, 87, 206
Halfreyns, William, 181
Haliday (Halyday), John, 570
William, 182
Hall (Halle, atte Halle), Geoffrey, 60, 122, 557
John, 42, 56, 133, 138, 157, 276
Richard, 538
Stephen, 76
Thomas, 96, 97, 114, 190
Walter, xxxix
William, 497
Halton, Thomas, 72
Hamburmakere, James, 143
Hamond (Hamund), Benedict, 3, 33, 81
John, 157, 210
William, 112
Hampden, Edmund, *sheriff*, 104, 528, 535

Hampslape (Hanslape), George, 114
James, 393
Han (Hanne), John, 59
William, 228
Hancok (Ancokes, Hancoces, Hancokes, Handcokkes),
Henry, 13, 108
John, 434
Ralph, 108, 111
Thomas, 13
Hande (Handy), John, 106
William, 106
Handeson, John, (*alias* Fader), 349
Hanekere, John, 153
Hankyn (Hanekyn, Hankyns; *some perhaps* Haukyn, Haukyns),
John, 18, 88, 111, 132
Richard, 88, 98
Robert, 186, 438
Thomas, 144
Walter, 4
Hanle, William, 287
Hanneye, John, 436
Harcourt (Harecourt, Hercourt, Herecourt), John, 47, 58, 131
Thomas, 383
Hardegray, John, 221
Hardell (Hardelles), Nicholas, 455
William, 409, 449, 450, 455
Hardemede, John, 134
Hardewyke (Herdwyk), John, 136, 432
Hardy, John, 577
Hardyconte, Isabella, 191, 483, 519
Hardyng, John, 74, 157, 227
William, 207
Hare (le Hare), Edmund, 193
Henry, 538
John, 485
William, 437
Harpe, John, 124
Harpeden (Herpedene) (*alias* Jaket the Chaplain), John, 190, 438
Harper, John, *of Woodstock*, 225
Harpesfeld, Simon, 516
Harry (Harrys, Harryes), John, 54
Robert, 13, 108
Simon, 26, 81
William, 13, 34, 54, 571
Harrysone, Roger, 29
Harsham (Haversham?), Roger, 90
Harsyngton, Simon, 162
Harwedon, Henry, 196
Haselbury, William, 169, 438
Hastyng (Hastynge), Thomas, 80, 97
William, 77, 80, 96
Hasul, Nicholas, 48
Hatfeld, William de, *coroner*, xxxiv, xxxv–xxxvi, 436, 573, 578, 579
Hatle, John, 520
Hattere (Huttere?), Henry, 167, 169
William le, 578
Hautry, William, *255*
Hautryve, Nicholas, *heading to* 238
Haversham, John, 393, 469, 470, 536, 545, 555, 558, 567, *252*
Roger, 8, 90, 120, 140; *see also* Harsham
Simon, 23, 91, 92
Hawerdyn, Roger, 211
Hawes (Hawys), Hugh, 160
John, 61
Hawkyn (Haukyn, Haukyns, Hawkyns; *some perhaps* Hankyn, Hankyns),
John, 18, 21, 111, 132
Ralph, 230
Walter, 4
William, 113
Hawsul, *see* Howsel
Haxay, Thomas de (Haxey, de Haxei), lxiv–lxvi, 376, 469, 470, 471, 473, 492, 570, 572
Hay, Thomas atte, 204
Haynes, Roger, 236
Hayt, Alan (*recte* Ayat?), *256*
Hayward (Heyward), Hugh, 32
John, 33, 128, 434
Ralph, *dean of Newport*, lvi, 389, 486, 513
Roger, 151
Thomas, 21
Walter, 22, 60, 162
William, 46
Hebbes (Hebbus, Hibbus), John, 17
William, 145, 172
Hebett, George, 116
Hecheman, William, 103
Heddeshore, John, 187, 504
Heddessestr, Laurence, 152
Heed (Hed), Adam, 143
John, 143
Reginald, 85, 143
William, 71, 72, 101
Heff, John, 227
Heghe, Henry, 178

Heldere, Hugh, 54
John, 181
Hele, Thomas, 518
Helpesthorpe (Holpesthrop), Henry, *coroner*, xviii, xxxiv, xli–xlii, [226–7]
Thomas, 227
Helton, John de, 520
Hembton, John, 444
Hemyngford, Robert, 207
Hende (Hendus), John, 49, 539
John, *of London*, 381, 564
Richard, 444, 512
William, 5, 61
Henry, *parson of Emberton*, 380
parson of Thornton, 196, 477, 483
servant of Sir Laurence Linford, 42, 432
Herbard' (Herberd), John, 85, 150
Richard, 121
Thomas, liv, lv, 253, 342, 380, 409, 469, 470, 474, 488
Waryn, 128
Hercourt, *see* Harcourt
Herde, William, 76, 180
Herdewyk, *see* Hardewyke
Herdman, William, 520
Hereman, John, 122
Hern, *see* Hurne
Herpedene, *see* Harpeden
Herry (Herryes, Herrys, Herys), John, 26, 30
Roger, 247, 469, 473, 486, 513, 533, 535, 547, 554, 565
Hert (Hurt), Richard, 444, 512, 537, 538, 539, 540, 556
Robert, 485
Thomas, 160
Herthanger (Herthangyr), John, 275, 449
Hertlond, John, 89, 96
Hervey, John, 576
Herward, Henry, 83
Heryng (Herynges), John, 30, 42, 66, 139
Hesele, Henry, 448
William, 448
Hethe, John, 134
Heved, Henry, 100
Richard, 100
Hewes, *see* Huwes
Hewet (Huwet), Nicholas, 21, 432
William, 142
Heydok, Richard, 65
Heye, *see* Hoye
Heyn, Simon, 363, 365, 482, 498
Heynche, Robert, 131
Heynes (Heygnes, Heygnus), John, 141
Robert, 139
Roger, 13, 34, 108, 111, 130
Walter, 68
William, 26
Heyr, John, 123
Heyward, *see* Hayward
Hibbus, *see* Hebbes
Hit (?), John, 228
Ho (Hoo), Gilbert, 8
Richard, 1
Hobbes (Hobbus), Hugh, 118
John, 63, 117, 213
William, 130
Hobbyn, David, 204
Hobkyns (Hobekyn, Hobekyns), John, 36, 115
Simon, 31, 136, 205
William, 213
Hochekyns (Hoggekyns), Robert, 36, 38, 40, 53, 118
Thomas, 88
Hoddul (Hodul), John, 84
Hoddy, Thomas, 10
Hodenhale, William, 227
Hogedis, John, 187
Hogesham, *see* Hokesham
Hoggekyns, *see* Hochekyns
Hogges (Hoggys), Hugh, 155
John, 273, 282, 422, 457
Robert, 103, 115, 130
Hoghelere, Thomas, 295
Hogshaw, *preceptor of*, 93, 223, 342, 454
Hoke, Richard, 485
Hokeley, Richard, 227
Hokepyl (Okepyle), Joan, 226
William, 226
Hoker, John, 570
Hokerych, Richard, 150
Hokesham (Hogesham), Alexander, 155
John, 150, 151, 155, 180
Holand, Alice de, *Countess of Kent*, 215
John de, *Earl of Huntingdon*, lxiii
Robert, 126
Thomas de, *Earl of Kent*, 461
Holdere, Thomas, 435
Holewey, William, 288

Holpesthrop, *see* Helpesthorpe
Holt (Holte), John, 277, 313, 420
John, *justice*, xi, 454, 455, 456, 491, 583, 584, 585, *256, 257*
Richard, 278, 469, 474
Holtman, John, 434
Honore (Honer), Elizabeth, 280
John, l, li, 341, 449
Richard, 87
Thomas, 193, 279, 280
Hont, *see* Hunt
Hood, Robert, 138
Thomas, 124, 132
Hoorton, *see* Horton
Hopper, Richard, 129, 176
Robert, 580
Hore, Henry, 485
Hugh, 17
John, 48, 228, 339, 393, 469, 473, 485, 486, 537, 538
Nicholas, 176, 209
Richard, 48
Robert, 336, 510
William, 48, 339, 469, 473, 486
Horewode, *see* Horwood
Horne, James atte, 25, 432
Horssyndon, Thomas, 160
Horton (Hoorton), John, 8
Robert, 65
Horwood (Horewode, Horewood), John, 3, 200, 287
Horypal, Thomas, 436
Hosel, *see* Howsel
Hostul, Thomas, 66
Hoton, William, 140
Hottere, William, 49
Houchons, John, 29
Houghman (Howman), John, 85, 231
William, 85, 138
Houghton, John, 137
Houthe, Walter, 520
Hovel, Robert, 172
How (Howe), Henry, *of Lytherpol Furneys*, xi, 203
Howes, Richard, 226
Howlot, John, 108
Howman, *see* Houghman
Howsel (Hawsul, Hosul, Howsell), John, 121
Roger, 133, 138
Hoye (Heye), John, 265, 449, 469
Hudry, Henry, 186
Hugh, Brother, *preceptor and master of Hogshaw*, 93, 223, 342, 454
servant of John Baylly, 54
vicar of Bierton (atte Field), 267
Hugyndon (Hugendon, Hugynden), Geoffrey, 191, 219
Thomas, 151, 180, 196
Hulle (atte Hulle, atte Hullus), Edmund, 193, 421
Eva, 64
Joan, 64
John, xiv, 10, 19, 22, 49, 57, 60, 63, 70, 131, 233
Nicholas, 19
Ralph, 193
Robert, 23, 24, 128
Roger, 64, 107
Thomas, 471, 492
William, 128
Hulmet, Walter, 465
Hulont, Nicholas, 27
Hulton, John, 448, 455, 515, 517, 550
Hulyere, Roger, 10, 37, 233
Hunne, John, 73, 432, 454, 493, 519, 577, 578
Hunt (Hont, Honte, Hunte, le Hunte), Edmund, 204
Geoffrey, 351, 380, 409, 469, 470, 488, 489
John, 87, 208, 444
Nicholas, 441
Richard, 62, 76
Robert, 441
Thomas, 18, 63, 192
William, xlix, 242, 251, 469, 486, 489
Huntingdon, *Earl of, see* Holand
Huntyndon, John, 19
Hurkyld, Nicholas, 78
Hurne (Hyrne, atte Hyrne, in the Hyrne, le Hern), Adam, 83
Agnes, xvi, 107, 432
Elias (Ellis), 2, 58
Henry, 107
John, 1, 59, 84, 127, 131
Nicholas, 47, 48, 502
Nigel, 9
Richard, 49, 485
Robert, 16, 107
Sabina, 107
Simon, 449
Thomas, xxxv, 287, 437, 580
William, 83, 149, 175

Hurre, John, 214, 402, 438, 440
John, *of Warwick*, 442
Hurt, *see* Hert
Huscarle, Brian, xv, 449, 459, 478
Hutlad, John, 439
Huttere, Henry, 51, 526
see also Hattere
Huwes (Hewe, Hewes, Hwes), Hugh, 74, 93, 136, 205
John, 271, 428
Thomas, 233
William, 85
Huwet, *see* Hewet
Huwyne, Nicholas, 66
Huy, Hugh, 485, 556
John, 485, 554, 562
Hyckeston (Hykkeston), Thomas, 109
Hycok, Simon, 75, 90
Hyde, John, 91, 92
Hykeden (Hykedon), John, 62
William, 157
Hykeman (Hykkman), Henry, 76
John, 113
Robert, 13, 108, 111, 130
William, 76
Hykkus (Hyckus), John, 3, 34, 119
Nicholas, 132
Robert, 3
William, 33, 70, 85, 119
Hyle, John, 467
Hyne, John, 36
Richard, 183
Hyrne, *see* Hurne

Ian, William, 162
Iboteson, Ralph, 150
Ikford (Ykford, Ykforde), Christine, 41
John, 138, 231
Impey (Impeye, Imphey, Ympeye, Ymphey), John, 147, 173, 199, 420, 449, 519
William, 470
Inge, Ralph, 546
Ingel (Yngel), John, 51, 432, 526
Ingler, John, 512
Ippyng, John, 409
Irichs, John, 227
Irmongere (Iremongere, Irynmonger, Yrmonger, Yrmongere, le Irmongere), Edmund, 96, 97
Elias, 441
John, 106, 154, 418, 440, 465
Roger, 194
William194
Irney, Richard, 171
Irtelyngburgh (Irthyngburgh), Robert, 428, *258*
Isbel, Walter, 149
Islee, John, 227
Ive (Yve, Yves), Alan, 11
Hugh, 2, 13, 14, 32, 554, 568
John, 32, 39, 124, 229, 485, 510, 512, 520, 530, 538, 539, 556, 562, 568
Richard, 512, 530
Ivot, *see* Evot

Jacob, Henry, 196, 483, 516
Jacok, John, 99
Jagon, John, 66
Jak, William, 448
Jakeman, John, 54, 83
Jaket the Chaplain, *see* Harpeden
Jaket, John, 42, 84
Ralph, 142
William, 31
Ydonea, 84
Jakkus (Jakus), Hugh, 131
John, 103
James (Jamis), Alan, 556
Henry, 14, 205, 229
John, 18, 119, 144, 150, 353, 491
Janes, John, 69
Jankyn, Hugh, 34
Janne (*or* Jaune), Henry, 54
John, 83
Janyns, Richard, 434
Robert, 40
Jargenvyll (Jargevile, Jargevill), John, 351, *257*, *258*
Jaune (*or* Janne), Henry, 54
John, 83
Jay (Jaye), John, 48, 50, 74, 447, 485
Ralph, 563
William, 447
Jefferay, John, 454
Jekyn, John, 44, 165
Jelle, William, 98
Jenes (*or* Jeves), Thomas, 64
Jenkyn, Alice, 69
Jeves (*or* Jenes), Thomas, 64
Joce, Henry, 523

John, 488, 523
Richard, 471, 485, 523, 555
John [Buckingham], *bishop of Lincoln*, 551
[Cartere?], *chaplain of Hanslope*, 385, 469, 473, 486
prior of Ravenstone, 369
servant of Sir John Beletoft, 442
servant of Richard Cooper, 62
servant of George Cresty, 381, 469, 474, 475
servant of John Gardiner, 150
servant of Thomas Haxay, 471, 492
servant of John Sadeler, 334, 469, 473, 486
servant of the prior of Tickford, 570
servant of the vicar of Penn, 436
son of John of Sherynton, 528
vicar of Burnham, 300
vicar of Chalfont St. Peter, 399
Jolyf (Jolyff), Nicholas, 436
Ralph, 85
William, 76, 125
Jone (Jones), Adam, 74
John, 66, 530
Richard, 70, 530
Robert, *of Wardington, Oxon.*, 441
William, 103
Josep, Nicholas, 96, *257*
Jourdelay (Jordelay, Jourdelhey), John, 457, *255, 256, 258*
Joy (Joye), John, 485, 530
Joykes, Richard, 435
Joyner, Stephen, 135
Judde, Richard, 31
Juell, Richard, 563
Jurdan (Jurdon), Geoffrey, 128
Henry, 47
John, 136
Simon, 125
Justice, John, 437

Keep (Kep, Kepe), John, 30, 84, 95
Keeper, John, 526
Kele, Richard, xlviii, 101, 179, 327, *256, 257, 258*
William, 102
Kelk, John, 520
Kellere, Walter, 46, 432
Kelseye, Andrew (*alias* de Suton), 221
Simon, 221
Kemp (Kempe), Roger, 157
William, 104
Kempston, John, 28
Kene, Benedict, 187, 195, 580
Hugh, 123
John, 216
William, 96, 200
Kent, Alice, 123
Jurdan, 112, 123
Thomas, 116
William 43, 232, 433
Countess of, see Holand, Alice de
Earl of, see Holand, Thomas de
sheriff of, 520
Kentwode, Sir John, lx
Kep, *see* Keep
Kere, Henry, 156
William, 179
Kerkeby, *see* Kirkeby
Ketell, William, 519
Keteryng (Keterynges), John, 143, 409
Kimble (Kymbell, Kynbell, Kynbelle), Hugh de, *coroner*, xxxiv, xxxv, 437, 580
John, 51, 198, 352, 526, *255, 257, 258*
Richard, 154, 174, 288, 289
Roger, 174, 190, 198
Walter, 148, 175, 197
King, etc., *see* Kyng, etc.
Kirkeby (Kerkeby, Kyrkeby), Stephen, 311, 328, 329, 330, 420
Thomas, xxiii, 196, 309, 438, 469, 470, 477, 516, 520
Kirketon (Kyrketon), Alan de, *escheator*, 181
Roger de, *justice*, 583, 584, 585
Kirkstead, William, lviii
Knappe, Richard, 214
Knave, William, 146, 159
Knotte, Richard, 471, 492
Knotton, William, 489
Knyf (Knyff), Robert, 182
William, 168, 182
Knyghgel, John (Kughgel?), 219
Knyghtebrugge, Richard, 203
Knyht (Knycht), John, 37, 50, 56
Richard, 109
Robert, 37, 43
Walter, 73
William, 40
Knyl, William, 188

Koc, *see* Cok
Kooc, *see* Cook
Krickelade, *see* Crickelade
Kubbel (Kubbull), John, 191, 219
Kughel, John (Knyghgel?), 191
Kyllynghate, John, 520
Kymme, John, 455
Kymmus, Nicholas, 119
Kympton, Hugh, 518
Kynbell, *see* Kimble
Kyng (Kynge, Kynges, Kyngge), Adam, 409, 469, 486, 489
John, 80, 112, 114
Roger, 226
Thomas, 181
Walter, 105
William, 112
Kyngesbrugge, Roger, 26, 70, 123
Walter, 40, 70, 76
Kyngeslane (Kyneslane), John, 35
Kyngeston, William, 274
Kyngeswode, John 49
Kynne, Joan, 131
Nicholas, 88
Richard, 63
Robert, 131
Thomas, 483
Kyppyng, Henry, 209, 421
Simon, 193
Kyrkeby, *see* Kirkeby
Kyrketon, *see* Kirketon
Kyrnyngton, Richard, 526

Ladde, John, 99, 104
Lake (Lakke), John, 61, 112, 297
Matilda, 297
Lal, Hugh, 492
Lambard (Lamberd), John, 449
Robert, 437
Roger, 37, 56
William, 86, 168, 513
Lambe, Richard, 72
Lambourne, John, 27
Lambyn, Henry, 274, 449
Lamele, Robert, 86
Lane (atte Lane, in the Lane), John, 81, 155
Walter, 149, 175
Langele (Langeley, Langeleys), John, 120, 230
Thomas, 162
Langenhull, Simon de, xxxv, xlii
Langetoft (Langtot), John, 13, 130
Landport, Thomas, *258*
Large, John, 512
William, 79
Larke, John, 25
Laron, Robert, 439
Lath, John, 330, 420
Laton, John, 116
Laurence, John, 87, 208
Laveney, Robert, 86
Lavey (Laveney?), Robert, 86
Lawman (Laweman), John, 329, 420
William, 214
Lawes, John, 138
Lay (Lary), Walter, 93, 112
Layhull, John, 173
Lece, Nicholas, 39
Leche (*alias* Ferbe), Edward, 196, 438
Ledecombe, William, 521
Ledesyng, Roger, 186
Lee, Henry, 551
John, 576
William, 523
Lefarhille, William, 139
Leggegame, William, 104
Lemman, Roger, 162
Lenham, Robert, 569
Lente, John, 90, 91, 92, 106
Lenton, John, 354, 440, 508, *252, 253*
Lerlyng, William, *of Lyrlingford, Norfolk*, 223, 441, 454
Levesham, William, *of York*, 570
Levy, Henry, 523
Lewen (Lewyn), John, 12, 159, 225, 441, 456
Leyghe, Simon, 27
Lilleston, John, 459
Lincoln, *bishop of*, lvi–lxvi, 223, 405, 413, 454, 551, 559
Linford (Lynford, Lynteford), George, *alias* Cresty, 381, 469, 474, 475
John, lxiv, 377, 381, 469, 470, 474, 564, *252*
Sir Laurence, lxiv, 42, 432, 433, *261*
William, lxiv, 377, 469, 470, 488, 512, 523, 530, 538, 546, 556, *252*
Lochoun, John, 246
Matilda, 246
Lokkesburgh, Hugh, 207
Loksmyth (le Smyth), Andrew, 413, 469, 473, 486, *252*
John, 413, 469, 473, 486, *252*
Lombe, Thomas, 52, 86

London (Loundon), John, 102, 105
Nicholas, 105
Thomas, 158
Longe, Gawayne (Huweyn, Ywayne), xlviii, xlix, 202, 318, 420
Gilbert, 95
John, 103, 215, 216, 217, 218
Thomas, 95, 489
Walter, 34, 70, 103
William, 79
Longevyle, John, 373, 503, 505
Looks, John, 139
Loot, Ralph, 221
Lord (Lorde), John, 100, 103, 105
Robert, 5
Lore, John, 98
Loringham, David, 44, 483
Loryng, Roger, 157
Lose, John, 530
Lottyng, John, 166
Louffe, *see* Luffe
Loughton (Lowghton), John, *258*
Robert, 29, 228
Simon, 6, 29
Loundon, *see* London
Love, John, 99
Loveden, Thomas, *257*
Loveioye, William, 182
Lovekyn, Richard, 297, 298, 440, 449, 473, 486
Lovelache, John, 165
Lovell, William, *257*
Lovent (Loventt), John, 1, 24
Lovet, Robert, 144
Lucas, Henry, 437
John, 11
Lucy, Sir Geoffrey, *255, 256*
Ludbury, John, 10
Lude, Richard atte, 161, 178
Thomas, *255, 256*
Luffe (Loofe, Louffe), John, 95
Jurdan, 143
William, 78, 135
Luffield, *prior of*, li, 41, 247
Lurkyl, Nicholas, 135
Luton (de Luton, Lutone, Luyton), Richard, 32, 432
Robert, liii, 489, *255, 256, 257, 258*
William, 148, 275
Lyddeney, John, 122
Lye, Richard, xi, xxxii, xxxiii, 224, 272, 442, 460, 507
Lyght, John, 192
Lyinger, Richard, 178
Lymbotushey (Lymbotushere), Robert, 569
William, 94
Lymbury, Richard, 28
Lynche, Richard, 270, 440
Lyndrape, John, xiv
Lyndraper, John, xiv, 46, 179
Lyne, William, 15, 87
Lytelboy (Lytelboye), John, 164, 212
Lytelgod, Robert, 202

Mabely, John, 75, 78
Robert, 95
William, 189
Macclesfeld, John, 195, 405
Machon, Adam, 44
Maderere, Richard, 26
Magge, John, 40, 76, 574
Maggesone, John, 27
Richard, 218
Makefare, John, 91, 408, 440
Make (Makke), John, 56
William, 570
Makurneys, Elias, 10
Malet, Hugh, 144
John, 93
Robert, 523
William, 136
Maleweyn, Walter, 436
Mallere, Hugh, 434
Malyn, Henry, 104
Richard, 44
Roger, 165
William, 77, 80
Malyns, Sir Reginald, lx
Man, William, 447
Manfret, Robert, 271
Manle (*or* Maule), Simon, 24, 459
Mannyng (Mannynges), John, 51, 437, 483
Mapulderham, William, 212, 403, 497
March (Marche, atte March), John, 9, 41, 67, 125, 230
Marchal, Thomas, 94
William, 94
Marcham, William, 203
Marchaunt, William, 179
Mareys (Marys), Roger, 193, 209
Margery, Richard, 68
Markaunt, Gilbert, 30
Thomas, 431
Marlbergh, Gregory, 449
Marny, Sir Robert, xlii, 353

Marsworth, John de, 439
Richard de, 439
Robert de, 439
Martin (Martyn), John, xxxiii, 3, 33, 148, 206, 224
Robert, 518
Maryot, Richard, 49
see also Meryot
Marys, *see* Mareys
Mason, Alice, 105
Guy, 38
Henry, 142, 228, 249, 469, 473, 486, 526
John, 24, 51, 52, 66, 86, 101, 105, 128, 364, 485, 523
Nicholas, 94
Richard, 199
Robert, 16, 107, 123
Simon, 125, 133, 471
Thomas, 16, 76, 460
William, 109
Massy, William, *of Bristol*, xxiii, 191, 438, 479, 519
Matilda, *of London*, 436
Matthew (Mateu, Matheu, Mathew), Geoffrey, 469, 474, 486
Henry, 165
John, 104, 191, 219, 433
Ralph, 142, 366, 367, 440, 494
Thomas, 471, 492
William, 94, 191, 438
Maule (*or* Manle), Simon, 24, 459
Maunsiple, Isabella, 519
William, *of Oxford*, 519
Mauntel (Mauncel, Mauntil), John, 84, 109
Walter, 161
Maupas, Henry, lxv
Mausepitt, Robert, 148
Mawell (Maweles), Cristina, *of Woodstock*, 225, 441
Roger, 142
May (Mey), Henry, 83
John, 66, 85
Mayfey, Richard, 123
Mayhew, John, 154
Mayn (Mayne), Adam, 547, 551
Alice, 33
John, 201
Richard, 33
Roger, 435, 557
Thomas, 529
Walter, 30, 84
Maysent, John, 99
Mebourne, Thomas, 46, 471, 486
Mede (atte Mede), John, 191, 219
Nicholas, 371
Walter, 81, 469, 486
Medmenham, Edmund, 209
Megre, Alice, 7
Meleward, *see* Muleward
Melle, atte, *see* Mulle
Melton, Isabella, 191, 519
William, 191, 196, 212, 483, 519
Menge (Mynge), Richard, 160
Thomas, 207
Mercer (Merser), Thomas, 191, 438
Mercham, John, 17
Merefyn, Richard, 209
Merewyne, John, 436
Mersh (atte Mersh), Agnes, 270
John, 93, 270
William, 17, 40
Merston, Henry, *257*
Thomas, *258*
Meryot (Maryot?), John, 97
Messyngham, John, 273, 282, 422, 469, 473, 486, *251*
Mew (Mewe), John, 169, 288, 289
Mey, *see* May
Michel (Michell, Mychel), Guy, 142
Hugh, 26, 38, 123
John, xlix, 36, 74, 242
Ralph, 155
Richard, 12, 88, 117, 144, 464
Thomas, 100, 105
William, 457
Milbourne (Millbourne, Mylbourne), Adam, 31
William, 196, 438
Mile (Myle), Richard, 171
Roger, 22
Thomas, 523, 568
Mille, *see* Mulle
Milot, John, 562
Miltone, William, 187
Minde, *see* Munde
Missenden, *abbot of*, 152, 199
Mist, John, 169
Mixbury (Mixbery), John, 125, 133
Mody, Henry, 8
Richard, lvii, 259
William, 34, 38, 103, 113
Mokenhod, John, 201
Moldessone, John, 74
William, 437
Molle, Richard, 109

Molyns (Moleyns), Sir John de, xxxvii–xxxviii
Lady of, 424
Richard, *256*
Sir William, xxxix, lxi, *256*
Monde, *see* Munde
Mone, John, 523, 546
Monk (Monkes, Monkus, Munkes, Munkus), Gilbert, 141
John, 43, 50, 73
Ralph, 26
Richard, 523
Thomas, 26, 33
Montagu, Robert, 209
Mopel (Moppele), John, 154, 174
Mordon, Robert, 123
More (atte More), John, *coroner*, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi–xxxvii, 433, 574, 575, 585
John, 22, 204, 519, 584, *255*
Nicholas, 93
Peter, 22
Richard, 485
Morepase, John, 99
Moreton, *rector of*, 102
Morgan, Richard, 172, 438
Mortimer (Mortemere, Mortymer), John, 58, 131
Laurence, 24
Roger, xxxviii
Morton (Moreton), John, 459, 558, 567
John, *of Potsgrove*, 380, 409, 469, 470, 474, 488, 534
Thomas, 107
William, 104
Moryng, Robert, 147, 173
Morys, Nicholas, 198
Walter, 67, 432
Mose, John, 530
Mote, Thomas, 570
Mounde, *see* Munde
Mounford, Robert, 399
Thomas, 1, 29
Moungeoy, Hugh, 447
Mounkton, Nicholas, 214
Mowere, Richard, 150
Moxham (Moxum), John, 6, 29, 59
Muleward (Meleward, Mulleward, Mulward), Adam, 83
Alan, 21, 88, 98
Edith, 21
Gilbert, 19
Henry, 88, 118
John, 4, 30, 33, 74, 84, 93, 147, 199, 210, 437, 570
Ralph, 113
Richard, 17, 91, 158
Robert, 120
Stephen, 83
Thomas, 154, 174
William, 36, 59, 220
Mulle (atte Melle, atte Mulle), Hugh, 148
John, 137, 148
Nicholas, 205
Peter, 10
Richard, 73
Robert, 212, 403, 438, 440, 497
Thomas, 212, 285, 403, 413, 438, 440, 497
Walter, 1, 29, 138
Muller, John, 128
Mulsham, William, 159
Mulsho, Alexander, 66, 142
John, 128, 372, 373, 423, 440
Thomas, 63
William, 170
Munde (Minde, Monde, Mounde, Moundy, atte Munte), Walter, 8, 91, 92, 112, 120, 181
Munkes, *see* Monk
Mursley (de Mursle), Elias, 441
William, 433
Murye, John, 188
Muryel (Myryell), Robert, 275, 449
Simon, 188
Walter, 116
Muryweder, Walter, 156
Mymmes, John, 183
Mynge, *see* Menge
Myryell, *see* Muryel
Myssendene, Richard, 123

Naffreton, William, *256, 257, 258*
Nasshe (atte Nasshe), Agnes, xxxvi, 433, 585
John, 93, 172, 182, 250
Richard, 145, 250
Navesby, William, *canon of St. Paul's, London*, 219
Neel (Neell, Neles), Alan, 14, 205
Henry, 23, 75, 135, 530
John, 554
Roger, 229
Thomas, 520

Neelt, John, 114
Nernut, *see* Neyrnuit
Nethe, Richard, 474
Nethercote (Northcote, Northgate),
Henry, 27
Ralph, 163, 216, 217, 218
William, l, 216, 217, 218, 234, 235, 275, 342, 469, 473, 474, 486, 489
Nethere, William, 177, 467
Neubonde, Robert, *59*
Nevyle, Thomas, 34, 111
Newall, Thomas, *escheator*, 38
Newenham, Nicholas, *255*
Newman (Neweman), Adam, 434
John, 56, 73, 122, 149, 175, 348, 434, *252*
Robert, 10
Thomas, 43, 129
Walter, 4
William, 99
Newport (Neuport), Henry, 215
John, 57
Brother Thomas, 570
William, 57
dean of, 389
Neyrnuit, Sir John, lx, *256, 257, 258*
Nicholas, Silvester, *merchant of Strosce*, lvii
Nicoll (Nychol), Alice, 33, 480
Henry, 76
John, 40, 432
Ralph, 213
Robert, 59
Noble, Adam, 7, 71
Thomas, 3, 88
William, 470, *255, 256, 257*
Noly, John, 149, *175*
Noreys, John, 146
Richard, 146, 170
William, 12, 42
Norhampton, Robert, 186
Norman, John, 54, 436, 573, 578
Normaundy, John, 433
North (Northe), Alexander, 180
John, 127, 180
Ralph, 53
Northard, Robert, 69
Northcote, *see* Nethercote
Northerne, John, 36, 163, 191, 203, 222, 479
Northgate, *see* Nethercote
Norton, John, 120
Richard, 12
Notle (Notley), John, 530, 562
Notley, *abbot of*, 39, 101, 124
Notoyng, Thomas, 96
Notte, John, 121, 127
Notyngham, Simon, 90
Nowers, John, *256*
Nubbe, John, 226

Oat, Simon, 546
Oatare (?), William, 43
Ocle (Okle), John, 69
William, 51, 75, 135, 433, 526
Odiham, Richard, 163
Okepyle, *see* Hokepyl
Olney, *bailiff of*, 354
Olneye, John, 1, 44, 46, 457, 474, 557, 558
Margery, 97
Olyver (Olyvere), John, 6, 29, *258*
Richard, 2, 14, 18, 101, 502
Onyet (Onyot) (*or* Ovyet, Ovyot), John, 341, 449, 451
Orchard, Roger atte, 104
Oriour, Roger, 454
Orlyaunes (Orliaunce, Orlyaunce), Henry, 69, 132
Orpodd, John, 420
Oryt (?), Ralph, 140
Osberne (Osebern, Oseberne), Hugh, 213, 232
John, 178, 181
Thomas, 162
Osegod, William, 201
Osemound, John, 471, 492
Osteler (Ostyler), John, 74
Robert, 7
William, 122
Otery, Master Roger, 191, 222, 479
Otner, William, 76
Otys, Thomas, 520
Ouche, John, 112
Overe, William, 188
Overton, Richard, *258*
Thomas, lxv, lxvi
William, 232
Ovyet (Ovyot) (*or* Onyet, Onyot), John, 341, 449, 451
Owayn, William, 79
Oxford, *Countess of*, 412
Oxherd, John, 91

Pache, Thomas, 111, 130
Padebury (Pattebury), Agnes, 3
John, 3, 14, 113
Robert, 3
Padeworth, Robert, 57
Page, John, 13, 24, 34, 38, 167, 197
Roger, 72, 85
Thomas, 167
William, 85, 231
Pagenel, Thomas, 16
Pakenham, John, 454
Pakington, William, lviii
Pakke, John, 136
Palfreyman, Robert le, *of Salisbury*, 441
Palmer (Palmere), Andrew, 79
Denis, 323
Henry, 18, 132
Hugh, 35, 55, 65
Joan, 139
John, 126, 319, 418, 440
Mariota, 202, 438
Nicholas, 459
Richard, 139
Walter, 71
Pande, John, 42
Papelon, John, 184
Par, Robert, 434
Parache (Parage), John, 94, 101, 140
Paramour, Peter, 439
Parchemaner (Parchemyn), John, 100, 134
Park, Geoffrey, 10
Parker, John, 310, 311, 469, 473, 486, *256*
Richard, 63, 310, 311, 469, 473, 486
Thomas, 63
Parkyn, *see* Perkyn
Parlour, Roger, 159
Parslewe, John, 10
Parson (*or* Preston), Richard, 434
Parys, Robert, *marshal of Marshalsea*, 499, 503, 506
Pas, John, 44, 447
Richard, 447
Paskedene, John, 45
William, 45, 163
Passelewe (Paslegh, Passelegh), John, xvii–xviii, xxiii, xli, lxiv, lxv, 122, 348, 349, 350, 351, 376, 407, 432, 453, 469, 470, 471, 473, 486, 492, 501, *252, 257*
Richard, *255*
Pastrel, Robert, 210
Pat, Robert, 126
Patyn, John, 88
Patryk, John, 42
Pattebury, *see* Padebury
Patwurth, Henry, 122
Paulyn, Henry, 200
John, 21
Pavy, John, 112
William, 47, 48
Pavyere, Thomas, 67, 212
Paxton, Richard, 41
Paxwey (Paxweyn), William, 471, 492
Payell, John, 546
Payfrere, Edmund, 12, 146, 159
Payn, Geoffrey, 49
John, 1, 16, 37, 64, 73, 94, 127, 177, 185, 391, 451, 473, 555, 568, *257*
Michael, 54
William, 37, 50, 56, 73, 103
Pays, Margery, 227
Paytevin, *see* Peytevin
Peckehare, John, 118
Pede, Richard, 79
Thomas, 45
Pedyngton, *see* Pydyngton
Peek, John, 30
Pees, William, 210
Peg (Peeg, Pegge), John, 169, 197
Thomas, 45, 216, 342, 409, 469, 470, 488, 512, 531, 572
Pegon, William, 214, 220
Pek, Robert atte, 433
Pekel, Agnes, 141
Pekkere (Pekkehare), John, 53, 85
Pelle, John, 84, 126
Pellesham, Richard, 146
Pendele, William, 211
Peneshale, John, 571
Penge, John, 145, 172
Penkus, John, 50, 56
Penn, *vicar of*, 436
Penne, Thomas atte, *257, 258*
Penyfadur, Richard, 41
Pepere (Pepir), John, 141, 437
Robert, 580
Pepyn, Robert, 67, 230
Thomas, 230
Perant, William, 168
Percy, Henry de, 504

Percyvall (Perseval, Persevale),
Alice, 355
John, 37, 56, 73
William, 200
Peres (Perys), Adam, 28, 57
Hugh, 22
John, 58, 60, 483
Perkyn (Parkyn, Parkyns, Perkyns),
Hugh (*see* Perteyn)
John, 13, 85, 125, 155
Richard, 11, 41, 60, 63, 98, 117, 233
Robert, 141, 155, 380, 469, 470, 473, 488, 511, 532
Thomas, 21, 38, 155
William, 11, 21, 127, 231
Perlour, Roger, 159
Perman, Richard, 12
Pernell, John, *of Woodstock*, xxxii, 225, 455, 456
Perneye, John, 99
Perot, Adam, 15
Perrers, Alice, 268
Perseval, *see* Percyvall
Pershore, William, 493, 500
Person, Simon, 91
Perteyn (Perkyn, Pertyn), Hugh, 397, 449, 469, 470, *251*
Pery, *see* Pirye
Peswell, John, 23
Peter *of Grendon*, 437
monk of Tickford Priory, 377
servant of John Willeye, 333, 420
Pether, William, 580
Petipas (Petypas), John, 200
Walter, 85
William, 208
Petur, John, 9, 67
Pevere, *see* Peyvere
Peverell, Amice, 569
Hugh, 569
Margery, 569
Peyhtesse, John, 138
Peyntur (Peyntour), John, 35, 55, 65
Thomas, 210
Peytevyn (Paytevyn), John, xiv, xlvii–xlviii, 325, 326, 420
Peyvere (Pevere), Thomas, *sheriff etc.*, xvii–xviii, lxiv, 63, 67, 178, 198, 224, 362, 390, 474, *258*
Phelypot, Richard, 102
Philip (Fylyp, Phelip, Phelippe, Phelyp, Philipp, Phylyp; *see also* Felp),
John, 172
Matthew, 183, 274, 449
Richard, 129
Robert, xlvii, 331, 420
Roger, 189
Thomas, 291
William, 122, 129, 557
Phyppus, Ralph, 112
Pillory (Pilori), John, 201
Robert, 196
Pippard, Richard, 173
Pirye (Perye, Pyrie, Pyrye, Pyryre, atte Pery, atte Pirie), Geoffrey, 170, 461
Joan, 422, 430, 443
John, *of Kempston*, 492
Reginald, 179
Roger, 302, 422, 430, 443, 449, 451, *251*
Plebbessone, John, 137
Pleckenham, John, 193
Pleydell, Thomas atte, 215
Plinnel (*or* Plumel), Richard, 159
Plomer (Plomere), Richard, 146
Simon, 70, 76
Plot, John, 485
Plumel (*or* Plinnel), Richard, 159
Pocell (Possell?), John, 449
Pocok, John, 50
Poker, John, 12
Pole, Sir Edmund de la, lx
John, 510
Richard, 485, 488
Pollard, John, 134, 230
Pondere, John, 19, 43, 50
Ponynges, *Lady of*, 402
Ponyt, John, 96
Pope, John, 131
Richard, 485
Simon, 210, 303
Walter, 17, 102, 161
William, 187
Popelyn, William, 162
Porter, Robert, 5
Portioye, John, 68
Portreve, Adam, 157, 438
Robert, 157
Poser, Ralph, 488
Possell, William, *of Towcester*, 248, 469, 486, 489
see also Pocell
Pote, John, 68
Potyn, Simon, 95
Pottenham, *see* Puttenham

Potter (Pottere), John, 230
Thomas, 116
Potton, William, 75
Poul, William, 37, 71, 72, 77, 80, 89
Pounde, Thomas, 104
Pounfreyt, John, lxiv
Pountes, Henry, 114
Pous, John, 546
Powere, Alexander, 520
Poyll, John, 530
Poynant (Poynaunt), John, 148, 149, 175, 197
William, 189
Prat (Prate, Pratte), John, 227, 447, 512, 546
Simon, 546
Thomas, 23
William, 2
Prentys, John, xvi, xxiii, 9, 25, 432
Walter, 19, 43
William, 221
Prest, John, 581
Prestcote, John, 421
Prestmere, John, 211
Preston, John, 71
Richard, 434
Prestwyk, Thomas, 188, 495
Priesse, Robert, 191, 219
Primet (*or* Prunet), William, 93
Prince (Prynce), John, 386
Richard, 179
Prykke, John, 469, 486
Prynchard, John, 214, 220
Thomas, 158
Prome, Edmund, 530
Prophete (Profete), John, 216, 217, 218, 222
Richard, 214, 216, 217, 218
Prowt, Hugh 108
Prudfoot (Prowdfot), John, 213, 232
Prunet (*or* Primet), William, 93
Pukstede, William, 44
Pullegos, William, 184
Pulter (Pultere), Eleanor, 389
Nicholas, 166, 185
Thomas, 389
Pultone, John, 165
Punteys, Henry, 382, *252*
Purcell (Pursell), William, xxxix, *258*
Purcere, John, 89, 96, 97
William, 89, 177, 438
Purchas, John, lv, 342, 409, 474, *257*
Purfyl, John, 89
Purkes, Richard, 226
Purnel, John, 93
Pursel, William, *of Wales*, 439
Puttenham (Pottenham, Puttynham, Puttynhame), John, 268, 449, 469
Richard, 192, 240, 252, 398, 481, 518, *251*
Robert, 518
Sir Roger, lxi, *255*
William, 412
Puttere, Miles, 520
Pychard, *see* Pykard
Pycher, Thomas, 63
Pycot, *see* Pygat
Pydekin, William, 227
Pydelere, William, 24
Pydyngton (Pedyngton), Giles, 17
William, 82, 118
Pye, Richard, 43
Pyemakere, Geoffrey, 8
Pygas, Richard, 25
Pygat (Pycot, Pykot), Adam, 83
John, 10, 20, 28, 57
Richard, 44
Robert, 10
Thomas, 121
Pygon (Pygeon), Alan, 71, 89, 581
John, 20, 57
Pyioun (Pioun), Alan, xxxiii, 223, 441, 454; *see also* Pygon, Alan
Pykard (Pychard), Thomas, 22, 146, 438
Pykelove, John, 341, 449
Thomas, 146
Pykepere, William, 158
Pykot, *see* Pygat
Pyllok, William, 431, 583
Pymme (Pyme), John, 2, 14, 18, 44
Pynchard, John, 220
Pypat, Thomas, 67
Pype, William, 445
Pypere (Pipere), Henry, 275, 449
John, 177, 185, 288, 524
John, *of Henley on Thames*, 225, 441
William, 90, 92
Pytte, Thomas atte, 194
Pyxhulle, Adam, 66

Quarram, Alice, 76
John, 76
William, 76

Queryndon (Querndon), Nicholas, 171
Thomas, xxiii, 89, 394, 428, 472, 544
Quyncy, William, 93
Quynterel (Quynterell), Henry, 149, 152
Quyntyn (Queynteyn), John, 78, 135

Raam, *see* Ram
Rabbe, Robert, 474
Raffun, *see* Ryffyn
Ragun (Ragon), John, *sheriff*, 585
Nicholas, 373
Walter, 177, 185
Ralph, *rector of Ashridge*, (Ralph Aston?), xlii, 502
servant of John Curteys of Wymmyngton, 380, 469, 474
Ram (Raam), John, 18
William, 101
Ramkyn, John, 148
Rande, John, 126
Randolf (Randolfes, Randulf), Henry, 182
John, 30, 52, 66, 135
Rasour (Rasure), Thomas, 106, 384, 385, 468, 469, 470, 488, 511, 532, 541
Rat, John, 546
Rathewell, Robert, 101
Rauf, John, 38
Raulyn, John, 41
Raun, Roger, 24
Raundesdale, Thomas, 214, 402, 438, 440
Ravell, William, 395
Raven, Roger, 86
Ravenstone, *prior of*, 52, 368, 369, 440
Rawelyns, John, 98
Rawenere, John, 221
Ray, Henry, 25, 67
Raynold, *see* Reynold
Rede, *see* Reed
Redhed (Redhod), John, 17
Roger, 93
Thomas, 45
Redyngtone, John, 139
Reed (Rede), Andrew, 109
John, 70, 109, 230, 495, 549, *256, 257, 258*
Richard, 4
Thomas, 547
Walter, 547
William, 40, 56
Regat, John, 46, 179
Reke (*for* Beke?), Thomas, *257*
Rengnald, *see* Reynold
Rest (?), John, 192
Reve, Geoffrey, 128
Hugh, 48
John, 28, 70, 97, 114, 143, 194, 485, 488, 510, 538
Ralph, 20
Richard, 540
Roger, 416, 469, 473, 486
Walter, 20
Revenyng, John, 341
Revese, Richard atte, 129
Revesone, John, 53
Richard, 68
Revet, *see* Ryvet
Reyner (Reygner), John, 470, 526
William, 158, 214, 220
Reynes, Sir Thomas de, *255, 256*
Reynham (Reygham, Reyngham), John, 44, 104, 160, 191, 200, 219, *256*
Reynold (Raynold, Rengnald, Reygnald, Reynald), Geoffrey, 501, 553
John, 44, 46, 128, 206
Robert, 2
William, 48
Reynsrey, John, 157
Ricard (Rycard, Rychard, Rykard), John, 64
Ralph, 62
Simon, 32
Walter, 68
Richard, *rector of Halton*, 224, 272, 281?, 345, 460
servant of Thomas Sherman, 520
vicar of Chesham, 147
Richardussone (Richardessone, Rycardussone), John, 28, 57
Richardyn, William, 90
Riche, Thomas, 185, 195
Robard (Robart, Roberd), John, 1, 78, 91, 92, 229
Nicholas, 541
Richard, 11, 43, 73, 129
Thomas, 43, 129, 211
Walter, 229

Robert, *of Bristol*, 191, 438
servant of John Cornbrigge, 436
servant of Thomas Dadintone, 185
Robyn (Robyns), Henry, 23, 109
Joan, 509
John, 13, 96, 118, 162, 172
Peter, 154, 174, 198
Ralph, 11
Richard, 95, 109, 154
Roger, 490, 509
Walter, 37
William, 37, 56, 73, 201
Rode, John, 1, 29
Richard, 434
Thomas, 6
Roe (Roo), John, 530
Thomas, 35, 55
Roger (Rogere, Rogger), John, 20, 59, 148
Ralph, 49, 59
William, 30, 59, 95, 106
Rok, John, 27
Rokele (Rokell), Henry, lvii, 337, 344, (469 *as* 'Laurence'), 470, 473, 488, 511, 532
Rokesle, Richard, 472
Rokholt, Robert, 196
Rolt, John, 539
Rolves (Rolf, Rolfy, Rolvus, Rolvys, Roolf, Roylfus), Henry, 72
John, 2, 14, 18, 44, 47, 58, 71, 131, *258*
Thomas, 50, 71, 103
William, 19, 58, 74, 131, 150
Romayn, John, 441
Romesheye, Thomas, *of Hampshire*, 217, 438
Rond, *see* Round
Rone, John, 534
Roo, *see* Roe
Rook, John, 13, 100
Roolf, *see* Rolves
Roos, *see* Rous
Rope, Richard, 488, 510
Ropere, John, 90, 512, 537
Thomas, 90
William, 68, 77
Roppyn, John, 436
Rose, John, 89, 96, 97, 530
William, 221, 530
see also Rous
Rosesone, John, 60
Rote, John, 512, 556
Roteby, William, 71, 89, 114
Rotel (Rotele), Richard, 196
William, 127
Rotelond, Nicholas, 94
Rotour, Simon, 524
Round (Rond), John, 39, 188, 438, 495, 534, 546
Rous (Roos, Roys), Henry, 9, 25
John, 144, 432, 447, 449, 499, 523, 546, 547, 549, 551, *258*
Richard, 485, 512, 581
Robert, 434
Simon, 6, 29
Thomas, 547
William, 447
see also Rose
Routh, Thomas, 99
Roylfus, *see* Rolves
Roys, *see* Rous
Ruche, Robert, 109
Rudyng, John, 166
Runnyle (Runnyld), John, 10, 63
Thomas, 63
Russeby, Hugh de, 435
Russell, Adam, 164
Joan, 156, 335, 419
John, xxix, 156, 164, 335, 419, 438, 440, 458, 573, *251*
Richard, 198
Thomas, 97, 520
William, 25, 93
Ruthyn, *see* Ryffyn
Rycardussone, *see* Richardussone
Rychemund, John, 69
Rycher, John, 95
Rydynges, John, 567
Rye, Edmund atte, 156
Ryffyn (Raffun, Ruffyn, Ruthyn), John, 6, 134
Richard, 83, 93
Rygg, William, 505
Rykard, *see* Ricard
Rynesham, John, 457
Ryngeshale, Agnes (*or* Joan), 86, 368, 392
Nicholas, xxix, 24, 86, 368, 392, 432, 440, *251*
Ryps, Roger, 420
Rysburgh (Rysborgh), Thomas, 219
William, 47, 48
Ryvet (Revet), John, 23, 128

Sackville (Sakevyle, Sakevyll, Saukevill), Thomas, *sheriff*, x, xvi, xviii, xlviii, 104, 191, 353, 424, 489, 495, 513, 520, 528, 535, 539, 547, 549, 554, 565, *255*, *256*, *257*, *258*
Sadde, Richard, 27
Saddok, Henry, 548
Sadele, John, 123
Sadelere, John, 225, 334, 441, 469, 473, 486
William, 222
St. John of Jerusalem, *prior (master) of hospital of*, 156, 401, 472, 485, 515, 517, 527
St. Mary, Southwark, *prior of*, 310
St. Paul, London, *canon of*, 219
Sakvylle, *see* Sackville
Salangre, James, 276, 469, 470, 488, 489, 512
William, 276
Salat (Salet), John, 126
Thomas, 122
Saleman, William, 210
Salesbury, John, 116
Sir John, 214, 402, 438, 440
Salford (Salforde), John, 116
Salisbury, *bishop of*, *see* Waltham, John
Salle, Thomas, 186
Saltere, John, 222
Richard, 189, 216, 217, 218
Saltmerssh, Robert, 171
Saman, John, 342
Samson (Sampson, Samsoun), John, 8, 92, 120, 161, 181, 220
Richard, 212
Sancto Amando, Almaric de, *256*, *257*, *258*
Sandham, Robert, 189, 203
Sandwell (Sandewell), John, 148
Richard, 272, 281
Santon (Sandon), Joan, 262
John, 262
Robert, 290, 340
Sapcote, William, 56, 386
Sare, John, 579
see also Serye, Shere
Saresone, Simon, 57
Saukvyle, *see* Sackville
Saumvylles, William, 420
Saunder (Saundres), John, 27, 93, 144, 205, 336, 440
William, 107
Saundresdon, William, 87, *heading to* 279, 287, *256*, *258*
Sausery, Gilbert of the, 456
Sawyer (Sawyere), John, 80
Richard, 94
Rose, 94
William, 77, 89, 96
Say, John, 23, 447
Schepwassh, Richard, 196, 204
Schorwode, John, 437
Sclattere (Sclatyere), Joan, 17
John, 17
Roger, 434
Thomas, 449
Scot, Andrew, 44
John, 44, 165
Walter, liv, 308, 449, 470, 471, 472
William, 7
Scraptist, Richard, 140
Scynner, *see* Skinner
Selby, Ralph de, lix
William, lxv
Selig, John, 169
Selk, Cristiana, 239, 399, 521
John, 157, 239, 399, 521
Sely, William, 46
Seman, John, 27, 136, 471
William, 55, 354, 546
Semere, John, 191, 219
Sencler, Robert, 437
Sendle, John, 136
Sentone, John, 168
Serele, Richard 121
Seriaunt (Seriant), Henry, 104, 160, 200
John, 74, 169
Thomas, 169
Servelady, John, 437
Serye (Syrrye, atte Ser, atte Sere)
Robert, xxviii, 16, 64, 107
William, 16, 288, 289
see also Sare, Shere
Seton, John, 520
Seventon, Thomas, 109
Sewale (Sewelle), John, 221
John, *of Catesby*, 219, 438
Seward, John, 24, 232, 432, 459
John, *'prestessone' of Corby*, 196, 438
William, 77
see also Syward
Sewy, William, 100, 102
Sexsteyn, William, 100, 105
Seybrook, Thomas, lxv

Shakelok (Schakelok), William, 275, 449
Shardelow (Schardelowe, Shardlow), Henry, 391, 422, 424, 445, 449, 451, 462, 466, 475, 477, 490, 495, 502, 507, 515, 521, 580
Sharp, Henry, 512
Shawe, Richard, 448
Shefford, Thomas, 66
Sheftesbury, William, 170
Shenholt (Shynholt), Henry, 15
John, 87, 207, 208
Roger, 15, 87, 160
Shenle (Shendle, Shenlegh), John, 82, 115
William, 82, 103, *258*
Shepherd (Schepherd, Schepherde, Sheperd, Sheperde, Shepherde, Shephirde), Adam, 132, 151
Bartholomew, 77
Henry, 108, 130
John, 21, 75, 77, 106, 120, 126, 127, 141, 151
Ralph, 42
Richard, 102, 117, 151, 225, 441, 456
Robert, 25
Roger, 74, 120, 121, 195
William, 132, 149, 175, 206, 493
Shere, William atte, 580
see also Sare, Serye
Sherington, *rector of*, lxiv, 66, 471
Sherman, John, 172, 179
Simon, 8
Thomas, 520
Sherynton, John, *son of* John of, *258*
Shirlok (Sherlok, Shirlokes, Shyrlok), John, 96, 248, 417, 469, 470, 474, 488, 489, 511
Shmyth, *see* Smith
Shonne, John, 143
Richard, 143
William, 143
Shonnere, Richard, 121
Shoppe (Schoppe, atte Shoppe), John, 51, 75, 78, 135, 526
William, 417, 469, 470, 474
Shorel, Adam, 434
Nicholas, 434
Short, John, 53, 63, 432, 483
Shovelere, Thomas, 138
Shrynton, Henry, 208
Shynholt, *see* Shenholt
Silverthorn, John, 111
Silvestre, John, 174
Simon [de Craule?], *monk of Tickford Priory*, 377, 570
Simond (Symond), Richard, 170, 213
Thomas, 44, 415, 421, 469, 470, 472, 473, 485, 488, 489, 531, 540, 544, 551, 554, 563
Simpewall (?), Simon, 124
Skotlond, John, 205
Skryveyn, John, 105
Skynner (Scynner, Skynnere), Hugh, 116
John, 88, 220, 568, 570
Peter, 223
Richard, 567
Simon, 78
Thomas, 471, 487
William, 78, 186, 194
Skyret, Roger, *255*
Slade, Richard, 509
Slegh, John, 520
Slo (atte Slo, atte Sloo, atte Slowe), Henry, 104, 165
John, 140, 193, 208, 416, 421, 444, 456, 460, 462, 469, 473, 476
Smart (Smert, Smertes), John, 142
Nicholas, 165, 206
Smewyn, John, 125
Richard, 133
Smith (Shmyth, Smmyht, Smyht, Smyth, Smythe, Smythes), Adam, 143, 145, 438
Agnes, 58
Alexander, 317, 420
Andrew, 166, 177, 190, 469, 473, 486
Edmund, 106
Geoffrey, 190
Godfrey, 84, 126
Henry, 51, 120, 173, 202, 438
Hugh, 21, 27, 38
Joan, 11, 173, 307
John, 4, 9, 12, 17, 29, 62, 68, 70, 73, 77, 80, 87, 94, 96, 97, 105, 122, 123, 135, 137, 145, 151, 153, 164, 167, 170, 187, 193, 356, 371, 396, 433, 434, 438, 461, 473, 486, 524, 575
Mary, 356
Nicholas, 100, 105
Peter, 11, 21, 192
Ralph, 346

Richard, xlvii, 2, 77, 80, 91, 92, 154, 173, 202, 228, 332, 420, 438
Robert, 46, 66, 68, 91, 179, 307
Roger, 37, 73
Simon, 176, 209
Stephen, 133
Thomas, 11, 21, 53, 58, 98, 113, 115, 212, 221, 433
Walter, 62
William, 12, 21, 26, 38, 51, 53, 55, 88, 90, 91, 92, 95, 97, 102, 111, 117, 122, 132, 170, 186, 194, 200, 220, 229, 437, 529
Snape, Richard, 186
Snelman, Elias, 18
Snowe, John, 137
Soham, Robert, 66
Solas, John, 455, 501, 553
Soleman, John, 54
Somenour (Somondour, Sumnour, le Somenour), Adam, 78
Henry, 9
Peter, 437
Ralph, 10, 20, 28, 57
Robert, 357, 570
Thomas, 9
Sommonet (Symonet), John, 324, 420
Sonet, John, 109
Songere (*or* Sougere), Simon, 5, 61
Sothewykes, John, 141
Sougere (*or* Songere), Simon, 5, 61
Sowter, *see* Suter
Spaldyng, John, 171
Sparewe (Sperwe), Emma, 337
John, 166, 568
Richard, 337
Sparman, *see* Sperman
Spelyng, William, 309, *257*
Spenser, John, 62, 72, 106, 437
Robert, 42, 432
Thomas, 40, 432, 503
William, 162
Sperhauk (Sperhauke), John (*alias* William), 378, 447, 469, 473, 486
Sperlyng, Nicholas, xiv
Sperman (Sparman, Spereman), John, 186, 188
William, 143
Sperwe, *see* Sparewe
Spicer (Spycer, Spysour), Nicholas, 59
Richard, 128
William, 105
Sprydnay, Roger, 223
Sprygonnell (Spregenel, Sprygenell, Sprykenel, Spygurnel), Hugh, 11, 98, 102, 117
William, 98
Spygat, Gilbert, 121
Spynevill, Robert, 196, 204
Spynk (Spyngke), John, 38
Robert, 93
William, 11, 98
Spysour, *see* Spicer
Squyer (Squier), John, 310
William, 168
Squyrel (Squyrell), Richard, 27, 513
Stabolus, John 137
Stachesdene, William, 42, *258*
Stacy, John, lviii, lxii, 46, 90, 229, 409, 432
Stafford, Richard, 570
Thomas, *Earl of*, 453
Stak, John, 96
Stalworth, John, 22, 60
Staly (Stali), James, 161, 181
Stamford, John, 179, 438
Stedeman, Walter, 498
Steel (Stel, Steyl, Styl), John, 40, 72, 78, 96, 113, 137
see also Style
Steer (Ster), John, 176, 209
Steppere, John, 31
William, 31
Sterteforth, John, 116
Nicholas, 116
Stevecley, Clement, *see* Clement, William (*of Stewkley*)
Stevene (Stefanes, Stefenus, Stephan, Stephenus, Stevenne, Stevenes, Stevenus), Henry, 178
Hugh, 4
John, 10, 20, 31, 37, 41, 47, 83, 102, 125, 141
Ralph, 150
Walter, 190, 520
William, 46, 111
Stevynton, John, 204
Stodherde, Richard, 17
Stodman (*or* Godman), Ralph, 139
Stoice, Walter, 182
Stoke, Dionysia, 118
Giles de, 500, *257*
John, 13, 51, 111, 136, 144, 526
William, 19, 110

Stokeman, William, 52
Stoker (Stokere), Henry, 164
William, 449
Stokton, John, 567
Stondon, Laurence, 164
Stone, John, 341
Stony Stratford, *bailiff of*, 357
constable of, 394, 428, 472
steward of, 357, 426
Stoteville, Ellis, 2
William, 212
Stowe, Thomas, 30, 52
Stratford, John, 231
Thomas, 130
Stratton, John, 27
Straunge, Edmund, 378, 379, 447, 469, 474
William, 42
Strech, John, 49
Streme, Hugh, 171
Strete (atte Strete), Richard, 50, 129, 196
Stretle (Stretele), John, 40, 80, 432, 503
William, 180, 253, 438, *256*
Stroude (Strout, Stroutte), John, 123, 488
Stubbe (Stubbes), William, 61
Stule, Thomas, 426
Stullok, John, 40
Robert, 40, 70
Stute, Walter, 157
Stykebych, Stephen, 441
Styl, *see also* Steel
Style, Henry atte, 182
John atte, 443
Styperdon, Henry, 101
Sukelyn (Suckelyn), John, 114
Sulbury (Sulburye), John, 134
Philip, 65
Thomas, 134
Sumnour, *see* Somenour
Sumpterman, Henry (*alias* Bradden), 374, 408, 501
Suter (Soutere, Sowter, Sutere), John, 68
Ralph, 141
Richard, 74, 78, 144
William, 31, 93
Sutton, Andrew de (*alias* Kelseye), xxx, 221
John, 106, 109
Robert de, 221
Swapston, Richard, xxxvii, 9, 67, 230
Swerd, John, 214, 402
Swet, Thomas, 201
Swetsone, Adam, 84, 95
Hugh, 30, 95
Sweyn, John, 135
Thomas, 52
Swon, Henry, 98, 432
Hugh, 75
Isabella, 61
John, 423
Ralph, 11
Richard, 202
Syberum (?), Richard, 145
Syer, Roger, 110, 234
Syger, Joan, 79
John, 79
Symmes (Symmus), Joan, 261
John, 35, 65, 110, 153, 236, 248, 261
William, 9, 25, 67
Symonet, *see* Sommonet
Syngere, Thomas, 285, 413, 446, 463, 484, 497
Synkere, William, 25
Syrrye, *see* Serye
Syward (Suward), Gilbert, 42
John, 213, 378, 379, 422, 447, 469, 470, 488, 511, 532, 541
John, *vicar of Wolverton, bishop of Lincoln's ordinary*, 223, 454
Richard, 156
William, 42, 213
see also Seward
Syred, Richard, 202, 214

Taberer, John, 46
Tailfer (Taylfer), Geoffrey, 46, 179
Tailour (Taillour, Tayllour, Taylour), Adam, 158
Edward, 221
Elias, 46
Henry, 202
Hugh, 113, 115
James, 220
John, 3, 6, 11, 14, 15, 27, 29, 37, 41, 43, 54, 58, 59, 85, 88, 90, 100, 102, 136, 140, 176, 180, 182, 205, 209, 358, 359, 437, 438, 440, 441, 471, 492, 570, 575
John, *of Windsor*, 225
Nicholas, 112

Peter, xlviii, 326, 469, 473, 486
Ralph, liv, lv, 202, 241, 319, 320, 380, 395, 409, 418, 436, 451, 469, 470, 471, 482, 487, 531, 534, 579
Richard, 4, 22, 35, 43, 50, 55, 62, 65, 68, 71, 73, 110, 129, 148, 184, 215, 233
Robert, 15, 46, 80, 86, 140, 191, 219
Roger, 149
Saundur, 134
Stephen, 36, 82, 113, 115
Thomas, 94, 129, 176, 198, 224, 441
Walter, 10, 37
William, xlix, 52, 53, 66, 87, 99, 107, 114, 121, 176, 228, 318
Talworth (Taleworth), John, 497
Thomas, 489
Tame, *see* Thame
Tamond, John, 439
Tanner (Tannere), Elias, 417, 469, 474
Henry, 341, 449, 451
John, 20, 57, 60
Nicholas, 341, 449, 451
Richard, 181, 220
Thomas, 60, 161
Tappe, John, 84
Tappelawe, John, 12
Taranto, *archbishop of*, lxvi
Taterugh, Robert, 156
Tattenhull, Richard, 226
Tawyere, John, 156
Richard, 322, 469, 474
Tebaud (Tebald, Tebold), Robert, 37
Walter, 19, 43, 50, 56
Temple, Hugh, 206
William de, 206
Temse, John, 89
Tentour, John, 142
Terne (Trene), Isabel, 422, 430, 443
William, 302, 422, 430, 443, 513
Terry, John, 6
Richard, 125, 133
Roger, 231
Teste, John, 122
Tetburye, Robert, 136
Tettesworth, Thomas, 577
Teyser, John, 551, 570
Robert, xxxvii, 433, 584
Thame (Tame, de Thame), Henry, 9, 25, 32
William, 34, 36, 38, 40, 53, 82, 113, 115, 524
Thecchere (Thechere, Thetcher), Bernard, 411
John, 43
Laurence, 56
Philippa, 91
Richard, 91
Walter, 122
Thede, Thomas, 153
Themple, John, 7
Themylby, William, 70
Thenford, John, 152
Thirkyld (Thurkyld), Henry, 409, 488, 531, 540, 541
Thirnyng, William, *justice*, xi, lxiv, 427, 454, 455, 456, 496, 527, *256, 257, 258*
Thomas [Neuport?], *monk of Tickford Priory*, 377, 570
parson of Beachampton, 247
parson of Hulcott, 572
servant of Richard Smyth, xlvii, 332, 420
son of Peter of Grendon, 437
vicar of Hughenden, (Herne?), 286, 287, 469, 473, 478
of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester, xxx, xxxix, 453
Thomas, John, lviii
Thomelyn (Thomlyns), John, 26, 38, 138
Thommes (Thom, Thomes, Tommes), John, 1, 34, 38, 103, 108, 115, 437, 471, 492
Richard, 124
Robert, 69
Roger, 180
William, 5, 54, 82
Thony (Tony) (*or* Thovy, Tovy), Henry, xxxiii, 224, 272, 281, 345, 460, 469, 552, 566, 567
Hugh, 59
John, 96, 104, 542
William, 176
Thorne, John atte, 173, 410, 411, 412, 469, 473, 486, 513, 533, 535, 547, 549, 554, 565
Thorneborgh, Agnes, 55
Henry, 35, 55, 65
Nicholas, 55
Thorp (de Thorp), William, 450, 489, 549
Thovy (Tovy) (*or* Thony, Tony), Henry, 224, 272, 281, 345, 460, 469, 552, 566, 567, *251*

Hugh, 59
John, 96, 104, 542
William, 176
Thrapston, Richard, 86
Threshere (Thresshere, Throisshere, Throysshere), Christine, 83
John, 58, 78, 83, 102, 106, 491
Robert, 198, 321, 420, 435
Thomas, 143
Walter, 54
William, 196, 438
Thurkyld, *see* Thirkyld
Thurstan, Richard 92
Thyees, *see* Tyeys
Tickford, *prior of*, see Drieu, John
Tiryngton (Tyryngton), John, 570
William, 459, 567
servant of William, 570
see also Turyngton, Tyringham
Tofty, John, 95
Tokevill, William, 196
Tomkyn, William, 74
Tony, *see* Thovy
Toppyng, John, 169
Robert, 215, *258*
Torald, William, 80
Tornour, *see* Turnour
Tortouse, Robert, 52
Totel, William, 149, 500
Totenho, William, 153
Toterugge, Thomas, 420
Totewell, John, 135
Tounghrus, John, 139
Tourle, John, 18
Tours, Richard, lxiv
Tourseye (Toursheye), John, 121, 341
William, 18
Tovy, *see* Thovy
Towke (Toukes), William, *of Blythe, Lincs.*, 191, 438
Towrus, John, 232
Trabeys, William, 106
Trachiere, John, 183
Thomas, 183
Trafford, Thomas, 196
Travus (*or* Tranus? Trauns?), William, 57
Trechaumbre, Richard, 60
Trene, *see* Terne
Trenge, Treynge, *see* Trynge
Trewe, Richard, 208
Treypas, John, 19, 213
Trim, *see* Tromme
Tripp (Trippe, Trypp, Tryppe), Richard, 416, 469, 473, 486, 513, 533, 535, 544, 547, 565
William, 159
Tristram (Trystram), Henry, 38
Walter, 357, 394, 426, 427, 428
William, 53
Tromme (Trim, Trum, Trumme), Richard, 283, 284, 301, 448, 464, 466, 469, 473, 548, 549
Trusselofe, Thomas, 109
Trwe, Richard, 121
Tryce, John, 84
Thomas, 78
William, 34
Trygge, John, 137
Trygon (Trigon), John, 36, 38, 113
William, 113
Tryllon, Henry, 9, 32
Tryllowe, Thomas, 444
Trynge (Trenge, Treynge), John, xlii, 79
Robert, 101
Trypelard, John, 31
Trytenall, Thomas, *of Towcester*, 382, 469, 486, 513, *252*
Tulle, John, 57
Turion (?), John, 197
Turnour (Tornour, Tournour), Henry, 25
John, xlvii–xlviii, 154, 156, 174, 198, 325, 420, 471
Turry, Richard, 41
William, 95
Turyngton, Robert, 137; *see also* Tyrington
Tuwe, Thomas, 55, 65
William, 231
Twychene, Richard, 81, 82
Thomas, 47
William, 91
Twyggere, Simon, 13
Twyne, William, 82
Twynere, John, 49
Tybbessone, John, 117
Tyeys (Thyees, Tyhees), John, 39
Richard, 143
Thomas, 52
William, 229
Tykene, John, 92
Tylcok, John, 10
Tyler (Tillere, Tylere), Gylowe, 323
John, 39, 195, 432, 548
Richard, 421, 444
William, 203, 323, 469, 471, 474

Tyngewyk, William, 40, 70, 76
Tyngryth, John, 74, 432
Tynte, John, 127, 213, 370, 438, 440, 505
Tyringham, John, 228, *256*
William, 228
William, *sheriff*, 564, 567 (Tyryngton)
Tyrke, John, 132
Tyso, Thomas de, 437

Uncle, John, 152
Underwode, John, 194, 288, 289
Undurne (*or* Vudurne), John, 85, 138
Uplond (Uppelond), John, 174, 187, 198, 212
Upton, William, 44
Urkul, Nicholas, 75
Uslak (Uslokes), Edmund, 48
Henry, 18
John, 127
Utladde, John, 206

Vache, Sir Philip de la, lxi, 263, 269, 472, 544
Richard de la, lxi
Valenger (Valynger), William, 214, 220
Vaus (Vaux), Edward, 147
William, 489
Vavasour, John, 73
Verdon, Thomas, 471, 487
Vere, Thomas, 192
Vernon (Vernun), Thomas, 10, 22, 60
Vessy (Veysy), Hugh, 71
William, 38, 53
Vicoris, William, 165
Vorde (Vourde), John, 108, 138
Robert, 107, 112
Vudurne (*or* Undurne), John, 138
Vyncent, Roger, 164
Vyne, John, 10
Vynour (Fynnour?), John, 122
Vyse, John, 24

W..., Simon, xlix, 318
Wace, John, 154
William, 78
Waconer, John, 17
Waddus, John, 63
Wade, John, 23, 40
Wadekyn (Wadekyns), John, 22, 233
Waite (Wayte), Hugh, 140
John, 152, 167, 169
Wakeleyn, William, 121
Walcote, John, 231
Walder (Waldere), John, 61, 160
Waldeshef, John, 165
Waldon, William, 433
Waldryk, John, 49
Waleys, Thomas, 350
William, 121
Walshe (Walsshe, le Walssch, le Walssh), Adam, 192
Henry, 108
John, 130, 437, 483, 489, 558, 567
Stephen, 437
Walter, xxxix, 148, *258*
William, 520
see also Welsh
Walter (Waltere), Hubert, *justiciar*, xi, xii
John, 414
William, 26, 107
Walter, *chaplain of Bledlow*, 191
servant of John Seman, 471
servant of William Saunderton, 287
Waltham, John, 436
Waltham, John, *bishop of Salisbury*, lxv
Walton, John, 10, 28
Robert, 28, 38
Thomas, 20
William, 122
Walworthe, John, *of London*, 474
Walyngford, John, 184
William, 542
Wannokes, Simon, 477, 494
Wape (Waps), William, 86, 165
Warde (le Warde), Alan, 112
Hugh, 63
John, 11, 31, 35, 98, 100, 102, 116, 117, 119, 203, 288, 471
John, *of London*, 479
Richard, 22, 141
Robert, xxviii, 16, 64, 77, 80, 89, 107, 189, 203
Roger, 23
Thomas, 141, 437
William, 31, 93, 119, 132, 204
Wardene (Wardayn), John, 178, 181
Wardrobe, William, 160
Wareyn (Waryn), John, 49, 112
Richard, 134
William, 206

Warner, John (*see also* Gaynesburgh), 285, 413, 446, 463, 469, 484, 486, 566, *251*
Ralph, 178
Richard, 195, 404, 405
Robert, 434
Thomas, 330, 420
see also Waryner
Warton, John, 143
Warwick, *Earl of, see* Beauchamp, Thomas
Waryner, Alice, 58
John, 58
Richard, 132
Simon, 93, 105, 110, 491
see also Warner
Wassyngle (Wassynglee), Matilda, 569
William, lxiv, 376, 469, 470, 473, 569, *252*
Wast, Matthew, 192
see also West
Wastel, Walter, 188
Water (Wature, Wauter, atte Watere, by the Watere), Isabella, xxvii, 52
John, 68, 71, 72, 135
Richard, 546
Rose, 65
William, xxvii, 43, 52
Watford, Simon, 150, 434
Watkyn (Watekyns), John, 155, 180
Watus (Wattus), Richard, 138
Robert, 137
Waver (Wover), Robert, *coroner of Warwicks.*, xxv, xxvii
Wauter, *see* Water
Wawham, David, *of Wales*, 441
Waxham, Alice, 306
John, 168, 306
Waynwell, John, 197
Webbe (Wehbbe, Whebbe), Adam, 97, 471, 487
Godfrey, 174
Henry, 97
Hugh, 22
Joan, 43
John, 1, 6, 52, 88, 100, 106, 114, 120, 139, 158, 432
Juliana, 114, 432
Peter, 6, 11, 21, 98
Richard, 29, 31, 41
Robert, 11, 113, 115, 181
Thomas, 47
William, 13, 23, 91, 92, 434
William, *of London*, 520
Weche, Adam, 44
Wedon (de Wedon), Henry, liv, 308
John, liv, 308, 312
William, 211, 346, 488, 489
Ween, John, 137
Welde (Weldus), Laurence, 85, 125
Thomas de, 579
William atte, 293
Welhed, Matthew, 274, 449
Welle (atte Welle, de Welles), Henry, 42
Hugh, 181
John, xlviii, 6, 37, 104, 174, 420, 432, 437, 489, 522, 528, 539, 547, 549, 561
Richard, 180, 437
Roger, 41
Thomas, 49, 146, 170, 409, 469, 486, 489
Walter, 158
William, 159, 197, 270, 440
Wellesbourne (Wellesburn), John (*alias* Wyke), 287
Richard, 520
Wellewode, John, 471
Welsh (Welsche, Welshe, Welssh), Edward, 105
Henry, 82, 103
John, 18, 42, 226
Richard, *called* Roes, 435
see also Walsh
Welsheman (Walsheman, Walssheman, Welssheman, le Walsshman, le Welsheman), Adam, 439
David, 98, 125, 256, 432
Gregory, 45
Hugh, 163
Joan, 436
John, 436
Ralph, 125, 432
Reginald, 30
Richard, 196
Richard, *of Kidderminster*, 441
Robert, 30
Thomas, 163
Wendover, *constable of*, 291
Wenduwer, John, 124
Wenge (de Wengge, Weynge), John, 99
Michael, 183
William, 134
Wenlyngburgh, Robert, 109

Wermhod, John, 153
West, Henry, 180
John, xxxvii, 38, 116, 415, 423, 432, 485, 488, 510, 513, 538, 540, 556, 562, 563
Ralph, 178
Richard, 485, 538, 546, 556, 562
Robert, 20
Thomas, 423, 474
Walter, 192
William, 178
Westbury, Thomas, 76
Weston, John, 52, 185, 512, 556
Richard, 488
Westwode, Roger, lxiii, lxiv
Weynge, *see* Wenge
Whatton (de Whatton), John, 426, 505
Whebbe, *see* Webbe
Whelere, Henry, 46
John, 7
Thomas, 190
Whelwryht, Richard, 23
White (Whyte, Wyght, Wyhte),
Agnes, 203
John, 75, 197, 203, 465
Richard, 232
Roger, 8, 51, 133
Thomas, 29, 204
William, 72, 118
Whittchurch, William, 222
Whytard, Thomas, 15
William, 15
Whytewell, Richard, 84
Whytston, Robert, 1
Whytynges (Wytyng), Henry, 29
Thomas, 151
Walter, 173
Wilkyn (Wilkyns, Wylkyn, Wylkyns),
John, 85, 138, 247, 414, 469, 470, 474, 488
Roger, 88, 134, 171
William, 17
Willam (Wyllam, Wyllams), John, 22, 24, 60, 69, 86
Robert, 62
Thomas, 118
William, *chaplain of Mariota Palmere*, 202, 319, 418, 438, 440, *251*
parochial chaplain of Langley Marish, 182, 438
rector of Sherington, 66
servant of Walter Carter, 110, 496
servant of Gilbert Drye, 492
servant of rector of Sherington, 471, 492
Willyng (Wylyng, Wylynges), John, 471, 487
Roger, 94, 139
Wilmotes (Wylymot), John, 161
William, 122
Wobourne, *see* Woubourne
Wodard, John, 147, 173, 549
Wode (atte Wode), Anthony, 196
John, 116
Nicholas, 137
Wodere, John, 46
Woderove, John, 4
Simon, 57
William, 4
Wodestoke, John, 216, 217, 218
Thomas, 203
Wodevill, *see* Wydevyll
Wodeward, John, 88, 185, 225, 441
Richard, 225, 441
Simon, 125, 133
Thomas, 175, 197
William, 35, 55, 65
Wodhulle, Richard de, 437
Wodyngfeld, *see* Wydyngfeld
Woketon, William, 557
Wolf, Robert, 150
Wolston, *see* Wulston
Wolward (Wolleward), John, 305
Robert, 58
Wooburn, *constable of*, 413, 472
Woodstock, Thomas of, *see* Thomas *of Woodstock*
Worm, William, 17
Worthyngpol, Simon, 170
Woubourne (Wobourne), Thomas, 89, 432
Wragge, Robert, 109
Wright (Whryhte, Wryhgte), John, 24, 75, 78, 83
Richard, 119, 228
Roger, 119
Wro (Wroo), Richard atte, 137, 471
Wryde, John, 548
Wulfurton, John, 116
Wulston (Wolston, Wulstoun), Thomas, xxviii, 16, 64
Wutton, James, xlvii–xlviii, 325, 420
John, 18

Wybern, Ralph, 164, 193
Wycombe, John, 193, 279, 438, 440, 474
Wycombe, *bailiff of*, 221
marshal of, 420
mayor of, 287
Wydevyll (Wodevill), John, *justice*, 427, *256*, *257*
Wydyngdon, John, 46
Wydyngfeld (Wodyngfeld), Thomas, 198, 438
Wyght, *see* White
Wyhtam, William, 165
Wyhttlebury, Walter, 579
Wyke, John, *alias* Baldewyn, 214, 402, 438, 440
John, *alias* Wellesbourne, 287
Thomas, 7
Wyken (Wykene), John, 20
Thomas, 89
Wylcokkes (Wylcokus), Isabella, 103
Joan, 103
William, 74
Wylewes, Robert, 152
Wylkes, John, 220
Wylles (Willus, Wyllus), John, 81
Roger, 60
Wylly (Willeye, Willeys), John, 224, 333, 420, 441
Wyllyams, Robert, 4
Wyllyamsone, Richard, 109
Wylon, John, 44
Wylot, John, 46, 324, 420
Wyltshyre, Roger, 97
Wymbervyle, Walter, 31
Wymond, John, 380, 409, 469, 470, 474
Wymundham, John, 118
Wynche, John, 45, 422
William, 45
Wynchecombe, John, xv, 455, 478, 526
Simon, 520
Wynchenden, John, 292
Wynebald, Richard, 151
Wynnegod, John, 184
Wynnere, John, 59
Wynslawe (Wynselowe), John, 68
Walter *of Stacheden*, 492
Wynter, John, 132
Wynyngle, Henry, 420
Wyot (Wyote), Alice, 78
James, *258*
John, 233, 248, 581, *255*, *256*, *257*, *258*
Thomas, 182
William, 38
Wysbech, John, 94
Wysede, Richard, 434
Wyttenhale, Elias, 179

Yate, Nicholas atte, 69
Walter atte, 6
William atte, 350, 351, 469, 473, 486
Ybon, William, 65
Ydon, Richard, 85
Yerdele, *forester of*, 471
Ykford, *see* Ikford
Ympeye, *see* Impey
Yngel, *see* Ingel
Yngman, John, 119
Yong (Yonge, Younge), Adam, 523
Geoffrey, 13, 130
Hugh, 523
John, 31, 211
Richard, 510
Robert, 47, 48, 165
William, 13, 47, 130, 152, 400, 472, 485, 510, 524, 529, 537, 544, 554, 563
Yongman, William, liv, 338
York, Arable, 21
Yot, Henry, 8
Yrmongere, *see* Irmongere
Yrysh (Yryssh), Alice, 80
William, 35, 77
Ysaac, John, 102
Yutte, John, 66
Yve, *see* Ive
Yvot, *see* Evot

INDEX OF PLACES

Ordinary Arabic numerals refer to sections, italicised Arabic numerals to pages in the Appendixes, and Roman numerals to pages in the Introduction. Places are listed by their modern names (if known); all variants, including modern form, actually found in the documents are then given in brackets. Names in italics have not been modernised, either because their identity is uncertain or there are no modern equivalents. Any variant spellings only found in the KB 27 or KB 29 material have not been indexed, not being primary evidence for Buckinghamshire usage, but a few variants that are in print in CFR are listed, to avoid confusion. It is not possible to assign a county to some places not in Buckinghamshire, as there may be several places of the same name. Appendix II, a summary of dates and places of inquests, has not been included in the index.

Abbatus Well, Abboteswell, spring at Moreton, 117
Acton, 435
Addington (Adyngton), 3, 16, 26, 33, 64, 81, 107, 337, 343
Adstock (Adestock, Adestok, Adestoke, Atstoke), xxviii, 3, 4, 16, 26, 33, 64, 81, 107, 123
Alimor (between Wing and Burcott), 153
Alinestake (or *Alivestake*), meadow at Milton Keynes? 43
Allesley (Alesle) [Warwicks.], 441
Amersham (Agmodesham, Agmondesham, Amondesham, Amundesham), xvii, l, lx, 147, 154, 173, 174, 190, 194, 198, 199, 211, 304, 340, 347, 438, 441, 444, 449
Any, Ireland, 520
Ashendon (Esshedon, Esshendon), 2, 14, 47, 48
Ashendon Hundreds, xiv, xv, xlix, liv, [336–47], *249*
Ashridge (Assherugge), 226, 227, 502
Aston Abbots (Aston Abbatis), 172
Aston Clinton (Aston, Aston Clynton), 148, 149, 197, 224, 263, 269, 441, 469, 473, 486, 507, 543, 552, 567
Aston Sandford (Aston Samford, Aston Saunford), 44, 121
Astwood (Astwode, Estwode), 30, 84, 95
Avene, river at Lenborough; part of the Ouse? 13
Aylesbury (Ailesbery, Ailesbury, Aillesbury, Aylesbury, Ayllesbury, Aylysbery, Aylysbury), xi, xiv, xviii, xxi, xxx, xxxi, l, 35, 45, 110, 119, 123, 138, 150, 163, 189, 191, 197, 201, 203, 204, 211, 216, 217, 218, 222, 223, 224, 225, 238, 254, 255, 256, 271, 290, 340, 345, 346, 351, 352, 353, 380, 390, 408, 413, 415, 421, 422, 445, 449, 454, 455, 456, 457, 469, 470, 472, 473, 476, 485, 488, 489, 491, 492, 495, 496, 502, 510, 511, 512, 516, 520, 523, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 534, 537, 541, 543, 544, 549, 552, 554, 563, 566, 572, 583, *253*, *258*
Aylesbury Hundreds, xiv, xlviii, xlix, lvi, [254–71, 279–99], 446, 469, 488, 511, 531, 532, 540, 549, *249*
Aylesbury (Alesbury) Underlynch, road in Mursley, 171
Aynho [Northants.], xvii

Barnet [Herts.], xv
Barton, 38, 53, 118
Beachampton (Bechampton), li, 7, 71, 72, 89, 247
Beaconsfield (Bekenesfeld, Bekenesffeld, Bekennsfelde, Bekensfeld, Bekesfeld), 12, 166, 168, 170, 177, 185, 190 [*wrongly*?], 194, 195, 198, 217, 222, 283, 288, 293, 294, 295, 301, 306, 390, 391, 448, 451, 473, 548, 549, 567, 568, 580, *257*, *258*

Beddingham [Sussex], xlv
Bedford, 435, 471, 492
Bedfordshire, xi, xvii, xlii, 350, 541, 569
Benefield [Northants.?], 442
Berkhamstead (Berkhamstede) [Herts.], xxxvi, 215, 469, 488, 523, 530, 538, 567
Berkshire, 221
Bernwood, Forest of (Bernewode), xxxix, lx, 9
Betlonde, le (in Beaconsfield parish), 177
Biddlesden (Bittlesden), li, 125, 133, 247
Bierton (Beerton, Bureton, Burton, Byrton), xxx, xxxviii, xxxix, 45, 163, 203, 267, 342, 469, 488, 531, 571
Blackgrove (Blakgrove), 31, 441
Bledlow (Bledelawe, Bledelowe, Bledlowe), 15, 87, 176, 191, 207, 208, 222, 224, 272, 343, 436, 442, 479, 507
Bletchley (Blecchele, Blecchelegh, Blecchesle, Blechele), 54, 122, 127, 434, 557
Blythe (Blithe) [Lincs.], 191, 438
Boarstall (Borstall, Borstalle), 9, 17, 25, 32, 67, 230, 437
Bodiam [Sussex], 56
Botley, 148
Bourton (Boorton, Borton), xxxvi, 13, 34, 35, 55, 65, 100, 105, 110, 111, 585
Bow Brickhill (Bollebrykhull, Bollebrykull, Bollebrykulle), 10, 20, 22, 28, 57, 60, 63, 434
Brackley (Brakkele) [Northants.], 409, 449, 450, 469, 471, 486, 487, 513
Brademede, meadow at Whaddon, 68
Bradenham, 87
Bradwell (Bradwell, Bradewell), 7, 56, 73, 77, 80, 89, 96, 97, 114, 358, 389, 434
Bradymed, meadow at Hanslope, 106
Bragenham, 22, 60
Braynford, 225
Brende, la, in Ravenstone Wood, 408
Brentwood [Essex], xi, xvii, xlvii, 423
Brest [France], xxxix
Brickhill, Great (Brykhill magna, Brykull magna), 5, 10, 22, 60, 63
Brickhill, Little (Brikhill, Brikhul, Brykhill, Brykull; parva), 10, 22, 60, 63, 233, 350, 351, 380, 469, 488, 489; *see also* Bow Brickhill
Brill (Brehul, Brehull, Brehulle), xxxvii, xxxviii, 9, 17, 25, 32, 67, 124, 131, 432
Bristol (Bristowe), xxxi, 191, 221, 438
Broughton (Broughton, Brouhton), 45, 116, 141, 415
Buckingham (Buckyngham, Buk', Bukyngham), xiv, xv, xviii, xxi, xlviii, xlix, 13, 35, 55, 65, 100, 105, 110, 111, 130, 143, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 244, 247, 248, 250, 258, 304, 314, 343, 380, 386, 399, 414, 417, 433, 440, 449, 469, 470, 474, 486, 488, 496, 506, 513, 515, 521, 523, 530, 533, 535, 538, 546, 549, 550, 551, 554, 556, 557, 559, 565, *257, 258*
Buckingham Hundreds, xiv, xv, xlviii, xlix, [243–9], *249*
Buckland (Buklond), 268, *257*
Burcott (Burcote), 145, 153
Burgh, le, at Marlow, 214
Burnham (Brunham, Burneham, Burnham), xxxix, 12, 146, 159, 168, 170, 177, 185, 195, 225, 300, 432, 441, 456
Burnham Wood (Brennehamwodes), 292
Burston (Briddesthorn), 172, 342

Caddington [Beds.], xv
Caldecote, near Newport Pagnell, 19, 42, 570
Caldecott (Caldecote), near Bow Brickhill, 57
Calverton (Calverton, Calfurton), 7, 71, 72, 77, 80, 89, 96, 97, 114, 359, 432, 471, 487, 581
Cambridge, xliii
Cambridgeshire, xi
Cappe, la, 436
Carlton [Northants?], 434
Castle Ashby, 468
Castle Thorpe (Castelthrop), 6
Catesby [Northants.], 219, 438
Catyndon [Herts.], 219

Chackmore (Chackemour, Chackmor), 100, 117
Chalfont (Chalfhunt, Chalfhunte), 166, 174, 194
Chalfont St. Giles, lxi
Chalfont (Chalfhonte) St. Peter, 399
Chalgrove [Oxon.], xlii
Chalvington [Sussex], xlv
Charndon (Charyndon), 40, 76, 432, 503
Chearsley (Cherdesle, Cherdusle; *CFR* has Schardesle), 18, 47, 48, 58, 101, 131, *257*
Cheddington (Chedyngton), xlvi, 253
Chelmscott (Chelmescote), 49
Chelmsford [Essex], l
Chenies (Isenhampsted Cheyne, Isnamstede), 198, 199, 409, 488, 531, 540, 541
Cherkebrug, in Leckhampstead, 11
Chesham (Chasham, Chesseham, Chessham), xli, 147, 154, 167, 169, 173, 174, 184, 189, 190, 194, 198, 199, 211, 215, 277, 308, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317, 410, 411, 412, 416, 420, 438, 439, 444, 469, 473, 486, 509, 513, 533, 535, 549, 554, 565, *258*
Chesham Mill, 199
Cheshire, 221
Chetwode, 36, 38, 53, 82, 113, 115, 118
Chicheley (Chechele, Chicheley, Chychele), lxiii–lxvi, 30, 52, 66, 84, 95, 142, 376, 377, 570
Chidrigge, at Chesham, 317
Chiltern Hundreds, xiv, xv, xxiii, xlvii, xlix, lvi, 288–9, 292–6, [303–17], 390–91, 476, *249*, *253*
Chilton (Chilton, Chylton), 2, 14, 18, 25, 32, 39, 58, 67, 79, 101, 124, 135, 140, 196, 434, 438
Chinnor [Oxon.], 191
Claverham [Sussex], xlv
Claydon, xxxviii, 76, 144
Claydon, Bottle, xxxvii, 433, 584
Claydon, East (Esclaydon), 93, 434, 491
Claydon, Steeple (Stepulclaydon, Stepulclayton), 16, 33, 40, 70, 81
Clifton (Clyfton), 52, 66, 75, 90, 91, 92, 109, 120, 135
Cobineregrove, grove at Chesham, 173
Cold Brayfield (Braundfeld, Braunfeld), 8, 78
Colnbrook (Colbrok, Colebrok), 162, 182, 186, 188, 201, 210
Colnordegrene, in Thornborough, 26
Cookham (Cokam, Cokham) [Berks.], 158, 181, 438
Corby [Northants.], 196, 438
Cottesloe Hundreds, xiv, xv, xlix, liv, lvi, [239—42, 250—3], *249*
Coventry [Warwicks.], xxv, 441
Covesgrave, 437
Cowley (Covelegh), 36, 40, 70, 113, 115
Crandon, 435
Cranfield (Cranfeld, Craunfel, Craunfeld) [Beds.], 434, 471, 492, 569
Cranwell (Crundewell, Grandwell, Gryndewell), 27, 150, 206
possibly also Crodenwell? 342
Crawley (Croughle, Crowle), 116, 126, 137, 433, 471, 492
Crawley, Great (Craule, Crowle, Croweley; magna), lxiii–lxvi, 30, 84, 95, 376, 431, 469, 473, 492, 570
Crawley, Little (Craule, Crowle; parva), lxiii–lxvi, 376, 377, 570
Crendon (Crendon, Crondone, Crundon), 18, 69, 79, 101, 132, 165, 395
Crendon Bridge, 132
Creslow (Karselowe, Kerselowe, Kersselowe), 155, 180, 253, 438, 471, 487
Crofton, 352
Cublington (Cobelyngton, Cobelynton), 151, 180
Cuddington (Codyngton), xlvi, 44, 165, 346, 362
Cuxham [Oxon.], xlix

Dadford (Dodeford), 41, 85, 125, 133, 437, 441
Dagnall (Dagenhale), 192
Dartmouth (Dortemouth) [Devon], xxxi, 222
Datchet, 146, 168
Dean, North (Norden, Northden), *in Hughendon parish*, 164
Dedmanforde, in forest of Bernwood, 9

Denham, 302, 307, 400, 422, 430, 436, 443, 449
Denshanger (Densangre) [Northants.], xxiii, lxiv, 357, 377, 427, 469
Devon, *266*
Dinton (Dunyton), 44
Doddershall (Dodreshull, Dodreshulle), 74, 93, 144, 205
Dorney (Dorney, Dorneye), 12, 146, 170, 461
Dorton (Dorton, Doorton, Dourton), 2, 9, 14, 25, 32, 39, 58, 79, 124, 131, 337, 437, 469, 473, 488, 511, 532
Dover (Dovorre) [Kent], xxxi, xxxix, 172, 216
Drayton [Beauchamp], 157
Drayton Parslow (Passelewe), 5, 61, 134, 481
Dunstable [Beds.], xv
Dunton (Dodynton), 180

Eakley (Ykkele), 24
Easington (Esyngton), 2, 18, 39, 58, 79, 101
Eaton (Eton), 54, 61, 83, 122
Eccles [Norfolk], 223, 454
Eclesburgh, 252
Edgcott (Achecote), 40, 70, 76
Edlesborough (Edlesburgh), 38, 192, 398, 518
Ellesborough (Eselburgh, Esulburgh, Uselborwe), 176, 183, 193, 209, 452
Emberton (Emberton, Emburton), 52, 66, 90, 91, 92, 142, 380
Essex, xi, xvii, xviii, xxv, xxx, xl, xliv, xlvi, xlvii, xlix, l, liii, liv
Eton, 390, 566
Evershaw (Evershawe), 41, 125, 133, 138
Eythrope (Edrop, Edrup), 27, 136, 342

Farnham, 146
Faryndon, 25, 196, 432
Fawley (Fallegh, Falleye), 178, 196, 225, 441
Fenny Stratford (Fenny Stratford, Fenystratford, Fenystretford), 54, 60, 63, 122, 213, 348, 383, 441, 576: *see also* Stratford
Fingest (Tyngehurst, Tynghirst, Tynghurst), 196, 204, 225, 441
Fortho, 457
Foscott (Foxcote), 11, 21, 88, 98, 100, 102, 117, 401, 433, 472, 485, 524, 525, 527, 529, 575
Fostan, 435
Fulham [Middx.], 56
Fulmer (Foulmere), 188

Gawcott (Gaucote, Gaugote, Gawcote, Gawgote), 13, 34, 35, 53, 55, 65, 82, 103, 105, 108, 110, 111, 130
Gayhurst (Gotherst, Gothurst, Gothurste), 1, 6, 24, 29, 51, 59, 86, 94, 99, 106, 120, 128, 139, 140, 393, 558
Gloucestershire, 441
Glynde [Sussex], xlv
Granby [Notts.?], 446, 571
Grendon (Grendon, Grondon), 40, 74, 124, 432, 437, 503, 580

Haddenham (Hadenham), xxxix, 44, 336, 440
Halemede, le, in Calverton, 71
Hales (Halis, Halys) [Staffs.], 191, 222, 438
Halton, 148, 149, 175, 197, 224, 272, 345, 460
Halton Holway, a street, 148
Hambleden (Hamelden, Hameldon), 181, 196, 204, 520
Hampden, Great (Hamden, Hampden; magna), 152, 160, 164, 167, 169, 193, 209, 215, 279, 280, 438
Hampshire, xxxi, 217, 437, 438
Hanley [Glos.], 441
Hanslope (Hampslap, Hamslape, Hanslap, Hanslape), 6, 24, 29, 59, 97, 106, 213, 354, 378, 379, 380, 384, 385, 422, 432, 459, 469, 473, 474, 486, 488, 508, 511, 530, 532, 538, 541, 546, 556, 562, *252*, *253*, *257*
Hardmead (Hardmede), 30, 52, 84, 95
Hardwick (Herdewyk, Herdwyk), 155, 471, 487
Hartwell (Hertewell, Hertwell), 165, 203, 206, 270, 440
Hatfield Peverel [Essex], xl

Haundeslaweham [Middx.] [Hounslow?], 146
Haversham (Harsham), 1, 6, 29, 59, 73, 106, 432, *258*
Haverynge [Havering, Essex?], 202
Hedsor (Heddesore, Hedesore), 159, 187, 195, 212
Helsthorpe (Helpesthorpe), 172
Henley on Thames (Henle super Thamisiam) [Oxon.], 225, 441
Hertford [Herts.], *56*
Hertfordshire, 219
Heymede, meadow at Padbury, 33
High Wycombe, *see* Wycombe, High
Higham Ferrers [Northants.], 267
Hillesden (Hildesdon, Hyldesden, Hyldesdon, Hyllesdon, Hyllyngston), 13, 34, 36, 38, 53, 82, 88, 103, 108, 113, 115, 130
Hitcham (Hecham, Hucham), 159, 170
Hoggeston, 112
Hogshaw (Hogeshawe, Hoggeshawe), 74, 93, 223, 342, 454
Holbourn, Holbourne [Holborn, Middx.?], 196, 483, 578
Hollingdon (Holendene), 134
Horsenden (Horssyndon, Horsyngdon), 15, 87, 104, 200, 207, 208
Horton, 24, 162, 182, 186, 188, 201, 210, 309, 520
Horwood (Horwode), 3
Horwood, Great (Horewode, Horwod, Horwode; magna), 4, 62, 64, 68, 107, 220, 457
Horwood, Little (Horewode, Horwod, Horwode; parva), 4, 68
Houlond [Holland?], 201
Hughenden (Huckenden, Hugenden, Hychynden), 164, 193, 202, 215, 286, 287, 438, 469, 473, 478
Hulcott (Huckote, Hulcote), 45, 163, 216, 342, 572
Huntingdonshire, xi
Hyde, 8

Ichyngham, Iclyngham, Yklyngham, 223
Ickford (Ikford, Ykford, Ykforde), 18, 69, 132
'Ildesdon', *258* (*CFR*)
Ilmer (Illemere, Ilmere, Ylmer), 121, 191, 219, 224, 438, 441
Ireland, 520
Isenhampstead, *see* Chenies
Iver (Ivere), 182, 210, 303, 304, 307, 440
Ivinghoe (Ivyngho, Ivynghoo), xlix, 157, 241, 242, 250, 469, 486, 489, 578
Ixhill (Yxhull), 32

Kempston [Beds.], 471, 492
Kempston Bourne [Beds.], 471, 492
Kent, 520
Kidderminster [Worcs.], 441
Kimble (Kymbell), xlviii, 104, 420
Kimble, Great (Kynebell magna), 176, 200, 209
Kimble, Little (Kenebelle, Kynebell; parva), lvii, lxii, 176, 183, 209, 258, 259, 262, 559
Kingsey (Kyngesheye, Kynggesheye), 44, 121
Kirkby Stephen [Westmorland], 520

Lamport (Langeport), 41, 102
Lamport [Northants.], lvi, 559
Langley, 310
Langley Marish (Langeleye Mareys, Langeleymareys), 182, 186, 188, 201, 210, 438, 495
Lathbury (Lathebury, Latheburye), 1, 29, 94, 99, 137, 139, 142
Lavendon (Launden, Laundene), 8, 23, 51, 75, 78, 90, 91, 109, 135
Lavendon Mill, 135
Lechyndon, 441
Leckhampstead (Lekampstede, Lekhamstede, Leykhamstede), 11, 21, 38, 88, 98, 102, 245, 246, 249, 397, 401, 432, 449, 469, 472, 485, 510, 524, 525, 527, 529, 575, *252*
Ledburn (Ledbourn, Ledburn, Letebourn), liv, 241, 380, 451, 469, 531, 534
Lee (Lee, Leghe), 205, 412
Leicester [Leics.], xvii
Leighton, 409
Leighton Buzzard (Leghton, Leighton, Leyghton, Bosard, Busard, Bussard) [Beds.], lviii, 177, 250, 261, 438, 469, 470, 488, 511, 532

Lenborough (Lemborgh, Lemburgh, Lethyngborgh, Lethyngburgh), 13, 34, 35, 55, 103, 105, 108, 110, 111, 130
Lichfield (Licheforden) [Staffs.], xvii, lxvi
Lilford [Northants.], 136
Lillingstone (Lyllyngston, Lyllyngton), 11, 21, 41, 98
Lincolnshire, 191, 438, *268*
Linford, Great (Linford, Lynford; magna), xli, lxiv, lxvi, 1, 19, 42, 137, 213, 370, 438, 440
Linford, Little (Linford, Lynford; parva; Lytellynforde), lxiii, 1, 6, 29, 42, 59, 94, 106
Linslade (Lynchelade), 49
Liscombe (Lyscombe, Lyscoumbe), 49, 51, 153
Litchborough (Litchebarwe) [Northants.], 408
Littlecote, 253, 441
London, lvii, 219, 225, 381, 436, 469, 474, 475, 479, 497, 516, 520, 549, 564, *257*
Longwick (Longewyke), 208
Loughborough [Leics.], 572
Loughton (Loughton, Lughton), 37, 50, 71, 72, 73, 77, 80, 96, 97, 114, 122, 355, 356, 358, 440
Loughton, Great (Lughton; magna), 56, 432
Loughton, Little (Lughton; parva), 56, 386, 387
Lovat (Lovent, Loventt), River, 50, 61, 83, 233
Ludgershall (Ludgarshale), 67
Luffield (Luffeld), li, 41, 247
Lynton, 150
Lyrlingford [Norfolk], 223, 441, 454
Lytherpol Furneys [Liverpool?], 203
Lyttlyngtone, 177

Malvern [Worcs.], 154, 438
Marlake (Merlake), in Murcot, 17
Marlow (Merlawe), 204
Marlow, Great (magna), 158, 161, 178, 181, 214, 220, 282, 402, 457
Marlow, Little (parva), 158, 161, 178, 181, 187, 196, 202, 214, 273, 282, 296, 402, 422, 438, 469, 473, 486
Marsh (Mersch, Mersh), 40, 70, 76
Marston (Mersshton, Merston), 150, 206, 227
Marston, Fleet (Fletemerston, Fletemerstone), 119, 144
Marston, North (Northemerston, Northmerston), 31, 93, 119
Marsworth (Masseworth), 157, 239, 399, 439, 521
Medmenham, 158, 161, 178, 181, 214
Mentmore (Mentemore), 409, 436, 579
Mershe, le, at Newport Pagnell, 139
Methley (Methle) [Yorks.], 218, 438
Middelleye, field in Hitcham parish, 170
Middlesex, 56, 146, 520, 578
Milton Keynes (Middelton, Middleton, Midelton, Mylton; Kaynes, Keygnus), xxxvi, 20, 28, 43, 141, 196, 372, 407, 483, 516
Missenden, 164
Missenden Abbey, 152, 215
Missenden, Great (Messunden, Missenden, Mussenden, Mussynden; magna), 147, 152, 154, 167, 169, 173, 184, 211, 215, 260, 264, 438
Missenden, Little (Messenden, Missenden, Mussynden, Myssyndenn; parva), 147, 152, 154, 167, 169, 173, 174, 184, 211, 215, 406, 440
Mixbury (Myxebury), 103
Monks Risborough (Rysborgh, Rysebourgh; monachorum), xxxix, 15, 104, 160, 193, 200; *see also* Risborough
Moreton (Morton), 11, 21, 35, 55, 65, 88, 98, 100, 102, 117
Moulsoe (Mulsho, Mulso), 84, 116, 415, 423, 432, 440, *257*
Multon, 526
Murcot, 17
Mursley (Mursele, Mursle), xli, 62, 112, 127, 134, 171, *257*, *258*

Nash (Nasshe), 4, 62, 123
Newenton [Northants.], 267
Newport Bridge, 94
Newport Hundreds, xiv, xvii, xviii, xlix, liv, lvi, [348–89], *250*
Newport Pagnell (Neuport; Paynel, Paynell), xxi, xli, lxiii, 19, 23, 32,

35, 42, 94, 99, 104, 126, 137, 139, 206, 213, 223, 225, 350, 354, 383, 389, 427, 432, 454, 471, 472, 474, 485, 486, 493, 494, 498, 501, 505, 513, 542, 560, 561, 570, 583, 584, 585
Newton (Newennston, Newenton), 28, 30, 68, 83, 135, 433, 534, 574
Newton Blossomville (Newyngton, Newynton; Blosmevyle), xxvii, 52, 95
Newton, Little [Northants.], 423
Newton Longville (Newenton, Newynton; Longevyle), 5, 54, 61
Nore, le, in Wycombe parish, 202
Norfolk, xi, 223, 441, 454
Northall (Northale), 192, *255*
Northampton, 350
Northamptonshire, xviii, lvi, lxii, 66, 136, 223, 245, 267, 350, 380, 408, 423, 427, 441, 469, 486, 513
North Marston (Northemerston, Northmerston), 31, 93, 119
Notley (Notele, Nottele), 101

Oakley (Hocle, Ocle, Oklegh), 9, 11, 17, 21, 25, 32, 39, 67, 69, 88, 98, 102, 117, 132
Oatefordeston (in field of Leckhampstead), 21
Olney (Olneye), 8, 23, 51, 75, 78, 90, 91, 92, 109, 120, 140, 354, 374, 408, 417, 432, 440, 469, 472, 473, 474, 475, 485, 486, 501, 508, 526, 553, 557, 560, *252*, *253*, *256*, *257*
Orchard, le, close at Luffield, 41
Oseney, 452
Ouse, River, xxvii, 8, 29, 52, 59, 66, 71, 80, 91, 97, 128, 135, 140
Oving (Ovynges), 31
Owlswick (Olleswyk), 104
Oxford, 401, 455, 472, 485, 515, 517, 519, 527
Oxfordshire, xlii, liii, lx, 225, 401, 441, 455, 516, 517, 519

Padbury (Paddepury, Padebury), xxxvi, 3, 13, 16, 26, 33, 34, 38, 64, 81, 107, 434, 441
Penn (Penne), 166, 170, 177, 184, 185, 187, 190, 212, 436
Penn Wood (Pennewode), 184
Pennynges (in Wendover parish), 224
Pitchcott (Pichcote, Pichecote, Pychecote), 31, 119, 136, 144
Pitstone (Pychelesthorne, Pyggestorne), xviii, xxxvi, xli, lv, 157, 226, 227
Pleystow, toft in Haversham, 6
Pollicott (Pollycote, Polycote), 39, 47, 48, 58, 79, 131
Pollicott, Great (Polycote magna), 2, 14
Pollicott, Little (Polycote parva), 2
Potsgrove (Potesgrave) [Beds.], 380, 469, 474, 488, 534
Preston, 36, 40, 76, 82, 103, 113, 115, 118, 130
Princes Risborough (Rysborgh, Rysbourgh, Rysburgh, Rysebour; principis), 15, 87, 104, 160, 200, 207; *see also* Risborough
Purtremismede, in Oakley, 32

Quainton (Queynton, Queyntone), 31, 74, 93, 119, 136, 144, 205
Quarrendon (Quarndon, Querndon), liv, 119, 338

Raans, in Amersham, xvii
Radclive (Radclyve, Radeclyfe, Ratcleef), 65, 105, 143, 437
Ravenstone (Raunston, Ravenston, Ravenstone, Ravveston), 23, 24, 51, 75, 78, 86, 128, 368, 369, 374, 408, 434, 440, 487
Ravenstone Mill, 128
Reading [Berks.], xvii
Red Hill (Redehull), between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield, 217, 222
Riffyn, la, 360, 440
Risborough (Risburgh), l, 176, 340, 449, 451
Risborough, Great (Rysburgh, Rysebour; magna), 160, 191
Risborough, Little (Rysburgh parva), 191
see also Monks Risborough, Princes Risborough
Rouleshammede, park, 224, 460
Rowsham (Roulesham), 145
Rydone, pasture in Cublington, 151

St. Albans (Herts.], xv, xvii, xxxvi
St. Johanesfeld, near Wendover, 148
St. John of Jerusalem, Hospital of, manor at Hogshaw, 93
Salcey (Sauseye) Forest, 24, 459
Salden, 171, 471, *255*
Salisbury (Novum Sar') [Wilts.], 225, 441
Saunderton (Saunderdon, Saundresdon, Saundresdone, Saundreston, Saundrestone), xxxix, 15, 87, 191, 207, 208
Seglowe, in Tickford, 232
Selby [Yorks.], lxvi
Sextrye, manor at 'Ichlyngham', 233
Shabbington (Shobyngdon, Shobynton), 69, 132, 218
Shalstone (Schaldeston, Shaldeston), 85, 138, 143, 354, 395, 440, 441
Shenley (Shenle), 56, 68, 71, 72, 73, 77, 80, 96, 97, 127, 129
Sherington (Schrenton, Sherington, Sheryngton, Shirington, Shryngton, Shyryngton; *CFR* has Schrynkton), lxiv, 66, 94, 99, 137, 139, 142, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 375, 381, 440, 469, 471, 473, 482, 486, 492, 494, 498, 513, 564, *252*, *257*, *258*
Shipton, 112
Shrewsbury [Salop], xvii
Simpson (Sevenston, Sewennston, Sewenston, Simeston, Suneston, Swneston), 20, 37, 50, 83, 122, 127, 129, 407, 440
Slapton, 192
Sleperesden, 220
Soulbury (Sulbery, Sulbury), 5, 49, 61, 83, 151, 153
Southampton (Suht', Suth', Suthampton) [Hants.], xxxi, 217, 218, 219, 220, 437
Southcott (Suthcote), 49
Southwark (Southwerk) [Surrey], 310
Staffordshire, 191, 224, 438, 441
Stagsden (Stacheden) [Beds.], 471, 492
Standelles, by Walton, 257
Stantonbury (Stonton, Stonton Barry), 89, 393, 469, 536, 545, 555, 558, 567
Staple, in Fingest? 204
Staumpe, in Burnham, 300
Stepham [Westmorland], 196, 438
Stewkley (Stucele, Stuycile, Styfcle; *CFR* has Styvecle, 'Stevecley', Stifcley, Stutele, Stugle, Stukle, Sukle), 71, 112, 253, 409, 469, 488, 489, 577, *256*, *257*, *258*
Stoke Goldington (Stokegoldyngton), xxvii, 24, 52, 86, 128, 368, 384, 392, 440, *257*
Stoke Hammond (Stoke, Stokehamond, Stokehamund), 5, 22, 54, 61, 83, 106, 233
Stoke Mandeville (Stoke, Stokemaundevyle), (61), (83), 175, 183, 203, 257, 265, 266, 449
Stoke Poges (Stoke, Stoke Pugeys), 12, 316, 436, 469, 486, 513
Stokynbrygge, near Aston Clinton, 263
Stone, 44, 165, 206, 270
Stowe, 41, 85, 100, 125, 133, 143, 247, 414, 469, 474, 488
Stowe Park, lix
Stony Stratford (Stonistratford, Stony Stratford, Stonystratforde, Stonystretford), xxi, l, 7, 89, 97, 114, 123, 213, 223, 247, 248, 249, 357, 380, 382, 388, 394, 414, 417, 426, 428, 432, 469, 472, 473, 474, 485, 486, 488, 490, 511, 517, 527, 544, 554, 570, 581
Stratford (Stratfforde, Stretford), liii, 248
see also Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford, Water Stratford
Suffolk, xi
Sussex, xlv–xlvi, 56
Sutton, prebend of, xxxix
Swetewell, spring in Chilton, 124
Swanbourne (Swanborne, Swaneborne, Swnborne), 112, 134, 171

Taplow (Tappelawe, Tappelewe), xxx, 12, 159, 168, 212
Tattenhoe (Totenho), 62, 127, *257*
Tendring [Essex], xxx
Tewkesbury (Teukesbury) [Glos.], 34, 432

Thame [Oxon.], 132, 409, 449, 469
Thames (Tamisia, Thamisia), River, 132, 168, 178
Thatcham (Thacham) [Berks.], 221
Thingford [Northants.], 66
Thornborough (Thornborgh, Thornburgh, Thorneborgh), xxxix, 3, 16, 26, 33, 64, 81, 123, 401, 517
Thornton, 26, 123, 196, 397, 477, 483
Tickford (Tikford, Tykeford, Tykford), lxiii–lxv, 232, 350, 376, 377, 471, 492, 570, *252*, *253*
Tikthornes, 570
Tingewick (Tynchewyk, Tyngewyk), 34, 38, 53, 103, 108, 118, 143, 395, 471, 482, 487
Toddington [Beds.], xvii
Totisbregge, Titebrigge, bridge in Thornborough, 401, 517, 527
'Tottale', *255*, *256 (CFR)*
Tours [France], lxiii
Towcester (Toucestre) [Northants.], 248, 382, 469, 474, 486, 488, 489, 513
Towersey (Toureseye, Tourseye), 121, 343, 433, 440
Tring (Treyng) [Herts.], 278, 450
Turvey, in Cold Brayfield, 78
Turvey (Turveye), bridge of, 78
Turville (Tyrfeld), 196, 204
Turweston (Touerston, Turston), 125, 133, 138, 432
Twyford, 36, 40, 70, 82
Tyffenham, meadow in Monks Risborough, 104
Tyringham (Teryngham, Tiryngham, Triyngham, Tyringham, Tyryngham), 66, 86, 99, 139, 140, 142, 228
Tysoe, 437

Upton, 162
Uxbridge (Woxebrugg, Woxebrugge) [Middx.], 217, 222, 302, 400, 469, 472, 474, 485, 524, 529, 537, 544, 554, 563

Waddesdon (Wodesdon, Wodesdone, Wodusdon), 27, 74, 136
Wakesfe, lxiii–lxvi, 570
Waldridge (Walderyche), 121, 336
Wales, 439, 441
Wallingford [Berks.], xxxvi
Waltereslane, 574
Waltham, Great [Essex], xlvi
Walton, 10, 20, 28, 45, 50, 57, 141, 163, 254, 255, 257, 267, 271, 373, 434, 469, 486, 489
Walton Street (Waltonstret, Waltonstrete), in Aylesbury, 254, 255, 271, 413
Wappenham, 85
Wardington [Oxon.], 441
Wardon, 435
Warmstone (Warmodeston, Warneston), 27, 342, 469, 488, 513
Warrington (Wardyngton, Warthyngton, Warthynton), in Olney parish, 120, 135
Warwickshire, xxv, xxvi, xxviii, 442
Water Stratford (Water Stratforde, Waturstratforde), 38, 85, 138, 143; *see also* Stratford
Watford [Herts. *or* Northants.], 469, 486, 489
Watling Street (Watlyngstred, Watlyngstret, Wattelyngstred, Wattlyngstret), 22, 114, 122
Wavendon (Wavundene, Wavynden, Wavyndene), xvii, 10, 20, 28, 57, 63, 141, 348, 349, 350, 351, 407, 453, 469, 486, *257*
Weedon (Wedon), 120, 150, 155, 434
Wendover (Wendover, Wendovere, Wyndovere), xiv, xviii, xlviii, xlix, l, liv, lv, 148, 149, 152, 175, 183, 224, 272, 274, 275, 276, 281, 282, 291, 338, 340, 342, 422, 449, 474, 489, *255*, *256*
Westbury (Westbury, Westburye), 85, 138, 231, 243, 440, 442
Westcott (Westcote), 27, 136, 144, 342
Westhende, le, in Weston Turville, 149
Westminster, xiv, xvi, xvii, xxxv, xlviii
Westmorland (Westmerland), 196, 309, 438, 469, 520
Weston, 380, 469, 488, 489, 523, 530
Weston Turville (Weston, Weston Turvyll, Weston Turvylle), xxxiii, 148, 149, 175, 197, 224, 281, 297, 298, 299, 345, 440, 460, 469, 473, 486, 566, 567

Weston Underwood (Weston, Weston by Olney), l, 8, 23, 51, 75, 78, 86, 90, 91, 92, 128, 140, 417, 469, 474
Wexham (Wexham, Waxham), 306, 310
Whaddon, xxxviii, 4, 62, 68, 127, 171, 245, 449, 469
Whaddon Chase (Waddonechas), 223
Whitchurch (Whitchurch, Whitcherch, Whitcherche, Whitchirche, Whitechirche), liv, *150*, *155*, *180*, 253, 342, 437, 469, 473, 474, 488, 511, 532
Whitehull, the, in Saunderton, 208
Whitewell, 56
Wicken (Wykene) [Northants.], 245, 469, 486
Willen (Wylien, Wyllyene, Wylyen, Wylyene, Wylyon), 19, 42, 43, 73, 116, 141, 432
Winchendon, Nether (Nether Wynchyndon, Wynchyngdon), 47, 48, 101, 339, 432, 469, 473, 486, 502
Winchendon, Over (Wynchyngdon), 47, 48
Windsor (Wyndesore) [Berks.], 225, 436, 441
Wing (Wenge), 145, 153, 409, 436, 437
Wingrave (Wengrave), 145, 151, 172, 434, 442, 577, 582
Winton, 14
Woburn (Woubourn, Wouburn) [Beds.]., 350
Wode, 225
Wodegrene, le, in Amersham, 190
Wokingham (Wokyngham) [Berks.], 293
Wolverhampton [Staffs.], xvii
Wolverton (Wolverton, Wulfton, Wulfurton, Wulverton), 7, 37, 59, 71, 72, 73, 77, 80, 89, 96, 97, 114, 223, 371, 396, 440, 454
Wooburn (Woborne, Wobourne, Woubourne, Wouburn; W. Episcopi), 158, 161, 166, 177, 185, 187, 190, 212, 214, 285, 403, 404, 405, 413, 438, 440, 446, 463, 469, 472, 483, 484, 485, 486, 497, 510, 524, 529, 537, 544, 554, 563, 566, 567, 571, *251*, *252*
Woodstock (Wodestoke) [Oxon.], 225, 441, 455, 456
Woolstone (Wolston, Wulston), 19, 37, 56, 122, 129
Woolstone, Great (Wolston, Wulston; magna), 43, 50
Woolstone, Little (Wolston, Wulston; parva), 43, 50
Worcestershire, xxx, 458
Worminghall (Wormenhale, Wurmunhale), 9, 17, 69, 132
Worth, 420
Wotton Underwood (Wotton subtus Bernewode, Wotton Underbernewode), 205, 229, 347, 433, *255*, *258*
Wotton Wood (Wotton Wode), near Woodstock, 225
Woughton (Woketon, Wutton), 37, 43, 50, 73, 129, 131, 407, 440
Woupole, close in Wooburn, 405
Wraysbury (Wyrardisbury), 162, 186, 201
Wycombe (Wycombe, Wycumbe), High, xi, xiv, xv, xvi, xvii, xviii, xxi, xxiii, xxix, xxx, xxxii, xxxvii, xxxix, xli, xlii, xlvii, xlviii, xlix, 46, 156, 179, 191, 196, 202, 221, 287, 311, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 353, 418, 420, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 432, 438, 439, 440, 444, 445, 469, 473, 474, 483, 486, 497, 519, 549, 579, *255*, *257*, *258*
Wycombe, West, 164, 191, 287, 479
Wymington (Wymmyngton) [Beds.], 380, 469, 474
Wyndmullefeld, Wyndmylnehull, strip in field of Barton, 38

Yatesburgh, 240
Yerdele, 471
Yewden (Yveden), in Hambleden, 196, 477, 520, 569
York, lix, 570
Yorkshire, xxxi, 218

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

Ordinary Arabic numerals refer to sections, Arabic numerals in italics to pages in the Appendixes, Roman numerals to pages in the Introduction. Occupations used to identify a man have been indexed for the inquests and indictments, but not for the KB section when the same man pays a fine or stands his trial. In general, too, other details given in the inquests and indictments are not indexed again for the KB sections, unless they add something of interest, as full subsequent references are listed in each section. Latin words are in italics.

abetting, xvi, 44, 51, 63, 172, 483
abjuration of the realm, xxx–xxxii, 34, 39, 45, 172, 191, 216–22, 365, 457
accident statistics, *247*
acquittals, xxii, xxiii (*and see KB section, passim*)
adjudicators, 352
agreements, *see* contracts
ale-house, 11
alien priory, lxiii–lxvi
ambidextry, 352, 425
animals; accidents caused by, 1, 7, 62, 68, 69, 79, 97, 111, 112, 115, 151, 165
  allowed to trample crops, etc., 444, 572
  see also valuations
appeals (accusations), xxiv, xxxii–xxxiii, 35, 203, 395
  see also approvers
appearance day, xix
apples, 230
approvers, xxiv, xxxii–xxxiii, 223–5, 441, 454, 455–6, 507, 543, 577
archdeaconry of Buckingham, lvi–lxi, 551, 559
archers, *257*
array, commissions of, *257–8*
arrests, xx, 21, 35, 38, 51, 63, 67, 110, 138, 201, 203, 204, 351, 564, *256*
attorney, king's, xvii, lviii
  See also Brudenell, Edmund
attorneys appointed, xxii, 422, 451, 475, 490, 515, 525, 550
auditors, manorial, xliv, xlv
auncel, li–lv, 237, 241, 253, 308, 338, 342, 346, 380, 409

bailiffs, xxv, xliv, xlix
  of Aylesbury, 211, 346
  of the Aylesbury Hundreds, 488, 511
  of the Chiltern Hundreds, lvi, 288–9, 292–6, 354, 390, 391, 424, 476
  of hundreds in general, xiv, xxv
  in husbandry, xliii
  of liberties, xiii
  of Master John Bryan, 436
  of Olney, 354, 374–5, 408
  of Sir Philip de la Vache, 269
  of Stony Stratford, 357, 570
  of towns, xvii
  of Wycombe, xiv, 220, 221
bake-house (*pistrina*), 27
barker, 354, 417
bedales and scotales, 289, 391
bedding, 360, 566
benefit of clergy, xxxiii, 191, 223, 454
Black Death, xliv, 251
boat, 128
books, 191
brewing, 123?, 131, 166, 288–9
bribery; of adjudicator (*triator*), 352, 425
  of juror, 351
  see also: extortion
bridges, 8, 11, 66, 78, 91, 94, 132, 263, 400, 401, 435

candles, 92, 163
canonical hours, xxxviii
Canterbury Tales, lvii, *267, 268*
'career', 268, 310–11
carpenters, xliii, xlviii, 324
cart; accidents involving, 2, 4, 57, 82, 95, 106, 119, 120, 121, 148, 150, 160, 181, 183, 185, 194, 197, 208, 229
  impounding of, 571
  road toll on, 254, 255, 271
  see also: dung-carts, valuations
carter, xliii, xlviii, 66, 266, 316
cattle-stealing, 221, 224, 272, 281, 293, 345, 351, 460
  see also valuations
centenarian, 152
chalice, chalice and paten, 184, 191
chaplains, 10, 14, 24, 136, 182, 184, 190, 191, 202, 209, 283–4, 300, 319, 372–3, 385, 407, 418, 434, 436, 445, 447, 448, 452, 459, 468, 548, *259*
chapman, 177
chattels of felons, xxix
  see also valuations
children, xxv, *247*
  blamed for accident, xvi, 107
churchgoing, 7
church goods, 184, 191, 222
clergy, *see* chaplains, parsons, 'prest', rectors, vicars
clerks, 448, 520
  coroner's, xii, xxvi, xl, 246
  of King's Bench, xv, xviii, xxi, xxxv, xxxvii
  in royal household, 427
  of the market in the king's household, liii, lvi, 264, 290, 291, 340
cloth, 138, 223, 358, 371, 390, 509
clothing, 28, 278, 297, 337, 375, 566
cobblers (*sutor*), xlviii, xlix, 242, 248, 251, 318, 378–9
coined money, xliv, lxvi, 191, 225, 292, 293, 295?, 407, 444, 577
College of Bonhommes, Ashridge, xli–xlii
Commons, House of, xiii, xxxix, xlii, xliii, xlviii, lii, liii, lxvi
conspiracy, 391, 416, 462, 470
constables, xxv, xvii
  of Aylesbury, 203, 290, 340
  of Buckingham, 110
  of Gayhurst, 393
  of Stony Stratford, 114
  of Wendover, 291
  of Wooburn, 413
  of Wycombe, 202, 220
contracts by workmen, xliv, xlvi, 268, 310–11, 313, 315–17, 334
cook, 435
coopers, 236
coroners, xxiv–xlii
  areas served xxxix, xli, xlii
  at abjurations, xxx–xxxii, 34, 39, 45, 172, 216–22
  at appeals of approvers, xxxii–xxxiii, 223–5
  attempts to hide body from, 349, 374
  clerk of, xii, 246
  duties of, xii, xiv, xv, xx, xxiv–xxxiii
  election of, xii, xxxiv, xl
  extortion by, xxv, xl, 246, 256–7, 280, 320
  family connections of, xlii
  heir produces father's records, xxxvii, 423
  of Buckinghamshire, xxxiv–xlii
  of liberties, xviii, xli–xlii, xxxvi
  origin of, xii
  qualifications, xii, xxxiv, xxxv–xxxvi, xxxviii, xlii
  removal of, xxxv–xxxvi, xxxvii–xxxviii, xxxix–xl, xli, xlii
  rolls of, xii, xv, xvi, xviii, xxx, xxxiv–xxxviii, xl, 423
  sources for, xxxiv
county court, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiv, xxxiv
court, Christian, lxv
cowherds, xliii, xlvi
cradle, 27
'criour', 519
crucifix, 184

dairy workers, xliii, xlvi, 46
damages, xlii, 430, 443, 400, 581
debt, 157, 353
deodands, xv, xxiii, xxviii–xxix
distraint, xx
dogs, 91, 98

dove-cot, 302
drapers, 381, 564
drowning, 8, 11, 13, 16?, 17, 18, 29, 30, 37, 43?, 50, 58, 59, 61, 71, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 91, 94, 97, 109, 117, 118, 124, 126?, 127, 129, 131, 135, 137, 141, 142, 153, 168, 178, 228, 230, 233, 246, 257, *261*
drunkenness, 11, 119, 132, 233
dung-cart, 26, 60, 66, 130, 139, 171

escapes; from gaol, xxx, 189, 191, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 415, 583
from sheriff's custody, 431
from others' custody, 293, 394
escheator, 38, 178, 181, 184, 198, 202, 211, 220, 336, 365, 405, 503, 505, 518
See also Covele, Thomas; Kirketon, Alan de; Longevyle, John; Newall, Thomas; Peyvere, Thomas
Essex, cases compared with Buckinghamshire cases, xlvii–li, liv
essoins, xix, xxii–xxiii
extortion, lvi–lxi, 239, 246, 250, 256–62, 264, 280, 288–93, 295–6, 304–7, 314, 320, 340, 344, 347, 386–9, 399
eyre; justices in, xi, xii
superior, xi, xiv, xvii, xxiii, xxxii, xxxv

falling sickness, 162
falls, ix, 2–5, 8, 11, 13, 20, 41, 47 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 58, 61, 75 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 91, 94, 99, 101, 103, 106, 107, 109, 113, 117, 118, 119, 121, 124, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 137, 141–2, 147–8, 150 152, 153, 160, 162, 166, 174, 181, 183, 197, 208, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233
false imprisonment, 292, 295, 444, 577
false measures, concealing, 264, 290, 291, 340
famulus, xliv–xlviii

felon, killing of, 184, 189, 374, 408
felony; confiscation of goods for, xxix
definition of, xi, xx
procedure in cases of, xxi
punishment for xx, xxiii
statistics, *247–53*
fines, xxi–xxii, xlviii, l–li
paid into court, 420–1, 443–5, 449–50, 474, 489, 513–14, 534, 541, 549, 557, 567
fire, accidental death by, 5, 27, 28, 54, 55, 64, 69, 92, 99, 103, 107, 143, 152, 162, 163
fish-stealing, 372, 373, 397
flooding, 254–5, 263, 383
ford, 13
foreigners (non-English); Braban 25, 380, 409, 432, 436, 469–70, 483, 488, 512, 523, 534
Dutchman, 200, 201?
Fleming, 25, 158
Welshman, 172, 200, 203
forestalling, li, 247, 414
foresters, 24, 471
forests, 24, 459
forfeiture, xxix

gangs, xvii, xxiii, xxxi, 14, 44?, 51?, 70, 114?, 191, 196, 198?, 214?, 238, 245, 287, 300, 309, 339, 376–7?, 381, 382, 393?, 402, 413, 520, *252*
gaol, xxi, xxxii
Aylesbury, xxx–xxxi, 35, 110, 138, 189, 201, 203–4, 216–18, 222, 351, 413, 415, 454–6, 495, 496, 501, 543, 583
Fleet, 572
Newgate, 520
Wycombe, xxx, 220 (stocks), 221
see also: Marshal(sea)
gloves, 261
goldsmiths, 381, 436
grand jury, l, liv, 392–419, 448, *267*
grievous bodily harm, xx, 273, 277, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 292, 294, 298, 299, 300, 301, 309, 375, 378, 379, 382, 384, 385, 393, 410–12, 413
gurdler, 497

hanging; judicial, xi, xxiii, xxxii, 35, 203, 204, 224, 225, 272, 395, 402, 507
  suicide by, 207
hiring day, x, 266
horses; cutting tails of, lx
  impounding, 571
  involved in accidents, 25, 26, 57, 62, 71, 111, 115, 132, 133, 139, 148, 149, 160, 165, 171, 183, 184, 185, 196, 197, 296, 399, 408, 494
  road tolls on, 254, 255, 271
  stealing of, 196, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 225, 354, 357, 362, 364, 367, 394, 395
  see also valuations
hosier, 381
hue and cry, ix, xxiv, 114, 252, 393
hunting, 15

indictments found faulty or insufficient, 480, 572
inquests, xv, xxiv–xxx
insanity, 168
investigations, xxiv, xxvii
ironmonger, 418

juries, jurors; at abjurations, xxx, 216–22
  at the sheriff's tourn, xiii
  attack on, 381
  bribery of, 351
  challenging panel of, 352, 476
  composition of, xxv–xxviii
  duties of, xii, xxviii–xxx
  of hundreds, xii, xv, xvi, xl, liv, *and see* 239–70, 279–99, 303–17, 336–91
  presentments by, xii–xiii
  self-informing, xxvi–xxviii
  sent from elsewhere, 455
  threats to, 350
  trial juries, xxii, xxiv
justices; in eyre, xi, xii
  of assize and gaol delivery, xi, xiii, xxii, xxiii, 35, 38, 351, 352, 390, 454–6
  of the king's bench, xi, xiv–xvii, xxii, lv, 390
  of the peace, xi, xiii, xv, xxxvi, xxxviii, lv, lvi, lx, lxv, 38, 196, 350, 433, 442, 492, 495–6, 584, *256–8*

keepers of the peace, xiii, 582
king's attorney, xvii, xxii; *see also* Brudenell, Edmund
King's Bench procedure xix–xxiii

labour laws, xiii, xvi, xliii–li, 390
labourers, xliii–xlviii
lay subsidies, xxxvii, xl–xli, xlviii, lv, 253, 338, 380, *255–8*
liberties, xviii, xxxvi, xli–xlii, 226–7
Lollards, xxx

maintaining quarrels, 353, 416
maltman, 311
mares, 26, 50, 67, 68, 79, 94, 97, 121, 145, 151, 194, 208, 305, 218, 395
Marshal, Marshalsea prison, xxi, 445, 457, 499, 502, 503
masons, xliii, 267, 381
Mayors of High Wycombe xiv, 179, 287
milk, 3
mills, 80
  accident at, 52, 80, 88, 93, 128, 135, 199
  fulling-mill, xxvii, 52, 383
  horse-mill, 93
  watermill, 88, 585
  windmill, 38
miller, 268
missal, 191
mistaken identity, xvi, xxxv, 51, 116, 156, 196, 220, 309, 335, 415, 423, 457, 458, 520, 526, 573, 578, 580
monks, lxiv, 377, 570
mortuary payment, 521
'muleward', 74
mowers, 321, 322
multiple killings, 34, 196, *248*

natural causes, death by, 53
nisi prius procedure, xvii, xxii
novel disseisin, xlii, 198, 302, 352, 381, 422, 564

orchard, 41
outlawry, xx–xxi, xxiii, xxxii, 431–42, 473, 482, 483, 572

Papal courts, lxv–lxvi
pardons, xv–xvi, xxi, xxiii, xxix, xxxix, xlii *and passim*
parker, 196, 354
parsons, *56*, 191, 196, 222, 247, 258, 272, 345, 376, 386, 409, 433, 471, 487, 568, 572, 575, 581
Peasants' Revolt, xvii, xviii, xliv, xlix, *256*
petty treason, 42, 585
Piers Plowman, lii, *259, 266*
plague, 65
pledges, xii, xx, xxiii, xxxviii, xlvii, xlviii, 150, 390, 553
  fictional persons as pledges, 444?, 445?, 447, 485, 488?, 512?, 523, 530, 537–40, 547, 554, 556, 562–3, 572
plough, ownership of, 86, 165, 384
ploughmen, xliii, xlv, xlvi, xlviii, xlix, 242, 265, 268, 310–11, *259*
poll tax, xxxviii, lv
posse, 184, 189
'prest' (priest), 342
'prestesson' (priest's son), 196
prices; agricultural, xliv
  of ale, 289
  of hides, 234, 248, 341, 417
  of salt, 247, 414
  of shoes, 242, 251, 318?
  of wool, 237, 241, 253, 308, 338, 342, 346, 380, 409
  offences concerning, xlix–li
property stolen; bedding, 360, 566
  brass pots, 366, 494
  church goods, religious accoutrements, 184, 222
  cloth, 223, 358, 371, 390, 396
  clothing, 390, 566
  gloves, 371
  gold rings, 360
  iron, 371, 396
  money, 225, 407, 577
  scissors, 371
  silver belt, 223
  silver chain, 369
  silver goblet, foot of, 369
  see also cattle-stealing, fish-stealing, horse-stealing, sheep-stealing; *and* rape (trespass)
public works and repairs, xxi, 254–5, 263, 271, 383, 400, 401, 517, 527

quarry, 159

rape, xx, *251*
  felony, 270, 297, 355, 356
  trespass, 278, 297, 337, 509
  unspecified, 286-7, 447, 478
receiving felons, 51, 191, 196, 223, 225, 361, 363, 365, 390, 395, 477, 479, 498, 516, 519
rectors, 38, 66, 102, 405, 433
reeves, xliv
  of earl of Warwick, liv, 338
regrating, li, 414
return day, xix, xxi
rolls; coroners', xii, xv, xvi–xviii, xxiv, xxvi–xxvii, xxix, xxxiv, xxxvii
  Gaol Delivery, xi, xxxii, xxxiv
  King's Bench, xiv, xv, xvi, xviii, xxi–xxii
roper, 45

salt, salters, xlix, li, 247, 414
sanctuary, xxiv, xxx, xxxi, 19, 34, 39, 45, 56, 172, 216–22
schoolmaster, 471
scotales, *see* bedales
self-defence; inquest verdicts of, xxiii, xxiv, xxviii, 24, 89, 122, 157, 158, 187, 188, 192, 201, 205, 210, 212, 213
  trial verdicts of (not so found by inquest), 9, 102, 110, 201, 206
  other trial verdicts of, 584, 585
serjeant-marshal in royal household, 427
sheep-stealing, 216, 223, 225, 293, 336, 343, 359
  see also valuations
shepherds, xliii, xlv–xlvi, 138, 257, 415
sheriff of Kent, 520
  of Middlesex, 520
sheriffs, duties of, xi, xiii, xiv, xvi–xvii, xx, xxi, xxii, xxxiv, 352

servants of, 570
see also Arderne, John; Aylesbury, John; Broughton, John; Hampden, Edmund; Olneye, John; Peyvere, Thomas; Sackville, Thomas; Tyringham, William
shields, 63, 122, 132, 393
shipwreck, xxiv
shoes, xlix, l, 242, 251, 417
smiths, 331, 332
statute merchant, 381
Statutes of Cambridge, xliii–xlv
stewards; of Abbess of Burnham, xxxv
of Richard de Molyns, xxxviii
of Stony Stratford, 357
of Whaddon, Claydon and Bierton, xxxviii
stipendium, xlv–xlvi, xlix, 268, 310
stocks, 354, 357, 393, 394, 508, 558
strangers, 22, 85, 96, 100, 189, 231, 244, 375
sub-bailiff of Erle hundred, 439
suicide, 18, 168, 178, 207, *247*
surnames; different from father's, 520
matching occupations, 88, 199, 236, 285, 288, 323, 332, 341, 354, 383, 413, 417, 418
indicating foreign (non-English) origin: Braban 23, 51, 436; French(man) 40, 45, 87, 111, 129, 138, 164, 193, 208, 275; Irish 35, 77, 80; Lambard? 56, 86, 168, 437, 449, 513; Orleans 69, 132; Scot 7, 44, 165, 308, 449, 470–2; Skotlond 205; Welsh(man) 18, 30, 42, 45, 82, 98, 103, 105, 125, 163, 196, 226, 256, 432, 435–6, 439, 441
swimming, 59
swineherds, xliii, xlvi

tailors, 114, 193, 279
tanners, tanning, l–li, 234, 248, 341, 417
thatcher, 375
thresher, 434
tilers, 323
tiles, 148
tithes, lxiii–vi, 350, 357, 376, 377, 492, 570
tithingmen, xxv, xxvi–xxviii
tolls, 254–5, 271
tourn, sheriff's, xiii
trailbaston, xiii
treasure trove, xxiv
trespass; definition of, xi
procedure, xx
punishment for, xi
statistics, *249–53*
turners, 211, 406
tyres, iron, 254–5

vadium, xlv–xlvi
vagrants, 339
valuations by juries, xxix
animals, 38
arrows, 24, 56, 189, 190, 200, 232
ash tree, 41
axes, 10, 32, 34, 40, 42, 155, 173, 210, 211
barley, 86
baselards, 35, 46, 85, 122, 186, 193, 204, 215, 232
bedclothes, 360
betul, 138
bills, 12, 36, 86
boat, 128
bordsex, 209
bows and arrows, 24, 56
carts, 60, 95, 119, 120, 139, 181
cart and horse(s), 57, 160, 171, 183, 185, 194, 197, 208
cart and hurdles, 4
cart, horse and tiles, 148
cart-body, 154
cart-rope, 229
cattle, 1, 72, 86, 156, 178, 221, 224, 272, 281, 293, 345, 351
chattels of felons (listed but not valued), 133, 138
(listed and valued), 19, 25, 38, 72, 86, 145, 154, 156, 178, 179, 184, 368
(valued but not listed), 9, 12, 21, 32, 33, 39, 45, 46, 51, 67, 102, 114, 122, 134, 136, 149, 168, 169, 170, 182, 188, 190, 192, 198, 202, 206, 209, 210, 213, 219, 220, 223, 496, 503
church property, 184, 191
cloth, 223, 358, 371, 390, (396)
cord, 207
corn, 94
daggers, 90, 175, 201, 203

dog?, 98
draught animals, 72, 178
dredge, 19, 156
dung-carts 26, 66
fish, 372, 373, 397
foal, 112
forks, (40), 102 (wooden)
gloves, 371
goad-stick, 145
gold *rings*, 360
grain (unspecified), 38
hammer, 72
hauberks, 309, 381, 413
hens, 69
horses, 26, 86, 111, 112, 115, 132, 139, 156, (165), 219, 220, 224, 225, 296, 354, 357, 362, 364, 367, 399
  horse and bridle, 25
  horse, saddle and bridle, 184, 196
  horse and cart, *see* carts
  horse (colt) and halters, 62
  horse, collar and bridle, 217, 222, 394
household utensils (unspecified), 156
iron, 371, 396
knife (bydew), 154
knives, 6, 15, 23, 25, 31, 38, 39, 42, 48, 74, 86, 89, 96, 110, 114, 116, 125, 133, 134, 136, 154, 172, 187, 192, 195, 212, 213, 226
ladders, 47, 49
lead, 179
logs, etc., 174, 227
malt, 19, 268, 292
mares, 26, 68, 79, 97, 121?, 151, 218, 225, 395
'maysshovele', 123
meadow, 178
mill parts, 52, 88, 93, 199
oats, 86
oxen, 72, (165)
peas, 86
pigs, 7, 86, 156
ploughs, 86
plough, horses and oxen, 165
pole-axe, 149
pots, etc., 20, 38, 86, 113, 142, 145, 161, 366
  of wort, 131, 166
  of milk, 3
  of sharlet, 164
  of grout, 167
rings (gold), 360
rope, 229
scissors, 105, 371
sheep, 19, 38, 72, 156, 178, 216, 223, 225, 293, 336, 343, 359
sickle, 33
silver items, 223, 369
staves, 9, 21, 40, 63, 67, 104, 156, 157, 158, 169, 170, 177, 179, 180, 182, 188, 198
swords, 14, 40, 44, 73, 144, 146, 191, 196, 214, 231
thwittles, 19, 45, 51, 202, 205, 206
tiles, 148
timber, 147, 174, 176, 227, 302
tithe sheaves, 376
tools, 38
wheat, 145, 156
wheel-chair, 152
wool, 308
see also 514
verderer of Bernwood Forest, xxxix, lx
vi et armis, xxi
vicars, 267, 286, 287, 300, 399, 436, 437, 454, 571
villein status, xxv, xxvi, xliv, 416, 462, 476
vintner, 497

wages, xliii–xlix, *257*
warrener, 285, 413, 446
weapons, statistics for, *248*
'webber' (weaver), lii, 382
weights and measures, lii–liii, 264, 289, 290, 291, 340
weir, 11
wells, 16, 17, 18, 30, 37, 58, 75, 77, 78, 81, 84, 117, 127, 214, 228, 230
wheel-chair, 152
widows, as executrix of wills (presumed or stated), 239, 260, 261, 387, 388, 389, 399
wills, lvi, 56, 239, 250, 260, 261, 262, 306, 307, 386, 387, 388, 389, 399

women; as first finders of a body, xxv, 5, 20, 41, 52, 64, 78, 79, 84, 91
as householders, 5, 7, 14, 33, 65, 92, 96, 141, 175 (*see also* as nearest neighbours)
as killers, 114, 123, 433, 585
as labourers, xliii, 315
as nearest neighbours, 21, 58, 69, 92, 97, 98, 110, 126
as pledge, *98*
as property owner, 97
as victims of GBH, 294, 298, 393
employing chaplain, 202
found dead (some may be children), 3, 11, 18, 21, 33 (aged 14), 34, 61, 65, 78, 80, 83, 86, 92, 94, 105, 117, 123, 142, 156, 161, 173, 204, 207, 211, 226, 227, 335, 392, 406, 419
killed by husband, 86, 156, 173, 204, 211
matronymic used, 103
procuring GBH, 375
receiving felons, 225, 361
suicide by, 18, 207, *247*
wanted for felony (other than those named in these inquests or indictments), 436, 439
wills of, 262, 306, *307*
working, xliii, lii, 315
see also rape, widows
wool-buyers, li–lv, 237, 241, 253, 308, 338, 342, 346, 380, 409

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY

The Society was founded in 1937 to publish transcripts, calendars and lists of the primary sources for the history of Buckinghamshire, and generally to stimulate interest in archives relating to the county. The annual subscription for individual members is £10, which entitles a member to receive one free copy of each volume published during the year. Members also have the privilege of purchasing previous volumes still in print at special prices.

Recent volumes include:

19. *The Courts of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, 1483–1523,*
edited by E. M. Elvey (1975) £15 (£12)

20. *The Letters of Thomas Hayton, Vicar of Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, 1821–1887,*
edited by Joyce Donald (1979) £8 (£6)

21. *Buckinghamshire Contributions for Ireland, 1642,* and *Richard Grenville's Military Accounts, 1642–1645,*
edited by John Wilson with an introduction by John Morrill (1983) £15 (£10)

22. *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus, 1798,*
edited by Ian F. W. Beckett (1985) £18 (£15)

23. *The Autobiography of Joseph Mayett of Quainton, 1783–1839,*
edited by Ann Kussmaul (1986) £10 (£7.50), paperback edition £4.50

24. *Buckinghamshire Probate Inventories, 1661–1714,*
edited by Michael Reed (1988) £18 (£15).

25. *Buckinghamshire Feet of Fines, 1259–1307,*
edited by Anita Travers (1989) £14 (£9)

26. *Descriptions of Lord Cobham's Gardens at Stowe, 1700–1750,*
edited by G. B. Clarke (1990) £12 (£9), paperback edition £5.50

27. *Buckinghamshire Returns of the Census of Religious Worship, 1851,*
edited by Edward Legg (1991) £14 (£10)

28. *Buckinghamshire Dissent and Parish Life, 1669–1712,*
edited by John Broad (1993) £20 (£16)

Prices quoted do not include postage. Special rates for members are given in parentheses. Publications and details of membership may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Society, County Record Office, County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 1UA.

Minutes of the 47th Annual General Meeting of the Buckinghamshire Record Society held at The Manor House, Chenies, on Saturday 28 May 1994.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Chenies Manor House by kind invitation of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs A.F. Macleod Matthews on 28 May, when about 40 members and guests were present.

The President, Commander The Lord Cottlesloe RN (retired), was in the chair. Lord Cottlesloe (formerly the Honourable John Fremantle) explained that he had recently succeeded to the title on the death of his father.

Before the meeting members observed a short silence in tribute to Mr Jack Davis, a serving vice-president and long-standing member of the Society, who had died since the last meeting.

Apologies for absence were received from: Professor I.F.W. Beckett, Mr R. Bettridge, Mr M. Bevington, Dr J. Broad, Mrs B.M. Burgess, Mrs V. Carroll, Mr J. Chenevix Trench, Mr G. B. Clarke, Mr J. Coales, Miss C. Dalton, Dr R. Davies, Sir Francis Dashwood, Mrs S. Dewick, Mr G.G. Goodchild, Mr A.J.K. Green, Mrs J. van der Graaf, Mrs P. Hatfield (Eton College), Mr D. Jefferson, Mr J.T. Ireland, Mr B.P. Jackson, Mr R.A. Kidd, Mrs M. Lewis, Mr D. Lidington MP, Mr R. E. Millard, Mr A. H. Packe, Mr D.V. Palmer, Mr G. Rodwell, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, Mrs E.A. Roques, Mr R. T. Taylor, Dr K. Thompson.

The minutes of the last AGM held at Chicheley Hall on 29 May 1993, which had previously been circulated, were approved and signed.

Report of the Hon. Secretary

Mr Hanley reported that nine new individual members had joined in the course of the year - the largest intake in recent years. He welcomed the newcomers, among whom was Mr David Lidington, M.P. for Aylesbury, who holds a doctorate in History. There had been one death and two resignations; the latter included the Bishop of Buckingham, a vice-president of the Society, who had recently retired. The total paid-up membership stood at 162 (104 individuals and 58 institutions).

As well as overseeing the publications programme the executive committee had written to the commissioner for local government in Buckinghamshire to express its concern about the future of the County Record Office, pointing out the need to maintain its integrity and that of its collections in the event of the County Council being replaced by several unitary authorities. Mr Hanley congratulated Dr Ian Beckett, a member of the committee, on his appointment to the chair of History and Literature at the University of Luton.

Sales of publications had totalled 62. This included seven

38 vol. xxxvi 1994-40

copies of the current volume (vol. 28), reviews of which had not yet appeared, twelve paperback copies of the Mayett autobiography (vol. 23) and fifteen copies (13 paperback) of the Stowe Garden volume (vol. 26).

A grant of £1,700 - the largest so far - had been made from the Records Purchase Fund to assist the County Record Office in acquiring the large and significant archive of the Mackenzie family relating principally to the Fawley Court estate near Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, which they had purchased from the Freemans in the 1850s. Among the more notable records in the collection were a fine run of over fifty manor court rolls for Fawley dating from the fourteenth century and a volume containing transcripts of deeds made by Thomas Langley, the antiquary, author of the *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough*, published in 1797.

Mr Hanley concluded by expressing his warm appreciation of the efficient service which the Society received from Mrs Denise Moss of the Record Office's staff in coping with secretarial work and sales.

Report of the Hon. Treasurer

Mr Brian Davis presented the audited annual accounts of the Society which showed a surplus of £6,684 in the General Fund and a deficit of £1,045 in the Records Purchase Fund. In his written report Mr Davis stated *inter alia* that the Executive Committee would be considering alternative arrangements for the auditing of the Society's accounts as the County Council's Director of Finance had given notice that he would in future have to make a charge for this service.

Report of the Hon. General Editor

Dr Eileen Scarff referred to the publication of volume 28, *Buckinghamshire Dissent and Parish Life*, by Dr John Broad, in late 1993. The complete text of *Buckinghamshire Indictments and Coroners' Inquests of the 1380s*, edited by Lesley Wynn-Davies, the current volume, was now with the general editor though work on the introduction was still continuing. It was hoped that the volume would appear before the end of the year.

The typescript of the following volume, the *Index of Archdeaconry Wills to 1660*, was also complete and its publication by the Society, jointly with the British Record Society, was scheduled for 1995. Next on the list at present were the seventeenth-century glebe terriers and the justices' diaries, both of which were well advanced. There would then be two volumes to be fitted into the programme, Stowe Gardens II, the text of which was almost complete, and a nineteenth-century miscellany which would include early recollections of Sir George Gilbert Scott, the architect; the diary of Elizabeth George of Stowe; the journal of Owen Wethered of Marlow; and the reminiscences of Oscar Blount, agent to the Duke of Somerset at Bulstrode. Both the latter volumes would also be published in paperback. In this connection Dr Scarff commented that grants for publication were

becoming harder to get and it was therefore necessary to include a balance of good sellers in the programme.

Other volumes in progress or in prospect were: a calendar of Winslow court rolls, 1327-1379, together with an Anglo-Saxon survey of Winslow; a medieval miscellany; early charters of Newport Pagnell; seventeenth-century Bucks lieutenancy papers; and the Biddlesden Cartulary.

Election of President

The re-election of Commander the Lord Cottlesloe, Lord Lieutenant of the County, as President of the Society was proposed and seconded and was carried by acclamation.

Election of Vice-Presidents

The re-election of Sir Ralph Verney, Mr Roger Parker-Jervis and Dr E. Clive Rouse was proposed and seconded and was duly carried.

Election of Executive Committee

The re-election of Dr A.H.J. Baines, Professor I.F.W. Beckett, Dr John Broad, Mr John Chenevix Trench, Major J.G.B. Chester, Mr George Clarke, Dr John Clarke, Mr Richard E. Millard, Professor Michael Reed and Mr Elliott Viney was proposed and seconded and was duly carried.

Election of Hon. General Editor

The re-election of Dr Eileen Scarff was proposed and seconded and was duly carried.

Election of Hon. Secretary

The re-election of Mr H.A. Hanley was proposed and seconded and was duly carried.

Election of Hon. Treasurer

The re-election of Mr B.F. Davis was proposed and seconded and was duly carried.

Election of Hon. Auditor

It was agreed to leave the appointment of an auditor, preferably honorary, to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Vote of Thanks

A vote of thanks to our hosts Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A.F. MacLeod Matthews was proposed by the President and was duly carried.

After the business meeting members were entertained to tea,

following which Elliott Viney spoke briefly and entertainingly about the house - a notable example of an early Tudor manor house in brick - and its former owners the Russell family, earls and later dukes of Bedford. Mr Viney related the story of the family's spectacular rise to prominence from the early sixteenth century, a progression commemorated in the unique Bedford Chapel in the adjoining parish church, considered to be the most notable series of tombs of its kind in England.

Afterwards members were able to walk in the very attractive gardens of the manor house. Conducted tours of the Bedford Chapel, which is not normally open to the public, were provided by special arrangement.