

**The
History
of
Ashbury**

**Early Medieval History and Field - Names
and
Abbot Beere's Terrier and Perambulation of 1517**

DAVID AND EDNA DISBURY
June 1968

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Introductory Chapter	3
Chapter I	
The Origin of Ashbury Place-Names	5
Chapter II	
The "Ashbury" Charters I	9
The "Ashbury" Charters II	13
Chapter III	
The Legend of Wayland's Smithy	22
Chapter IV	
The Early History of Ashdown	26
Chapter V	
Ashbury and the Domesday Survey	30
Chapter VI	
The Field-Names of Ashbury	34
Field-Names Through the Ages	38
Appendix	
Abbot Beere's Terrier and Perambulation 1517	42
Bibliography and Notes	61

INTRODUCTION

The idea for this book was suggested to us over seven years ago. The plan then had been to produce a small guide to Ashbury and its long history. Research uncovered a wealth of material and with it came the realisation that to do justice to such an undertaking, more than a guide book would be needed. The high cost of printing and publishing a book large enough to do this and the limited interest of local histories, caused the authors to produce the first, and now the second, of a series of private editions.

Although this is the second part of the history of Ashbury it is complete in itself. The 'Introductory Chapter' covers, in outline, what Part I dealt with in more detail. The story here is of the early settlement of Ashbury, the first village as the Normans saw it and the first names that the villagers gave their fields and farms. The field-names have been brought up to date so that their changes can be read over a thousand years. The land terrier printed in the appendix, although in Latin, becomes clear after a little study. It gives a complete picture of Ashbury as it was in 1517. The names of the tenants, their fields, and the rents and services are all given.

The next book in the series will be on the architecture and industry of the village. The authors would like to hear from anyone interested in the local history of Ashbury and also any person who is interested in having future editions of the book.

Acknowledgements

To mention all those who have helped us with the book would be impossible, and to those we miss out we apologise.

We would especially like to thank the following for their help and co-operation and also for permission to quote from their journals and works: Reading Central Reading room and Library; Mr. Asprey and the staff of Egham Library; Dom Aelred Watkin of Downside Abbey and the local farmers and villagers of Ashbury who have patiently answered questions about the fields and the village.

We would also particularly like to thank the following:-
The Trustees of the British Museum for permission to print the Harley MS.3961.f.114,ff.; J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd., for permission to quote from the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle', published in the Everyman's Library; R.B. Pugh, General Editor of 'The Victoria County History' series, for permission to quote from 'The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury'. Also, we would like to thank the following for permission to use material from their journals and publications..... The Berkshire Archaeological Society; The Newbury and District Field Club; and the Wiltshire Archaeological Society. We would also like to acknowledge the use of all other books and journals to which we have referred and tender our apologies to any that we may have overlooked. We accept responsibility for any interpretations of reports and any opinions expressed.

Errata: Owing to a typing error the radio-carbon date for Wayland's Smithy was given as 3,850 B.C. in Vol.1. It should be 2,850 B.C.

David and Edna Disbury,
44, Hythe Park Road,
Thorpe Lea,
Egham,
Surrey.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

Although the name of Ashbury originated with the Saxons, the history of the village and parish begins centuries before their arrival and settlement. The first people we know of who lived here for a while were those whose dead were buried in the barrow known as Wayland's Smithy. Over the last fifty years the remains of over twenty people have been excavated from this New Stone Age tomb. The first scientific examinations of the site were carried out shortly after the first World War. Under the direction of Mr. C. Peers and Mr. R.A. Smith of the British Museum, the burial chambers under the stones were excavated and the remains of eight skeletons uncovered (1). From these 'digs' and the conclusions drawn from them, a local man, the late Reverend Overy, produced a plan of the site; a plan that in the light of later, more detailed excavations, was to prove remarkably accurate.

In 1962 work began on restoring Wayland's Smithy to as near its original Neolithic form as was possible. Two professors, R.J.C. Atkinson and Stuart Piggott, supervised the undertaking and the setting up of the stones was under the direction of Mr. T.A. Bailey of the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Works. It was during the last moments of the restoration that another burial, this time a fifty foot long earthen barrow, was discovered to the north of the stone burial chambers.

This discovery, the smallest earthen long barrow yet uncovered in this country, was excavated the following year. The remains of over a dozen people were found, only one having been interred in a complete state. The other remains were those of bodies that had been stored in a chamel house and their bones deposited in the burial chamber in a loose state. Pottery, leaf-shaped arrow heads and a number of stone querns or hand mills were found. From the pottery and scientific analysis of carbon from trees burnt down when the site was cleared for burial, it was concluded that the gap between the building of the small barrow and the megalithic tomb could have been as little as fifty years. The date given by the radio carbon test on the charcoal was c.2,820 B.C.(2).

The work undertaken at Wayland's Smithy produced further evidence of other periods in Ashbury's pre-history. A Bronze Age farmer had dropped a piece of harness fitting when he moved some of the stones that interfered with his ploughing. Iron Age farmers had cut a boundary ditch the whole length of the site on the western side. These were probably the same people who lived at Uffington Castle. The Romans filled in the boundary ditch and robbed the tomb. During the Iron Age or Roman period another body was placed on the site, not in the barrow but on the western side. The top half of the body was found in 1920 and the legs in 1963.

The Bronze Age people erected over a dozen burial mounds within Ashbury Parish, unfortunately the majority of these have been ploughed out. Three that are still complete can be seen on Ildstone Down and are known as the Ildstone Three Barrows. Locally, the spot is known as 'three hump pond'. Exactly where these people lived, if in fact they did live in Ashbury at all, is not known but there is evidence of Bronze Age occupation at Rams Hill just east of Uffington White Horse (3).

A few yards to the north of the three barrows, a faint dip in the ground is all that is left of a once deep pre-historic ditch. Known as 'Old Ditch' it begins slightly east of the barrows and passes over into Bishopstone where it continues for several hundred yards. In the same way as the inhabitants of Uffington Castle must have cut a boundary ditch at Wayland's Smithy, using the barrow as a siting marker, so it appears, the farmers living in Alfred's Castle used the three barrows.

The camp by Ashdown Park, known as Alfred's Castle, was originally much larger than the present banks show. Aerial photographs taken in 1936 revealed a large enclosure at the north end that cannot be seen from the ground (4). The banks of the 'castle' were once faced with sarsen stones, and in a few places traces of this facing can still be seen where cattle have worn the top soil away. The site has never been excavated but there have been a number of excellent surveys and plans made (5).

There are two certain Romano-British farm settlements and a possible third at Ashbury. A large site on Odstone Down was excavated in 1950 and thousands of fragments of pottery were uncovered. The pottery with nails, tiles, coins, brooches and a number of other objects, showed clearly that here was a Roman farm that had been occupied for nearly four hundred years(6). West of Botley Copse is another Roman farm site and this one can still be made out where the marks of the chalk on the ploughed field reveal the ditches and banks that surround it. The site was excavated over a hundred years ago and field surveyed as recently as 1950 (7). Aerial photographs taken in the late 1940's show that the farms mentioned were linked with a possible third at Lambourn Corner by a complex field road system that picked its way through the hundreds of small fields. Altogether the so-called 'Celtic field system' between Ashbury and Uffington covered 7,350 acres with other farms and even a villa. An excellent field survey of the area was published in 1950 (8).

What brought all these pre-historic, Roman and later Saxon invaders and settlers to the district and by what way did they come? The land in the south-west of England and known as Wessex has acted like a magnet to newcomers. The rich fertile land and later the religious centres of Avebury and Stonehenge were its great attractions. The valleys were then to a large extent impassable and the early settlers came by way of natural trackways on the high downs. The most famous and used of these passes through Ashbury along the foot of the downs. It is known as the Icknield Way and its winter track which is paralleled on the Ridgeway through Berkshire, runs from the Wash in East Anglia to Salisbury Plain. This trackway brought numbers of Saxon invaders and although Saxon folk-lore has it that the West Saxons came by way of the south, authorities now tend to agree that a large proportion used the Icknield Way to penetrate deep into the south-west (9).

.....

CHAPTER 1

THE ORIGIN OF ASHBURY PLACE-NAMES

The name of Ashbury comes from the entries in the Saxon land charters meaning a place or camp 'Aescaesbyries'. Writers on place names appear to agree that the second part of the word, 'byries' means camp or fortified place. As to the meaning of the prefix, they fall into two arguments.

One school of thought is that there was a person named 'Aesce' and that the camp was his or named after him. It has been said that he could have been one of the first settlers in the area and also that not only Ashbury owes its name to him but also the whole range of Berkshire Downs.

The other interpretation of the prefix is that it simply meant ash-wood or ash-trees and, therefore, the original form was 'camp of ash-wood'. The latter version has strong support from almost contemporary sources. Bishop Asser in his 'Life of King Alfred', describes the Ashdown battle and goes on to say:-

"Ashdown, which being interpreted is in the Latin tongue Mons Fraxini". (Mountain of ash)

This has been dismissed by one of the country's foremost authorities on place-names as merely 'popular etymology' (1). Writing in 1911, Prof. F.M. Stenton suggested that 'Aesc' could have been the founder of Ashbury and likewise Odstone derived its name from one Ordeah and Idestone from one Eadwine (2).

In the light of the evidence pointing to the original "Aescsesbyrig" having little to do with the modern Ashbury*, we would like to put forward one further suggestion. When giving names to many of the sites in the district the Saxons fell back on their folk-lore and legends. To burial mounds and other places that they did not understand, they gave the names of gods and heroes. A good example of this is, of course, Wayland's Smithy. The same could apply with Ashbury as Skeat, the place-name writer, pointed out, Aesc was the son of the semi-legendary Hengist, the first of the Saxon conquerors (3).

The name Ashbury has taken various forms over the centuries. The first written source after the charters is the Domesday Survey and this uses a Latinised form, 'Esseburium'. The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury Abbey, through which the passing of Ashbury property can be followed, uses the form 'Aysheberi' for the principle entries but there are variations in the text, almost as if the scribe had been dictated to and used his own spellings (4). 'Ayshebury, Aashebur', 'Esseburie' and 'Esseburium' are all used in one quit-claim conducted in May 1278 at Westminster; 'Assebury' and 'Ayschebury' can even be found in the same document. Among other variations in early medieval documents are 'Essebury', 'Essbyr' and 'Assebyri' (5).

There are no charters for Idstone and it can be assumed, until there is evidence to the contrary, that the hamlet passed with Ashbury. In the Domesday Survey there is, in the Ashbury entry, a reference to three hides for one Alwin and this probably meant land at Idstone. In 1199 the hamlet

* See Chapter II.

was called Edwinstone and in 1266 Edewynston. Other forms have been Edwynestona, Edwinstone and more recently a mixture of Ashbury and Idstone in Idsbury.

Odstone has a Domesday entry of its own and was probably a Saxon hamlet long before the Survey. In Domesday it is called Ordegestone. In the 12th century there was as witness to a number of documents a Simon de Ordington and later a Hugh de Ordestone. Another variation has been Ordleston. A charming local story is that Odstone gets its name from the manner in which the farmhouse is said to have been built. As the house has a shape similar, but smaller, in style to Ashdown House, it is said that it is made up of all the 'odd stones' left over from that building.

The earliest mention of Kingston Winslow is 12th century although the 4½ hides held by Robert de Olgi in 1086 could have meant the hamlet. In 1189 'Wendelcliva' was held by a Ralph Bassett and in 1310 a mill with land was held by Robert de Knightley at 'Kingston and Wendlesclive'. Kyngeston Wyndescliffe became Kingston Winscliffe and Winsloe by the 17th century.

The origin of the name of Ashdown is dealt with elsewhere. The present Ashdown House and park are 17th century in design and style but there is evidence to show that the abbots of Glastonbury had some form of park here centuries before the Cravens arrived on the scene. In 1240, according to the Chartulary of Glastonbury, tenants were assured by the abbot that the large embankment that he was having built would not cause them harm or inconvenience. This was almost certainly the Park Pale that almost surrounds Upper Wood. There is a reference to an extensive park in 1517 known as Ayshen Parke in a land terrier or rental drawn up of Ashbury (6).

Stainswick, now a farm just outside the northern boundary of Ashbury Parish, was, in the middle ages, one of the small manors rented out to tenant farmers. There are a number of farms in this area that end with 'Wick' and this comes from the early word meaning dairy ('wicks and weys'). There was a thriving cheese industry in this part of Berkshire and Stainswick would have been one of the dairies. Two families of the 13th century have left their names in the parish in farm and field names. The de la Wyke and de la Stane families, both tenant farmers, were united in 1271 by the marriage of Alice de la Wyke and Ralph de la Stane. Alice was an heiress and her father, Andrew, had held land with a man named Robert Notte (in 1293 we find the manor referred to as 'Notiswyke') (7). In 1346 the manor was simply referred to as 'La Wyke' but by 1412 we find Stainswick.

Within the Ashbury boundary, just a few yards from the Ashbury-Shrivenham road, is a close known as Chapelwick, sometimes Vicarage Close. The little meadow, surrounded on three sides by a natural moat, once held a chapel known as 'The Chapel of St. Andrew'. It is possible, although there is no documentary evidence, that one of the provisions made to Andrew de la Wyke concerning his holding was that he built a chapel there. The site was known in the 13th century as Estwick, and the chapel was built somewhere between 1220 and 1238. Conditions laid down governing the granting of a licence for the chapel were that the chaplain would attend St. Mary's, Ashbury at

'The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin' as a form of homage to the Mother Church. In return it was laid down that the vicar of St. Mary's should celebrate High Mass in the chapel of St. Andrew on that Saint's Feast Day. After a long and involved dispute over the individual rights, the chapel was finally taken over in 1493. It was agreed that, owing to the closing of the chapel, the vicar of St. Mary's would continue to celebrate the Feast Day of St. Andrew and also offer prayers for the soul of the chapel founder, Andrew de la Wyke. It is of interest to note here that Ashbury's full title is Ashbury St. Mary's cum Chapelwick (8).

The manor house at Ashbury has the full title of the Chapel Manor House. Although the present manor dates from about 1488 we find in 1335 John de Coleshall being granted a licence for a chapel in his 'manse' at Ashbury. This was probably in the manor house. Another private chapel was granted to Adam de Wambergh in his rectory at Ashbury. This was the period when churches were being enlarged as congregations grew and private chapels and oratories were allowed as long as the families attended the major Feast Days and the full church services.

In 1340 a certain Peter de Bathon was granted a licence for a chapel in his manor at 'Ideweveston' (Idstone) but we can go back another century to 1252 to find a rectory at Idstone. It is probably from one of these two that the present Rectory Farm gets its name. In 1252 we find John de Button, Rector of Ashbury, exchanging one acre of land by 'Rectory Court' for one acre of the Lords land owned by Glastonbury. In Domesday we find the priest holding one hide of land and in 1342 this had increased to a home and land at Idstone making the priest of Ashbury quite a well off tenant. On the downs above Idstone is Parsonage Hill Barn; this spot once had 15 acres of woodland - Swinley Copse is probably part of it - held by the parson of Ashbury, hence the name.

Of a far more recent origin is the name given to the house opposite Rectory Farm. 'Trip the Daisy' appears to be 15th to 16th century in design and could once have formed part of Rectory Court but the name given to the house is little over seventy years old. In 1891 the house was an inn kept by one Alexander Horsburgh. Horsburgh trained hounds that were regularly 'coursed' at Ashdown. Trip the Daisy was the most famous of these and Horsburgh named the inn after her. A picture in the hall is said to represent 'Trip' although it portrays a dog and not a bitch. The rhyme beneath the picture says:-

"A dog am I as you may see,
There can no harm be found in me.
My master he confines me here
To tell you that he sells good beer".

A favourite story told of the inn is that when sporting fancy came to the place and admired the picture of the hound, they would be sold the 'original' and then a fresh one would be brought out to replace it! A carving over the door is also said to represent the hound.

Other place names in the parish are more difficult to trace to their origin. "Burycroft" was so named in 1517 but there are no earlier references to it. Pound Piece takes its name from the Pound family who were well known there in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Kings Close is an obscure name and does not appear to be early at all. Red Barn, now demolished, took its name from the red brick of the building but was once called Rough Thorn Farm, in the 13th century this was Rewthorne. Hailey Wood by the farm was called Hayles. Honeybunch Corner, at the end of the track from Red Barn was known as Honybyttis. Another 13th century name was Lortewelle, the present Lertwell. The quarry to the east of Ashbury Hill from which most of the village building stone was taken, was known as Le Quarre and the Winslow Combs, (locally 'Winsley Banks') was simply referred to as La Combs. Other 13th and 16th century names will be found in the Field-name chapter.

Many names have been given to places in the parish after people either concerned with or connected to the village. Roger Pages Lane, at the back of the church, is named after a pauper who died 'on the parish' a hundred years ago. The Pound family has already been mentioned and there is also Baker's Bottom, another personal name. Zulu buildings on the road to Shrivensham took their unusual title from the visit to Idstone of three famous soldiers at the time of the Zulu and South African campaigns: Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen stayed at Rectory Farm between the two Boer wars. It is said that a picture of the three men once hung on the drawing room wall at Rectory Farm, but it has now unfortunately disappeared.

Undoubtedly, with the new council houses, the homes for old people and other buildings in the parish, new names will come and some of the old ones will disappear. It would be a worthwhile and valuable pastime for some native of Ashbury to keep a record of these for future villagers to look back on.

.....

CHAPTER 11

THE "ASHBURY" CHARTERS

(Part 1 of this chapter deals with a number of charters that have been generally considered as belonging to Ashbury. Part 11 deals with the charters naming Ashbury and belonging to Glastonbury Abbey. The reader uninterested in the arguments of Part 1 can pick up the story of Ashbury from Part 11).

Part 1

Saxon land grants are the source for the early history of any parish fortunate enough to possess them. Although dated in the 10th century and even earlier, the majority left today are of 12th and 13th century origin. Sometimes they are copies made during the middle ages of earlier lost or damaged grants, but all too often they are nothing more than forgeries*. A monastery owning a piece of land might concoct a charter to prove ownership or again to make their own foundation appear more ancient. In the case of copies of earlier charters the scribe would merely transfer the details of the grant into the register or Chartulary of the monastery. In this case, sometimes the spelling would be altered and 'modernised' to the manner of the contemporary scribe, thus Aescsesbyrig of the Saxons would become Ayssebury of the Norman French.

The charters have a set pattern in layout: first comes the dedication in Latin and this is followed by what is most important for the historian: the boundaries of the land granted written in the native English or Saxon. Finally comes the names of the signatories and witnesses, usually priests, clerics and noblemen. One charter for Uffington adds a sombre clause, a threat of hell fire for anyone who should break or alter the boundaries as laid out!

There are altogether ten Saxon land charters that have at some time or another been subscribed to Ashbury. Two refer only to Ashdown, one to Ashdown with a scribal note naming Ayssebury as the place concerned in the grant and one naming the 'vill of Essebiri'.**

Four charters with their boundaries included have been claimed to detail land at Ashbury, another for Uffington has identical boundaries to one of these four and the last is a grant for restoration of land forfeited at Ashbury. This, simply, is what the researcher into the Saxon history of Ashbury is presented with.

A number of authorities have, over the years, attempted to identify boundary markers named in the charters and relate them to the present day topography of the parish. The most thorough of these has been G.B. Grundy. Writing in the Berkshire Archeological Journal over a number of years, he has analysed each of the charters and the majority of the conclusions expressed by him have, in the main, been accepted (1).

* Glastonbury Abbey, where many early Ashbury documents would have been kept, was burned out in 1184.

** See list at end of chapter.

The late Rev. Overy of Compton Beauchamp and Shrivenham, none the less, did not fully agree with the interpretations as they stood and expressed his doubts to a number of authorities including the late eminent archaeologist O.G.S. Crawford (2). Unfortunately, Overy never produced a publishable analysis and his theories remained in note form up until his death when his manuscripts and diagrams went to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. It had been the Rev. Overy's intention to one day write a history of the Vale of the White Horse and it was to this end he studied the Saxon grants. Although very incomplete, we can only agree with the central thesis outlined by Overy, that the name *Aescesbyrig*, from which the present name *Ashbury* derives, was in the 10th century, the name given by the scribes to *Uffington Castle*. From this it is clear that four of the grants that in the past have been referred to as *Ashbury do*, in fact, outline land at *Woolstone* and *Uffington*.

Acceptance of the charters interpretations as they stand would leave us with a number of unacceptable points.

- 1) That *Ashbury*, as we now know it, was owned by *Abingdon Abbey* and *Glastonbury Abbey* at one and the same time. That land outlined in three of these grants was also owned by *St. Swithuns of Winchester*.
- 2) That one of the boundary descriptions ran anti-clockwise, which is against all the 'rules' of charter grants.
- 3) That at the same time as there were five (probably seven, taking into account the evidence of the *Domesday Survey*) Saxon holdings between *Ashbury* and *Uffington*, there was one large holding enveloping all the others with only the same number of boundary marks named as those it contained.

The last point against the accepted interpretation is the number of 'hides' or 'cassatos' involved. *Compton Beauchamp*: viii cassatorum. *Hardwell* (no number). *Aecesbyrig* (in fact the west half of *Woolstone*) xx hida. *Aecesbyrig* (this time the east half of *Woolstone*); xx hida. Finally *Uffington*, *Aecesburh* in another grant, with the same boundaries, is interpreted as enclosing all the others with only xxxiii cassatorum. Therefore, 33 cassatos are expected to cover the same as 40 hides, plus the eight for *Compton* and the un-numbered amount of *Hardwell*, *Odstone* and *Knighton*, the last two both holdings, according to *Domesday*, at the time of *Edward the Confessor*.

The usual practice is to list the '*Ashbury*' charters chronologically, but for the purpose of this study they are dealt with from West to East. At the end of the chapter, instead of the boundaries being written out as they appear at the end of the charters, they are listed in columns, this way the common boundary marks between each land area can be seen more clearly. What follows is best read in conjunction with the lists for clarity.

Boundary markers found in the charters have often been identified with features found today. We only intend to do this when there can be little or no doubt as to what the Saxon compiler meant. The most reliable points are those that appear more than once and pass parallel across the land involved. These markers are passed twice in each as the boundary completes

a full circle. The Icknield way and the Ridgeway are two excellent examples of this, another two are the 'Swine Brook' and 'Rush Field'. The brook must have been the stream that rises just west of the Ashbury/Compton boundary and runs in an easterly direction to Cowleaze farm and then turns north. The rush field must have laid by the stream and been typical of the type of field found on the marshy ground. In the grants nearer to Uffington a meadow and dyke or ditch are often met with and these were know as 'Bulen dic' and 'Bulan madae'. These too must have passed in the same west-east direction.

The Compton Beauchamp charter granted in A.D.955 gives a number of easily identifiable boundary markers. The 'hricg wege', 'icenhilde weg' are two and even more important the finishing point which was 'east of welandes smidthan'. This is the first time that the burial mound was recorded. Half-way round and on the eastern boundary, the line passes over the 'risc raethe' (rush field) and across 'swynbroc'.

The charter for Hardwell, granted in A.D.903, begins its boundary at the swine brook and then passes over the rush field, this being the common boundary causes it to pass in the opposite direction to that of Compton's.

Two charters for land at 'aescesbyrig' containing 20 hides, have identical boundaries. One was granted in A.D. 856 and the other in A.D. 944. The land involved, however, has no relation to Ashbury as we know it and it is, in fact, the west half of modern Woolstone that is outlined. Apart from the evidence of the boundaries, the origin of the charters themselves confirm the fact. The two grants are to be found in the Chartulary of St. Swithun's of Winchester. This is the A.D. 688-1046 section now in the British Museum (3). St. Swithuns owned Woolstone for centuries and the name probably derives from the 944 grant which was to a Saxon thegn or lord called Wulfric. Grundy recognised that the 856 grant comprised land at Woolstone from the boundaries but did not appear to know of the St. Swithuns chartulary. The Victoria County History of Berkshire pointed out that three of the charters could be found in the chartulary but did not relate this to the fact that the land involved was Woolstone as at the time they were referring to Ashbury and listed them as Ashbury grants.

The swine brook and rush field are met with again on the common Woolstone/Hardwell boundary, this time read back in the same direction as the Compton grant. There are four markers of interest, first 'Hordwyllae' (Hardwell Roman Camp) then the 'old hord wyllae waeg' then the rush field and the swine brook. These four can be found in the Hardwell grant of A.D. 903 in the opposing direction. Thus far we have the common boundary between Compton and Hardwell on the west and Hardwell and Woolstone on the east.

A further grant made to Wulfric in the early 950's was for land at Aescesbyrig, this is the third charter from the St. Swithuns chartulary and the land involved comprised the east half of modern Woolstone.

The west half of the c.950 grant has seven common boundary markers with the eastern boundary of the earlier and other half of Woolstone. It is the 950 grant that Grundy and others have suggested went in reverse and that led Overy to first realise that the land mentioned was not Ashbury but further to the east. Only by placing it there could the boundaries make sense and all fit into place.

The 950 boundaries read southwards on the central Woolstone West/Woolstone East boundary. Once below the Icknield way the 'bulan madse' and dyke are met with, the boundary then turns south again and obviously reads going back up the slope to the downs. A 'pyt' or 'hring pyt' (round pit) is passed, then 'Aeceles beorh' (the burial mound of or named after one Aecele) and then the boundary goes into the north gate of a camp and out of its south gate. From this south gate it passes on to a long dyke or ditch, then to a short one (probably boundary ditches). From the dykes it goes to a marker stone named after someone who probably owned the land on which it stood, 'Taettucaen stan'. The important point crossed was the camp with its north and south gate. Until now, this has been identified as being somewhere in the south-west corner of Ashbury. The medieval Park Pale and Alfred's Castle have both been candidates, as has the settlement west of Botley Copse, a theory we subscribed to in Volume 1. The Reverend Overy concluded, however, that the camp was, in fact, Uffington Castle and the round pit the 'manger' in front of the White Horse. Coming in at this point by way of the north gate makes it quite clear that he was right and conclusive evidence of this comes with the next three charters.

In A.D. 931 a grant was made by Aethelstan to Abingdon Abbey of land at Uffentune, the modern Uffington. Not twenty years later, exactly the same land was granted to a thegn Aelfsige and his wife Eadgifa. The second grant, however, did not refer to land at Uffentune but land at Aescesburh. The boundaries of each grant are identical except that the Aescesburh grant begins at the 'suth geate' and passes out through the north gate, whereas the Uffington grant reads as reaching the south gate half way round. Altogether there are seven common boundary markers reading in opposition to each other as they pass each other on the common Woolstone east/Uffington-Aescesbyries boundary.

The final piece of the jig-saw is the eastern side of the Uffington grant where the boundary meets that of Sparsholt. In A.D. 963 Sparsholt was granted to a Saxon chamberlaine called Aethelsie. The western boundary of Sparsholt comes south from the downs through a camp known as 'Hrennes byrig' (Rams Hill - the Bronze Age camp) to the 'tealeburnan' (a stream) to a thorn stub and onto Bulan Dyke. The common boundary of Uffington and Sparsholt merges on six markers along this line.

This completes the pattern of land charters from Ashbury in the west to Sparsholt in the east and only once does the present day Ashbury touch upon them. Even here there would not have been a common boundary with the modern parish for Odstone must have had its own boundaries alongside those of Compton Beauchamp. At some time between the years of A.D. 953 and 1086, the date of the Domesday survey, the name the Saxons gave to the Iron Age fort overlooking Uffington passed to the present village of Ashbury. Full credit for this observation must rightly go to the late Reverend Overy.

Part 11

This brings us to those charters held by Glastonbury Abbey almost as title deeds to the village. Entered in the early 14th century chartulary of the Abbey are two copies of Saxon grants made, not for land at Ashbury, but for land at 'Asshedoune' ('at Aysshedun'); the spelling alone shows that they were not completely faithful copies of the originals. The only real indication that they concern Ashbury is a scribal note to the second grant stating that Edrig, the receiver of the land, granted it with the charter to Dunstan, the Abbot of Glastonbury.

The first grant is that of King Ethewulf granting ten measures of land to his minister Dudan, (there is a Dudmore Lodge on the downs west of Aldbourne). This was granted in A.D. 840. There are no boundaries given.

The second grant, that of King Eadred to one Edrig, has a boundary description with it and is dated A.D. 947. Unfortunately the boundaries described have no relation to the topography of Ashbury. The names of the markers do not resemble any of the field names of the same period from which the charter was obviously copied and, lastly the finishing point of the boundary causes it to sound very much as if the land described is at Ramsbury, a few miles south of Ashbury.

The final conclusion must be that either the original charters of Ashbury were lost, perhaps in the fire at Glastonbury, and these used as a substitute, even in genuine error, or they are examples of the many forgeries that litter the 'Saxon charter' field of the middle ages.

The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury

Aysheberi

Hampton, A.D. 840

CARTA ATHELWULF REGIS FACTA DUDAN MINISTRO SUO DE AYSSHEDOUN,

Regnante in perpetuo Dno nostro Ihu Xpo. Omnia speciosa huius labentis vite regnorumque dispendiosa cum velocitate deficiunt, et cuncta que videntur cassabunda et morituri sunt, que hinc non videntur eterna sunt, ideo caducis et vanis rebus iugiter mansura gaudia mercanda sunt; qua de re ego Athelwolphus, Dno largiente occidentalium Saxonum rex, pro unice anime mee redemptione et criminum meorum remissione aliquam agri partem, id est x cassatos in loco qui dicitur Asshedoune, cum consilio et licencia episcoporum ac principum meorum Dudan ministro meo in ius proprium habendi et fruendi vita comite et post obitum illius qualicumque heredi prout illi placeat relinquendi devota mente largitus sum; hancque libertatem in predicto assello nos omnes unanimiter conscripsimus atque donavimus ut ab omnium fiscalium tributum gravidine necnon pastu episcoporum simulque principum et exactorum et penaliu rerum et furis comprehensione at ab omnium secularium servitutuum molestia secure et immunis eternaliter permaneat.

Scripta est hec cartula anno ab incarnatione Xpi DCCxli, indicione iij, in villa regali que appellatur Hampton', hiis et consencientibus et subscribentibus quorum nomina infra prenotata cernentibus clare patescunt.

+ Ego Athelwolf rex predicta possessionis statuta signo crucis Xpi sic subscribo.

+ Ego Athelstan episcopus consensi, signo crucis Xpi sic subscribo.
Cum multis aliis.

A.D. 947.

CARTA EDREDI REGIS FACTA EDRICO COMITI SUO DE ASSHEDOUNE.

Regnante in perpetuo Dno nostro Ihu Xpo. Manifestum est omnia celestia et terestria providencia Dei gubernantur, que sollicitudine mortalis vite totius in carorum amicorumque amissione conqueritur ac defletur, ideo certi adstipulacionibus mellita oracula diem clamacionis nos frequentativis oracionibus suadet ut cum hiis fugitivis et sine dubio transitoriis possessiunculis iugiter mansura regna Dei suffragio adipiscenda sunt. Quamobrem ego Edredus rex Anglorum, ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistencium gubernator et rector, cuidam meo fideli comiti vocitato nomine Edrigo, ob illius amabile obsequium eiusque placebili fidelitate, xx mansas ei libenter largiendo concedens perdonabo illic ubi vulgas prisca relacione vocitat at Aysshedun' quatenus ille bene perfruatur ac perpetualiter possideat dum huius labentis evi cursum transeat illesus atque vitalis spiritus in corruptibili carne inereat et post se cuicumque voluerit perhenniter heredi derelinquat sicuti prediximus. Sit hoc predictum rus liberum ab omni mundiali obstaculo cum omnibus que ad ipsum locum pertinere dinoscuntur, tam in magnis quam in modicis rebus, campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, excepto istis tribus: expedicione, pontis arcisve coedificacione. Si qui denique michi non optanti hanc libertatis cartam livere depressi violare sataggerint agminibus tetre calignis lapsi vocem audiant examinacionem diem arbitris sibi dicentis 'discedite a me maledicite in ignem eternum,' ubi cum demonibus ferreis sartaginibus crudeli torqueantur in pena, si non ante mortem digna hoc emendaverint penitencia.

Istis terminibus predicta terra circumgirata (esse) videtur:

Erest of Buckanstick, west on Buckanmer' to than Ruancrundele, thanon mideward Burnestowe to than stone, thanen west endlangmaleweyes on thare crundel, bi est' tha Erthburgh' and so north on rigt to Hordeneston thane to elden berwe and soendlangdiches north to than Whytestone: thanen to than Stanberwe thare, thanen to the litel berwe, thanen endlangmeres to Middildych, thanen north to rigt weye on than ston on midderigtweyes an so to Loppancomb' overward thar, forth endlangfurth on rigt to Merewelle, endlangstremes to Folanruwers, over than ridde to than stone whytoute thar Irwelond', thar forth to than beche, thanen to Piwanmer', of Piwanmer on Lippanstuppe, thar on Kingesdych, endlangdych to Melanbrok: of Melanbrok' on Lortanbrock, thanen on Lortanberwe, so up endlangfurtz to Mereberwe, thanen out to than wydem yate, of than gate to than horeston ford' to Ramesbury yate, of Ramesbury so forth endlangweyes to Buckanstick.

Acta est hec prefata donacio anno ab incarnatione Dni nostri Ihu Xpi DCCCCxlvij.

+ Ego Edredus rex Anglorum prefatam donacionem sub sigillo sancte crucis indeclinabiliter consensi atque roboravi.

+ Ego Oda Doroborn. ecclessis archiepiscopus eiusdem regis principatum et benevolenciam cum sigillo sancte crucis conclusi.

Cum multis aliis.

POSTEA PREFATUS Edrecus memoratum manerium, quod nunc vocatur
Ayssebury, cum omnibus pertinencijs suis adeo plane et libere sicut
prefatus rex illud sibi donaverat, dedit Sancto Dunstano tunc abbati
Glaston. eiusdemque loci conventui ac monasterio Glaston. in perpetuum
possidendum, offerens cartam presentem cum iure manerii.

.....

The Boundary Markers

The letters next to the boundary mark show the common ground where two of the boundaries join.

Compton:- A.D.955

hricg wege
wide geat
Aethelmes hline
icen hilde weg
bican dic
swyn broc
bradan thorn
westan mere
readan dic
hildes hlaew
blaec pytt
risc raethe a.
swynbroc b.
Raede
hwittuces hlaewe
icen hilde weg
maeres crundel
dinra beorh
hrich weg
fearn hylles slaed
haesl hylle
grenan weg
gedrifonan furh
wide geat
eastan welandes smidthan

Hordwelle:- A.D.903

b. swine broc a.
a. riscslaed b.
hordwylles weg c.
icenhilde wege
ealdan wude weg
telles byrg d.
thaere fyrh
forieth
lande thanne
srane on hricg weg
fearn hylles slaed
stan raethe
hricg weg
.....
icenhilde weg
sican wylle hthweres
hylles broces byge
.....
readan clif
swin broc
riscslaed

Woolstone: - A.D. 856 & 944

This is the western half of Woolstone. Both charters have the same boundary markers and both are listed here.

garan		thone garan	
waegæs		mægan stan	
mægan stan		thon hline	
hline		lodderaes saexcingae	
lodderaes saeccinge		byrstae del	
hlincaes		hlincae	
byrstae del		hrug weg	
lang fyrh		thorn styb	
hlincae		d. hord wyllae	
hryowaeg		c. ealdan hord wyllaes waeg	
thorn styb		b. risc slaedaes bygae	
a. hordwyllae		a. swynbroc	
c. ealdan hord wyllaes waeg		beaghildae byrigels	
ealdan waegæs		ealdan waeg	
b. hrysc slaedes bygae		hnottan maerae	
a. swynbroc		tha dic	
beaghildae byrigels		bulan maedae	
ealdan waeg		braembael hyrnan	a.
garan		stan maerae	b.
hnottan maerae		aethaenan byrigelsae	c.
tha dic		aeoccaen-streamaes	d.
bulan maedae		wear daes beorh	e.
braembael hyrnan	a.	hryng pyt	f.
stan maerae	b.	ealdan hola	
aethaenan byrigelsae	c.		
aeoccaenen upp lang streamaes	d.		
aeuilm			
waerdaes baeorh	e.		
hrung putt	f.		
ealdan hola			
taettucan stan			
aealdan dic	g.		

Woolstone (East half):- A.D.955

- g. ealdan dic
hlincaes
foxhola
f. hringpyt
e. weardaes beorh
smalan cumb
d. ocerne wyllas-
streamaes on tha mylne
c. aethaenan byrigels
graeanan weg
b. stan maere
a. braembol thyfelan
maed
thorn
sellen stub
baccan mor
bulan maedae
dic
maere
thorn
pyt
aeceles beorh
north geat
suth geat
lang dic
scortan dic
taet tucaen stan
ealdan dic

- a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.
g.

Aescsbyrig:- A.D.953

- d. suth geate
c. north geate
dude beorh
b. eceles beorh
a. hring pyt
cealc seathas
bradan meare
lang dices
claeenan maede
bradan weg
butan mor
thryses lace
laeces mere
lang mores
north stane
bulan dic
aethelferthes mearce
bulan dices ende a.
thorn styb b.
talleburnan c.
halgan stowe
athelferthes mearce
hreaes byrig d.
north geate - e.
suth geate
hodan hlaew f.
stan hlaethan
redan hole
dunnan hole
hlide
domferthes hest
g. taettaces stan
hundes hlaew
f. scortandic
e. langen dic
d. aescsbyris suthan geate

Wenture:- A.D.931

lyres
lace
blace lace
blacere
blafertes steorte
bulan dic . a.
thorn stybbe . b.
halige stoue
Eamilde stræte
segelwardes mearce
hremesbyriges . d.
north geate-suth geat . e.
hodes hlaewe
stahlaewe
hwitan hole
readan hole
funnan hole
sunfaertes hnaesse
padde byrig
E. Thedduces stane
hundes hlaewe
hafeces hlaewe
stodfalde
lauercesbyrig
F. sceortendic
G. langendic
H. ascaesbyries suthgate
I. northgate
J. dunen byrig
K. ecles beorh
ikenilde straet
furn
rischedde
dyrne stane
risc thyfele
hlippen ham
milestreame
north lange dic
smale thornas
bulemed
claene med
grene weig

Speresholt A.D.963

.....
bradan stanas
f. hodan hlaew
d. hremes byrig
lea cumb
c. tealeburnam
rithe
b. thorn stub
a. bulan dic
cinges scypena
risched
.....

The Charters

- a) The will or testament of Hean, a Saxon nobleman, who, it is claimed, became the first Abbot of Abingdon. The document is almost certainly a late forgery. Dated c.673. Claudius B.vi,f.6,b. (register of Abingdon Abbey). Claudius C.ix,f.102,b. (register of Abingdon Abbey). Cartularium Saxonium.W.de Gray Birch. London 1885-93.
3 vols. no.29. Henceforth:- Birch.
Codex Diplomaticus Aeve Saxonica. J.M. Kemble. London 1839-48
6 vols. no.998. Henceforth:- Kemble.
Monasticon Anglicanum. Wm. Dugdale. 1717 ed.i.513.
-
- b) Grant by King Eadred to the Earl Eadrig of land at Aysshedoune. The charter has a scribal note stating that the Earl gave the land and the charter to Abbot Dunstan and Glastonbury Abbey. This is almost the title deed to Ashbury and the spelling of the name makes it appear a copy made much later than its date of A.D.947.
Bod. Lib. Wood MS.i.,245
Hardy's MSS. in the P.R.O.
Birch. 828. Kemble. 415. Dugdale.i.51. p.686
The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury vol.3. Ed. Dom.A. Watkin.
Som. Rec. Soc. 1956.
-
- c) Grant by King Athelwolf to his minister Dudan of land at Aysshedoun'. Dated A.D.840
Bod.Lib. Wood MS. i,f.245. Birch. 431. Kemble. 246.
Great Chartulary of Glastonbury. iii.p.686.
-
- d) The grant of the 'vill of Essebiri' by King Athelwolf to his 'princeps Alcsund who, it is then said, gave the whole to the monastery of Abingdon. Dated A.D.854.
Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Ed. Rev. J. Stevenson.
(Rolls Series) 2 vols. Vol.1.35.
-
- e) Grant made then to thegn Aelfeh of land at Cuntune or Compton Beauchamp by King Eadgar. Dated A.D.955.
Claudius B.vi.f.40,b.
Birch. 908. Kemble. 1172. Chron.Mon de Abdg. i.p.158.
-
- f) King Eadward granted to one Tata, sone of Aethehun, land at Hordwelle or Hardwell in A.D.903.
Claudius.B.vi,f.17 b.
Claudius.C.ix,f. 199.
Birch. 601. Kemble. 1080. Chron.Mon de Abdg. i.p. 56
-
- g) King 'Aethelalf' granted to the thegn Aldred land at 'Aescesbyrig'. Dated A.D.856
Brit. Mus. Add MS.15,350.F.104B. (The St. Swithuns Chartulary.)
Birch.491. Kemble. 1056.
-

- land again at 'Aescsbyrig' granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Wulfric in A.D.944.
 MS.15,350.f.104. (St. Swithuns Chartulary.)
 Birch. 796. Kemble. 1148.

- Wulfric received further land at 'Aescsbyrig' from King Eadred between the years 953-958 A.D.
 MS.15,350.f.103. (St. Swithuns Chartulary.)
 Birch. 902. Kemble. 1178.

- At about the same time as the above charter was granted, King Eadred granted a charter to the thegn Aelfsige and his wife Badgifa. This was for land at 'Aescsburh' and is dated A.D.953.
 Claudius B.vi,f.38 b.
 Birch. 899. Kemble. 1168. Chron.Mon de Abdg.i.p.149

- Aethelstan, a 'senator', granted a charter for land at Uffentune, the modern Uffington, to Abingdon Abbey in A.D.931.
 Claudius B.vi,f.20b.
 Claudius C.ix,f.194.
 Birch. 667. Kemble. 1129. Chron. Mon de Abdg.i.p.72

- Grant of land at Spersholte and Badalacing, the modern Sparsholt and Baulking, by King Athelwulf to his chamberlaine, Aethelsie. Dated A.D.963.
 Claudius B.vi,f.69b.
 Claudius C.ix,f.199.
 MS. Harl.66,f.20 (late copy on paper).
 Birch. 1121. Kemble. 1247.

- Restoration charter granted by King Eadgar to the thegn Wulfric. The charter names various places including 'Aescsburh'. Dated A.D.960.
 Augustus ii,40
 Brit. Mus. facsimile part iii, pl.22
 Birch. 1055. Kemble. 481.

CHAPTER 111

The Legend of Wayland's Smithy

If you along the Rudgeway go,
About a mile for aught I know,
There Wayland's cave then you may see,
Surrounded by a group of trees.

They say that in this cave did dwell
A smith that was invisible;
At last he was found out, they say
He blew up the place and vlod away.

To Devonshire then he did go,
Full of sorrow, grief and woe,
Never to return again;
So here I'll add the shepherd's name-
Job Cork.

As a small boy I was taken on many picnics to Wayland's Smithy. Once there, in the shade of the tall beech trees, my cousins and I would search in the cave and around the stones for sixpences. The sixpences, we were told, had been placed there by travellers who, wanting their horses shod, had left them here with the sixpenny piece. An invisible smith lived in the cave and when no one was about he would take the horse and the coin, shoe the animal and leave it out ready for the traveller on his return. Should the horse's owner try to see the smith at work then Wayland would leave the animal unshod.

As boys, it was always our hope that the smith had shod the horse and forgotten to take his fee and surprisingly enough this was nearly always the case. Diligent search, undertaken between sandwiches and cake, would, at the last moment, uncover a shiny new sixpence. The lucky finder could then spend his 'ill gotten' gain on sweets in the village. I think now that perhaps more human hands had left the sixpences there ready to be found.

X A few years ago, on a fine summer afternoon, a small party set out from Kingston Winslow. Led by an intrepid explorer from London, their aim was to place a flag on the large sarsen stone that stands at Snivellings Corner. The stone, the explorer was told by local people, had been thrown to the corner from Wayland's Smithy a mile away. The reason for this spectacular feat had been that the smith had sent his assistant on an errand and the boy had stopped on the way to birds-nest. Wayland saw this from his smithy, and taking one of the large stones from his cave, had cast it down on the boy, the stone striking him on the heel. The boy, in pain, then sat on the stone and snivelled. Once at the stone the visitor from London was shown quite clearly, by the locals, the mark of the boy's heel on the stone. Although not wanting to appear rude, the visitor did point out that it was not really quite clear, but after a while he nodded in agreement and the whole party retired for a picnic as the flag fluttered in the summer breeze. Such is the manner in which legends are preserved in Ashbury, but for the more scholarly perhaps we had better begin again.

Wayland the smith was a well known name to the Saxon poet and his public. The bards told stories of his magic in metalwork. In one famous epic of the period called 'Beowulf' the hero sets out to kill a dragon which lives in a burial mound. The dragon guards a great treasure and to protect himself Beowulf wears a fine coat of mail fashioned by Wayland the smith.

The legend of Wayland the smith begins when he was apprenticed to the trolls or dwarfs. These people lived in caves and were masters in the art of metal-work. It was not long before the pupil excelled his masters in the craft and soon his name became a byword in metallurgy. Poets claimed that gods and kings were proud possessors of his work. Niduth, a Swedish king, had the young smith kidnapped. He maimed him to prevent his escape and set him to work on the king's private weapons and mail. Wayland patiently waited until the king began to trust him and then he exacted his awful revenge. First he murdered the king's two sons. He fashioned their skulls into drinking cups and cruelly presented them to the king as a gift. The king's daughter the smith attacked and raped when she came to the cave to have a ring repaired. Then, on wings that he secretly fashioned, the revenged smith flew out of the cave and over the king's head, taunting him as he flew away. Wayland the smith then disappeared, to be reported as living in caves and burial mounds all over western Europe, each time with stories of his invisibility, secret repairs of metalwork and the casting of great stones long distances. King Alfred, when translating the Latin Classic 'Boethius', wrote:-

'Where are now the bones of that famous and wise goldsmith Wayland?' (1)

The British Museum has a whale-bone casket that was carved as early as A.D.700. On one side of this carved box a part of the Wayland legend is depicted. The smith is shown with a pair of tongs holding a skull. In his other hand is a drinking cup and at his feet what appears to be a headless body. A woman, presumably Beahhild, the king's daughter, is holding out a ring to the smith. The casket comes from Northumberland.

It was a Mr. G.W.B. Huntingford who, writing in 1933, first drew attention to the connection between the legend and many of the names found in the Saxon charters of the Ashbury district.' (2). L.V. Grinsell, a prominent archaeologist and writer, took this up more fully in a later article and also in his book on the White Horse and district (3). They suggest that the king's daughter had her name preserved in the boundary marker of 'beahhildae byrigles' and the name of the son born to her from the smith's violation in 'hwittuces hlaew'. Grinsell points out further that Wayland's father, according to the saga, was called Wade and that his name too might be read into 'weardaes beorn'. There is a strong argument here for the boundaries to have taken in the whole Wayland legend and as the references to the other characters are found in charters dated a hundred years before that of the Compton charter it takes the name given to the barrow back yet another century.

The tradition of the coins left at Wayland's Smithy was first recorded in 1726. A man named Francis Wise wrote a long letter to his friend Dr. Mead

and in the letter he described the smithy along with other prehistoric sites in the parish. This letter was later published in book form along with a number of prints and engravings, including one of the smithy (4).

"Whether this remarkable piece of Antiquity ever bore the name of the person here buried, it is not now to be learned: the true meaning of it being long since lost in ignorance and fable. All the account, which the country people are able to give of it, is 'At this place lived formerly an invisible smith; and if a Traveller's horse had lost a shoe upon the road, he had no more to do, than to bring the Horse to this place, with a piece of money, and leaving both there for some little time, he might come again and find the money gone, but the horse re-shod"....."the whole being called "WAYLAND-SMITH"; which is the name it was always known to the local people."

Sir Walter Scott used the legend of Wayland's Smithy in his story of love and intrigue 'Kenilworth' set in Elizabethan England. It is almost certain that the author visited the site when he stayed at Uffington with the father of Thomas Hughes. Sir Walter, Hughes and his son, later the author of the classic 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' also visited Kingston X Winslow (5). In Kenilworth, the smithy is finally blown up and it has been suggested that Sir Walter took this idea from the poem by Job Cork. Scott gave Wayland's fee as sixpence, elsewhere he says a silver groat and adds that the smith was offended if offered more. It is difficult to say whether the story of the apprentice Flibbertigibbet was in local folklore prior to Kenilworth as this does appear to be the first literary reference to the story. The heel mark story is not uncommon in connection with sarsen and prehistoric ritual stones. There is a 'Friar's Heel Stone' at Stonehenge, the story being that the devil cast the stone at a Friar and it struck him on the heel.

Writing in 1862, John Thurnham found both the traditional folk stories well established but the fee was said to be one penny (6). In 1929 H.G.W. D'Almaine recorded the legend as told to him by an old woman of eighty and as near as possible he wrote it down in dialect (7).

When Wayland's Smithy was excavated in 1919 two pieces of metal, thought to be Iron Age currency bars, were discovered near the entrance. This gave rise to suggestions that the custom of leaving offerings here arose earlier than the Saxon period. Unfortunately for this idea, the objects turned out to be hinges of a far more modern origin.

Another popular story connected with Wayland's Smithy is that of the golden coffin and the secret tunnel. The tradition of treasure with burial sites is very common and as Beowulf shows, it is not a new idea. The tunnel story could derive from two sources; one recorded by Francis Wise who said that when the ground was struck by local shepherds they thought there was a hollow beneath (this could have been from one of the boundary ditches). The other source is interesting because one local farm worker told us he had seen the tunnel. It turned out that he had observed that in the field to the north and running away from the smithy, a line of corn ripened off

before the rest of the crop. Air photographs of the field show crop-marks in the same direction indicating early, probably prehistoric, boundary ditches. Wherever these are found the crops above them do grow quicker and one farmer recalled to us that in the days of the horse drawn 'muck cart' he thought that a horse had bolted with his load as one long line across his field had grown nearly a foot higher than the rest.

A spot such as Wayland's Smithy would not be complete without at least one tale of witch-craft and black magic. An object carved in human bone and described as a 'witches moon-dial' was exhibited to the Folk-Lore Society in March 1939. Seven sets of marks on the surface of the dial were claimed to represent what witches call the 'Seven Hours of Dread'. The object, which was circular, had a hole in the centre for it to stand on a tiny wooden base and the wood through the centre acted as a shadow caster somewhat like a sun-dial. In the same journal for that year a human skull was reported from a curiosity shop that had allegedly come from Wayland's Smithy. The skull, it was claimed, had once been in the possession of a Mary Chalmers who died in June 1810. She lived at Long Moreton near Didcot and was said to be wise in the curing of cows and sheep and apparently she used the skull in her 'magic' (8).

.....

CHAPTER IV

THE EARLY HISTORY OF ASHDOWN

"Ah, Zur, I can remember well
The stories the old voke do tell-
Upon this hill which here is seen
Many a battle there have been".

Job Cork.

Today the name Ashdown means the charming Dutch-style house, gardens and park two miles south of Ashbury village. To the Saxons Ashdown, or Aescedune, meant the whole ridge of downs that passes through Berkshire.

Each invasion of Britain by fresh settlers left a mark on the downs above Ashbury and to the first superstitious Saxon warriors a disturbing mark it was. The stones of Wayland's Smithy, the great white horse cut into the grass at Uffington and the deserted camps surrounded by banks and deep ditches; to the Saxons who lived and farmed in the valleys, in the dense forests, these places on the downs were to be avoided as the homes of gods and demons.

Once settlement was complete and small war parties merged into tribal units and then into kingdoms, the natural feature of the downs made them into an obvious boundary line. Between Ashdown and the river Thames the broad strip of land called the Vale of the White Horse became contested ground between the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex.

The principle source for the history of this period is the so-called Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (1). This Chronicle records the history and folk-lore of the early saxons and later the story of the Norman conquest and the first years of Norman rule. The Chronicle was started during the reign of King Alfred, some authorities believe at the instigation of the king, and it was continued at a number of monasteries over several centuries. The manuscripts we have today are not the originals but fair copies made during the early part of the middle ages. There are seven chronicles altogether and the term 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' is the collective name given to them. One of the seven was started at Abingdon Abbey and the Chronicle read with the Charters of that monastery present for us the story of Saxon Ashdown (2)*

One of the earliest land grants recorded in the Chronicle was made in the year 648:-

"In this year Cenwalh gave his kinsman Cuthred 'three thousands' of land by Ashdown: that Cuthred was the son of Cwichelm, the son of Cynegils."

The 'three thousands' of land, although not a set measure that we can understand today, must have been quite considerable. It was certainly the land north of the downs in the Vale of the White Horse and could have been, as one authority has suggested, the origin of Berkshire (3). Stevenson, in his translation of the 'Life of Alfred', theorised that the grant found its way into the Chronicle by virtue of Alfred on one hand being the instigator

* To avoid confusion the Chronicon de Abingdon will be referred to in this chapter as the Charters and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as the Chronicle.

of the Chronicle and on the other the land involved was to a large extent owned by his own family.

All those mentioned in the grant figure prominently in Saxon history. Oswald was said to have been baptised into the Christian faith in 643 and died the same year. Cenwalh then succeeded to the kingdom.

Twenty years went by until Ashdown warranted mention again:-

"....., and Wulfhere, son of Penda, ravaged as far as Ashdown. Cuthred, son of Cwichelm, and king Coenberht passed away in the one year.....".

Cuthred could have died in defence of his grant when Wulfhere broke through the natural frontiers of Wessex and penetrated as far south as the Isle of Wight.

The monastery at Abingdon was founded towards the close of the 7th century by a Saxon nobleman called Hean. There is in the chartulary of that abbey a mention of Ashdown in the alleged will of the founder. Hean made arrangements in the testament for his sister, Cilla, to inherit land at a number of named places including 'Ecesdume'. If there is any basis of truth to the document the land involved could be that between Woolstone and Sparsholt, which has a long association with Abingdon Abbey.

The Chronicle somewhat casually records a victory for King Offa of Mercia at the small village of Bensington in Oxfordshire for the year 777. The Abingdon Chartulary deals with this a little more fully because for them the victory must have meant great hardship and a complete change of overlord. Offa of Mercia defeated Cynwulf of Wessex and extended his kingdom south over the Thames to the line of Ashdown. The Chartulary tells us that Offa set his new boundary from Wallingford on the Thames along the Icknield way as far west as Ashbury:-

"Walingefordise in australi parte ab Ichenildestrete usque ad Esseburium."

The Chronicle at about this time records less of Saxon slaying Saxon and begins to note the raids of the Vikings. These voracious plunderers from the north struck terror into the hearts of the monastic scholars for it was the abbeys that they sacked with terrifying regularity:- "From the fury of the Norsemen, good Lord deliver us", became a standard prayer. The war-parties grew larger with the passing of the years. Whole armies settled in for months at a time until they were either driven out or, as was more often the practice, bought off by the English. Many times the local army or 'fyrd' of Berkshire and Hampshire were called out against the Danish 'host'. In 871 a great Viking army came down the Icknield way, built a defensive camp at Reading, and prepared to strike into the rich farmland of Berkshire. After two battles near Reading the Danes felt confident enough to move again, this time along the ridge called Ashdown:-

".... And four days later King Aethelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the entire host at Ashdown; and they were in two divisions: in the one were Bagsecg and Halfdan, the heathen kings, and in the other were the jarls. And then fought the king Aethelred against the division of the kings, and there the king Bagsecg was slain; and Alfred, his brother, against the divisions of the jarls, and there jarl Sidroc the Old was slain and jarl Sidroc the Young and jarl Osbern and jarl Fraena and jarl Harold, and both the hosts were put to flight, and there were many thousands of slain; and fighting went on until nightfall."

A great deal of ink has been spilt over identifying the site of this great battle. Writers from novelists to soldiers have given fanciful suggestions or learned treatises on the subject. Now a little more ink is to be spilt without adding anything new to the story. Really it is now hard to see if anything new can ever be added; there are two vivid accounts of the battle, the one above from the Chronicle and one in the 'Life', but neither give a real clue to exactly where on Ashdown the Saxon victory happened. No burial pits have been discovered nor any discarded arms or armour at any one point but then neither have the burial pits from the battles of Stamford Bridge or Hastings.

Local talk has it that the battle was fought at the back of Ashdown park on Swinley plain. The association of Alfred's Castle (this is a name that only dates from the 18th Century) is probably responsible for this. The writers of the 19th Century had the whole affair rationalised to the point of the ridiculous: the battle was fought on the site of the present Ashdown, the White Horse was cut to commemorate the victory, Bagsecg was buried at Wayland's Smithy and the five Danish jarls, or earls, were buried in the seven barrows at Lambourn! Even the stones at Ashdown park called the 'Greywethers' were dragged in as either a memorial or as the grave stones of the Saxon dead. Alfred was said to have built the castle named after him and the king used Hardwell camp. Unfortunately archaeology shows that all these sites were here long before Alfred and the Danes!

Generally there are two schools of thought as to the battle site. The western school which favours present day Ashdown and the eastern school which favours the ground on the Ridgeway near to East Ilsley. All we can be sure of is that it was fought somewhere on 'Aescesdune' between Reading and Ashbury. It is odd that the Abingdon Chartulary barely records the battle but it has been suggested that although there are claims for Alfred instigating the Chronicle at Abingdon, for one reason or another Alfred was not generally liked by that monastery. Perhaps they felt that singing his praises twice was over-indulging.

The final entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle concerning the name of Ashdown is again in connection with the Danes. As late as 1006 a party of raiders came along the Ridgeway but at the point known as Cuckhamsley or Scutchamer Knob, near East Hendred, they stopped. The Danes had a legend that, should they reach this point (named after Cwichelm, mentioned in the first Ashdown reference) and pass it, they would never again see the sea.

This is another of the points raised in the siting of the battle argument: if their forefathers had suffered a great defeat near to or past this point the Saxons would not wish to go much farther. The rich lands of the Vale must have been a great temptation but either from fear of the legend or their greed satisfied, they turned south and passed Winchester, heavily loaded as the Chronicle attests.

Material finds of the Saxon period at Ashbury and Ashdown are few. Lord Craven in the late 1800's had in his collection a sword and axe said to be Saxon and also one or two brooches; these all went to the British Museum. Fragments of Saxon pottery have been recovered from the ploughed out mound fifty yards north of Alfred's Castle.

Today, as we said at the beginning, the name Ashdown is confined to a few hundred acres. Its name inspires thoughts of Restoration ladies and gentlemen, coursing and the Craven Hunt, but these belong to another chapter in the history of Ashbury.

.....

CHAPTER V

ASHBURY AND THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

It is quite possible that men from Ashbury fought and died at Hastings in 1066. A large part of the Saxon army was made up of local levies like the Berkshire fyrd, called out during a national emergency to serve the king they returned to the land afterwards. Those parts of Berkshire that were owned by members of King Harold's family were heavily penalised after the Conquest. Ashbury manor was the only estate in Berkshire owned by Glastonbury Abbey at the time. Glastonbury, with other foundations, suffered little in fresh fines or taxes as William had preached a kind of holy war against the English king and, therefore, could not offend the established church.

Ashbury would have felt little effect at first from the invasion. The abbot's reeve would still supervise the running of the manor and only the passing of the Norman knights with their demands for food and possibly their arrogance against a defeated people would have been known to the villagers. To the villein and serf the land was still the master no matter if its administrator spoke a new language.

Nineteen years after Hastings King William, with his typical Norman efficiency, decided that he should have an account of his new domain. The account was to be so thorough and its findings so binding that it would become as awesome as the Day of Judgement and men would call it the Domesday Survey. The monastic scribe wrote into the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in the year 1085:-

".... After this the king had important deliberations and exhaustive discussions with his council about this land, how it was peopled, and with what sort of men. Then he sent his men all over England into every shire to ascertain how many hundreds of 'hides' of land there were in each shire, and how much land and live-stock the king himself owned in the country, and what annual dues were lawfully his from each shire. He also had it recorded how much land his archbishops had, and his diocesan bishops, his abbots and his earls, and - though I may be going into too great detail - and what or how each man who was a landholder here in England had in land or in live-stock, and how much money it was worth. So very thoroughly did he have the inquiry carried out that there was not a single 'hide', nor one virgate of land, not even - it is shameful to record it, but it did not seem shameful to him to do - not even one ox, nor one cow, nor one pig which escaped notice in his survey. And all the surveys were subsequently brought to him." (1).

The country was divided into circuits, and parties of Lords, Judges and Clerks visited each town, village and monastery. For their survey of Ashbury they probably went to Glastonbury and also to the manor court which was held in Ashbury manor. In a wooden hall, surrounded by men at arms, monks and villagers, they took down their findings for Ashbury in the year 1086:-

The land of the Church of Glastonbury
In Hilleslaue Hundret

The Abbey of Glastingeberie (Glastonbury) holds EISSESBERIE (Ashbury) and held it T.R.E. and since (semper). T.R.E. it was assessed at 40 hides; now (it is assessed) at 16 hides and 2½ virgates. There is land for 30 ploughs. On the demesne are 3 ploughs; and (there are) 13 villeins and 26 bordars with 5 ploughs. There are 5 serfs and a mill worth (de) 10 shillings, and 200 acres of meadow and a little woodland.

Of the land of this manor Robert de Olgi holds 4½ hides of the abbot, and Alwin 3 hides and Edward 2 hides. There are on the demesne 5 ploughs, and (there are) 2 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 plough. A church is there, and a priest having 1 hide, and 4 serfs, and a mill worth (de) 12 shillings and 6 pence.

The whole T.R.E. was worth 35 pounds; afterwards 20 pounds; what the abbot holds is now (worth) 20 pounds; what the (abbot's) men (hold is worth) 2 pounds."

Today Ashbury is in the Hundred of Shrivenham but in 1086 it was contained in the much smaller Hundred of Hilleslaue. Named after the burial or natural mound used as a marker in a number of the Saxon charters the Hundred took in those villages between Ashbury and Uffington. The Hundred Court was held at Ashbury Manor.

The Survey tells us that the Abbey of Glastonbury owned Ashbury and that it had held it at the time of the death of Edward the Confessor (T.R.E.). At that time the assessment was for a higher figure than at the time of Domesday. The 'hide' is considered by most authorities to have been a unit of taxation although a few have suggested that it meant about 120 acres.

Land for 20 ploughs meant the amount of arable land, 1 plough team being equal to a certain area or number of farm strips in the two common fields.

The villeins were small landowners with their own smallholdings (sometimes called crofts) around their homes. With the bordars, a lower station in feudal society, they rented and worked the strips in the fields and paid for it by money and service in the lord's demesne or home farm. The serfs were little more than slaves and could not own land.

The mill was certain to have been a water mill and could have stood on the site of the present Upper Mill. It was a valuable source of income to the Lord of the Manor as all the villagers were compelled to use it. This led to people using hand-mills in their own cottages, for parting with any part of their precious grain could mean life or death in a bad winter.

The recording of the number of meadow acres is considered significant in that it shows a thriving and profitable dairy farming was being practised in this part of Berkshire. The main produce would have been cheese and most of this would have been carted to Glastonbury Abbey, either for consumption by the brothers there or for resale.

* This translation is from the Victoria County History of Berkshire, also that for Odstone.

Ashbury has the only return in north-west Berkshire that mentions the small or little wood (*parva silva*). This is thought to be an omission on the part of the others and not that Ashbury was the only place with taxable woodland. Woods were important not only for timber but for swine that lived off the roots and nuts found there; this way they cost little to maintain. Later Ashbury woodland was to become revenue when the abbey sold it off at an acre a time.

Parts of the manor were let off to knights and successful villeins. Small farms like these were probably the origin of the hamlets Idstone and Kingston Winslow. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides held by Robert de Olgi are thought to be Kingston and Alwin's 3 hides Idstone. The 2 hides held by Edward could have been the origin of the estates at Stainswick.

Arable land for a further 5 ploughs on the abbot's demesne are recorded and a further 2 villeins and 7 bordars had land enough to call for the use of one plough.

The church in Ashbury in 1086 was large and valuable enough for the priest to have 1 hide of taxable land; today this would be Glebe Land. The church building almost certainly stood on the site or near to the present one and it would have been built of wood. The church today has remains of Norman work in parts of its stonework. The best example of this is the 'dog toothed' door on the south side of the building. This archway once covered a door at the west end of an aisle-less church, the mass or scratch-dial on its left side could then have been seen by the villagers as they passed the doorway from the fields. Inside the church, at the south-west corner of the nave, can still be seen the remains of the Norman archway with parts of its companion opposite. The aisles and tower were added to the church in the 13th century when the population was on the increase, religion was undergoing a sudden fervour and the profits from the manor could be put back into the village to some extent by Glastonbury.

Four more serfs were added and also another mill. This mill could have been at Kingston Winslow or on the site of the now demolished North Mill. The position of these 11th century mills can only be supposed but with regard to tradition, volume of water at certain points, and other factors they could well have stood near their modern counterparts.

The taxable value of Ashbury to the Normans was £32 with the abbot's and tenants lands combined. This was a drop in value to that of Edward's time but an improvement on the period immediately after the Conquest. It reflects the feelings at the time, the loss of value during the unsettled time of invasion and then the gradual rise again as it became clear that the monasteries were not going to suffer unduly under the new masters.

The Domesday Survey gives us a picture of Ashbury as it was nearly a thousand years ago. There was a substantial manor farm which must have had a manor house with the abbot's reeve to look after it; a number of small-holdings or crofts probably alongside a single street. Behind the crofts would have been the two open fields with their farn strips or furlongs. There were two mills and, therefore, enough villagers to warrant them.

The woods were large enough to tax and in them would be found pigs rooting for food. The whole pattern of medieval life could be read from the physical lay-out of the village: between the church on the hill and the manor below lay the peasantry and they were tied to the soil beneath them.

Entry XXVIII of the Berkshire Domesday is the land of William Fitz Richard. William held Coleshill and Childrey but it would appear that his other holding was overlooked at first for in the Domesday manuscript we find a further entry added at the foot of the page pressed up into three narrow lines; the entry is for Ordegeston or Odstone.

"The same William holds ORGEGESTON. Osgot held it of King Edward alod. It was then assessed at 10 hides; now it is assessed at 5 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. On the demesne are 2 ploughs; and 18 bordars with 3 ploughs. There are 5 serfs and 200 acres of meadow. T.R.E. it was worth 12 pounds; and afterwards 8 pounds now 10 pounds."

The holder was William Fitz Richard or William son of Richard. It is quite probable that either the father or the son, or even both, came over with William the Conqueror. Perhaps two of the many who came in the hope of rich manors and lands. There is evidence to suggest that William was the ancestor of the Scroop family which became quite influential in the middle ages (2).

The same interpretation applies to Ashbury. Odstone was held in alod by its Saxon owner which meant he could dispose of the estate by gift or sale as suited him. The meadow land is noted again for its obvious value in pasture and dairy farming.

The Domesday survey is the first documentary evidence we know of to show that Odstone was a separate holding to that of Ashbury. There is evidence later to show that Odstone could be classed amongst the large number of deserted medieval villages. Aerial photographs taken in 1946 which show the present Odstone Farm and its fields reveal a vague outline consistent with a low bank encircling the farm and the fields to the west and south of it. The banks could have been formed by the early ploughs reaching the end of their furlongs and then turning and throwing up the earth. According to the Ordnance Survey records at Chessington the field to the west when ploughed in 1963 uncovered traces of building platforms. Unfortunately when the present authors inquired about this to Mr. Mawle, the owner of Odstone Farm, he knew nothing of the finds. Mr. Bresford, the authority on deserted medieval villages, considers Odstone to be one (3).

.....

CHAPTER VI

THE FIELD NAMES OF ASHBURY

"O noble shepherd, can you tell
How long you kept sheep on this hill?

'Seven year in Zundays I have been
A shepherd on this hill so green'."

Job Cork.

For over five hundred years Ashbury manor was under the control of Glastonbury Abbey in Somerset. It is from records kept by the monastic scribes that we learn the names given to the fields and farms in Ashbury during the middle ages.

Although it is not our intention here to deal in any great detail with the medieval life and community of the village, a little of the background to the field-names would not be out of place.

An 'Inquest' or enquiry into the value of the manor was made in 1135. None of the field-names are given, only details of the animals and the value of the corn that was stored. There were eight ploughs, each drawn in the usual fashion by eight oxen. There were 36 cows with their calves and 3 draught-beasts. One bull was kept on the manor with 20 pigs and 840 sheep - Ashbury already had quite a large wool producing industry. The corn stored was to the value of £14. Thirty years later a further inquest shows that the unsettled times had led to the manor depreciating considerably. In 1171 the number of ploughs, each with their eight oxen was down to five although there were a further 3 oxen with 1 draught-beast. The number of cows had fallen to 20 and sheep down to 630 along with what they chose to call 35 'idle sheep'. There were 12 pigs with 2 sows. To farming people today the figures alone should give some idea of the size of the manor farm, taking into account of course, the fact that the agricultural system was far more primitive (1).

The printed edition of the 'Great Chartulary of Glastonbury' gives us many of the field-names of the 13th and 14th centuries. The Chartulary recorded the pleas in the manor court, the quit-claims or exchange of land and many other business affairs of the early manor (2).

The de la Stane and de la Wyke families already mentioned appear frequently in the quit-claims. In 1273 Ralph and Alice gave up their right to pasture 1 boar and 8 oxen in 'the Old marsh', a right that they had held by the medieval law of 'Mort d'Ancestor' or death of an ancestor. An area known today as Ashbury Marsh lies on the east side of the B.4000 road opposite Zulu Buildings. Four years later they surrendered further rights in a meadow called 'la Wykhullemede', including the thorns and thickets said to grow there. The present Wickhill meadow lies north of the disused canal and by Longmead plantation.

Land enough for four named fields was granted to Andrew de la Wyke in about 1244. The rent was 3s. a year but unfortunately the names given to the fields have long since fallen into disuse and all we can tell today is

that they were on the eastern side of the village. The fields were called Cancellenesbreches, Lancelezosham and two areas of water called Kirewirewere and Morewereslake.

The acre of land at Idstone exchanged by the rector of Ashbury for land on the demesne was called Hollenoreth. A meadow called Linchacr' or Lynchacre at Idstone is another field without a modern comparison. Two fields at Idstone that can be traced with some certainty were La Gore and La Hamme. La Gore was half a virgate of land and today there is a Gore Lane that enters the parish of Ashbury at the south-west corner of Idstone, on the downs. There are a number of fields known today as 'the Hams' but Ham meadow lies a little to the west of Berrycroft; nearer to Idstone is Ham Copse.

Many early villagers took their names from the village or hamlet where they were born. La Hamme meadow had 3 virgates of land held by one Simon de Ayshebury, son of Robert the Black of Idstone. There was also a Hamo de Ayshebury and a William. The hamlets were used in the 13th century names of Hugh and Simon de Ordeston' and Matilda de Edwinestone.

Towards the close of the 13th century Glastonbury Abbey drew up a great rental of their property (3). Ashbury is dealt with, as are the other manors, in great detail. The first folios or pages of the now bound manuscript deal with the medieval services due to the Abbot as lord of the manor in return for the use of the land. The rental shows that there were two common fields, West Field and East Field. The demesne or lord's home farm consisted of 667 acres spread out in these fields and they varied in size from 1 to 34 acres. The demesne also had meadow land. A little more is added to the picture of the village that we know from the Domesday Survey. The mill was still functioning and the manor house had a croft of two acres with a fish pond. Another source, the 'History of Glastonbury', tells us that two Abbots had instigated building at the manor (4). This included between 1261-74 (Abbot Robert) a kitchen and an outbuilding, the dovecote. The present dove-cote or pigeon-cote is of more recent origin, probably 15th-16th century, the brickwork is much later, 1625. Abbot John (1274-90) added another room inside the manor house that could have been used for the manor court which was held there once every three weeks ('Item cameram de Assebury').

On page 167 of the manuscript a complete list of the field names begins. It is all in Latin but quite simple to follow. The first letter is a large one in red ink and each entry begins with the word 'Item'. Then follows the field name, the acreage, then the value, usually per acre. There are nearly 150 entries over 4½ pages although much of the arable land is in fields of the same name. The first few entries are given here, the list of the other fields will be found at the end of the chapter:-

- "Item Cultra que vocat Oldbur' forlang fur xxxiiii & di ($\frac{1}{2}$) acr' prec' acr' vj.d.
- Item Cultra de Haylegesforlang xxxiii acr' prec' acr' xii.d.
- Item Cultra de mydeluoziang xv acr' prec' acr' xii.d.

Item Wogheforlang xx acr' prec' acr' xii.d.
Item Lurledichzant iiii acr' prec' acr' xii.d."

The only familiar name is Hayleges' which is the early form of Hailey Wood at Ashdown. Amongst the other names that can be recognised today are:- Richweyeforlang, Ykenildeweys, Lortewelle (Lortwell), Surehull (Sour Hill), Cumbe de Wendelesclive (Winslow Bank) La Dene (Dene Bottom by Botley Copse), La Wytelond (Whitelands west of Ashbury Hill). Those who are familiar with the present day Ashbury field names may recognise others from the list.

The meadow land appears as the last 20 entries and this is of a higher value than the drable. Recognisable names include:- Up mede (Upper meadow), Drof acr' (The Drove is in Idstone making it the only certain identifiable medieval road in the parish). Northmede, Estwyke (Chapel Wick) and La Pride (Priden).

Two hundred years after the rental had been drawn up a further survey was made (5). Referred to as a land terrier the document drawn up in 1517, goes much further than its predecessor. It lists all the tenants by name along with their land and rent. Each of the fields are named and they are still contained in the two common fields. By this time part of the manor with its revenue went to the monastic scholars at Oxford. Parts of the demesne were let out to tenant farmers. Services were not always paid for by actual service by the tenant, often he would employ labourers to carry out such duties as carting. Some of the field-names are those of the 13th century, many are new and a few could be recognised today. One of the first entries in the terrier reads:-*

"This tenant holds 415 acres of arable land in 2 fields. In the east field in Darksfyld, 7 acres by Whole Acre, 4 acres in Burycrofte, 14 acres below Clyve Acre, 7 acres Bytwene Townes, 16 acres in Overlonds, 14 acres in Ecclesiam, 5 acres in the Wayte,....., 14 acres in Ryggewey Furlong, 7 acres in the southern part of Ryggewey, 14 acres in Myddelfurl, 14 acres in Grenebaroughfurl, 14 acres in Rewthornefurl, elsewhere Haylesfurl, 14 acres in Honybytts and Hardyngs Bore, 10 acres in La Deane near to Hales, 10 acres in Mawden, 14 acres in the western field above Puddlebey, 7 acres in Myddelwey and Malwey, 9 acres in Lortwell and Hedlond..."

Darks Meadow and Darks field are on either side of the Ashbury to Shrivenham road. Berrycroft has altered in spelling only. The fields south of the Ridgeway are easily recognised today. The farm that once stood by Hailey Wood (Haylesfurl) and known as Red Barn was, up until a few years ago, called Rough Thorn Farm. The field north of the farm has two very large ploughed-out barrows or burial mounds from the Bronze Age. At the time of the terrier and earlier they would have been large green mounds, thus Grenebarough-furl. Honey bunch corner, its ancient dew-pond now filled in, was called Honybytts. Lortwell, like Berrycroft, has altered only in its spelling.

* This is not an exact translation but only gives the essential details of the fields.

In 1539 Glastonbury Abbey with all its manors was taken over by the Crown. In 1543 Ashbury was granted to Sir William Essex and later it was sold to William Craven. Much of the land and property remained in the hands of the Craven family up until the last few years. In 1777 Ashbury was enclosed and the common fields gave way to squares, hedges banks and ditches we know today. There is no Enclosure map as such for Ashbury but in 1775 Lord Craven had an estate map drawn up with a numbered list of field names corresponding to the map. Quite a number of the fields are those of the 1517 terrier with their spelling modernised. Many are repetitive such as West meadow, East meadow and Crooked meadow. The word 'Close' is used many times, New Close, Corn Close, and Brook Close are examples. A few names have been changed or added, for example where new people have come into the village. Pound Piece is perhaps the best illustration of this although there are Baker's Bottom, Tanner's Pond, Roger Page's Lane, Drew's Hill, and Brown's Orchard to name but a few.

.....

Field-Names

Rentalia et Custumarium Monasterii Glastoniae

(The list of field names does not appear in the printed edition of the Rental 'Rentalia et Custumaria. Michaelis de Ambresbury 1235-1252. et Rogeri de Ford 1252-1261. Abbattum Monasterii Mariae Glastoniae.')

Aysshebury. Assebury. Ayschebury. Ayscebury. Aysshedoun. Aysshedun.
Aldbir'. Alredesgor'.
Bughechurch. Brokelinch. Byfurthwymesgor'. Buttokes. la Buttes. la Brech.
Cumba de Wendelesclive. Clyn acr' Clun acr'. Cruoen. Chep acr'.
Drof acr'. la Dene.
Esseburium. Esseburi. Edwyneston'. Estwyk.
Flexelond. Foliottosaib. Fyv acr'.
Grenebergh. Gras cumb. Grutte. la Gore.
Haylesgheforlang. Herdingesgor'. Humbech. Heghsideladon. Hollenoreth.
Hepeameslade. Hurdeslade. Hordeshutt (hill). Hamforlang. Holdebur'.
Haywardestych. Habineham. Hundstichene. la Hamme. la Heghwaye. la Hegedich.
Kyngeston' Wendescleve. Kirewirewere.
Lortewelle. Lottewelle. Linchaor'. Loelond. Lancelezesham. Laucelenesbreches.
Lengelond. Lurledych. Luttelwodhutt (hill).
la Malles. Myddelweye. Mdelforlang. Molend. Merehutt (hill) Marethorn.
Mal acr'. Mora. Mdeluoziang. Medgate. Morewereslake.
Nomedene. Newereforlang. Northmede. NyWehrn. Neuestych.
Ostehordeslade (east). Ottoburis. Oldebur'. Oxedrove.
Podeheye. Pipelakenozlang. Pipelake. Pyronescomb. la Pride.
Richweyeforlang. Redelond.
Stanbrigg. Surehill. Sabmecumb. Smethenede. Standeluo. Sma'acr'.
Stubforlang. Symdesham. Sunderh'm. Scroundel. Sydelesdon. Swyne-le-brech.
Turgit thorn. Twentilende.
Upsede.
Wogheforlang. Weshordslade (west). la Wayte. la Waselond. Wanges.
Wode.... Wokeforlang. Wal forlang. Wendelesclive. Woghelond.
Wodhutte (hill). la Wyteleng. la Worde. Wodenordesforlang.
Warewykesham. Warewykes gor'. Wykhull. la Wykhullemede.
Ykenildeweie.

Abbot Beere's Terrier and Perambulation. 1517.

(Harl.MS. 3961. - printed in Antiquities of Berkshire vol.I. E. Ashmole 1722)

Ayshbury. Ayshen Parke.
Burycroft. Byrnellbuysh. Buttelerescomb. Brynylbuysh. Bolands.
Brokehamere. Brokehivea. Brokefurl. Badcomb. Barethorn. Bytwene Townes.
Bortali. Blakelonds. Batynshmere. Brondere. Baroghes. Blyndelake.
Brechelond. Bessells. Bassets. la Broke. les Broks. Brandyron.
la Bottoin. Bunnefehmare. Brodenora. la Brech. Blakenhyll. Bytwynewayes.
Clemens North. Clyve acre. Chollewell. Choldewelle. Copwayte.
Crossefurl. Cobbutts. Cottshuysh. Cobbalfurl. Cobbewellfurl.
Chepacre. la Chepehouse. Coltsbuyth. Crownewell.

* The field names mentioned in the text from the Great Chartulary have been included here for completeness.

Ashfield. Darks Lane. la Deane. le Downe. Downeend. Drovehagge.
 Eastmershe.
 Eggeston. Est Horslade. Estmershe. Edcomb.
 Egggarne. Flexelond. Ffawkeners Buysh. Flyntfurl. Fiveakers.
 Emsboroughfurl. Grassiecomb. Grendwell. Grendenway. les Gores.
 Emsfurl. Honybyttis. Hardyngs Bore. la Heele. les Helys. Hellfurl.
 Emslade (east and west). la Hivea. Henne Mede. Hon Mede. Howdesforde.
 Eggeend. la Humes. High Dyche. Hedland. Holiforgh. Hawcocks.
 la Barnes. Horsehill. Hardestone. Hillefurl.
 Eggeston Wandestlyne. Kyngestonn Combs. Kyngestonnisfyld. les Knotts.
 Erwell. Lynche Acre. Lockelond. Loweyfurl. Langfurl. Ledefurl.
 Emsfurl. Lentefurl. Longstonefurl. Longcuppe. la Ledde. les Leedes.
 Emscote. Lynngsbarogh.
 Emsfurl. Mawnden. Malwey. Marshfurl. la More. les Morys. Marewell.
 Emslynfurl. Marlebay. Medegate. Mandwell. Mandell. Merlehay. Myddelwey.
 North Mede.
 Emsmershe. Overlonds. Odhyll. Oldebury. Oldelond (east) Owelond.
 Emsleby. Pypelake. Popesbutts. Plotteaker. Parsonisfurl.
 Emslarvate. Pekyndlond (west). Parsoneswode.
 Emsfurl. le Quarre.
 Emsacre. Roveholme. Rofeayshe. Rysheacre. Redelond. Rose Ayshe.
 Emselond. Ryshole. Ruggewayfurl. Ruggewaybuyshes. Ryxedole.
 Emsbornes. Rychernera. Ruggewayes Crosse.
 Emseswyke. Seynt Katerynfurl. Stubbethorn. Shydellesdown. Standbrugge.
 Emseltonn. Sydelsonn. Sayleshmere. Southfelds. Shepehous. Shepeacre.
 Emsdelfurl. la Stane.
 Emsethornfurl. Twenty Londs. Tenacre. Twynlefurl. Twelfacres.
 Twenty Acre.
 Ems Mede.
 Emschill. Wykelayne. Wandestlyne. Westmershe. Wyvellesmere.
 westbocke (West-Hoke). Whelacre. Whitelond. le Wayte. Wynterstone.
 Woodwaye. Wyleshmera. Westmera. Westbrygge. Woofurl. Westmedebuysh.
 Whytecrosse. Whytefurl. Warisherd. Woolond. Westownefurl.
 Emslyngwey, la Yate.

Survey of Ashbury Manor and Parish. Land belonging to Wm. Lord Craven.
 by Matthias Baker 1775*
 (Berkshire Record Office. Reading)

Berrycroft. Botley Copse. Brook's Close. Bellous Nose. Burn Close.
 Crooked Meadow. Corn Close.
 Dark's Field. Darby Laynes-Great and Little.
 East Meadow. East Laynes. Elms Close (Three). Eight acre Close.
 Four Acre Close. Fleet Meadow. (Old) Forlong.
 Great Marsh. Great Ground.
 Homeward Close. Hainswick Close. Harley Coppice. House Ground.
 Ham Meadow.
 Jeffrey's Ham Meadow.
 Kings Close.

* A number of the repetitive field-names have been omitted here.

Lower Ground. Lodge Coppice. Laynes. Little Marsh. Long Close.
Little Close Long Ground. Lower and Little Meadow.
Marsh Ground. Marsh Great and Little. Mill Homes. Middle Field.
Old Marsh Common.
Nine Acre Close. New Inclosure. New Field. New Close. North Mill.
(Idstone) Old Inclosure. Old Marsh Common. Old Piece. Ox Leys.
Pulpit Field. Pig Marsh. Pindles Meadow. Pig Marsh Common.
Poor Copse Meadow.
Rams Close. Richard's Meadows.
Seven Acre. South Close. Sixty Acre Close. Sheep House Meadow.
Stone Coppice. Sour Hill Close. Sour Hill Meadow. Swinley Coppice.
Thirty Acre Close. Tanner's Close. (Lower) Town Leys Meadow.
Upper Meadow. Upper Ground. Upper Town Leys. Upper Ham. (Idstone) Upper Mea
Vicarage Close.
West North Meadow. Woodward and Brooks Close. Wickhill Meadow.
Whole Lands Meadow. West Meadow. Well Close.

Field-Names 1968

We would like to thank Mr. H. Disbury for his assistance with the field-names of Ashbury, Mr. G. Lawrence for those at Idstone and Mr. G. Mawle for those at Odstone.

Ashbury. Alfred's Castle. Ashbury Folly. Ashbury Coombes.
Berrycroft. Bourton Gate. Bowley Alley (sometimes Roger Page's Lane).
Botley Copse. Burnbake (Lower, Middle and Upper). Bush Ground.
Bowfurlong or Piece (a hedge was planted in this field by Teddy Tilling to divide it). Brandiers. Baker's Bottom. Brown's Orchard. Brake.
Compton Piece. Chapelwick Farm. College Farm. Compton Bottom.
Crowberry Tump. Chowdwell. Cowslip Ground.
Down Folly. Drew's Hill. Dean Bottom. Dark's Field.
Eighteen Acres. Eight Acres. Elm Tree Farm.
Five Acres. Fifty Acres. The Field. Farm Piece. Fleet (Big and Little).
Ham Copse. Honeybunch Corner. Harley Bushes. Hailey Wood.
Honeysuckle Hill. Hilly Mead. Hedge in Piece. The Hangings.
Home Close. House Close. Honey Bunch Piece. Ham. Ham (Lower and Upper).
Idstone. Idstone Plantation. Idstone Down.
Jubilee Allotments.
Kingstone Winslow. Kingston Folly. Kingston Coombes.
Kings Close. Kingston Whitelands.
Lertwell. Lower North's Ground. Longseed Plantation. Lord's Meadow.
Lambourn Corner. Lyde. Long Ground. Lower Orchard. Little Downs.
Middle Wood. Mash (Lower and Upper also Pig Mash).
The Marsh.
Newly Down. North Mill (site of). New Field. New Road. New Brake.
New Ground.
Odstone. Odstone Lands. Odstone Marsh. Odstone Folly. Odstone Coombes.
Old Marsh and Shaw (shaw means overgrown hedge with bank).
Old Furlong. Oak Ground.
Pound Piece. Parsonage Hill Barn. Priden. Pennings. Pig Mash.

Lower Ground. Lodge Coppice. Laynes. Little Marsh. Long Close.
 Little Close Long Ground. Lower and Little Meadow.
 Marsh Ground. Marsh Great and Little. Mill Homes. Middle Field.
 Old Marsh Common.
 Nine Acre Close. New Inclosure. New Field. New Close. North Mill.
 (Idstone) Old Inclosure. Old Marsh Common. Old Piece. Ox Leys.
 Pulpit Field. Pig Marsh. Pindles Meadow. Pig Marsh Common.
 Poor Copse Meadow.
 Rams Close. Richard's Meadows.
 Seven Acre. South Close. Sixty Acre Close. Sheep House Meadow.
 Stone Coppice. Sour Hill Close. Sour Hill Meadow. Swinley Coppice.
 Thirty Acre Close. Tanner's Close. (Lower) Town Leys Meadow.
 Upper Meadow. Upper Ground. Upper Town Leys. Upper Ham. (Idstone) Upper Mea
 Vicarage Close.
 West North Meadow. Woodward and Brooks Close. Wickhill Meadow.
 Whole Lands Meadow. West Meadow. Well Close.

Field-Names 1968

We would like to thank Mr. H. Disbury for his assistance with the field-nam
 of Ashbury, Mr. G. Lawrence for those at Idstone and Mr. G. Mawle for those
 at Odstone.

Ashbury. Alfred's Castle. Ashbury Folly. Ashbury Coombes.
 Berrycroft. Bourton Gate. Bowley Alley (sometimes Roger Page's Lane).
 Botley Copse. Burnbake (Lower, Middle and Upper). Bush Ground.
 Bowfurlong or Piece (a hedge was planted in this field by Teddy Tilling to
 divide it). Brandiers. Baker's Bottom. Brown's Orchard. Brake.
 Compton Piece. Chapelwick Farm. College Farm. Compton Bottom.
 Crowberry Tump. Chowdwell. Cowslip Ground.
 Down Folly. Drew's Hill. Dean Bottom. Dark's Field.
 Eighteen Acres. Eight Acres. Elm Tree Farm.
 Five Acres. Fifty Acres. The Field. Farm Piece. Fleet (Big and Little).
 Ham Copse. Honeybunch Corner. Harley Bushes. Hailey Wood.
 Honeysuckle Hill. Hilly Mead. Hedge in Piece. The Hangings.
 Home Close. House Close. Hone Bunch Piece. Ham. Ham (Lower and Upper).
 Idstone. Idstone Plantation. Idstone Down.
 Jubilee Allotments.
 Kingstone Winslow. Kingston Folly. Kingston Coombes.
 Kings Close. Kingston Whitelands.
 Lertwell. Lower North's Ground. Longseed Plantation. Lord's Meadow.
 Lambourn Corner. Lyde. Long Ground. Lower Orchard. Little Downs.
 Middle Wood. Mash (Lower and Upper also Pig Mash).
 The Marsh.
 Newly Down. North Mill (site of). New Field. New Road. New Brake.
 New Ground.
 Odstone. Odstone Lands. Odstone Marsh. Odstone Folly. Odstone Coombes.
 Old Marsh and Shaw (shaw means overgrown hedge with bank).
 Old Furlong. Oak Ground.
 Pound Piece. Parsonage Hill Barn. Priden. Pennings. Pig Mash.

Warty (disused).
Warty Farm. Roger Page's Lane. Red Barn. (demolished)
Warty House (disused). Rook Trees. Rookless. Rye Grass.
Warty Piece. Rubbish Pit Piece.
Warming Corner. Swinley Down. Swinley Copse. Smart's Knowl. Sangfine.
Wart Hill Mead.
Warty Acres. Townleaze (Upper and Lower). Twenty Lands.
Warty Acres. Tanner's Ground. Tanner's (Big and Little and West Leaze).
Warty Wood. Up Meadow.
Wartylands (Ashbury-Idstone Kingstone-Odstone: Lower, Further and Upper).
Warty. Weathercock Hill. Wool Lands. Winslow Bank Piece.
Warty Close. Winslow Brake. Water Meadow. West Leaze Tanners.
Warty Buildings (once known as Idstone dairy).

.....

APPENDIX

Abbot Beere's Terrier and Perambulation 1517

Harley MS. 3961

(Published by kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum)

Fol. 114 Terrarium omnium terrarum & tenementorum, una cum finibus, redditibus & herietis ejusdem Manerii factum ibidem Mense Maii, Anno Domini Ricardi Beerer, Abbatis vicesimo sexto, corum Fratre Thomas Sutton, Cellerario forinfeco per sacramentum Thome Percy, Prepositi ibidem, Nicolai Smyth, Johannus Besseley, Thome Horton, Roberti Horton, & Johannus Yong de Ayshbury, Ricardi Eyre, Roberti Bovetonn, Johannus Ffrenshe, Willielmi Bunce, Alexandri Wilmott de Edwynestonn, ceterorumque tenencium Cur ibidem ad idem terrarium vocatorum & distincte Examinatorum propter specialum perambulacionem & mensuracionem factum ibidem atque probatum.

Procinctus Manerii ibidem existens tempore feisine Metarum & bundarum sequencium.

Fol. 115 Bundarium: Dominus Abbas Glaston, habet infra precinctum predictum plenam returnam brevium Domini Regis, habet etiam ibidem turnam Vice Comitibus bis per Annum tenendum, viz. fomes ad festum Sancti Martine, & iterum ad Hock, & liberum Hundredum de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas tenendum & continuandum & veniunt & venire debent ad predictum turnam bis per Annum, ad terminos predictos omnes liberi residentes infra precinctum Hundredi predicti & ulterius de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas de prifo aut brevi Domini Regis vel in diem positum sunt in affors. Et in eodem turno & Hundredo potest Dominus placitare de vetito nam eo & omnia alia placita Vice Comitalia sequetur etiam ad eundem Turnam bis per Annum decenne subscript. Presentantur in eodem omnia que pro pace & assisis observandis pertinent presentand. Et venient ipse decenne cum omnibus de etate xii Annorum & amplius, viz.

Decenna de Edwynstonn reddens ad utrumque turnam	x.s.
Decenna de Ayshbury, reddens fimili modo ad utrumque turnam.	x.s.

Fol. 116 Divisio, Curia cum Bartonam & Crofta inferiori continent ii Acras & reservata pro Domino & Scolaribus Oxonie studentibus.

Curia exterior cum grangis & bovaria modo in manibus firmarii contin. dimid. acr. unde valor non extenditur hic quia in procinctu firme ut postea.

Firma Terrarum dominicalium ibidem, Clemens Northe, alias Hardyng, tenet firmam dominicalem, viz Grangiam, Bovariam, Bartonam, & Dominium in curia exterior exist. ac lv Acras prati jacentes in North Mede, Up Mede, & Westbowke, ii Acras prati in perpetuum pertin. prepofiti voc. Roveacr. & Roveholme, i Acras Pasture vocatam Lynche Acre quolibet alterno Anno separal. & Pasturam ad groffandam animalia in Oldmershe, Ayshen Parke, & alibi prout

tenent. ac Pasturam montansad acco bidentum nec non opaca loca & tonsuram
sicut Domini Custumarii ibidem,

Tenet Crostam in Curua interiori contin.iii Acras reservand Domino
sufficientem Pasturam pro omnibus exituris, & infra dominium istud de
sicut capiend. per ii Dies immediate post feisinam earunden.

Tenet cccxv Acras terre Arabalis in ii campis unde in campo
oriental in Darksfyld, vii Acras apud Whele Acre, quinque Acras in
Rygrofte, xiiii Acras defuper Clyve Acre, vii Acras Bytwene Townes,
viii Acras in Overlonds, xiiii Acras defuper Ecclesiam, v Acras in the
Acres, xii Acras itineris in alio Purlongo, xiiii Acras in Ryggewey
Purlong, vii Acras in parte Australi de Ryggewey, xiiii Acras in Myddelfurl,
viii Acras in Grenebaroghful, xviii Acras in Rewthorneful, alias
Ryghesful, xviii Acras apud Honybyttis, & Hardyngs Bore, x Acras in La
Bore, juxta Hales, x Acras in Mawheden, xviii Acras & in campo occidentali
quod Puddlebey, vii Acras in Myddelwey, & Malwey, ix Acras in Lortwell, &
Bedford ibidem, vii Acras in parte Bortali vie de Ykelyngwey, xx Acras
defuper Ecclesiam, vii Acras in Lockelond quinque Acras in Herdelade, lx
Acras in Haylefurl, xl Acras in loweyfurl, v Acras in Threthornfurl, xviii
Acras in Blakelonds, xii Acras in Kyngestonnisyld, in iii furl. xx Acras.

Bofcus ---- Est ibidem quidem Bofcus vocatus Ayshen-Parke, coopertus
quercubus, fraxinis, & subboscis continens cclxxv Acras, unde Dominus
vendere possit quolibet tertio Anno xxxvi acr. ultra allocationem Clerici
& feod. Firmarii & tunc valet Acre cum vetustis arboribus vend xviii s.

Continet ibidem cxii Acras pasture montane in orientali parte Bofci
de Ayshbury, in quibus sustentari possint D. Multon, salvam communariis
communam sufficientem, viz. Domino Regi pro terra quondam Com. Hertford, ad
ac Bidentes, xii Boves, & quatuor affer. & Johannem Hardyngs ad sex Boves,
& ci bidentes, ac Parfona Ecclesie de Ayshbury cum viii Bobus. Et ulterius
firmarius Presidentis Collegii Beate Marie, Oxon. intrat & occupat Communiam
predictam cum (Fol.117) cxx Bidentibus a longo tempore ubi nulla inde fis
mentio in antiquo custumario nisi filummodo cum xvii Bobus, & in eodem
parco communicare possint omnes tenentes tam liberi quam villani de Ayshbury,
& Edwinstonn, nisi in copis ibidem tempore defens. viz. quilibet eorum pro
integra virgate terre cum ii Bobus.

Pastura Montana pertinens ad Tenentes de AYSHBURY.

Continentur ibidem lxvi Acre pasture montane circa precinctum de
Ayshens Parke, in quibus omnes tenentes Domini custumarii de Ayshbury,
communicare possint cum Bidentibus suis prout ab antiquo.

Pastura Montana de ELWYNSTONN

Pastura ibidem montana vocatur Blakenhyll & Hardestone continet
cccxx Acras, in quibus tenentes Domini tam liberi, quam custumarii de
Edwinstonn communicare possint cum bidentibus suis.

PASTURA DE OLDEMERSHE

In Pastura de Oldemershe continentur xlviij Acre, in quibus communicare intrare possint cum eorum extent. Et tenentes Domini de Ayshbury & Edwinstonn, communicare possint ibidem cum Averiis suis, & eciam in Up-Mede & North-Mede inter Festum sancti Martini, & Festum Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, pro quibus solvuntur annuatim iiii s.

ESTMERSHE

In Estmershe continentur xl Acre, i pertica in quibus omnes tenentes Domini de Ayshbury communicare possint cum Averiis suis.

WYKELAYNE

Est ibidem quedam communa dimissa inter Firmarium de Stayneswyke, & tenentes Domini de Edwinstonn unde pars Domini continet xii Acre iii pertulas separales pro tenentibus de Edwinstonn predicta.

WESTMERSHE

Pastura ibidem continet cxi Acre, unde Tenentes Episcopi Sarum usurpent & clamant cerciter xxx Acre, in quibus omnes tenentes Domini de Edwinstonn tam liberi, quam villani communicare possint cum eorum Averiis omni tempore anni.

Memorandum, Pro certo quod Rector Ecclesie de Ayshbury habet unum boscum in occidentali parte de Ayshen-Parke vocatum Personeswode, continentem quindecim acre qui quidem Boscus ab antiquo ei allocatus suit & assignatus, & in recompensatus decimo tocus bosci & subbosci in Ayshen-Parke.

PRATUM DOMINICALE

In North-Mede, Up-Mede, & West-Hoke, cont..... que aretantur per firmarium Domini, ut patet antea.

(Fol 118)

LIBERI TENENTES IBIDEM

WILLIELMUS WYKS, tenet quinque Hidas terre cum pertinentiis in Kyngston Wandestlyne, juxta Ayshbury, quondam Domini Radulphi Basset de Welyndon per serviciu unius feodi militis homagium, & scutagium & sectam curie ad ii legal. ibidem, & de iii septimanis in tres septimanas, etc.

Prior Sancte Frideswide tenet ii partes unius feodi militis quondam Edmundi de Bownds, & nuperi Comitis Herford, per homagium & scutagium serviciu ac annuatim xvs. qui annuatim solvitur per Ballivum Domini de Lambone.

Presidens Collegi Sancte Magdalene Oxon, tenet vi virgatas terre cum pertinentiis. in Staneswyke & Ayshbury ex perquisitis Episcopi Wintonienensis de Domino Radulpho quondam filio & herede Gilberte de la Stane, pro quarta parte unius feodi militis & secte curie ad ii legal. & de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, etc. ac per serviciu xxxvi s iiii d, ad quatuor anni terminos Ultra xiii s iiii d. debit annuatim ad officium Coquinarii Glastonie ad finem Pasche.

ROBERTUS HARDYNG, tenet iii virgatas dimid terre in Ayshbury, quondam **Willelmi Mawng**, & nuper **Rickardi Clerke**, pro tertia parte unius feodi militis & secte curie ut supra ac per servicium annuatim debet, xv s.iiii d. ad quatuor anni terminos.

WILHELMUS FORSTAR, tenet i feodum militis in Edwystonn & Ayshbury, quondam **Regni Ffoliot**, & nuper **Humfredi Fforstar** per homagium & scutagium & sectam ut supra.

Parsona Ecclesie de Ayshbury tenet unum Messuagium & ii virgatas terre & xii acras terre, iii acras prati, & vi bosci cum pertinentiis in Edwystonn, que quondam fuerant **Johannis Fownderell** per servicium militis & sect. ut supra ac per servicium annuatim viii s & ulterius Dominus dabit homagium & revelium ad obitum cujuslibet Rectoris ibidem.

JERONNES FETYPLACE, tenet unam acram prati quondam **Willielmi Beynstonn** vocati **Wygenolds** per fidel & sect. curie ad ii legal.inidem ac per servicium annuatim i d. ad sextum Nativitatis Beati **Johannis Baptiste**.

(Pl.119) Nota ubi ista rubra Littera(1) est superscripta in quolibet loco super diversas tenuras in hoc terrario quod terra sub eadem littera expresse posita, & nominata in omnibus & singulis locis ejustem terrarii est terra dominicalis, videlicet Overlonds ultra predictum firmam terrarum Dominicalium.

TEMENTES PER CONSUETUDINES MANERII IBIDEM

ISABELLA RENDALL, vidua tenet unicum messuagium & dimidium terre in Ayshbury, unde curtillagium & gardinium continent i perticam.

Item, Tenet vii acras dimid.pertic.prati unde huyt contin. vi acras per servicium annuatim iiii s. iiii d. ad quatuor terminos. In La More i Acre per servicium xii d. In North Mede dimidium pertice.

Item, xxii Aeras in pertica & i stich terre Arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo orientali. In Oldlond i perticam & i stich in La Heele, unam perticam in Marshfurl i Acre. In Whitelond ii Aeras.

Et in campo occidentali in Sonrehyll vii Aeras desuper Sonrehyll unam Aeram i perticam. In Hellfurl. quinque Aeras, in Stanbruggefurl. unam Aeram dimid. in Langfurl. unam Aeram in Chalwellfurl. unam Aeram upud Grassiecomb, unam Aeram, dim, in Horslade unam Aeram in duobus particulis. Et cum obeirit dabit Domino herietam.

WILLIELMUS BRUISE, tenet unum Messuagium & dimidium virgate terre in Edwystonn, unde curtillagium cum gardino continens i perticam dimid.

Item, Tenet xii Aeras i pertice prati in comunibus pratis unde in La Hives iii Aeras. In Henne-Mede unam Aeram, in Batynshmere, vi Aeras dim. In North-Mede unam perticam. In La More dimi dium Acre.

Item, juxta Batynshmere.

Item, Tenet toftum unicum virgate continens, perticam & dimidium.

Item, Tenet xxxvi Aeras i perticam terre Arabalis in Duobus campis unde in campo Orientali in Batynshmere vii Aeras, & dimid subtus Pyppelake furl. unam Aeram, in duobus particulis apud Rofe Ayshe dimidium Acre, apud Chollewell dimidium Acre.

Item Ibidem i Aeram dimid in duobus particulis, Bytwynewayes, ii Aeras dimid in tribus particulis in Grassecomb dimidium Acre desuper Grassecomb, dimidium Acre in Horslade iii Aeras in quatuor particulis. In Threthornefurl dimidium Acre. In Grendewyll unam Aeram in duobus partiulis, apud downeendfurl dimidium Acre in Froggepanne, dimidium Acre in Ryggeweyfurl in campo de Ayshbury unam Aeram.

Et in campo occidentali in Flexeland unam Aeram, in Bronderfurl i Aeram iii particas cum tribus particulis, apud Howdesforde unam Aeram dimid. in duabus particulis, apud Ruysheacre i perticam, in Edcomb i perticam, in Ruggeweyfurl unam Aeram, in Seynt Katerynfurl dimid Acr. In Redelond iii perticas, in Ledefurl dimidium Acre., apud Stubbethorn dimidium Acre, in Flyntfurl dimidium Acre, apud Ffawkeners-Buysh unam Aeram, super Odehyll ii Aeras in duabus partulis, super Wynterstonn is hyll i Aeram in duabus particulis, apud Popesbutts ii Aeras apud Le Wayte iii perticas in duabus particulis, & ulterius lanabunt & tondebunt bidentes Domini cum.....& cum obeirant dabit ii herietas.

Fol.120 ALEXANDER WYLMOTT, alias Tailoure, tenet unum Messaugium & iii virgatas terre in Edwynstonn unde curtillagium & gardinum continet ii perticas dimidium.

Item: Tenet vii Aeras in pertica, & ii swathis prati in communibus pratis unde in North-Mede, iii perticas & in Mora ibidem ii swathis.

Item: Ibidem ii Aeras, in Les Hivea quinque Aeras.

Item: Tenet lx Aeras, i pertican terre Arabalis, unde in Twenty Londs ii Aeras in duabus particulis, in Batynshmere dimidium Acre in Brandyron dimidium Acre, in Lakefurl unam Aeram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Les Gores unam Aeram subtus villas, dimid. Acre in Longfurl, iii pertica in duabus particulis. In Lottewellefurl dimidium Acre, In Plotteaker unam Aeram, in Choldewellefurl dimidium Aeram in Tenaker iii Aeras in tribus particulis, apud Bessylls unam Aeram dimid. in duabus particulis, apud Le Quarre unam Aeram, in Greffecomb dimidium Aeram, Upon the Wayte, iii Aeras dimid. subtus Ryggeway dimid. Acre. defuper Ryggeway i Aeram, in Est-Horslade dim. Acre in duabus particulis, in West-Horslade unam Aeram dimid. apud High Dyche ii Aeras dimid. in tribus particulis in Threthornefurl unam Aeram in duabus particulis, defuper High Dyche dimidium Acre, in Odehill unam Aeram in duabus particulis, in Froggepanne unam Aeram dim in tribus particulis in Oldebury unam Aeram in duabus particulis, in Twynlefurl unam Aeram in duabus particulis, & in campo occidentali in Flexelond unam Aeram, in Bronderfurl dimidium Acre, in Holiforgh dimidium Acre, in Marwellfurl i Aeram, in shydellesdown ii Aeras, apud Woodway unam Aeram, in Edcomb unam Aeram, in duabus particulis, apud Heggeend dimidium Acre, apud Horslade unam Aeram, defuper Ryggeway i Aeram, in Redlond unam Aeram in duabus particulis.

Item Ibidem ii Acres in Ledfurl, iiii Acre dimid. in Duabus particulis, in Threthornefurl unam Acrem dimid. apud High Dyche ii Acre in duabus particulis apud Odehyll unam Acrem, in Lentefurl dimidium Acrem, in ii Breeches ix Acres in duabus particulis. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obieit dabit Dominis herietam.

THOMAS EYRE, tenet unam Messuagium, & ii virgates terre in Edwynstonn, unde curtillagium cum gardino continet unam Acrem, i perticas.

Item tenet toftum unius virgate terre ibidem quondam Carter continens unam perticam dimid.

Item Tenet ix Acres & i Swath. prati in communibus pratis, unde in Northside iiii perticas in duabus particulis, in Wylesmera unam Acrem vocatum Depacre, in Westmera vi Acres, in Les Morys i Acrem, iiii perticas in quatuor particulis.

Item Tenet ibidem unam particulam prati continentem i swath,

Item Tenet lii acres dimid. terre arabilis in duobus campis ibidem, unam in campo Orientali in les Twenty Acres unam Acrem, in Lakefurl unam Acrem dimid. in duabus particulis, in Langfurl dimidium Acrem, apud Rose Ayshe dimidium Acrem, subtus Villam i perticam, in Lottewellsfurl dimidium Acrem, in Plotts dimidium Acrem, in Les Ren Acres, ii acres in tribus particulis, apud Graffecomb i Acrem dimid, in duabus particulis.

Item Defuper Les (Fol.121) Graffecombes, unam Acrem vocatum Brodeacre fuper Les Knotts unam Acrem apud Heggeend, dimidium Acrem in Le Weyte, dimidium Acrem defuper Graffecomb, dimidium Acrem in Ryggeweyfurl, iiii acres in tribus particulis, in Horslade unam Acrem i perticam in duabus particulis, in Hye-Dyche unam Acrem dimidium pertice in tribus particulis, in Bowlaonds dimidium Acrem, de Hedlond in Threthornefurl unam Acrem in duabus particulis, in Blakelonds ii acres in duabus particulis, in Froxepanne dimid. Acrem apud Oldebury dimid Acrem, fuper Le Downe unam Acrem dimid. in tribus particulis fuper Odehyll dim. Acrem. Et in campo occidentali apud Les Breche vi acres, in La Bottoin iiii perticas, fuper Odehyll iiii perticas in duabus particulis, in Flynt-furl. dimidium Acrem, apud Les Stubbs dimidium Acrem, in Ofurl i perticam, apud Redelonds i Acrem, iiii perticas in duabus particulis, apud Coltsbuyth dimidium Acrem, apud Wynterstone unam Acrem, apud Popesbutts ii acres, apud Ryggewellsbuyth unam Acrem, subtus Ryggewey i Acrem, in duabus particulis, apud La Wayte iiii perticas in duabus particulis, in Edcomb ii acres in tribus particulis, in Sydeldowne unam Acrem, in Westetownefurl dimidium Acrem, apud Westebrygge i pertice dimid. in tribus particulis, subtus Parsonisfurl i Acrem, apud Holeforgh unam Acrem, dimid in duabus particulis, apud Brandyyron i perticam. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini & cum obieit dabit Domino ii herietas JOHANNES FFRENSHE, tenet unam messuagium & ii virgatas terre in Edwynstonn unde curtillagium, gardinum, & pomerium continens i acres dimidium. Item, Tenet iiii clausa prati & pasture apud Wykehyll continens xi acres & pasturam Yemalem de Wykehyll predicta, per precium annuum xxxiii s.iiii d.

Item, Tenet viii acras, iiii perticas & i swath prati in communibus pratis unde in La Hivea. vi acras, in Hen-Mede unam acram, in Les Morys unam acram, in perticam in tribus particulis.

Item, Ibidem i swath, in North-Mede dimid acram.

Item, Tente xlv acras i perticam terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Medelynfurl unam acram in Burnefehmerefurl dimid acre, in Pypelakefurl i acram tribus perticatis in duabus particulis, in Langfurl dimidium acre, in Chowdewellfurl unam acram, subtus willam unam acram Bytwyne Wayes i acram, apud Bessells unam acram, in Heggeendfurl dimidium acre, super La Wayte dimidium acre, desuper Les Graffecombs dimidium acre, in Ryggewey furl unam acram i perticam in duobus particulis, in Horslade unam acram duobus particulis.

Item, Ibid. i perticam super Hye Dyche, i acram in duobus particulis, in Threthornefurl ii acras in tribus particulis in Crowndewell unam acram in duobus particulis, in Odehyllfurl unam acram in duobus particulis, in Downeendfurl i acram in duobus particulis, in Oldeburyfury unam acram in duobus particulis, in Brodepann ii acras in tribus particulis, in Longstonefurl unam acram, in Blakelond dimidium acre.

Et in campo Occidentali in Flexelondfurl dimidium acre, in Ryshole i perticam, in Westetownefurl dimidium acre, subtus La Brandyron dimidium acre, desuper Les Combes unam acram, in (Pol.122) La Heggeend unam acram, in duabus particulis, in Edcomb unam acram, subtus Ryggewey unam acram dimidium in duabus particulis, in Redelond unam acram, in Ledfurl ii acras in duabus particulis, in Hye Dychefurl unam acram in duabus particulis, desuper La Ledde dimidium acre, in Woofurl unam acram, in Stubthornefurl dimidium acre, in Pflyntfurl dimidium acre, apud Odehyll unam perticam, in Brechelond quatuor acras.

Item, Ibidem quinque acras, & Ulterius arabit cariabit ofserno & bladum & queret victualia in mercato, cariabit boscum, cariabit victualia Domini ad Pontem de Stanys, ut in custumar. & cum obeirit dabit Domino herietam.

ROBERTUS HORTONN, senior, habet manumissionem, tenet unum Messuagium curtillagium & gardinium continent ii perticate dimidium.

Item, Tenet decem acras tres perticas i swath. prati in communibus pratis, unde in Wykehill in inferiori parte ibidem ii acras, in North-Mede dimidium acre, in Chepeacre i unam acram, in La Morys unam acram, i perticam in tribus particulis.

Item, Tenet i swath, ibidem, apud Twelfacres unam acram, in Hen-Mede i acram.

Item, Tenet xliiii acras terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Twentylond unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Lakelond unam acram, subtus Villam unam acram i perticatum in duabus particulis, apud Choldewell unam acram, in Les Tenacres iiii perticas, Bythweneayes unam acram in quatuor particulis, apud Bassets unam acram,.

Et in campo Occidentali apud Brandyron unam acram in duabus particulis, ~~sub~~ Villam unam acram.

Item: Ibidem iii perticas in duabus particulis, in Ruysheacre unam acram, ~~desuper~~ Marewell dimidium acre, apud Heggend unam acram, in Meryfurl dimidium acre, in La Wayte unam perticam, in Edcomb unam acram dimidium in duabus particulis, in Ryggeweyfurl i acram, apud Ryggeweyhuyshe dimidium acre, in Seynt Katherynfurl ii acras in tribus particulis, apud Cottshuyshe tres acras dimidium, in Ledfurl i acram, subtus Odehyll unam acram dimidium in duabus particulis, in Pflyntfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, apud Westenersbuysh dimidium acre, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, etc & cum obierit dabit Domino herietam. (fol. 123)

THOMAS PROWTE, Vicarius de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatum terre in Edwynstonn, unam Messuagium cum curtillagio & gardino continent dimidium acre.

Item: Tenet unam acram tribus perticis prati in Les Morys uno anno, and in secundo anno unam acram dimidium & i swath. & tunc Ricardus Eyre habet unam perticam de tribus perticis predictus.

Item: Tenet xix acras terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Batynshmere dimidium acre, in Lakefurl dimidium acre, subtus Villam ibidem unam acram in tribus particulis, in Choldewell dimidium acram, in Crossefurl unam acram, desuper Bassets dimidium acre, apud Le Quarre i perticam, desuper La Combs dimidium acre, apud La Wayte tres perticas, apud Ryggeway dimidium acre, in Horslade dimidium acre, in Hye Dyche i perticam, in Grendenway tres perticas, in Odehyll tres perticas in duabus particulis, apud Downende i perticam, in Oldeburyfurl dimidium acre, in Froggepann ii perticas dimid. in duabus particulis, in Marlebay dimidium pertice.

Et in campo Occidentali apud Flexelond i perticam, in Marrewelfurl unam acram, apud Sydeldon dimidium acre in duabus particulis, in Meryfurl dimidium acre, in Edcomb dimidium acre, apud La Wayte tres acras in duabus particulis, apud Ryggeway tres perticas in duabus particulis, apud Hye Dyche i acram in duabus particulis, subtus Ledde dimidium acre, in Odehyll i perticam, in Brechelond i acram, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit Domini, & cum obierit dabit domino herietam.

Item: Idem tenet unam cotagium cum curtillagio in Ayshbury vocatum Domerhmershe, unde curtillagium & croftum continens tres perticas Domini.

Item: tenet vi acras terr arabilis in Kyngestonnfyld in tribus particulis de Overlond.

CLEMENS NORTH, Tenet unam toftum & dimidium virgate terre cum molendino aquatico blad. jam dinast. vocatum Darke, unde curtillagium cum crofto annexo continens unam acram dimidium pertice, & aliud croftum in australi parte tenementi sui continens unam acram.

Item: tenet tres acras & i damiam prati in communibus pratis unde in Chepacre unam acram, in Twelfeacre unam acram, & in North-Mede i damium prati, in Westesedebuysh unam acram.

Item: tenet pasturam ad vi vaccas in La Mershe.

Item: Pasturam duarum viarum ibidem unde i jacet in Occidentali parte per longitudinem voc. inter ii solandina, & aliam viam in campis ibidem vocatam Darkslane.

Item: tenet ii lansheras in Darksfeld, ibidem in Les Broks.

Item: tenet duodecim acras i perticam dimid terre arabilis in ii campis, unde in campo Orientali in Olond unam acram, in La Heele dimidium pertice, in Olond dimidium pertice, in Darksfeld duas acras in duabus particulis, in occidentali parte de Darks duas acras, desuper Brokefurl unam acram, juxta Wheleacre dimidium pertice.

Et in campo occidentali in Middlefurl unam acram, apud Whytecrosse i acram, apud Heggeend unam acram, in Cobbuttshurl unam acram, in Ruggeweyfurlong unam acram, in campo de Kyngestonn unam acram, & ulterius lansbit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettam.

(Fol.124) Thomas Coper, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatum terre in Edwynstonn, unde curtillagium cum gardino continet dimid. acre.

Item: idem tenet unam toftum cum curtillagio continens dimidium pertice & octo Lugguacor.

Item: idem tenet x acras i perticam & i swath. prati unde in Mora i acram i perticam in tribus particulis.

Item: ibidem i swath in Henmede unam acram, in Chepemede unam acram, in Henmede unam acram, in Wykehill i huyte cont. vi acras.

Item: tenet xxxii acras i perticam dimid. terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Twentylondfurl ii acras dimid. in tribus particulis, in Lakefurl dimidium acre, in Lottewefurl ii acras dimid. pertice, desuper Longfurl tres perticas in tribus particulis.

Item: in Longfurl i acram dimid. in tribus particulis, in Chowdewelfurl dimidium acre, in Tenacrefurl tres perticas in duabus particulis, apud Bessells dimidium acre, apud Heggeendfurl unam acram, in Whytefurl tres perticas in duabus particulis, in Graffecombfurl unam acram, desuper Ryggewey dimidium acre, in Horslade dimidium acre, in Hy-Dyche tres perticas in duabus particulis in Threthornefurl dimidium acre, in Froggepann ii acres in quator particulis, in Odehyll dimidium acre, in Downefurl engende unam perticam, & in campo occidentali in Flexelond unam acram, in Heleforgh ii acras dimid. in quatuor particulis, in Sytellsdowne tres perticas in duabus particulis, in Heggeendfurl unam acram, in Meryfurl dimidium acre in duabus particulis, apud La Quarre unam acram, in Odcomb unam acram, in Ryggewey i perticam.

Item: ibidem i acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Redlonds unam acram dimid. in tribus particulis, in Woofurl ii acres dimid. in tribus particulis in Odehyll dimidium acre in duabus particulis in Hye-Dyche dimidium acre, subtus La Ledde dimidium acre, apud Ryggeweybuysh dimidium acre, & ulterius lansbit & tondebit bidentes Domini cum vicinis suis, c. & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettam.

EDWARDUS HORTON, natus Domini tenet unam Messuagium in Edwynstonn, & unam virgatam terre, ac toftum alterius virgate terre ibidem unde curtillagium continens insimul unam acras.

Item: tenet octo acras & i swath. prati in communibus pratis unde in Wykehull i lhuyte contin. sex acras, in North-Mede dimidium acre, in La More unam acram i perticam & i swath. in quatuor particulis, in Rychemera unam perticam.

Item: tenet xlii acras i perticam dimid. terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Lakefurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Fiveakers i acram, in Longfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Lotte-wellfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, apud Choldwell ii acras dimid. In Teneakers dimidium acre, Bytwynewayes unam acram in duabus particulis, subtus Villam ibidem i perticam, in Grascomb dimidium acre,.

Item: ibidem i stich, apud Bessells dimidium acre, desuper La Comb dimidium acre, in Tuggewayfurl unam acram, in Horslade unam acram in duabus particulis, super La Wayte i perticam, desuper Ruggeway dimidium acre, super Hye-Dyche i acram, apud Grendewyll unam acram in duabus particulis, in Threthornefurl i acram in duabus particulis, super Odehyll ii acras in tribus particulis, apud Downeend dimid. acram, apud Oldeburyfurl tres acras, in Froggepanne unam acram i perticam.

Et in campo Occidentali in Flexelond i acram i perticam in duabus particulis, in Holeforgh unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis super Sydellsdowne dimidium acre, in Meryfurl tres perticas in duabus particulis, in Edcomb i acram, in Seynt Ketyrynfurl i perticam in Redelond unam acram in duabus particulis, in Woolond ii acras, apud Stubthorne i acram, in Flyntefurl ii acras in duabus particulis, super Odehyll unam acram, in Gryndwyll dimidium acre, super Hye-Dyche dimidium acre, apud Collsbuysh unam acram, apud Ruggeway is buysh unam acram, in Brechelond quator acras, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini cum vicinis suis, & cum obierit dabit Domino ii heriettas.

(Fol.125) Johanna Theccher, vidua de Edwynstinn, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatum terre unde curtillagium continet unam perticam.

Item: Idem tenet toftum alterius virgate terre ibid. contin. dimid. acre, octo acras tres perticas & i swath. prati in communibus pratis unde in Wykehull ii partes unius lhuyte cont. quatuor acras per pretium annum xiid. in North-Mede dimidium acre in duabus particulis, in Moram unam acram, unam perticam in tribus particulis.

Item: ibidem i swath, in Henmede ii acras in duabus particulis apud Medeyate unam acram.

Item: tenet lii acras tres perticas terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Twentylondfurl quatuor acras in duabus particulis, defuper Batynfhmere dimid. acre, in Lakefurl unam acram dim. in australi parte ejusdem dimidium acre, in Loggfurl unam acram dimidium pertice in duabus particulis, in Teneacres dimidium acre, Bytwynewayes unam acram in Heggeendfurl ii acras dimid. in tribus particulis, defuper La Combs unam

acram in duabus particulis, super La Combe unam acram in duabus particulis, super La Wayte i acram dimid. super Ruggeway tres acras in tribus particulis apud Ruggewayeshuyshe dimidium acre, in Horslade ii acras in duabus particulis, super Hye-Dyche unam acram tres perticas in tribus particulis, in Threthornefurl dimidium acre, super Odehyll tres acras in quatuor particulis, apud Downeendfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Oldeburyfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Froggepanne unam acram & dimidium pertice. Et in campo Occidentali in Flexelond unam acram, unam perticam in tribus particulis, in Holeforgh ii acras in tribus particulis, in Ruysaker i perticam, super Sydellesdonn unam acram, desuper La Comb ii acras dimid. in Edcomb unam acram, unam perticam in duabus particulis, in australi parte de Ruggewayfurl ii acras in tribus particulis in Redlond, unam acram in duabus particulis, in Seynt Keteryn is furl dimid. acram, in Olond unam acram, apud Collsbuysh unam acram, subtus Les Leedes ii acras dimid. in tribus particulis, super Les Leedes unam acram in duabus particulis, in Ofurl dimid. acram, in Flyntfurl dimidium acre, super Odehill unam acram in duabus particulis, in Grendewyll i acram, in occidentali parte de Weste-Horslade ii acras apud Ruggewaybuyshes i acram, super La Wayte unam acram dimid. & ulteruis lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini & cum obierit dabit Domino ii herietta.

ROBERTUS BOVETOWNN, natus Domini, tenet unam Messuagium & dimidium virgate terre, in edwynstonn unde curtillagium & gardinum continent unam perticam dimid.

Item: Idem tenet unam toftum vocatum Cotebous, unam curtillagium continens dimidium acre.

Item: tenet quinque acras prati in communibus pratis, unde unam acram de Overlond, & in Wykehyll terciam partem unius lhuyte prati contin. ii acras per precium viiid.

Item: Idem tenet xxii acras tres perticas terre arabilis in duabus campis unde in campo Orientali in Twentylondfurl quatuor acras in tribus particulis, in Medeyate super Villam unam acram, apud Le Quarre dimid. acram, apud Heggeendfurl dimidium acram, in Ryggeweyfurl ii acras in duabus particulis, apud Hye-Dyche unam acram, in Froggepann unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Odehyll unam perticam. Et in campo Occidentali in Flexelondfurl unam acram in duabus particulis in (Fol.126) Holeforgh unam acram. apud Sydeltonn unam acram, in Ledcomb unam acram, desuper Ruggewey unam acram, subtus La Ledde unam acram, apud Hye-Dyche unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Woofurl ii acras, in Flyntedurl unam acram, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obeirit dabit Domino ii heriettas. JOHANNES BESSELEY, de Ayshbury, tenet unum Messuagium & unam vigetam terre, unde curtillagium, gardinum & pomerium contin. i perticam dimid. & in clauso annexo unam acram dimidium perticate.

Item, tenet tres acras, dimidium pertice prati in communibus pratis, unde in Wylleshmere tres acras, & in North-Mede dimidium pertice.

Item, tenet xxvi acras tres perticatas terre arabilis in duobus campis unde in campo Orientali in Woolond dimidium acre.

Item, ibidem unam perticam in Darkesfeld unam acram, unam perticam in

duobus particulis, in occidentali parte De Darke unam acram, desuper La Broke unam acram, in Whytelond unam acram, super La Wayte unam acram, in La Breche quatuor acras, apud La Quarre tres acras. Et in campo Occidentali juxta Droveend tres perticas, in Hillefurl unam acram, desuper Whytecrosse unam acram, super La Wayte ii acras, in Cobbelfurl i acram, in Ruggelond unam acram, in campo de Kyngestonn sex acras, in campo de Yedstonn unam acram, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini & dabit heriettam. WILLIELMUS TAYLOR, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messugium, & unam virgatam terre, unde curtillagium & gardinum continent ii perticas dimid.

Item, tenet tres acras prati in communibus pratis unde in Wylleshmore dimidiam acram, in Le Hives dimidiam acram, & in West Mede ii acras. Item: tenet octodecim acras dimid. terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientalis in Woolond unam acram in quatuor particulis, in Darkefeld ii acras tres perticas in quatuor particulis desuper Darke dimidium acras, in occidentali parte de Darke unam perticam, super La Wayte unam acram, in Ruggewayfurl dimidium acre, desuper Ruggeway unam acram, apud Baroghes unam acram, in campo de Kyngestonn unam acram, apud Ruggeweyesbuysh dimidium acre. Et in campo Occidentali apud Standbrugge unam acram, desuper Lortwyll dimidium acre, apud Bessells dimidium acre, desuper Graffecomb dimidium acram, super La Wayte unam acram, in Cobbewellfurl tres acras, super La Wayte in campo de Edwynstonn ii acras in tribus particulis, in Ruggewayfurl dimidium acre. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettam.

RICARDUS COWBOROWE, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatam terre unde curtillagium & gardinum continent ii perticas dimid.

Item: tenet duas acras ii perticas dimid. prati in communibus pratis, unde in Boreali parte (Fol.127) Wylleshmore unam acram, in Wylleshmore unam acram, in North-Mede dimidium pertice juxta Blyndelake unam stich. apud Wykehull dimidium acram.

Item: tenet xxii acras terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Woolond tres perticas dimid. in duabus particulis, in Darkefeld duas acras & dimidium pertice in quatuor particulis, in occidentali parte de Darke dimidium acre, in Whytelond duas acras in duabus particulis, apud Berehornefurl unam acram, super La Wayte unam acram in duabus particulis, desuper Ruggeway duas acras dimid. in duabus particulis, in Grenebarowefurl dimidium acre, in occidentali parte de Bollends dimidium acre, & in campo Occidentali in Middelfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Cobbyllfurl unam acram, super La Wayte duas acras dimid. in quatuor particulis in campo de Edwynstonn, super La Wayte unam acram, in Ruggewayfurl dimidium acre, in Ruggewayfurl de Ayshbury dimidium acre, apud Ruggeweyesbuysh unam acram, in Horsladefurl dimidium acre, apud Threthornefurl dimidium acre, in Hyllefurl duas acras, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettam.

RICARDUS WATERHOUS. de Edwynstonn, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatam terre unde curtillagium & gardinum continent. dimidium acre.

Item: tenet quinque acras tres perticas prati in communibus pratis, unde in North-Mede unam perticam, in Twelveacre unam acram, in Les Mores dimidium acre, in Hensede unam acram, in La Hivea tres acras.

Item: tenet xxv acras tres perticas terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Twentylond dimidium acre, in Lortewellfurl duas acras in tribus particulis, in Tennaero unam acram, Bytwynewayes unam acram, desuper Buttlerscomb dimid. acram, apud Heggeend unam acram, super La Wayte dimidium acre, in australi parte de Ruggewaye dimidium acre, in Horslade dimidium acre, in La Breche quinque acras, super Hye?Dyche unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Oldebury dimidium acre. Et in campo Occidentali in Flexelond duas acras tres perticas in quatuor particulis, apud Brondere dimidium acre, subtus Villam unam acram, super Sydelsdonn duas acras, in australi parte de Ruggewaye unam acram, in Seynt Katerynusfurl dimidium acre, in Redlond unam acram, apud Collsbuysh unam acram, in australi parte Les Leddes dimidium acre, in australi parte de Odehyll dimidium acre, super Hye-Dyche dimidium acre. Et ulterius corculabit, lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettam.

WILLIEMUS ROBYNS, de Aysbury, tenet unam Messuagium & dimidium virgate terre & toftum alterius dimid. virgate terre vocatum Perperus unde curtillagium continet infimul dimidium acram.

Item: Idem tenet novem acras tres perticas prati in communibus pratis unde in Hensede unam acram, in Wykehull i lhyte contin. sex acras, in Ryxedole dimidium pertice, in La Hivea dimidium pertice in Chepeacre unam acram, apud La Chepehouse unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis.

(Fol.126)

Item: Idem tenet xxi acras tres perticas terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Woolond tres perticas in quatuor particulis, in Darksfeld duas acras in quinque particulis, in occidentali parte de Darkes unam acram in duabus particulis, apud Le Quarre duas acras dimid. in quatuor particulis, apud Heggeend unam acram, in Whytelond unam acram dimid. in campo de Kyngestonn tres acras dimid. in quatuor particulis, in boreali parte de Ruggeway dimidium acre, in australi parte ejustem unam acram. Et in campo Occidentali super Bymellbuysh dimidium acre, apud Stondbrugge duas acras in duabus particulis, in Hillefurl unam acram, apud Wytecroffe unam perticam, super La Wayte unam perticam.

Item: Ibidem unam acram, in australi parte de Ruggewaye duas acras in duabus particulis in boreali parte ejustem dimidium acre, desuper Graffecomb dimidium acre, & ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino duo heriettas.

BARTHOLOMEUS FFRENSSH, de Edwynstonn, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatem terre unde curtillagium & gardinum continent ii perticas dimid.

Item: tenet quatuor acras unam perticam dimid. & tres damias prati in unde in Wykehull unam perticam dimid. in Chepeacre unam acram in Whelyshere unam acram, in La Hivea duas acras & duas damias prati in North-Mede ac unam damiam prati in Brokehmere.

Item: tenet xxi acras i perticam dimid. terre arabilis in duabus campis unde in campo Orientali in Lakefurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Fyveacre dimidium pertice, in Longfurl dimidium acre, apud Choldewellfurl dimidium acre, in Tenacre dimidium acre, desuper Les Bessells dimidium acre, desuper Buttelerescomb dimidium acre, desuper Graffcomb dimidium acre, super La Wayte dimidium acre, in Ruggewayfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Esthorlade unam acram in duabus particulis, super Hye-Dyche unam acram in duabus particulis, in Threthornefurl dimidium acram, super Odehull unam acram in duabus particulis, in Longstonefurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Froggepanne unam acram in duabus particulis, in Blackelond dimidium acre. Et in campo Occidentali in Brondereful unam acram in duabus particulis, apud Howndsford dimidium acre, in Marwellfurl dimidium acre, apud Heggeend unam acram in duabus particulis, in Edcomb unam acram in duabus particulis, apud Ruggeway is buysh dimidium acre, apud Collsbuysh dimidium acre, apud Stubbsthorne unam acram in duabus particulis, in Flyntefurl dimidium acram, in Swyndlefurl duas acras, apud Faukeneresbuysh unam perticam. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino Heriettam.

THOMAS HORTONN, natus Domini, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgate terre, ac toftum unius dimid. virgate terre unde curtillagium & gardinum continent infimil tres perticas.

Item: tenet toftum alterius virgate terre unde curtillagium arentatur per Robertum Horton per precium annum viiid. ut patet postea & (Fol.129) unam clausum vocatum Saylesmere continens unam acram quolibet anno separalem ufque Sancti Petri ad Vincula.

Item: tenet septem acras dimid. & i swath. prati in communibus pratis, unde in Henmede, duas acras in Les Morys, in Twelfeacres duas acras, in Chepeacre duas acras, unde i de Overlond, in Wyvellesmere i acram, in Wykehill unam perticam, & i swath. in North-Mede dimidium pertice.

Item: in Wyvellesmere dimidium perticate.

Item: tenet liiii acras dimidium pertice terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Oldelonds unam acram duas perticas in duabus particulis, apud Oldelonds ibidem quinque butts contin. dimidium acre, in Les Helys quatuor butts in quatuor particulis per estimacionem dimidium acre, in Mershfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Hawcocks quatuor acras, in Saylesmere quatuor acras in duabus particulis.

Item: desuper La Broke unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, apud Le Quarre duas acras in tribus particulis, in Badoomb dimidium acre, in Kyngestonnfyld unam acram.

Item: ibidem septem acras, in Grenobsrghfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in parte australi de Ryggeway unam acram dimid. in tribus particulis, apud Copwayte dimidium acram.

Et in campo Occidentali in Threthornefurl unam acram, in Burycroft unam acram, in Middlefurl dimidium acre, in Burycroftstyle dimidium acre, apud Whytecrosse unam acram, unam perticam in duabus particulis, apud La Wayte in Les Whytelonds duas acras in tribus particulis.

Item: ibidem unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Lakefurl duas acras, in Ryggewayfurl duas acras in tribus particulis, desuper La Wayte unam perticam dimid. in duabus particulis, in Horsladedfurl tres perticas in duabus particulis, apud Rewthornes dimidium acre, apud Horsehill unam acram, super Odehyll unam perticam, apud Poplarvate unam acram, infra Warisherd duas acras, in Hillefurl unam acram, apud Orton is Hegge tres acras, in Kyngestonn is Combs duas acras, in Kyngestonn is Southfelds quatuor acras. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit tria heriettas.

ROBERTUS HORTONN, natus Domini, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatum terre unde curtillagium, & crofta, & toftum unius dimid. virgate continent infimal duas acras unam perticam.

Item: tenet curtillagium unius virgate vocatum Trayles nuper in tenura Thome Horton, continens i pertic. dimid. per pretium viiid.

Item: Tenet quinque acras tres perticas prati in communibus pratis unde in Wykehull unam acram, juxta La Yate ibidem ii swath. in Chepeacre unam acram, in La Hivea unam acram, in Ryxdoles dimidium acre, in superiori parte duas acras, in Brokehivea unam perticam.

Item: tenet xxxii acras dimid. terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Olond inam acram in sex particulis, in Darksfeld unam acre dimid. in quatuor particulis, desuper Darke tres perticas, in Hyllfurl unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis. in Whytelond tres acras in tribus particulis, apud Le Quarr unam acram, super La Wayte dimidium acre, & in campo de Kyngestonn unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, subtus Ruggeway unam perticam, super La Wayte unam acram, in Redlond unam acram, in Bolonds unam acram in duabus particulis, juxta Grenebarowe unam acram in duabus particulis. Et in campo Occidentali apud Brymylbuysh unam acram, in Middelfurl duas acras in quatuor particulis, in Hyllfurl unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis & in campo (Fol.130) de Kyngestonn unam acram, apud Heggeend duas acras in duabus particulis, in Whytelond tres acras dimid. in tribus particulis, super Ruggeway unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in boreali parte de Ruggeway unam acram dimidium super La Wayte unam acram, in australi parte de Ruggeway duas acras in tribus particulis, apud Rewthorne dimidium acre. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obeirit dabit unam heriettam.

WILLIELMUS YONGE, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium, & unam virgatum terre unde curtillagium & gardinum continent dimidium acre.

Item: tenet alterum Messuagium & unam virgatum terre unde curtillagium continet unam perticam dimid.

Item: tenet octo acras unam perticas prati in communibus pratis unde in West-Mede unam acram, in Wylleshmere unam acram.

Item: ibidem tres acras apud Chepeacre unam acram.

Item: ibidem unam acram, apud Shepehou unam acram, in Brokehivea unam perticam.

Item: tenet xxxv acras, unam perticam terre arabilis in duabus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Olond unam acram, unam perticam in duabus particulis, in Darksfeld tres acras dimid. in tribus particulis, in La Hurnes dimidium acram, in Hyllfurl unam acram dimid, in duabus particulis, in Whytelond juxta Le Quarr unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in campo de Kyngestonn unam perticam, super La Wayte dimidium acre, desuper Ruggeway unam acram, in La Breche quinque acras, in Mandell dimidium acre, in Middelfurl duas acras, juxta Ruggeway is buysh dimidium acre. subtus Ruggeway unam acram, & in campo Occidentali in Horslade-furl unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, desuper Ruggeway dimidium acre, in campo de Edwynstonn unam acram tres perticas in tribus particulis, in Lockelond duas acras in duabus particulis, subtus Ruggeway unam acram, in Graffecomb unam acram, desuper Graffecomb duas acras, in occidentali parte de Teneacres dimidium acre, apud Lortewyll unam acram, in Whytelond unam acram, in Middelfurl unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in La Hurnes unam acram dimid. apud merlehay in campo de Edwynstonn unam acram. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino duas heriettas.

WILLIELMUS COLLYS, tenet unam Messuagium, & unam virgatam terre in Ayshbury, unde Messuagium cum curtillagio, & gardino continet duas perticas dimid.

Item: tenet quinque acras duas perticas dimid. prati dimid. lhuyte in Wykehyll cont. tres. acras, in North-Mede dimidium acre, apud Le Shepehous unam acram, in West-Mede unam acram, in Ryxdole dimidium pertice.

Item: tenet viginti acras dimid. terre arabilis in duobus campis unde in campo Orientali in Oldlond dimidium acre.

Item: ibidem ii butts cont. unam perticam, in La Heele dimidium acre, in Sayleshmere unam acram, in Kungestonn is Combs unam acram in duabus particulis, apud La Wayte unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in parte boreali de Ruggeway dimidium acre, in Kyngestonfeld unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in La Breche tres acras in duabus particulis, in Middelfurl unam acram, in Grenebarogh-furl dimidium. Et in campo Occidentali in Lottewellesfurl duas acras in duabus particulis, in (Fol.131) Middelfurl dimidium acre, in Burycrofte unam perticam, in Les Combs unam acram, in Whytelond in campo de Edwynstonn dimidium acre, apud La Wayte unam acram in duabus particulis, in australi parte de Ruggeway unam acram, in Horslade-furl unam acram in duabus particulis, apud Threthornes unam acram, in Lynngsbarogh unam acram in duabus particulis. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettas.

JOHANNES YONGE, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium & dimidium virgate terre unde curtillagium, gardinum & pomerium continent unam acram, & in duobus clausis annexis unam acram dimid.

Item: tenet unam molendinum Aquaticum bladi super predictum tenementum.

Item: tenet duas acras tres perticas in communibus pratis, unde apud Shepehouse unam acram, in Wylleshmore unam acram, in Brokemere dimidium acre, in Wykehull iii swathis contin. unam perticam.

Item: tenet xxi acras dimid. terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Olond unam acram, in Darksfeld tres acras tres perticas in septem particulis, in Whytelond duas acras in tribus particulis, super La Wayte unam acram in duabus particulis apud Ruggeway unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, desuper Ruggeway duas acras in duabus particulis. Et in campo Occidentali in Hyllefurl duas acras in tribus particulis, in Middelfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, super La Wayte unam acram dimid. in quatuor particulis, in Ruggeway unam acram in duabus particulis, subtus Ruggeway duas acras in duabus particulis, desuper Ruggeway unam acram, unam perticam in duabus particulis. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obiertit dabit Domino heriettam.

NICHOLAUS SMYTH, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium & unam virgatum terre & toftum i dimid. virgate unde curtillagium & gardinum insimal continent tres perticas dimid.

Item: tenet octo acras & dimidium pertice prati in communibus pratis unde in Up-Mede duas acras, in La Hivea unam acram, in Shepeacre unam acram, apud Shepehouse unam acram, in North-Mede dimidium pertice.

Item: tenet medietatem unius lhuyte in Wykehull cont. tres acras per precium annum xiiid.

Item: tenet xxxiii acras dimid. pertice terre arabilis in duobus campis unde in campo Orientali in Oldelond tres perticas dimid. in quatuor particulis, in Darksfeld unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, in Selleh-mere unam acram, desuper La Broke unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, desuper La Quarr unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, super Oldehull tres acras in duabus particulis, apud Barethorn unam acram in duabus particulis, in Ruggewayfurl unam acram dimid. in duabus particulis, desuper Ruggeway unam acram, in La Breche unam acram dimid. in Mandell dimidium acre, apud Rewthorne dimidium acre, apud Ruggeweyes Crosse dimidium acre.

Item: ibidem unam acram, subtus Ruggeway dimidium acre. Et in campo Occidentali in Pkydlondfurl unam acram in duabus particulis, in Middelfurl (Pol.133) duas acras dimid. in tribus particulis, in boreali parte de Middelfurl unam perticam, in Hyllefurl unam acram, desuper Lortewell dimidium acre, juxta Whytecrosse dimidium acre, apud Heggeend dimidium acre, in Whytelond duas acras in tribus particulis, in boreali parte de Ruggeway duas acras in duabus particulis, in australi parte ejusdem tres acras in tribus particulis, in Horslade duas acras in tribus particulis, in campo de Kyngestonn dimidium acre. Et ulterius lanabit & tondebit bidentes Domini, & cum obiertit dabit Domino heriettas duas.

JOHANNES LUCKYNG, de Ayshbury, tenet unam Messuagium & dimidium virgate terre unde curtillagium gardinum & pomerium continent unam acram.

Item: tenet duas acras i stich prati in communibus pratis unde in North-Mede unam acram, apud Upmedebuysh unam acram, in North-Mede i stich.

Item: tenet undecim acras dimidium pertice terre arabilis in duobus campis, unde in campo Orientali in Olond unam perticam dimid. in tribus particulis, in Darksfeld dimidium acre in duabus particulis, juxta

Drovehegge unam acram, in Whytelond unam acram, subtus Ruggeway unam acram, in Mandell unam acram, in Bofurl unam acram. Et in campo Occidentali apud Burycraftehegge duas acras in duabus particulis, in Middelfurl dimidium pertice, apud Lortewyll unam acram, in Rewthorne unam acram, & in campo de Kyngestonn unam acram, apud Stambrygge ii butts cont. dimidium pertice, & cum obierit dabit Domino heriettam.

Tota Villata de Ayshbury iis & Edwynstonn iis. reddunt Domino pro pastura in Up-Mede, North-Mede, & Oldemershe, pro eorum Averis inter seftum Sancti Martinii, & seftum Purificacionis Beate Marie Virginis reddendo iii per annum iiii ad quatuor terminos.

WILLIELMUS WYKS, tenet septum acras terre in separali ex opposito Cruci de Kyngestonn per precium annuum xxiid. & scilicet valet acre viiid. per annum.

Custodes bonorum Ecclesie de Ayshbury, tenet lxxxiiii pedes in longitudinem & xviii pedes in latitudinem de folo vasto Domini ibidem ad ufam & commodum Ecclesie predicte reddendo inde annuatim iiiiid.

AYSHBURY

Redditus Liberorum)			
Tenementorum)	lxxiiii s.		lxd.
Redditus Custumariorum)			
Tenementorum)	xviii s.	xxii l	id. ob.
Redditus nuper Coquarii)			
Glastoniensis)	xiii s.		iiii d.

Prout patet in terra super Presidem Collegii Oxon Sancte Magdelene.

Redditus Finium est. xii l. vi s. viii d.

(Fol.134)

Ayshbury

L.I.S. - Sedata inter Episcopum Sarisburiensem, & Abbatem Glastoniensem, in Maneriis de Ayshbury & Buyshopstonn.

Anno Regni Regis HENRICI octavi duodecimo. In sefto Sancti Luce Evangeliste istud decretum five arbitramentum determinatum fuit, ut sequentibus sequantur, viz. cum quod lis diuturna vehemensque discordia non solum temporibus retroactis mote fuerint verum etiam temporibus modernis indies magis ac magis accrescant inter Tenentes Reverendi in Christo Patris Domini Edmundi (Edmund Audley, Chancellor of the Garter) permissione divina Sarisburiensis Episcopi & Domini de Buyshopstonn in Com. Wiltes, ex parte una & tenentes Domini Ricardi Beerer eadem permissione Abbatis Glastoniensis, & Domini de Ayshbury & Edwynstonn in Co. Berk. ex altera parte super divisiones & bundas maneriorum predictorum in marisco & communia de Buyshopstonn, & Ayshbury ac Edwynstonn, predictis tandem per

amicabilem tractatum cujusdam Magistri Edwardi Ffynche Doctoris supervisoris terrarum & dominiorum predicti Episcopi per presatum Episcopum specialiter missi & electi, ac Fratris Thome Sutton, supervisoris dicti Domini Abbatis Glastoniensis eadem de causa simili modo pro parte dicti Domini Abbatis missi & electi ad omnem ambiguitatem expellendam litemque & discordiam sedandam & reformandam ac finalem pacem secundum eorum discrecionem determinandum, qui quidem Magister Edwardus Ffynche, & Thomas Sutton die & anno supra scriptis cum Tenentibus utriusque Domini ad mariscum predictum accesserunt & visis bundis & limitibus ibidem ac eciam opinionibus & litigacionibus Tenencium utriusque partis nec non antiquis Evidenciis bundarum & limitum diligenter perspectis, tandem vero conquieverant in hunc modum, viz. Quod ubi tenentes utriusque Domini nuperrime secerunt soveas in diversis locis ex transverso marisci predicti nuncupati Dowles ad eorum libitum, quod dicte sovee five Dowles sic improvide ac incaute incepte de cetero deleantur & ad nichilentur ac nove sovee five bunde siant secundum ordinacionem & arbitrium predictorum arbitratorum ad tunc & ibidem limitatorum. Et ad illud performandum elegerunt pro parte predicti Domini Episcopi quendam Johannem Russell portarium dicti Domini Episcopi, & Thomam Gunwynn Clericum scaccarii dicti Domini Abbatis pro parte sua ad dictas novas bundas situandas qui quidem Johannes & Thomas posteriori die, viz. in craftino Sancti Luce Evangeliste anno supradicto cum tribus Tenentibus utriusque Domini ad mariscum predictum accesserunt & folium marisci predicti ex transverso ejusdem marisci secundum determinaciones, & preceptum predictorum arbitratorum priori die assignato mensuraverunt, & novas soveas ac bundas per mensuram predictam in diversis locis ex unanimi assensu statuerunt, & sic mariscum predictum diverserunt ac ulterius statuerunt, quod Tenentes utriusque Domini dictas bundas sic divesas de nove scossabunt claudentque cum plantis, vi. vi. s. situabunt & sufficenter harabunt ante septum Annunciacionis Beate Marie Virginis proxime futurum, viz. Tenentes predicti Domini Episcopi unam medietatem in boreali parte marisci predicti & Tenentes dicti Domini Abbatis alteram medietatem, viz. in australi parte. Ita quod si averia dicti Domini Episcopi & Tenencium suorum mariscum dicti Domini Abbatis & Tenencium suorum in desectu clausure dicti Domini Episcopi, & tenencium suorum intrent & depascent quod omnimodo per Ministros dicti Domini Abbatis impetrent & facient rationabiles emendas, & simili modo si averia dicti Domini Abbatis, & Tenencium suorum mariscum dicti Domini Episcopi, & Tenencium suorum intrent & depascent eb defectum clausure dicti Domini Abbatis, & Tenencium suorum quod similiter per Ministros dicti Domini Episcopi impetrent & facient rationabiles emendas alioquin non.

FINIS

Part III of "The History of Ashbury" will be "Architecture and Industry"

Bibliography and Notes

Abbreviations:-

B.A.J. - Berkshire Archaeological Journal. W.A.M. - Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine. Ant. - Antiquity. Antiq. Jour. - Antiquaries Journal. T.N.D.F.C. - Transactions of the Newbury and District Field Club. V.C.H. - Victoria County History of Berkshire.

Introductory Chapter.

1. Wayland's Smithy, Berkshire. C.R.Peers. R.A.Smith. Antiq. Jour. I.1921. Identical article:- B.A.J. 32-33. 1928-29.
2. Wayland's Smithy. R.J.C. Atkinson. Ant.39,no.154 June 1965.
3. Excavations at Ram's Hill. S.& C.M.Piggott. Antiq. Jour.20,no.4.1940.
4. Major Allen photographs at the Ashmolean Mus. Oxford 25-29.
5. Alfred's Castle. M.Aylwin Cotton. Plan by Peter Wood. B.A.J.58.1960
6. A Romano-British Site at Odstone Down. P.P.Rhodes. T.N.D.F.C. 10. 1953
7. Excavations of the Roman Station at Baydon. Cunnington W.A.M. 10.1867
8. The Celtic Field System on the Berkshire Downs. P.P.Rhodes. Oxoniensia 15.1950
9. B.A.J. 32. 1928. M.E.Thurlow Leeds.

.....

Chapter 1

The Origin of Ashbury Place-Names

1. Asser's life of King Alfred. W.H.Stevenson M.A. Oxford 1904
The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names 4th Ed.
Eilert Ekwall 1960
(See also Asser's 'Life' with notes by D. Whitlock 1959 ed. also
'The Origin of English Place Names' P.H. Reaney 1960).
2. Place Names of Berkshire P.M. Stenton Reading 1911
3. Place Names of Berkshire. Skeat 1911
4. The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury. Ed. Dom. Aelred. Watkin.
3 vols. 1947-1956.
5. Aescesbyrig. Aescesburuh. Aescesburgh. (See Saxon Charters Chap. 11)
Eisseberie-Domesday Survey. Esseburiam. Essebiri' - Chron.Mon.
Essebury. Assebyri-Cart.Fride. Variations on the spelling can be
found in a list of medieval documents in Stenton's 'The Place-Names
of Berkshire'. These documents will be dealt with more fully in a
later volume.
6. Abbot Beere's Terrier and perambulation 1517. (Harl.MS.3961. Printed
in "Antiquities of Berkshire" E.Ashmole 1722).
7. V.C.H. p.508. Robert Notte as holder-Liber Henrica de Soliaco
(Roxburghe Club) 119.
8. Deeds at Magdalen College Oxford - Stainswick. See also V.C.H. and
'Some Accounts of the Village of Ashbury' Rev. Henry Miller 1877.

Chapter 11

The "Ashbury" Charters

1. The Berkshire Charters. G.B. Grundy. B.A.J. 27-31. 1922-27.
Ancient Highways of Berks....G.B.Gundy. Archaeological Journal 75.1918.
2. Archaeology in the Field. C.G.S. Crawford. 1960.f.p.112.
See also 'An Earthwork at Ashdown' H.Peake. T.N.D.F.C. 6. 1930-37.
3. Add.MS.15.350.f.103.

For any one making a study of the complex charters of North-West Berkshire the Rev. Overy's notes at the Ashmolean Museum Oxford are indispensable.

Secondary Sources

Early History of the Abbey of Abingdon. F.M. Stenton 1913.
Archaeology of Berkshire. H.Peake 1931
Chron. Mon. de Abingdon. .
White Horse Hill and Surrounding Country. L.V. Grinsell 1939
Berks. Barrows. Evidence from the Saxon Charters. L.V. Grinsell.
B.A.J.42. 1938. (see also B.A.J.39 1935)
The Ancient Earthworks of N. Berks. B.A.J.40.1936. G.W.B. Huntingford.
The Icknield Way. Edward Thomas. 1913. The Ridgeway and Icknield Way
in Berkshire. H. Peake. T.N.D.F.C. 6.1930.

.....

Chapter 111

The Legend of Wayland's Smithy

1. King Alfred's version of 'Boethius' De Consolatione Philosophiae.
Ed. Sedgefield. Oxford. 1899.
2. Traces of Ancient Paganism in Berkshire. G.W.B. Hungerford.
B.A.J. 37. 1933.
3. Wayland's Smithy, Beahhild's Byrigels and Hwittuce's Hlaew.
A Suggestion. L.V. Grinsell. T.N.D.F.C. 8. 1939. See also:-
White Horse Hill....Grinsell 1939. (excellent bibliography)
4. A letter to Dr. Mead. P.Wise dated 21st. Dec. 1728. Published 1738.
5. This is discussed in detail in Vol.I of the present work.
6. On Wayland's Smithy and the Traditions Connected with it.
J.Thurnham. W.A.M. 7.1862.
7. Legend of Wayland the Smith. B.A.J. 33 1929
8. Folk-Lore 1939. B.A.J. 43. 1939

Secondary Sources.

The Ancient History of North Wilts'. Sir Richard Colt Hoare 1819.
Kenilworth. Sir Walter Scott 1821. Scouring of the White Horse. Thomas Hughes.
The Franks Casket. A.S.Napier 1900. The Archaeology of Wesses. L.V. Grinsell
1958. Weland the Smith. H.R. Ellis Davidson. Folk-Lore vol.69. Sept. 1958
(excellent bibliography in the footnotes). Wayland Smith's Cave. B.A.J.
17.1911. An Analysis and List of Berkshire Barrows. Grinsell. B.A.J. 39-40
1935-36. Note on the supposed golden coffin. B.A.J.39. Folklore of some of
the Prehistoric Remains in the Newbury District. H. Peake. T.N.D.F.C.1945.
On the Legendary History of Wayland Smith. T.Wright. Jour.Brit.Arch.Ass.16.1860.

.....

Chapter IV

The Early History of Ashdown

1. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Translated with an introduction by G.N. Garmonsway. Everyman's Library No.624 1954.
2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Ed. Rev. J. Stevenson. (Rolls Series) 2 vols. Public Record Office.
3. Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions. H.M. Chadwick 1905.

Secondary Sources.

Asser's Life of King Alfred. Stevenson. The Chronicle of Aethelweard. Ed. A. Campbell 1962. The Peterborough Chronicle. H.A. Rositzke New York 1951. Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel. C. Plummer 1892. The C-Text of the Old English Chronicles. Ed. H.A. Rositzke. Beitrage Zur Englischen Philologie. Leipzig 1936.

.....

The Battle of Ashdown A few sources:-

Letter to Dr. Mead 1738. Magna Britannia. D & S Lysons 1813.
Scouring of the White Horse. T. Hughes 1858. Life of King Alfred T. Hughes 1868. History of Berkshire. C. Cooper King 1887. Jeffries Land: A History of Swindon and its Environs 1896. Ed. G. Toplis. Some Place-Name Identification in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Von. A. Mawer. Palaestra 147. 1925 (Angelica). Whit Horse Hill. Grinsell (Bibliography). T.N.D.F.C.:- I. 1870 address by Thomas Hughes. The Battle of Aescendune. Rev. J. Wilson. IV. On the Site of the Battle of Ashdown. W. Morrison. III. Battle of Ashdown. Parker and Davey. IX. The Battle of Ashdown. Lt. Col. H. Burne. (the best military account of the battle yet written.) The Battle of Ashdown. P.H. Ditchfield. E.R. Gardiner. B.A.J. I. 1889-91. The Battle of Ashdown. W. Neldon Clarke. Arch. Jour. 9. 1852. Ancient Highways and Tracks etc. Grundy. Arch. Jour. 75. 1918. On the White Horse of Wilts. W.C. Penderleath. W.A.M. 14 1874.

Saxon Finds on Ashdown

Sword of 9th Century presented to Brit. Mus. by Lord Craven.
V.C.H.I. figured in Horae Ferales. Kemble and Franks Pl. xxvi fig. 2.
S.U. 2818275 according to O.S. map 1883.
Note on sword and brooch found at SU. 28088284 O.S. records Chessington.
Battle Axe, brooch, sword and spearhead all found within a few hundred yards of the house (Ashdown) are in the British Museum.
Archaeology of Berkshire. H. Peake 1931.
Axe-head, Saxon? figured Arch. Jour 7. 1850.
Fragment of pottery (Saxon) from mound N. of Alfred's Castle.
B.A.J. 49 1946 p. 50.

.....

Chapter V

Ashbury and the Domesday Survey

1. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Trans. G.N.Garmonsway. Everyman's Library.
2. V.C.H. vol.IV p.508.f.14. See also Vol.I.1906 for Domesday analysis.
3. B.A.J. 60 1962.

Secondary Sources

Domesday Tables. F.H. Baring 1909.

The Domesday Geography of South-East England. Ed.H.C. Darby and E.M.J. Campbell. C.U.P. 1962.

Chapter VI

The Field-Names of Ashbury

1. Information on this was kindly given by Dom. Aelred Watkin in a private letter.
2. The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury. Dom.A. Watkin. 3 vols. 1947-56
3. Rentalia et Custumarius Monasterii Glastoniae (Printed edition. 'Rentalia et Custumaria. Michaelis de Ambresbury 1235-1252 et Rogeri de Ford 1252-1261. Abbattum Monasterii Mariae Glastoniae. Ed. C.J. Elton. Som.Rec.Soc. 1891)
4. Historia de Rebus Gestus Glastonienisibus. Adam de Domesham. Ed. T. Hearne 1727.
5. Abbot Beere's Terrier and perambulation 1517. Harl. MS.3961 (Printed in 'Antiquities of Berkshire'. E. Ashmole 1722.)

.....