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# Wakefield and Soureby: Manor and Village in the Reign of Edward the First

Robert Allan Figge

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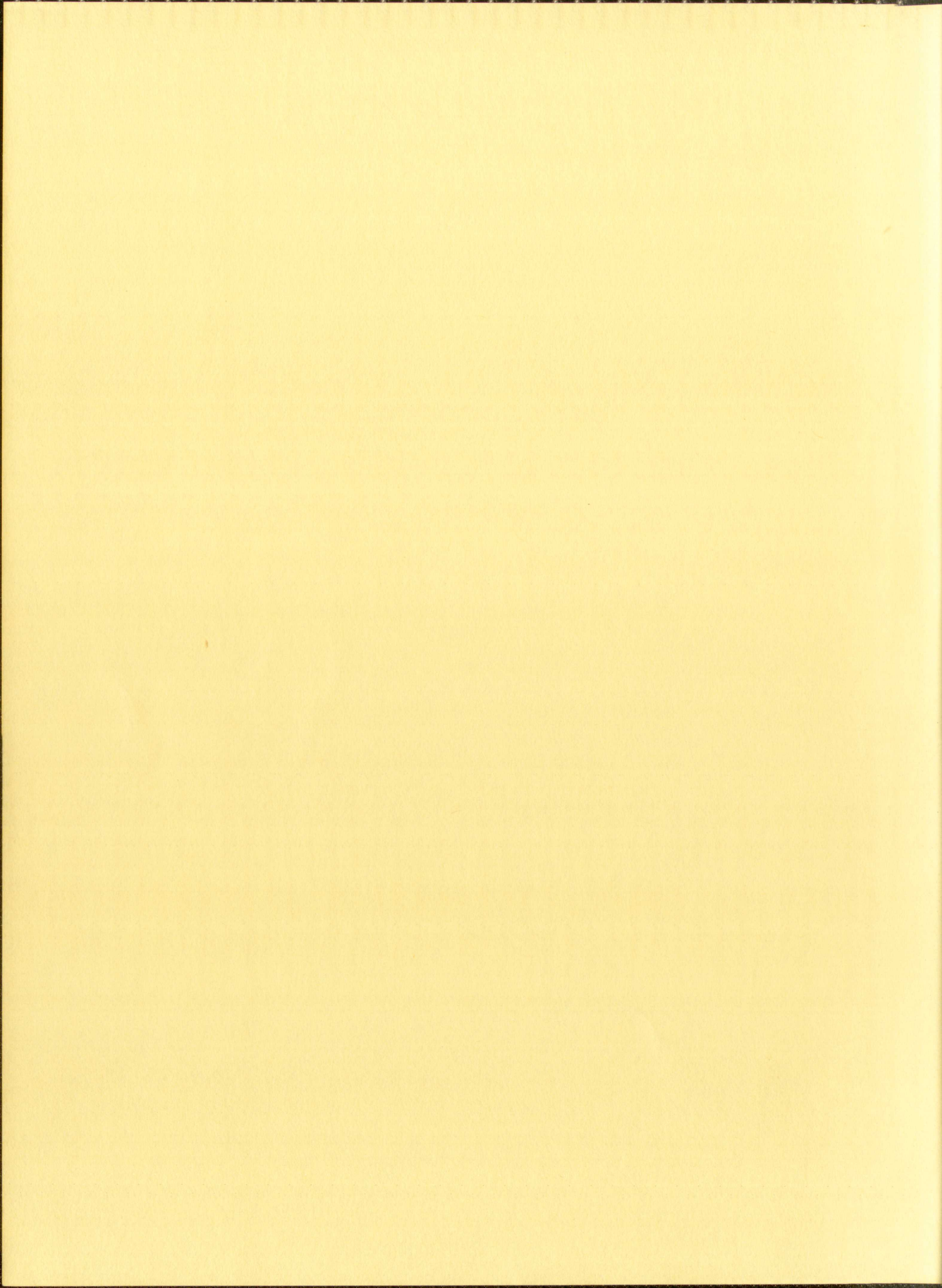
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WAKEFIELD AND SOUREBY: MANOR AND VILLAGE  
IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST

By

Robert Allan Figge

A Thesis

In partial fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts in History

The University of New Mexico  
1953

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BY

Robert Allen Tamm

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The Director of the Bureau of the Army

1951

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MASTER OF ARTS

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mittee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the  
University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the require-  
ments for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

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## CHAPTER I

### THE PROBLEM

A good deal has been written about the manor of the middle ages and the general characteristics and conditions prevailing there. For the most part these endeavors have either been of a general type, such as a study of the manors of medieval Europe, or a more specific type, such as English or French manors. The difficulty arising here is that certain characteristics present in one locale may not be represented in another. This is not only true of a study of European manors in general, but of a single nation's manors, and even further, of neighboring manors. The size of a manor determined the number of officials needed, smaller manors having fewer officials. Some areas of the country had handicaps to overcome such as poor soil or the constant fear of being engulfed in war. This accounts for the presence of agricultural manors in the rich farming areas and of military manors along the borders of Scotland and Wales. Thus one manor's development might be more advanced or more retarded, as to a given function, than that of its neighbors.

It is the purpose of this study to investigate the core of manorial life, a single manor, in order to reconstruct the type of life existent there. For this purpose the manor of Wakefield in Yorkshire, England, has been

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chosen. As a further limiting factor this study will inquire into Wakefield life in the reign of a single king, Edward I, 1272-1307. It is hoped by this effort that life in Wakefield may be caught as in a photograph, before it has a chance to vary its characteristics and customs to any great degree.

Within the manor several smaller units existed which were represented in the manor courts of Wakefield. As a further glimpse into local life one of these areas, the berewick of Soureby, will be examined through the eyes of the clerks of the manorial courts.

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the clerks of the memorial court.

## CHAPTER II

### WAKEFIELD

Ownership of the Manor. The earliest accounts of Wakefield are found in the Domesday Book.<sup>1</sup> It is reported that Edward the Confessor had held the manor in demesne and that William the Conqueror had taken possession of it during the Norman Conquest of 1066. Shortly thereafter, the date unknown, Wakefield was granted to the family of Warenne by the Crown. "It consisted of Wakefield itself; nine berewicks, namely, Sandal Magna, Sowerby, Warley, Feslei (which is probably identical with Halifax), Midgeley, Wadsworth, Crosston, Longfield, and Stansfield; fourteen sokes, namely Criggleston, West Bretton, Horbury, Ossett, Earlsheaton, Stanley, Shitlington, Emley, Cartworth, Kirkburton, Shepley, Shelley, Cumberworth, and Crosland; four other sokes, namely, Holme, Yateholme, Anstonley, and Quick, which were claimed to be thaneland; the soke of two manors in Normanton; and the manor of Dewsbury. In addition to all these, it is stated in the Claims that the church of S. Mary in Morley Wood [Woodkirk] also belonged to Wakefield; and in the Recapitulation that lands in Hipperholme, North Ofram, Shelf, Stainland, Old Linley, Fixby, Rastrick, Eccleshill, Farnley,

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<sup>1</sup>William Paley Baildon, ed., Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Vol. I (Leeds, 1901), p. v.



Ardsley, Greetland, and Hanging Heaton, were of the soke of Wakefield."<sup>2</sup>

A direct translation of a portion of the Domesday Book gives the following information:

In Wakefield with 9 berewicks Sandal, Soureby, Werla, Feslei, Micleie, Wadesuurde, Crumbetonestun, Langefelt, Stanesfelt. They are gelded 60 carucates of land and 3 1/3 bovates. There are 30 plows on the land. This manor belonged to King Edward [the Confessor] in demesne. Now it is in the hands of the King [William the Conqueror]. There are 4 villeins, 3 priests, 2 churches, 7 socmen, and 16 bordars. Likewise they have 7 plows. The woods for pasture is 6 leagues long and 4 leagues wide. The whole manor is 6 leagues long and 6 leagues wide. In the time of King Edward it was worth £60; now it is worth £15. . . ."<sup>3</sup>

This account states that at the time of the survey only thirty people lived on the manor, a very small number considering its size. Of the area within the manor only two square leagues were not forest land. As forest land was not used for cultivation this may account for the few inhabitants, although the two leagues were surely more than the thirty individuals needed. The salient item is that under Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066, the land was worth £60, whereas at the time of this survey it had declined to £15.

The explanation of this great loss of value is found in the events following the Norman Conquest. The northern lords held out against William, causing repeated rebellions

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<sup>2</sup>Loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup>Domesday-Book, Seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliae, 2 volumes (London, 1783), II, 299 b.



in northern as well as southern England in 1068. The anti-Norman movement was centered around the city of York, and William was forced to conduct his most extensive English campaign here. Castles were built as a check to the rebels and by means of them many earls were subdued. William took the city of York without a fight, but in the autumn of 1069, while under attack, he was forced to burn it. In the battle that followed the Normans were wiped out in the greatest defeat ever suffered by them in England.

William appeared with fresh troops from the south and by the close of 1069 only the Mercians were in arms against him. In a short campaign they too fell. William marched from York across the central hills of northern England, ordering his men to destroy all means of life in their path. The orders were obeyed to such an extent that seventeen years later when the Domesday Book was compiled the land still lay desolate. Of the northern districts Yorkshire had suffered the greatest injury in this, an early instance of the "scorched earth" policy in England.<sup>4</sup>

The Domesday Book was compiled in the period 1085-88.<sup>5</sup> It is thus evident that the reduction in value of Wakefield manor reported by this survey is the result of William's revenge on the Anglo-Saxon nobles of the north. It was certainly not a valuable piece of property.

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<sup>4</sup>F. M. Stenton, Anglo-Saxon England (Oxford, 1943), pp. 592-97 passim.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 647.

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The grant of the manor was probably to William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey, whose father, William, was Count of Warenne in Normandy and had accompanied the Conqueror in 1066. The father was created Earl of Surrey in 1088 and was given 300 manors, very little of this land in Yorkshire, as his reward. The earl married Gundreda, a woman of disputed parentage, and on his death in 1089 the land and title descended to their son William, the aforesaid second Earl of Surrey, who had been born c. 1071.<sup>6</sup>

The actual proof of the Warenne's possession is shown by a charter issued by the second Earl of Surrey to the churchmen of his lands. The church of Wakefield is here dedicated. However, this document has no witness list remaining and the charter cannot be dated. In 1121 a charter of confirmation from Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, mentions the Wakefield church. From this it is reasonable to assume that the Warennes possessed the manor sometime prior to that date.<sup>7</sup>

William de Warenne, the third Earl of Surrey, was born c. 1118 and was killed on a crusade in 1148. Isabel, his only heir, married William de Blois, the third son of King Stephen, who became Earl Warenne jure uxoris. He died without issue in 1159. The Countess then married

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<sup>6</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, v-vi.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., I, vi. Cf. John Lister, ed., Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Vol. III (Leeds, 1917), pp. vi-vii, who later found the list of witnesses, but found it was of no help in dating.

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Hamelin Plantagenet, the illegitimate brother of Henry II, who also assumed the title of Earl Warenne jure uxoris.<sup>8</sup>

Their son, William, the fifth Earl of Surrey, seems to have kept his mother's name of Warenne. On his father's death in 1202 he received the titles and lands. In 1204 Philip Augustus of France issued a document in which he assumed control of all French lands held by French knights who had moved to England in the past. Among the knights affected were the Earls of Warenne, Arundel, and Leicester.<sup>9</sup> The return to France was now made impossible. William died in 1240, leaving a minor heir, John.

As John de Warenne was only five years old at his father's death a guardian was appointed for him by Henry III. Peter of Savoy, an ambitious schemer from the Continent, was chosen. On April 16, 1247, John married Alice of Lusignan, a uterine sister of Henry III.<sup>10</sup> She and her brothers and sisters had been invited to England by their half-brother. It was Henry who had arranged the match. His purpose was to assure Alice an income and a place of honor in English life. This marriage aroused the English nobles, for Alice, the youngest of the nine Lusignans, had nothing in the form of

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., I, vii.

<sup>9</sup>J. Horace Round, ed., Calendar of Documents Preserved in France, Illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, 918-1206 (London, 1899), p. 528.

<sup>10</sup>Sidney Lee, ed., Dictionary of National Biography, 21 volumes and supplement (London, 1908-9), XX, 821. Hereafter cited as Lee, D. N. B.

Hamelin Plantagenet, the illegitimate brother of Henry II.

who also assumed the title of King of France in 1173.

Their son, William, the First Earl of Flanders, seems

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who had moved to England in the past. Among the knights af-

fects were the Barons of Normandy, Breton, and Gascony.

The return to France was now more important. William died

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Peter of Savoy, an ambitious knight from the continent, was

chosen. On April 15, 1204, Peter married Alice of Lancaster,

a sister sister of Henry III. She was half-sister and

sister had been married to the king by their half-brother.

It was Henry who had arranged the match. His purpose was to

secure Alice an heiress and a place of honor in English life.

This marriage crossed the English border, now Alice, the

youngest of the five daughters, had nothing in the form of

814d. 1, vii.

97. Horace Bond, ed., Journal of the House of Commons  
in France, 1173-1174, of the history of Great Britain and  
Ireland, 1173-1174, p. 128.

1081d. 1, vii. Journal of the House of Commons  
21 volumes and supplements (London, 1906-1912).  
after cited as 1081, 1, vii.

land or wealth to contribute toward the marriage. In addition she was a foreigner, and worst of all, she was French.<sup>11</sup>

In 1253 John was closely associated with his Lusignan brothers-in-law in an attack on the official representative of Archbishop Boniface. For this they were all excommunicated, but Warenne was soon absolved.<sup>12</sup> On May 29, 1254, he accompanied Edward, the Crown Prince, to Gascony and attended him on his visit to Spain to marry Eleanor of Castile.<sup>13</sup>

On January 15, 1256, Countess Alice gave birth to a son, William, but within a month, on February 9, she died. By this time John had become a close follower of Henry III and in May 1256 was granted the third penny (one-third) of the Sussex county revenues. In addition he soon became a member of the king's council.<sup>14</sup>

John de Warenne, the sixth Earl of Surrey, fought for Henry III in the Baron's War. In the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264, John's superior was Prince Edward. When Edward ascended the throne John supported him, but in 1278 he greatly resented the writs of quo warranto, and "when, in 1279, the justices asked Warenne by what warranty he held his franchises, he produced 'an ancient and rusty sword,'

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<sup>11</sup>Harold S. Snellgrove, The Lusignans in England 1247-1258 (Albuquerque, 1950), p. 26.

<sup>12</sup>Lee, D. N. B., XX, 821.

<sup>13</sup>Loc. cit., citing Matthew Paris, Chronica Majora, V, 447.

<sup>14</sup>Lee, D. N. B., XX, 821.

land or wealth to contribute to and the marriage. In addition she was a foreigner and a Jew. At all she was French. In 1253 John was married to a French woman, the daughter of a French nobleman.

brother-in-law in an appeal on the official representative of Archbishop Boniface. For this they were all excommunicated, but Warneke was soon absolved. On May 22, 1253, he accompanied Edward the First Prince of Germany and invited him on his visit to Speyer to marry Elizabeth of England.

On January 25, 1254, Edward the First gave birth to a son, William, but within a month, on February 9, he died. By this time John had become a close follower of Henry III and in May 1256 was granted the title of Prince (Count) of the Sussex county. In addition he soon became a member of the king's council.

John de Warenne, the sixth Earl of Surrey, fought for Henry III in the Baron's War. In the battle of Lewes, 14, 1264, John's daughter was married to Prince Edward. When Edward succeeded the throne John supported him, and in 1272 he greatly respected the union of Edward and Matilda, and John, in 1279, the justices asked whether or not Matilda de Lisle, his fiancée, he possessed an ancient and many others.

1247-1258 (Alfredus, 1250), p. 20.  
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1253, D. H. H. H. H.

1253, D. H. H. H. H.

V, 447.

1253, D. H. H. H. H.

saying, 'Here is my warranty. My ancestors who came with William the Bastard, conquered their land with the sword, and with the sword will I defend them against all who desire to seize them. For the king did not conquer his lands by himself, but our ancestors were his partners and helpers.'<sup>15</sup> Warrenne's attitude represented the feelings of the majority of the baronage and Edward reduced his efforts.

In 1282 the death of Isabella, widow of Hugh de Albin, last Earl of Sussex in his house, left the earldom vacant. The Earl of Warrenne, or Surrey, received the title and was now also called Earl of Sussex.<sup>16</sup>

His efforts on behalf of Edward in Scotland gained him the appointment as Warden of Scotland on August 22, 1296. He died September 27, 1304, at Kennington in Surrey and was buried in the Church of St. Pancras at Lewes.<sup>17</sup>

John's son William had accidentally been killed in a tournament at Croydon in December 1286. His only son, the Earl's grandson, John de Warrenne, thus became the lawful heir.<sup>18</sup>

John de Warrenne had been born six months before his father's death. In his seventh year his mother died and in

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid., XX, 823, quoting Chronicon Domini Walteri de Hemingburgh, II, 6.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., XX, 823.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., XX, 824-5, citing Chronicon Domini Walteri de Hemingburgh, II, 240.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid., XX, 825.

saying, 'Here is my daughter, the daughter who came with  
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1196. XX, 323. de Warenne, John de  
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his nineteenth year, on September 27, 1304, he assumed the lands and titles of his grandfather. On May 22, 1306, he was knighted with the Prince of Wales (later Edward II).<sup>19</sup> On February 6, 1307, Edward I released Warenne from his grandfather's debt to the Crown, which was then placed at £6,693, 6s., 10 1/4d.<sup>20</sup>

In the troubled reign of Edward II Earl Warenne and the Earl of Arundel were the last two earls to remain faithful to the king. However Warenne was one of a deputation sent to urge Edward to abdicate in January 1327, and at the coronation of Edward III on March 10 Warenne stood in a place of high honor among the guests.<sup>21</sup>

His countess left England in 1337.<sup>22</sup> Warenne now lived with Isabella de Holland, by whom he had numerous illegitimate children. Naturally none of the children were legal heirs. In the closing years of his life he was admitted into the brotherhood of Durham Priory. On June 30, 1347, Warenne died at Conisborough and was buried at Lewes Priory. His countess, Joan of Bar, long survived him and

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<sup>19</sup>Loc cit., citing Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, II, 227. This is obviously a misprint; the correct page is 277.

<sup>20</sup>Lee, D. N. B., XX, 825, citing Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office, 1301-1307 (London, 1898), pp. 496-7.

<sup>21</sup>Lee, D. N. B., XX, 827.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., XX, 828, citing Calendar of the Patent Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office, 1334-1338 (London, 1895), p. 561. A patent of protection and safe conduct was issued by the king on December 23, 1337.

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1900 etc. giving Chronica Monasterii de Melton II.  
227. This is obviously a misprint; the correct page is 227.  
201, p. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

died on August 31, 1361; she was buried abroad. There was no issue of the marriage.<sup>23</sup>

Warrenne's nephew, Richard Fitzalan II, Earl of Arundel, inherited the earldom. The estates held by Earl Warrenne mainly reverted to the Crown. The Yorkshire and other estates beyond the River Tweed were regranted by Edward III to his son Edward Langley, first Duke of York.<sup>24</sup> On June 25, 1349, the southern estates Warrenne had held were granted to the Countess Joan, with the remainder going to Arundel. As long as Joan lived Arundel did not assume the Warrenne titles, but after Joan's death in 1361 he assumed control of the estates and of the titles of Earl of Surrey or Warrenne, as well as his own title, Earl of Arundel. By this series of events the house of Warrenne was merged with the house of Fitzalan.<sup>25</sup>

It is during the lifetimes of John de Warrenne, the sixth earl, <sup>son, and John, his</sup> William, his grandson, that the events in this study occurred.

Educational and Religious Activities. Wakefield was quite far north in relation to the majority of English manors. Being in such a position it might be expected to be, perhaps, slightly inferior to the southern manors with respect to certain aspects of development such as educational opportunity and religious activity.

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<sup>23</sup>Lee, D. N. B., XX, 828.

<sup>24</sup>Loc. cit.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid., XX, 828-9.

died on August 31, 1951, and was buried there. There was no issue of the marriage.

Warner's property, including the title to the land, was inherited by the children. The estate of the late Warner was mainly reversioned to the children. The York and other estates beyond the River were reversioned to Edward III to his son Edward Langley, later Duke of York. On June 25, 1349, the adjacent estates were sold and were granted to the Countess Joan, with the remainder going to Edward. As long as Joan lived, Edward did not assume the Warner titles, but after Joan's death in 1381 he assumed control of the estates and of the title of Earl of Arundel. Warner, as well as his own title, Earl of Arundel, by a series of events the house of Warner was merged with the house of Fitzalan.

It is during the lifetime of Joan de Warner that William, his grandson, had the events in this story occur.

Educational and Religious Activities  
Quite far north in relation to the majority of English manors. Being in such a position it might be expected to be, perhaps, slightly isolated from the southern manors with respect to certain aspects of development such as educational opportunity and religious activity.

29 Dec. E. E. Y. 826  
29 Dec. 01  
25 Jan. Y. 826

Yet a glance further back in time discloses that a great scholar and presbyter, the Venerable Bede, had lived and worked at the northern monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow during the latter seventh and early eighth centuries. Religion, perhaps more so than any other discipline, had come to the northern parts of the British Isles at an early time. Wakefield might then be expected to participate with some degree of regularity in education, and even more so, in religion.

There appear in the rolls several references which indicate that schools of some kind were operating in thirteenth century Yorkshire, and particularly in Wakefield Manor. Under Sunday, October 13, 1297, a tourn (criminal court) entry reveals that "Alice daughter of Henry Sampson of Gildusme broke into the barn of Master John, Rector of the Schools of Wakefield, at Toftclyf, and stole 16 fleeces. She is to be arrested."<sup>26</sup> Eleven years later, almost to the day, on Friday, October 4, 1308, Master John, undoubtedly a university graduate by his title, was still referred to as Rector of the Schools. On this occasion he gave "2s. to take a bovat of land in Ouchethorpe fields from John Wasse and Margery, his wife, for 12 years."<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>William Paley Baildon, ed., Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Vol. II (Leeds, 1906), p. 4.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., II, 175. This occurs in the reign of Edward II and is given here for the purpose of verification of the first entry.

Yet a glance at the list of names that a great scholar and researcher, the late Sir John Elliott, had found and worked at the northern university of Salamanca during the latter seventh and early eighth centuries, led some to the northern parts of the British Isles at an early time. Wakefield might then be expected to participate with some degree of regularity in education, and even more so, in religion.

There appear in the rolls several references which indicate that schools of some kind were operating in thirteenth century Yorkshire, and particularly in Wakefield Manor. Under Sunday, October 13, 1297, a Latin (Latin) entry reveals that "Alice daughter of Henry Sampson of Gildesme broke into the town of Wakefield, daughter of the School of Wakefield, at Wakefield, and stole 12 shillings. She is to be arrested." No eleven years later, almost to the day, on Friday, October 13, 1308, Master John, under- edly a university graduate by his title, was still referred to as Rector of the School. On this occasion he gave "22 to take a booke of land in Dunstonsfield from John Wasse and Margery, his wife, 100 12 years."

William de Wakefield, Vol. II (1290-1300), p. 11  
Manor of Wakefield, Vol. II (1290-1300), p. 11

2711a, 11, 125. This occurs in the reign of Edward II and is given for the purpose of verification of the first entry.

Even before we learn of Master John a hint is given that education had reached out to the people of Wakefield. At a Wakefield tourn on Monday, July 22, 1286, it was charged that "Peter Tyrsi has put his sons to book-learning, and has married his daughters, but they [*i.e.*, the jurors] know not if he had license to do so or not. Let it be enquired into."<sup>28</sup> Whether Peter sent his sons to a local school or whether he sent them to a distant school or university cannot be definitely determined.

The nearest religious house was Kirklees, a Cistercian nunnery, located near Wakefield and about ten miles east of Soureby. Its exact location is reported to be "in the township of Hartshead cum Clifton and parish of Dewsbury."<sup>29</sup> It was founded in the reign of Henry II by Reynerus Flandrensis and was dedicated "to the honor of the Virgin Mary and St. James."<sup>30</sup> Reynerus, also called Reiner le Fleming, was lord of the manor of Wath-upon-Dearne. His grant was confirmed prior to 1240 by William, Earl Warenne, and by Henry III in 1236.<sup>31</sup> There is no register or seal of the priory in

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<sup>28</sup>Ibid., III, 166. Peter was surely a serf, for freemen did not have to pay for the license.

<sup>29</sup>John W. Clay, ed., Yorkshire Monasteries Suppression Papers (London, 1912), p. 126, note 2.

<sup>30</sup>William Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, 6 volumes in 8 parts (London, 1817-1830), V, 738.

<sup>31</sup>William Page, ed., The Victoria History of the County of York, 3 volumes (London, 1907), III, 170, quoting Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, XVI, 319-68 passim, which quotes Kirklees MSS 29.

Even before we learn of Peter John's birth is given

that education had reached out to the people of Wakefield.

At a Wakefield town on Monday, July 22, 1836, it was

charged that Peter John had put his sons to book-keeping,

and has married his daughter, but they A. S. the jurors

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school or whether he sent them to a distant school or

university cannot be definitely determined.

The nearest religious house was Kirkstall, a Cistercian

monastery, located near Wakefield and about ten miles east of

Sourceby. Its exact location is reported to be "in the town-

ship of Harthorpe and Clifton and parish of Dewsbury."<sup>29</sup>

It was founded in the reign of Henry II by Robertus Flambardus

and was dedicated to the honor of the Virgin Mary and St.

James.<sup>30</sup> Reynardus, also called Reiner in Fleming, was lord

of the manor of Wath-upon-Dearne. His grant was confirmed

prior to 1240 by William, Lord Marston, and by Henry III in

1236.<sup>31</sup> There is no register or seal of the priory in

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., III, 166. Peter was surely a settler, for  
freemen did not have to pay for the license.

<sup>29</sup> John W. Clay, ed., Yorkshire Monasteries Suppressed  
aton Papers (London, 1912), p. 126, note 2.

<sup>30</sup> William Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, 6 volumes  
in 8 parts (London, 1817-1830), V, 436.

<sup>31</sup> William Laps, ed., The Victoria History of the  
County of York, 3 volumes (London, 1907), III, 170, quoting  
Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, XVI, 319-23 passing, which  
quotes Kirkstall 123 29.

existence and thus the early history of the house is quite sketchy.<sup>32</sup> That it was a small house with a small endowment is borne out by the fact that the nunnery was not mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291.<sup>33</sup>

The Manorial Courts. The following account of the manor courts of Wakefield has been undertaken with two main objectives in mind. The first is to attempt to date the meetings in order to determine how much of the period is covered by the court sessions. Although there are several breaks in the records, this estimate can be made with a fair amount of accuracy. The second objective is that of determining how frequently certain villagers were brought into court and on what charges.

In a time when there were few entertainments it is not unusual to see the lesser people participating in local court affairs. A court session meant that quite a few men of the countryside would be involved in cases of one sort or another. These men were expected to be in attendance. It is very likely that whole families, or at least parts of them, likewise attended. Certain local officials were required to attend. Thus a court session was an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and perhaps even see relatives from distant areas. As fines were levied for even minor

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<sup>32</sup>Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, V, 739.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid., V, 738.

existence and time the early history of the house is...  
sketchy. That is, a certain house which was...  
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The National Council

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In a time when there were few experiments it is  
not unusual to see the same people participating in local  
court affairs. A court session would last during a few days  
of the country's week as involved in cases of one sort or  
another. These were held together to be in accordance with  
is very likely that the same people, or at least some of  
them, likewise attended. Certain local officials were re-  
quired to attend. Thus a court session was an opportunity  
to renew old acquaintances and, hence, even the village  
from distant areas. As time went on for ever more

32 Dugdale, Monasticon, 1711, p. 132.

32 ibid., p. 132.

offenses, it was a good way to learn about your neighbor's actions.

The courts were undoubtedly a source of news from the outside world for they were usually conducted by the lord's steward, who travelled over the manor holding sessions.<sup>34</sup>

Not only would one hear news from the steward, but one would have a chance to see and meet with this important man who was a trusted official of the earl. Perhaps the steward had even talked with the king on occasion! It is not difficult to see what an attraction the court sessions were. Besides being a social gathering, the sessions brought a sense of pride in the law to the villagers. At first, as intimated, the social facet was perhaps predominant; later, when the villagers saw this new field open to them the social aspect became subordinate to the legalistic one.

By this close association of the people with the lesser courts an early interest in government was cultivated. Undoubtedly old men with nothing to do lingered around the sessions day after day and soon became expert at the law. It is not unlikely that they were often consulted in certain cases, perhaps even by the steward, for they may have been witnesses to many courts in their day. By Edward's reign the people had been groomed in self-government by being allowed to assume considerable responsibility within their area. It is the thesis of Albert B. White that

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<sup>34</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, xi-xii.

offense, it was a...  
actions.  
The courts were...  
outside world...  
steward, who traveled...  
Not only...  
one would have a...  
man who was a...  
steward had even...  
not difficult to...  
were. Besides...  
a sense of pride...  
intimated, the...  
when the village...  
social aspect...  
By this close...  
lesser counts...  
ted. Undoubtedly...  
the seasons lay...  
law. It is not...  
certain cases...  
have been witness...  
Edward's reign...  
by being allowed...  
in their area.

the kings, although supposedly working for their own personal interests, laid great burdens and responsibilities of government on their subjects for centuries, and in this way did much to create the governmental sense and competence of the English mind.<sup>35</sup> This early development is undoubtedly one reason for England's stable form of government in our own day, and also for the condition by which the king reigns but does not rule.

In the reign of Richard I the lesser courts of England were beginning to meet at specified times. By the end of John's reign it had become a well-established custom. This trend, along with other new court features, had begun, curiously enough, in the lowest courts of England.<sup>36</sup> The ideas soon began to permeate the higher courts and the movement was eventually to form the basis for many of Parliament's procedures.

How often did the manor courts meet in the reign of Edward I? The rolls of these courts for this period are scarce but several that do exist are probably representative of the whole.

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<sup>35</sup>Albert B. White, Self-Government at the King's Command (Minneapolis, 1933), p. 2.

<sup>36</sup>Other early features were seating procedures (a change from order to dignity, that is, from sitting with one's social class to sitting according to one's personal worth), the idea of membership, arrangements of charter witness lists, and the idea of competence of an assembly or court. Cf. Josiah Cox Russell, "Early Parliamentary Organization," American Historical Review, XLIII (1937), 1-21. Also Josiah Cox Russell, "The Triumph of Dignity over Order in England," Historian, IX (1947), 137-150.



The Wakefield Court Rolls, although they do exist, are plagued by many gaps caused by illegible writing, poor condition of the outside membranes, or loss of the original manuscript altogether. The following years of Edward's reign are recorded in full or in part:

2 Edward I (1274)	24 Edward I (1296)
3 Edward I (1274-5)	25 Edward I (1296-7)
5 Edward I (1277)	26 Edward I (1297-8)
12 Edward I (1284)	34 Edward I (1306)
13 Edward I (1284-5)	35 Edward I (1307)
14 Edward I (1286)	

William Paley Baildon edited the first two volumes of the Wakefield Court Rolls in 1901 and 1906. The first volume contains rolls from 2-25 Edward I, 1274-1297; the second from 25 Edward I, 1297, to 3 Edward II, 1309. Before the third volume was issued Mr. Baildon died and the series was continued by John Lister, who issued the third volume in 1917. This volume contains the rolls for 6-9 Edward II, 1313-1316, and a hitherto lost section of the roll for 13 Edward I, 1286. This latter fragment, known as the Sheffield MS., contains eleven sessions from July 16 to September 27, 1286. Although the roll slightly overlaps a few courts recorded in the first volume, all entries are of different meetings of the courts.

With the exception of the Sheffield MS. the rolls are preserved in the Manor Court Offices at Wakefield. The

The Wakefield County records, although they do not  
planned by many years, are of the original  
division of the original records, as loss of the original  
manuscript collection. The following series of records  
remain are recorded in the following manner:

- 1 Edward I (1279-80)
- 2 Edward I (1279-80)
- 3 Edward I (1279-80)
- 4 Edward I (1279-80)
- 5 Edward I (1279-80)
- 6 Edward I (1279-80)
- 7 Edward I (1279-80)
- 8 Edward I (1279-80)
- 9 Edward I (1279-80)
- 10 Edward I (1279-80)
- 11 Edward I (1279-80)
- 12 Edward I (1279-80)
- 13 Edward I (1279-80)
- 14 Edward I (1279-80)

William Paley, Esq., who collected the first two volumes  
of the Wakefield County records in 1801 and 1802. The first  
volume contains records from 1279-1280; the  
second from 1280-1281, and 1281-1282. Below  
the third volume was found Mr. Paley's list and the records  
was continued by John Paley, who added the third volume in  
1817. This volume contains the records from 1282-1283, and  
1813-1816, and a list of the records in the third volume  
Edward I, 1286. This latter volume, found in the  
Wakefield MS, contains records from 1283 to  
September 27, 1286. Although the roll slightly overlaps  
few records recorded in the third volume, all entered are of  
different meeting of the county.

With the exception of the Wakefield MS, the records are  
preserved in the Wakefield County records at Wakefield. The

Sheffield MS. was in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, but on his death was purchased by the Sheffield Reference Library.<sup>37</sup> This manuscript, according to its transcriber,<sup>38</sup> consists "of a number of membranes of fine vellum, sewn together head and foot,' the writing being 'in a clear, neat cursive hand,' and 'in an excellent state of preservation.'"<sup>39</sup> This is the only description of any of the rolls here mentioned.

It was the custom to date events in the medieval period with reference to the feasts of the Church. This method had been used for some time by chroniclers, but only in the thirteenth century did it enter into the dating of letters and other types of documents. Since all the community attended the same religious services the feasts and saints' days were known to most people. Rents and other payments were often dated in this manner as were the markets and fairs of the village. Hocktide, the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter, was often designated as a day for the collection of rents.<sup>40</sup>

The Wakefield Manor Courts were dated with reference to the church celebrations. Since feast days did not fall

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<sup>37</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, III, v.

<sup>38</sup>Herman Thomas, Keeper of the Records, Guildhall, London.

<sup>39</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, III, v.

<sup>40</sup>C. R. Cheney, ed., Handbook of Dates for Students of English History (London, 1945), p. 40. Hereafter cited Cheney, Handbook of Dates.

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The Weekday Market Courts were dated with reference to the church celebrations. Since feast days did not fall

<sup>37</sup>Weekday Court Rolls, III, v.

<sup>38</sup>Thomas Thomas, Keeper of the Records, Cambridge, London.

<sup>39</sup>Weekday Court Rolls, III, v.

<sup>40</sup>R. G. Cheney, ed., Handbook of Dates for Students of English History (London, 1925), p. 80. Hereafter cited as Cheney, Handbook of Dates.

on each day of the year the dating was keyed to a nearby important feast in order that the people might remember it more more easily. The editors of these rolls, William Paley Baildon and John Lister, have inserted the day of the feast and the corresponding year of Edward's reign in brackets. A typical entry, with the bracketed additions, reads as follows: "COURT at Halifax, on Tuesday before the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist [Oct. 18th], 2 Edward I [1274]."<sup>41</sup>

It may be well to note here that the calendar in use in the medieval period was the Julian form. It was introduced as one of Julius Caesar's reforms in 45 B. C. and although the middle ages often reacted negatively to Roman life the calendar remained in use until slight inaccuracies forced Pope Gregory XIII to replace it in 1582 with a new and more accurate form which bears his name.<sup>42</sup> Because Europe was involved in religious upheaval in 1582 the Protestant countries were cautious about adopting the reform. One by one, however, they recognized its merits and were won over. It was not until March 1751 that Great Britain and Ireland adopted the plan.<sup>43</sup> Great care must be taken in establishing dates to make sure that the calendar being

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<sup>41</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 80.

<sup>42</sup>Cheney, Handbook of Dates, p. 1.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., pp. 10-11.

on each day of the year the festival was held to a heavy  
 important feast in order that the people might receive it  
 more more easily. The festival was held in the month of  
 Balidon and John Bitter, who was the first of the feast  
 and the corresponding feast of the festival in the month of  
 A typical entry, with the festival in the month of  
 follows: "COUNT of Balidon, on Tuesday before the feast of  
 8. Like the Evangelical feast, the festival of Balidon was  
 It may be well to note here that the festival was  
 in the medieval period was the festival of Balidon. It was  
 duod as one of the festival of Balidon in the month of  
 although the middle ages often looked negatively to the  
 life the calendar remained as a festival of Balidon  
 forced Pope Gregory XIII to reform it in 1582 and a new  
 and more accurate form which became the basis of the  
 Europe was involved in religious matters in 1582 the  
 eastern countries were cautious about accepting the reform.  
 One by one, however, they recognized the festival and were  
 won over. It was not until 1712 that Great Britain  
 and Ireland adopted the festival. It was not until 1712  
 in establishing laws to make sure that the festival being

<sup>41</sup>Wakelield, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

<sup>42</sup>Cheney, *History of England*, p. 10.

<sup>43</sup>ibid., p. 10-11.

used is the official one for that certain country at the time in question. Since the medieval period had drawn to a close before 1582 the Julian form is the only one that need be considered in the present study.

Baildon notes that the principal court of Wakefield manor was held in Wakefield every three weeks, but due to a feast or saints' days or other events making a session inconvenient a certain amount of deviation from the rule was allowed, thus lengthening or shortening the interval between sessions.<sup>44</sup> In addition to the Wakefield sessions, courts were held twice each year at Kirkburton (Birton) and Rastrick, and frequently at Halifax and Brighouse. The latter village had no sessions in the reign of Edward I.<sup>45</sup> The first reported one occurred in the reign of Edward's son Edward II. These extra-Wakefield sessions were usually held in May and October.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>44</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, vii.

<sup>45</sup>There is a possibility that the bridge of Rastrick was known as Brighouse (cf. Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 166 note). If this is correct two sessions, a court and a tourn, both on July 18, 1286, can be said to be the only recorded sessions at Brighouse in Edward I's reign. They are listed in the rolls in volume three on pp. 161f. and 163f. under "the Bridge of Rastrick, which is a member of the Court of Wakefeud." However, Mr. John Lister, editor of the third volume, supports the view that Rastrick and Brighouse were not two distinct courts but one and the same, meeting under different placenames. Wakefield Court Rolls, III, viii.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., II, vii.

used in the official and the court country of the time in question. It was the only one known to close before 1885 the United States in the only one known to be considered in the present study.

Baldwin notes that the principal court of the manner was held in Westfield every third week, and due to a least or certain days of other events which it was convenient a certain amount of deviation from the rule was allowed, thus lengthening or shortening the interval between sessions.<sup>44</sup> In addition to the Westfield sessions, courts were held twice each year at Northampton (Spring) and Westrick, and frequently at Balltown and Richmond. The latter village had no sessions in the reign of Edward I. The first reported one occurred in the reign of Edward's son Edward II. These extra-Westfield sessions were usually held in May and October.<sup>45</sup>

Westfield Court Rolls, II, 11.

There is a possibility that the rolls of Westfield were known as early as 1180. Westfield Court Rolls, I, 100 notes. It is this is correct and sessions, a court and a town both on July 18, 1185, and is said to be the only recorded sessions at Westfield in Edward I's reign. They are listed in the rolls in volume three of the roll, and 1185 under "the Bridge of Westrick, which is a member of the Court of Westfield." However, the roll lists sessions at Westfield, and it is not clear that the roll is a record of the sessions at Westfield, but it is not clear that the roll is a record of the sessions at Westfield. Westfield Court Rolls, II, 11.

In order to check the accuracy of the editors' observations and determine the frequency of the Wakefield meetings it is necessary to arrive at the exact dates of the court sessions. That the court met on the Tuesday before October 18, 1274, is of little value in and of itself. If a correct date for the session is to be found one must first determine on what day of the week October 18 fell in 1274. When that is determined the session date is found by counting back to the previous Tuesday.

Fortunately a formula exists for determining the days of the week under the Julian system. It is the handiwork of Father Chambeau, a Jesuit priest, in 1892. A series of five numbers is added and the sum is divided by 7. The five numbers represent:

- (1) The day of the month.
- (2) The month number.<sup>47</sup> The numbers are for January-December respectively: 1, 4, 4, 0, 2, 5, 0, 3, 6, 1, 4, 6.
- (3) The year in the century.
- (4) One-fourth of this last number, omitting any fractions.
- (5) 18 minus the hundred number of the year. This is

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<sup>47</sup>Based on the ferial letters giving the weekday of the first of the month. As they are borrowed from another set of calculations that does not pertain to the present study their exact meaning need not be discussed here. They are explained in Reginald Lane Poole, Medieval Reckonings of Time (London, 1918), pp. 21-22.

In order to obtain the frequency of the different cases  
various and determine the first day of the week of the  
it is necessary to know the day of the week of the  
sessions. That the days are not the same every  
18, 127, is of 18 the value in each case. It is correct  
data for the session is to be found in the first table and  
on what day of the week the session is held in 1871. When this  
is determined the session date is found by adding back to  
the previous Tuesday.

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days of the week of the sessions. It is the result  
work of Father Chastanet, a Jesuit priest, in 1871. A series  
of five numbers is added and the result is divided by 7. The  
five numbers represent:

- (1) The day of the month.
- (2) The month number.<sup>17</sup> The numbers are for January  
December respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- (3) The year in the century.
- (4) One-fourth of the last number, counting away  
fractions.
- (5) 18 minus the hundred number of the year. This is

<sup>17</sup>Based on the fact that before 1800 the number of  
the first of the month is always the same from  
set of calculations that need not be given to the present  
study their exact meaning need not be explained here. They  
are explained in "The Calendar of the British Empire"  
Time (London, 1913), pp. 11-12.

"12" for a year in the 1200's, "13" for one in the 1300's, etc.

The formula is:  $\frac{d + m + y + \frac{y}{4} + (18 - h)}{7}$ . The day of the week is not the quotient but the remainder. A remainder of "1" denotes Sunday, "2" denotes Monday, etc., with "0" denoting Saturday.<sup>48</sup>

As an example of the calculation the date mentioned earlier, October 18, 1274, will be used.

Day of month:	18	
October number:	1	7) 117
Year in century:	74	<u>7</u>
One-fourth of 74:	18	<u>47</u>
		<u>42</u>
		5 remainder
18 minus 12:	<u>6</u>	
	117	

October 18, 1274, thus, fell on Thursday. Since the court met at Halifax the preceding Tuesday the date is established as October 16.

In determining the dates of the court calculations were made for each of the 152 sessions which appear in the rolls during the reign of Edward I. A recheck of the list showed several instances where the sessions had apparently not been recorded in chronological order; for example, session "D" was recorded between sessions "B" and "C." The

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<sup>48</sup>Poole, Medieval Reckonings of Time, pp. 19-20.

"12" for a year in 1900, "13" for one in

the 1900's etc.

The formula is:  $\frac{1900 - Y}{4} + \frac{Y}{4} + \frac{D}{4} + \frac{C}{4}$   
week is not the day of the week.  
"1" denotes Sunday, "2" denotes Monday, etc. with "0" denoting Saturday.

As an example of the calculation the date mentioned earlier, October 18, 1934, will be used.

Day of month:	18
October number:	10
Year in century:	34
One-fourth of year:	8.5
18 minus 12:	6

October 18, 1934, thus, fell on Thursday. Since the count

met at Halifax the preceding Tuesday the date is calculated

as October 16.

In determining the dates of the court sessions were made for each of the 12 sessions which appear in the rolls during the reign of Edward I. In review of the list showed several instances where the sessions had apparently not been recorded in chronological order; for example, session "D" was recorded between sessions "B" and "C." The

calculations were reworked but the error persisted. Were Baildon's and Lister's figures accurate for the Church festivals? A check on each feast day revealed nine mistakes in Baildon's calculations.<sup>49</sup> When these were corrected and the formula again applied it was found that all the courts fell neatly into chronological order.

Of the one hundred fifty-two sessions recorded fifty-three are known to have occurred at Wakefield. There are forty-four instances where intervals between these courts can be measured with accuracy (gaps in the record account for the remainder). The range of time between sessions runs from 14 to 46 days; the average is 23.59 days. The majority of the intervals are of exactly 21 days. These findings seem to support Baildon's observation that the principal court met at Wakefield every three weeks with minor exceptions.

One interesting feature is the number of intervals of 42 days. There are three such instances. There are no indications of any rolls being omitted or lost. Why else, then would such a pattern of 21 day intervals be interrupted? Baildon observed that, "there was a certain amount of elasticity, and when a feast day or other cause made the normal day inconvenient, the interval might be shortened or

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<sup>49</sup>The work used to check the entries was Cheney, Handbook of Dates, pp. 40-64. Lister's figures were correct; he even correctly placed some of the feast days that Baildon had incorrectly placed, although he did not call attention to these errors.

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lengthened."<sup>50</sup> The days on which courts should have been held according to the 21 day basis, were found to be days on which neither a fixed nor movable feast fell in the pertinent years.<sup>51</sup> One can only hazard a guess as to why the court did not meet at these times.

In three instances two or more adjacent courts have intervals of more or less than 21 days.<sup>52</sup> However, the sums of the intervals give multiples of 21. Thus are found adjoining intervals of 46, 24, and 14 days (total 84); 28 and 14 (total 42); and 23 and 19 (total 42). The year 1298 contains six Wakefield sessions with five intervals. The intervals are of 14, 21, 21, 35, and 14 days. Disregarding the two 21 day intervals, it is found that the total of the other three is 63, a multiple of 21.

Friday was undoubtedly the set day for the Wakefield Court sessions, for 52 of 53 meetings were held on that day. Any deviation from Friday or from the 21 day intervals was corrected within the next meeting or two by a return to the correct day.

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<sup>50</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, vii.

<sup>51</sup>Checked in Cheney, Handbook of Dates. The intervals in question are: (1) Friday, December 7, 1274-Friday, January 18, 1275, (2) Friday, August 9, 1275-Friday, September 20, 1275, and (3) Friday, July 2, 1277-Friday, August 13, 1277.

<sup>52</sup>The intervals include courts between: (1) November 3, 1284-January 26, 1285, (2) December 16, 1306-January 27, 1307, and (3) January 27, 1307-March 10, 1307.

lengthened." 20 The date on which court should have been held according to the 21 day basis, was found to be days on which neither a fixed nor movable feast fell in the period next years. 21 One may well have a guess as to why the court did not meet at those times.

In three instances two or more adjacent courts have intervals of more or less than 21 days. 22 However, the sums of the intervals give results of 21, 21 and 21 days and joining intervals of 14, 21, and 14 days (total 49); 23 and 14 (total 42); and 21 and 14 (total 35). The year 1298 contains six Wakefield sessions with five intervals. The intervals are of 14, 21, 21, 21, and 14 days. Distributing the two 21 day intervals, it is found that the total of the other three is 63, a multiple of 21.

Friday was undoubtedly the set day for the Wakefield Court sessions, for 24 of 25 meetings were held on that day. Any deviation from this was from the 21 day intervals was corrected within the next meeting or two by a return to the correct day.

### Wakefield Court Roll, II, vii.

25 Checked in chronology, Handbook of Dates. The intervals in question are: (1) Friday, November 1, 1297-Friday, January 18, 1298; (2) Friday, August 9, 1297-Friday, September 20, 1297; and (3) Friday, July 2, 1297-Friday, August 13, 1297.

26 The intervals include courts between: (1) November 3, 1284-January 20, 1285; (2) December 16, 1300-January 27, 1301; and (3) January 27, 1307-March 10, 1307.

The court session usually consisted of all litigations since the last court three weeks before, unless the participants in a case were essoigned (excused). This was done in cases of sickness, bad state of the roads, or being on the king's business. In these cases the trial was held over.<sup>53</sup> Since the rolls are not complete a determination of the time covered can only be found by adjustment to the actual reports.

There are nine blocks of uninterrupted meetings. In all, 148 weeks are covered, not counting the missing sections.<sup>54</sup> Each meeting covers three weeks. In theory, then, 3 weeks must be added to the time covered from the first to the last session of each block (e. g., a block of three dates has two intervals of 21 days each, but 21 days must be added to account for the time covered by the first court). This adds 27 weeks to the nine blocks, bringing the total weeks covered to 175. The rolls extend from

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<sup>53</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, viii. Cf. White, Self-Government at the King's Command, pp. 38-43. The essoign was presented by a friend of the missing man and vouched for by yet another. These men were heavily fined if they acted falsely. An example of an entry is the following: "Michael the Clerk, for the first time, against Adam the Grave of Newbyggin in a plea of trespass, by William Franceys; pledge, Baldwin de Seyville." (Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 83.) This essoign was made for the first time. Nothing is said of there being a limit on the number of essoigns although it was seldom used over three times.

<sup>54</sup>This number was determined by adding all intervals, expressed in days, within each of the nine blocks; the result was converted into weeks by dividing by 7.

The court session is usually conducted on a daily basis since the last court session was held on the 1st of January. In a case where the court is not in session on a particular day, the date of the next session is noted. In such cases, the court is held on the 1st of January. Since the police are not in session on the 1st of January, covered can only be found by reference to the court's reports.

There are also a number of other factors to be considered. In all, 148 weeks are covered, not counting the periods sections. Each section covers three weeks. In theory, then, 3 weeks must be added to the 148 weeks covered from the first to the last section of each block. A block of three dates has two intervals of 21 days each. The 148 weeks must be added to account for the time covered by the court. This adds 27 weeks to the 148 weeks, bringing the total weeks covered to 175. The total extends to 175.

Unpublished  
Government of the United States, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, was presented by a number of the members of the Bureau of Prisons by yet another. These men were heavily armed and were dressed in military uniforms. An example of an entry in the following is given: the Clerk, for the first time, against whom the Bureau of Prisons was in a place of weakness. By William F. Brown, Jr., this Baldwin de Seyville, (Baldwin de Seyville, I, II, III) this session was made for the first time. A number of sessions although there being a limit on the number of sessions although it was seldom used over 100 times.

Unpublished  
This number was a number of sessions of sessions of sessions expressed in days, rather than in the number of sessions; the unit was converted into weeks by dividing by 7.

1274-1307, a total of 33 years, or approximately 1717 weeks. In this time 175 weeks are covered by the Wakefield Court. The records then cover 10.1% of the litigations of this time.

There are two sets of several court sessions each for which no locations are mentioned. These have occurred because of gaps in the rolls followed by courts with headings which state: "COURT there on Friday . . ." With no preceding court to refer to for location one is thrown off until a new court site is reported. The first set of courts met at widely varying intervals and it is impossible to determine their location.<sup>55</sup> However, in the second set, containing nine sessions, seven of the eight intervals contain 21 days each; the eighth having 28 days.<sup>56</sup> Furthermore, all nine sessions met on Fridays. It seems plausible to assume that these courts were sessions of the principle court at Wakefield.

The extra-Wakefield sessions were held, according to Baildon, "generally in May and October."<sup>57</sup> Of the meetings held at Halifax five of ten were held in these months; for Birton, five of twelve; and the Rastrik entries show only three of nine. This does not seem to be indisputable proof,

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<sup>55</sup>The interval containing eleven sessions extends from April 27, 1285-June 21, 1286.

<sup>56</sup>The interval containing nine sessions extends from November 8, 1297-May 2, 1298.

<sup>57</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, vii.

1934-1937, a total of 17 years. In this time 17 years were covered by the Wakefield County records. The records show that in the first 17 years of this time there are two sets of records. One set is for the years 1934-1937, for which no locations are indicated. These have been because of gaps in the rolls followed by another set of records which state: "COUNTY RECORDS ON RECORDS" and the preceding count is referred to for location and is shown until a new count is indicated. The first set of counts set at widely varying intervals and is as follows: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 7900, 7910, 7920, 7930, 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980, 7990, 8000, 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8050, 8060, 8070, 8080, 8090, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8140, 8150, 8160, 8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870, 9880, 9890, 9900, 9910, 9920, 9930, 9940, 9950, 9960, 9970, 9980, 9990, 10000, 10010, 10020, 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17180, 17190, 17200, 17210, 17220, 17230, 17240, 17250, 17260, 17270, 17280, 17290, 17300, 17310, 17320, 17330, 17340, 17350, 17360, 17370, 17380, 17390, 17400, 17410, 17420, 17430, 17440, 17450, 17460, 17470, 17480, 17490, 17500, 17510, 17520, 17530, 17540, 17550, 17560, 17570, 17580, 17590, 17600, 17610, 17620, 17630, 17640, 17650, 17660, 17670, 17680, 17690, 17700, 17710, 17720, 17730, 17740, 17750, 17760, 17770, 17780, 17790, 17800, 17810, 17820, 17830, 17840, 17850, 17860, 17870, 17880, 17890, 17900, 17910, 17920, 17930, 17940, 17950, 17960, 17970, 17980, 17990, 18000, 18010, 18020, 18030, 18040, 18050, 18060, 18070, 18080, 18090, 18100, 18110, 18120, 18130, 18140, 18150, 18160, 18170, 18180, 18190, 18200, 18210, 18220, 18230, 18240, 18250, 18260, 18270, 18280, 18290, 18300, 18310, 18320, 18330, 18340, 18350, 18360, 18370, 18380, 18390, 18400, 18410, 18420, 18430, 18440, 18450, 18460, 18470, 18480, 18490, 18500, 18510, 18520, 18530, 18540, 18550, 18560, 18570, 18580, 18590, 18600, 18610, 18620, 18630, 18640, 18650, 18660, 18670, 18680, 18690, 18700, 18710, 18720, 18730, 18740, 18750, 18760, 18770, 18780, 18790, 18800, 18810, 18820, 18830, 18840, 18850, 18860, 18870, 18880, 18890, 18900, 18910, 18920, 18930, 18940, 18950, 18960, 18970, 18980, 18

although May and October meetings occurred more than, or as much as, those of any other single month. It is very possible that the rolls for Edward II may establish a better average.

The third type of court meeting was the Tourn or Court Leet. This was a criminal court which was not an integral part of the manor and was held only by direct grant from the Crown to a subject. There is no record of the grant to Wakefield but it is thought that the franchise was included in the original grant of the manor to the Warennes sometime prior to 1121.<sup>58</sup> The court had extensive jurisdiction in minor offenses and met at one village no oftener than twice each year, usually after Easter and Michaelmas, as stipulated in Magna Carta, c. 25.<sup>59</sup> The limit on meetings appears to have been strictly adhered to, for in no instance was a single violation found. The Tourn sessions were held most often in May and November and paralleled the visits of the lesser courts in Halifax, Birton, and Rastrik.

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<sup>58</sup>Ibid., II, x.

<sup>59</sup>Loc. cit. Bailldon cites "Magna Carta, c. 35" as the pertinent entry but this is obviously erroneous. Cf. W. S. McKechnie, Magna Carta: A Commentary on the Great Charter of King John (2nd ed., Glasgow, 1914), p. 320: "That chapter [25] struck at one of the most fertile of the sheriffs' expedients for swelling the profits of their office. It was their practice to summon the various district courts with unnecessary frequency and at inconvenient times and places, fining every suitor who failed to attend . . . [now, however] no sheriff or bailiff should make his 'tourn' through the hundreds oftener than twice a year, to wit at Easter and Michaelmas, and that only at the accustomed place . . ."

although May and October meetings occurred more than once as much as, those of any other single month. It is very possible that the rolls for meetings may establish a better average.

The third type of court meeting was the Town or Court meet. This was a regular court which was not an integral part of the session and was held only by direct grant from the Crown to a subject. There is no record of the grant to Wakefield but it is thought that the franchise was included in the original grant of the Manor to the Warwicks sometime prior to 1121.<sup>28</sup> The court had extensive jurisdiction in minor offenses and met at one village no oftener than twice each year, usually after Easter and Michaelmas, as stipulated in Magna Carta, c. 25.<sup>29</sup> The limit on meetings appears to have been strictly adhered to, for in no instance was a single violation found. The Town sessions were held most often in May and November and paralleled the visits of the lesser courts in Easter, Hilary, and Easter.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid., II, 2.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., c. 25. The pertinent entry in this is obviously erroneous. Cf. W. S. McKee, Magna Carta: A Commentary on the Great Charter of King John (New York, 1914), p. 380. That chapter struck at one of the most fertile of the sheriffs' expedients for swelling the rolls of their offices. It was their practice to summon the various district courts with unnecessary frequency and at inconvenient times and places, forcing every subject who failed to attend. [Now, however, no sheriff or bailiff should make his 'tourn' through the hundreds oftener than twice a year, to wit at Easter and Michaelmas, and that only at the accustomed place.]

The Manorial Officers. Outside of the scanty accounts of the court cases there is little information as to the activities of the people in court. It would seem that the villages were represented by more people than just those conducting business at the court, for quite often those who served as pledges were not involved in any other business there. It may be that these persons attended with the definite view of serving as a pledge for a neighbor. It is likewise very possible that being able to participate in governmental affairs intrigued certain villagers and that their attendance was the result of genuine interest rather than of necessity. By frequent attendance they learned the law and quite conceivably might have been elected to manor offices within the court such as a grave or a bailiff.

Although the manor was under the control of the Earl of Warenne it was impossible for him to devote the major part of his time to its care, for he held other lands and was often out of England in the service of the king. Even if Earl Warenne had remained at a manor, the multitude of business and administrative details would have been too great for a single man. Therefore there were appointed or elected officials on the manor and local levels to insure a more efficient handling of this business. They reported to the earl and acted in his stead. On rare occasions the earl might attend a court session to check on the officials, but his appearances usually denoted an important case involving his interests.

The Manorial Officers. Outside of the county accounts

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Although the manor was under the control of the Earl of Warrenne it was impossible for him to devote the major part of his time to its care, for he held other lands and was often out of England in the service of the king. Even if Earl Warrenne had remained at a manor, the activities of business and administrative details would have been too great for a single man. Therefore there were appointed or elected officials on the manor and local levels to insure a more efficient handling of this business. They reported to the Earl and acted in his stead. On rare occasions the Earl might attend a court session to check on the officials, but his appearance usually denoted an important case involving his interests.

The steward (seneschallus) was the earl's chief manor officer, the guardian of the earl's rights, and his advisor in legal matters. He exercised a general supervision over the manor, its officers, tenants, and their possessions.<sup>60</sup> The steward presided at the court sessions and was the sole judge at the tourn. In this latter body he was invested with powers equal to those of the Justices of the Bench.<sup>61</sup> In the regular manor courts a deputy often officiated in the steward's absence, but in some instances the litigations were held over until the steward arrived. These cases were the intricate and crucial cases which required the best legal mind. As a mark of his position any disrespect shown him was quickly punished by a strong fine.<sup>62</sup>

It was the duty of the steward to inquire into any withdrawal of customs, services, or rents. He was to investigate any withdrawals of suits to the lord's courts, markets, and mills. Any cases of alienation of land also came within his sphere of action.

Upon his entrance into his office he was to become acquainted with conditions of the manor or manors under his control, checking to see that the lands and fields were

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<sup>60</sup>William Brown, ed., Yorkshire Inquisitions of the Reigns of Henry III and Edward I, Vol. I (Worksop, 1892), p. 309.

<sup>61</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, xi.

<sup>62</sup>Ibid., II, xi-xii.

The steward (William Brown) was the only other person  
officer, the grandson of the same family, and his position  
in legal matters. He exercised a general supervision over  
the manor, its officers, tenants and their relations.  
The steward presided at the court sessions and was the sole  
judge at the court. In this latter body he was invested  
with powers equal to those of the Justices of the Peace.  
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the steward's absence, but in some instances the Justices  
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control, checking to see that the tenant and his wife

William Brown, esq., Steward of the Manor of Henry III and Edward I (1215-1272)  
p. 389.

Wesley's Genealogical II, 21.

Ibid. II, 21-22.

properly arranged and distributed, and that the animals of the manor were rightfully held by their owners. He was also to see that each manor was furnished with necessary supplies such as seed.<sup>63</sup>

The bailiff was the manor officer next in rank to the steward. He was located on one definite manor in contrast to the steward who often travelled from manor to manor. His principal duties were to inspect and superintend works due from the manor tenants, and to see that they were properly performed.<sup>64</sup> The bailiff, in addition, was to make all attachments in person or through his deputy.<sup>65</sup> He was responsible to the steward who visited the manors in turn throughout the year.

Among the several lesser manor officers were the forester, the receiver, and the ale-tasters.<sup>66</sup> The forester was appointed by the lord and was sworn to keep the lord's forests and warrens and to present attachments. The receiver, as his name suggests, was the earl's treasurer. He found pledges to vouch for his actions in handling the financial affairs. This office was of great importance to the lord

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<sup>63</sup>Nathaniel J. Hone, The Manor and Manorial Records (London, 1906), pp. 67-8.

<sup>64</sup>Brown, Yorkshire Inquisitions, I, 288.

<sup>65</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, III, vii.

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<sup>63</sup> Nathaniel J. Bone, The Manor and Manorial Records (London, 1906), pp. 67-8.

<sup>64</sup> Brown, Yorkshire Institutions, I, 288.

<sup>65</sup> Wakfield Court Rolls, III, vii.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., II, xii.

and he had the privilege of appointing whomever he wished.<sup>67</sup> The ale-tasters were appointed yearly at the manor court "to see that the brewers within their districts brewed wholesome beer of requisite strength and purity; that they did not sell at excessive price, nor use false measures, and generally to see that the Assize of Beer was not broken in their locality."<sup>68</sup>

The only officer on the local level who was to any great degree important in the manor court was the grave. There were ten areas called graveships within the manor, each having an official called a grave who represented the area at court. He was in effect the overseer of his graveship and might be compared with the steward who was an overseer on a larger scale.<sup>69</sup> The graves were elected yearly between Michaelmas and the end of the year by the copyhold tenants in the several graveships, each graveship being responsible for the actions of their grave. Every tenant of villein- or copyhold-land was liable to serve in this office. If upon election to this office, the man refused to swear the oath or act in the office he could be severely

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<sup>67</sup>Loc. cit.

<sup>68</sup>Hone, The Manor and Manorial Records, p. 73.

<sup>69</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, xii. Cf. ibid., I, 309. The graveships were Rastrik, Ossete, Stanley, Wakefeud (Wakefield), Alvirthorpe, Spinetum, Holne, Sandale, Hyperum, and Soureby.



fined.<sup>70</sup> One such case occurred in Wakefield November 16, 1296, when Richard le Leper, newly elected Grave of Stanley, refused to take the oath to act. He was fined 6s. 8d. for contempt.<sup>71</sup>

The duties of the grave were many but are nowhere set down in detail. He represented his graveship at court, summoned jurors for inquisitions, seized lands for rents in arrears, and impounded the possessions of fugitives. He made attachments and presentments, collected the rents due the lord from his graveship and was responsible for any loss in his financial accounts. When an officer retired in his area the grave took an inventory of the goods remaining for the incoming officer to use.<sup>72</sup> This principle is illustrated by the case of a retiring carpenter:

Tourn at Rastrik May 20, 1275:

"Memorandum as to timber. There remained at Rastrik on the retirement of Master Richard the Carpenter, in the third year of King Edward, by a tally made with the grave, 67 pieces of wood, both great and small."<sup>73</sup>

As an encouragement to faithful service there were profits in the office as shown by the following example:

Court at Rastrik September 10, 1286:

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<sup>70</sup>Ibid., II, xiii.

<sup>71</sup>Ibid., I, 253.

<sup>72</sup>Ibid., II, xiii-xiv.

<sup>73</sup>Ibid., I, 114.

1926. One such case occurred in 1926. When Richard is found, he is found to have refused to take the oath of office. He was fined \$100.00 and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail.

The duties of the judge and many of the members of the court are set down in detail. The court is composed of the judge and two members. The judge is elected for a term of four years and is re-elected if he is not opposed. The members are elected for a term of two years and are re-elected if they are not opposed. The court is organized in the following manner: The judge is elected for a term of four years and is re-elected if he is not opposed. The members are elected for a term of two years and are re-elected if they are not opposed. The court is organized in the following manner: The judge is elected for a term of four years and is re-elected if he is not opposed. The members are elected for a term of two years and are re-elected if they are not opposed.

Town of Seattle, May 20, 1926.  
"Memorandum of the Honorable Mayor of Seattle, Washington, on the petition of the Honorable Richard S. Richardson, in the third year of the term of office, by a bill of the House of Representatives, of which the Honorable Richardson is a member, and which is now pending in the House of Representatives."

As an endorsement to the petition, there were profits in the office as shown in the following table:  
County of Seattle, September 15, 1926.

1926	11	11
1926	1	1
1926	11	11
1926	1	1

"From attachments of wood of Rastrik 8s. 3d., out of which the Grave has the profit of half that belongs to the Earl."<sup>74</sup>

The actions of the grave were, like those of jurors in court, subject to review and fines were often assessed in cases of improper verdicts.<sup>75</sup> This acted as a deterrent to bribery by parties involved in the litigations.

No mention is made of the reeve, who was certainly an important officer of the manor. Where this officer did appear he was a subordinate of the bailiff and was usually a peasant elected by his neighbors for one year as an overseer of their work on the manor. The reeve was usually exempt from services due the lord during his term, was paid a salary, and sometimes was provided board with the servants at the manor house. There were certain perquisites or profits accruing from this office. These were granted to supplement the salary in order to compensate for the reeve's expenses and loss of time away from his own personal business.<sup>76</sup>

It is very possible that the grave was the northern counterpart of the reeve for their duties correspond almost exactly, both representing their area at court, both subordinate to the bailiff, and both receiving perquisites of

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<sup>74</sup>Ibid., I, 233; cf. ibid., II, xiii.

<sup>75</sup>Ibid., II, xiv.

<sup>76</sup>R. J. Mitchell and M. D. R. Leys, A History of the English People (London, 1950), pp. 85-6.

"From attachment of which the land belongs to the land."

The section of the law, like those of those in court, subject to review and which have often been in cases of improper verdicts. This acted as a deterrent to bribery by parties involved in the litigation. No mention is made of any matter, who was certainly an important officer of the manor. Where this officer appears he was a subordinate of the bailiff and was usually peasants elected by his relations for one year as an overseer of their work on the manor. The law was usually drawn from services due the lord during the year, was paid a salary, and sometimes was provided with the manor house. There were various exemptions or privileges accruing from this office. These were granted to employees the salary in order to compensate for the loss of wages and loss of time away from his own personal business.

It is very probable that the law was the northern counterpart of the law of the south. Both are exactly, both representing the law of the south and ordinate to the law of the north.

75101d. I. 101d. et 101d. II. 101d.  
75101d. II. 101d.  
75101d. II. 101d. et 101d. II. 101d.  
English People (London, 1951) pp. 101d.

office. Furthermore, the Latin word for "reeve" is praepositus.<sup>77</sup> A comparison with a passage in the rolls in the original and translated version shows that the Latin for "grave" is the same word. "Symon Prepositus de Hyperum" is translated "Simon the Grave of Hipperholme."<sup>78</sup> This seems to prove conclusively that the grave and the reeve were the same.<sup>79</sup>

While there were other officers in many capacities on the manor they did not appear to any great extent in the rolls and are here omitted from consideration.

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<sup>77</sup>Brown, Yorkshire Inquisitions, I, 304.

<sup>78</sup>Cf. Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 1 (Latin), 80 (English translation).

<sup>79</sup>The Anglo-Saxon gerefa, sheriff, is the common ancestor of the words grave and reeve. Robert Ferguson, English Surnames and Their Place in the Teutonic Family (London, 1858), p. 342.

office. Furthermore, the word "grave" is  
proposed. A comparison with a passage in the words of  
the original and translated version shows that the Latin  
for "grave" is the same word. "Grave" is the same word  
is translated "Grave" in the Latin version. This  
seems to prove conclusively that the grave and the grave  
the same.

While there were other officers in many countries  
on the matter they did not agree to any great extent in the  
police and are here omitted from consideration.

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77 Brown, Yorkshire Illustrated, 1904.

78 Cf. Webster's Ninth Edition, 1904, 60 (English  
translation).

79 The Anglo-Saxon version, which, in the common  
ancestor of the words grave and grave. Robert Ferguson  
English Synonyms and Antonyms to the Latin and French  
(London, 1858), p. 343.

## CHAPTER III

## SOUREBY

Twenty Men of Soureby and Their Business at Court.

The principal area of Wakefield Manor to be studied is Soureby.<sup>1</sup> It is referred to by Baildon as a berewick, that is, a detached portion of land belonging to a manor. This detached aspect seems to be borne out by the fact that Soureby is located approximately eighteen miles from Wakefield, which was then the seat of the manor. It is in the West Riding of Yorkshire about midway on an east-west line extending across the island west from the River Humber. Soureby's approximate position is latitude  $53^{\circ} 42'$  N. and longitude  $1^{\circ} 56'$  W.<sup>2</sup> It is in an area with an altitude of 250-500 feet, and is surrounded by higher land. The area contains evidences of Bronze Age culture as bronze weapons and Bronze Age pottery have been found about four miles to the north of Soureby.<sup>3</sup> There are several references in the

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<sup>1</sup>The name is also spelled several other ways: Sourby, Sourbi, and Sorbi; the modern spelling is Sowerby. I have used Soureby rather than the modern form to maintain the atmosphere of the thirteenth century.

<sup>2</sup>Calculated from Clinton Lewis and J. D. Campbell, eds., The American Oxford Atlas (New York, 1951), plate 27. This is given because there were other Yorkshire villages called Soureby.

<sup>3</sup>Victoria History: York, I, map opp. p. 357. Pictures of some of the implements are shown opp. p. 376.

Twenty-Ninth Chapter of the History of the Island of Borneo

The principal area of Borneo is known as the island of Borneo. It is situated in the eastern part of the Malay Peninsula, and is separated from the mainland by the Sulu Sea. The island is divided into three main parts: the northern part, the central part, and the southern part. The northern part is known as the Irian Jaya, the central part as the Kalimantan, and the southern part as the Sarawak. The island is the third largest in the world, and is home to a large number of different tribes and languages. The island is also known for its rich natural resources, including rubber, oil, and timber. The island has a long history, and has been the site of many wars and conflicts. The island is also known for its beautiful scenery, including its many rivers, lakes, and mountains. The island is a very important part of the world, and its history and culture are of great interest to many people.

The name of the island is derived from the word "Borneo", which is a Sanskrit word meaning "the island of the great king". The word "Borneo" is also the name of the island in many other languages, including English, French, and Dutch. The island has a long history, and has been the site of many wars and conflicts. The island is also known for its rich natural resources, including rubber, oil, and timber. The island has a very important part of the world, and its history and culture are of great interest to many people.

Calculated from the year 1700, the island of Borneo is the third largest in the world, and is home to a large number of different tribes and languages. The island is also known for its rich natural resources, including rubber, oil, and timber. The island has a long history, and has been the site of many wars and conflicts. The island is a very important part of the world, and its history and culture are of great interest to many people.

of some of the islands and rivers of the island of Borneo.

rolls to Soureby Forest but it must have been very small for it is not listed among England's forests.<sup>4</sup> It may have been a park, for these were often confused with forests and were sometimes subdivisions of them.<sup>5</sup>

In order to portray a more personal aspect of the courts and their cases twenty men from the Soureby area have been chosen. These men were selected because they made the most number of appearances under the entries for Soureby. However, in order to give a more balanced view of these men, not only will their Soureby appearances be mentioned, but also the entries concerning them under other of the villages in the manor. These twenty were not necessarily the men who were fined the most or who were involved in the greatest number of legal matters. They transacted their own business, bought land, and brought suits against others. Of course they suffered their share of fines, for it seemed difficult to live on a manor without doing some things that drew fines. Rare was the man whose animals did not stray occasionally or who did not seek to end an argument with his hands instead

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<sup>4</sup>Works consulted: Margaret Ley Bazeley, "The Extent of the English Forest in the Thirteenth Century," Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 4th series, 4 (1921), 140-72; J. Charles Cox, The Royal Forests of England (London, 1905); and Nellie Neilson, "The Forests," in The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, ed. by J. F. Willard and W. A. Morris (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1940), pp. 394-467.

<sup>5</sup>Cox, The Royal Forests of England, p. 2.

rolls to Bowry Forest but it may have been very small, it is not listed among the Bowry Forest. It may have been a park, for these were often contained in the forests and were sometimes subdivisions of them.

In order to portray a more general picture of the courts and their cases from the Bowry Forest, we have been chosen. These may have reflected because they were the most number of appearances within the Bowry Forest. However, in order to give a more balanced view of cases not only will their Bowry Forest be mentioned but also the entries concerning them under other of the villages in the manor. These cases were not necessarily the man who were fined the most or who were involved in the greatest number of legal matters. They represented their own business, bought land, and brought suits against others. Of course they suffered their share of fines, for it seemed difficult to live on a manor without doing some thing and thus incur fine. Rare was the man whose affairs did not come before the court who did not seek to end an argument with his hands raised.

<sup>1</sup>Works consulted: *Manorial Law Society*, "The Forest of the English Forest in the Thirteenth Century," *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925; *Charles Cox, The Forest of Bowry, London (1905); and William Morris, The Forest of Bowry, London (1905); Government of Bowry, 1921-1922, ed. by J. L. Williams and M. A. Morris (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1921), pp. 154-157.*

of his wits. This is not to suggest that the courts were unduly harsh; they were only standing firm in their desire to keep the peace as well as they knew how.

The twenty men would seem to have been rather outstanding men from their activities in the court sessions. Almost everyone served several times as a pledge for another villager in many types of litigations. Each case, be it a fine for a grievous offense or a simple land transaction, had to have a pledge from a third party that the case was duly taken up and recorded. The pledge was also to stand behind the defendant, vouching for his good faith in upholding the settlement.

Serving on an inquisition into an inheritance or into a serious crime required character and honesty, as well as universal respect by both parties in the case and by the community. The selection was not a matter to be lightly dismissed, for lives and fortunes often hung in the balance. Twelve of the men appear as inquisitors into land disputes, forest violations, and cases of inheritance.

As mentioned earlier the tourns were criminal courts held no oftener than twice a year in any one given place. It listed as its first item of business the selection of the tourn jury which was to act as the fact-finding body. The jury members presented the cases and swore on their oath that their information was correct. It is apparent that no mean individual would be chosen to sit on the jury unless he were

of his wife. This is not to suggest that the couple were  
unduly harsh; they were only standing firm in their desire  
to keep the peace as well as they knew how.

The twenty who would have to live with their  
standing men from their activities in the court house.  
Almost everyone carried several signs as a pledge for another  
villager in many types of illustrations. Each one of them  
fine for a grievous offense or a similar thing. The  
had to have a pledge from a third party what the case was  
duly taken up and recorded. The pledge was also to stand  
behind the defendant, vouching for his good behavior in up-  
holding the justice.

Getting on an investigation into an individual or into  
a serious crime resulted in a search for honesty, as well as  
universal respect by each person in the case and by the  
community. The selection was not a matter to be lightly dis-  
missed, for lives and fortunes often hung in the balance.

Twelve of the men agreed as impartial judges and  
forest violators, and cases of infidelity.

As mentioned earlier, the twelve were to select a  
held no other than twice a year in one of the courts. It  
listed as the first line of business the selection of the  
town jury which was to act as the fact-finding body. The  
jury members presented the cases and swore on their oath that  
their information was correct. It is apparent that the men  
individual would be chosen to sit on the jury and be sworn

above reproach in his own right, for these men literally held lives in the palms of their hands. It is interesting to note that only seven of the twenty men served on these juries, thus illustrating that even in a selected group only a minority served.

Because pledges, inquisitions, and toun jury duty appear often they will not be further referred to in discussing the men's actions unless the services rendered by them were extraordinary.

Although these twenty men were primarily selected on the basis of their frequent appearances they have seemingly proven to be some of the important men of the area around Soureby. One of them, William de Stodley, may have been an extremely wealthy villager for his time, for five men burglarized his house and stole £20 worth of goods (worth about \$5000 in our day<sup>6</sup>). The case was presented by ten townships thus testifying to its importance.<sup>7</sup> There is unfortunately no further recorded action by the Wakefield courts.

In two instances the names of the twenty men offer room for doubt as to whether or not there were actually twenty separate individuals. The first case concerns William

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<sup>6</sup> £1 was approximately \$250 at this time. I am indebted to Professor J. C. Russell for this estimate.

<sup>7</sup> Wakefield Court Rolls, II, 89. The villages were Stanesfeld, Langefeld, Waddeswrth, Miggelay, Werloulley, Northeland, Soureby, Skircotes, Ovendene, and Halifax.

above reproach in his own life, and whose own life will help  
lives in the palace of their king. It is interesting to note  
that only seven of the twenty were found on these grounds.  
Thus illustrating that even in a reported group only a  
minority served.

Because of the small number of the group, and because they  
appear often to be a group of people who are not  
considering the man's action. The service rendered by  
them were extraordinary.

Although these twenty men were voluntarily enlisted on  
the basis of their personal appearance they have actually  
proven to be some of the most important of the group.  
Courtesy. One of them, William A. Smith, has been an  
extremely wealthy man for his time. For five years he  
gloried his house and about 1500 worth of goods. About  
\$5000 in one day. The group was organized by the twenty  
thus testifying to the importance of the group.  
no further record of the group is available.

In the twenty men of the group, the twenty men of the  
room for good as a group of men who were actually  
twenty appeared in the group. The first group consisted of

6. I was a member of the group at this time. I am in  
debted to Professor A. C. Smith for this information.  
The group was organized by the twenty men of the group.  
The group was organized by the twenty men of the group.  
The group was organized by the twenty men of the group.

de Saltonstall and William de Shackletonstall. The names are certainly similar and appear together throughout the first volume of the rolls. But de Shackletonstall does not appear after April 30, 1286, while de Saltonstall appears until August 29, 1298. Did de Shackletonstall die shortly after 1286? Did he change the pronunciation of his name? The latter view would mean that the names refer to a single man. This view is supported by the account of a certain Jordan de Schakeltonstall who appears during the same period in the rolls.<sup>8</sup> His next reference, three pages later, refers to him as "de Saltonstall."<sup>9</sup> A note by the editor of the rolls confirms that he was previously referred to as "de Schakeltonstall."<sup>10</sup>

Since it is extremely doubtful that many of the villagers were literate to any great degree it may be seen that one's name, or the name of one's village, being passed about only by word of mouth, was subject to repeated change. The clerk of the court set it down in Latin as it sounded to him, as he probably knew Latin better than the native speech.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., I, 104.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., I, 107.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., I, 107, note 4.

<sup>11</sup>An example of variations in the spelling of a name is shown in the case of Miggeley. This name is variously spelled Miggelay, Miggele, Megelay, Megeley, Migelay, Migeley, Migley, Midgley, and Miglay. Cf. C. L'Estrange Ewen, A History of Surnames of the British Isles (London, 1931), p. 116, in regard to Latinization of names.

de Saltonstall and Wilson as individuals. The names  
are certainly similar and appear together throughout the  
first volume of the roll. The de Saltonstall does not  
appear after April 1, 1854, but de Saltonstall appears  
until August 22, 1854. The de Saltonstall is also present  
after 1884. But he changes the pronunciation of his name.  
The latter view would mean that the names refer to a family  
man. This view is supported by the account of a certain  
Jordan de Schmalenstall, who appears during the same period  
in the rolls. His first reference, the passage from, re-  
fers to him as "de Saltonstall." A note by the editor of  
the rolls confirms that a man previously referred to as "de  
Schmalenstall."  
Since it is extremely doubtful that many of the  
villagers were literate to read names it may be seen  
that one's name, or the name of one's village, often passed  
about only by word of mouth, and subject to repeated changes.  
The clerk of the court was a man in 1814 as it concerned  
him, as he probably knew better than the native speaker.

8104, I 104  
9104, I 104  
10104, I 104

Like examples of variation in the spelling of a name are  
shown in the case of Nigels. The name is variously spelled  
Nigels, Nigels, Nigels, Nigels, Nigels, Nigels, Nigels,  
Nigels, and Nigels. The name was given to a family of  
Nigels of the de Saltonstall family, 1814, in the  
gard to the de Saltonstall family.

It is then very possible that these two names might refer to the same man.

The second case concerns Elias the Grave of Soureby and Elias son of Ivo de Werloweley. A grave was a manor official elected periodically by his district.<sup>12</sup> The significant point here is that Elias the Grave disappears from the rolls after September 27, 1286, and Elias does not appear before May 17, 1297. The grave might have died in office and later a young man named Elias came of age and entered into court affairs. However it seems more probable that the grave left public service between 1286 and 1297 and thereafter was referred to as Elias the son of Ivo.

Because the names do appear differently in the rolls and in spite of the evidence that the four names might refer to two men, they will be treated here as if they were four separate individuals.

THOMAS DE CONNHAL served as a tourn juror on five occasions from November 1277 to October 1297. This record is surpassed by only one of the other men selected, John de Miggeley. On April 30, 1277, Thomas accused three men of throwing down a bank of dirt. They were not present and were ordered to be resummoned.<sup>13</sup> At the next court session,

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<sup>12</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, xi-xii, gives more information about the grave.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., I, 159.

It is then very possible that these two names might refer to the same man.

The second case concerns Elias the Grave of Sonobry.

and Elias son of Ivo de Werloweley. A grave was a manor official elected periodically by his district. The official point here is that Elias the Grave disappears from the rolls after September 27, 1286, and Elias does not appear before May 17, 1297. The grave might have died in office and later a young man named Elias came of age and entered into court affairs. However it seems more probable that the grave left public services between 1286 and 1297 and thereafter was referred to as Elias the son of Ivo.

Because the names do appear differently in the rolls and in spite of the evidence that the four names might refer to two men, they will be treated here as if they were four separate individuals.

THOMAS DE GOMMAL served as a court tutor on five occasions from November 1277 to October 1297. This record is surpassed by only one of the other men selected, John de Migeley. On April 30, 1277, Thomas accused three men of throwing down a bank of dirt. They were not present and were ordered to be ressumoned. At the next court session,

<sup>12</sup>Waverfield Court Rolls, II, xl-xli, gives more information about the grave.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., I, 129.

May 21, Thomas essoigned through his man John (i. e., gave an excuse for not attending). One of the men did not appear and was again resummoned; the other two men appeared and were distrained (presented bail) for the first time.<sup>14</sup> Thomas essoigned a second time through John at the June 11 meeting. The defendant who did not come at the last meeting was distrained for the first time and his companions were distrained for the second time.<sup>15</sup> There was another distraint against the defendants on July 2,<sup>16</sup> and on August 13, Thomas essoigned a third time.<sup>17</sup> On this occasion one defendant sent an attorney to represent him and was given a day to present his case to the court. The other two did not appear and did not send attorneys; therefore they "have nothing to distrain on."<sup>18</sup> This case, whether it was one of importance or insignificance, in dragging out for so long, demonstrates several procedures used in the litigations. On September 3, slightly more than four months later, the case was closed. As the solution to the case is rather complicated it will be quoted in full:

Soureby.--Thomas de Connhale, plaintiff, was called,

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid., I, 161.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., I, 165.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., I, 169.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., I, 175. The roll states it was the second time.

<sup>18</sup>Loc. cit.



and because he did not come he and his pledges are in mercy, and Henry de Willeys, Robert son of Pawe and Thomas son of John, are quit. He is to be distrained for default; William de Northland, his essoigner, is to be attached, and William de Trimigham, pledge for his essoigner, is to be summoned to hear judgment. Fine of 2s. for himself and his pledges.<sup>19</sup>

Although both sides had repeatedly failed to attend the meetings the case had been continued because Thomas, the plaintiff, essoigned each time. But one time he defaulted by not appearing and sending a representative. For this he lost his case regardless of whether there were witnesses to the crime or not. He and his pledges were held to be in the wrong. As a result Thomas was fined in a case he himself had presented to the court! Because his pledges had vouched for him and his actions they shared in the fine.

Other appearances by Thomas include an instance where he and four others were fined "for not coming."<sup>20</sup> It would appear that they had been sent to represent Soureby at the session and had failed to do so. Another charge, at a tourn, was that he had assaulted Richard the Miller, but Thomas said he was "not bound to answer forthwith; and is therefore to attend the Court of Wakefield, to have judgment there."<sup>21</sup> This does not seem to have been the proper court to try the

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid., I, 179.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., I, 117. Thomas' fine was 12d. This session was a tourn and their non-appearance was serious in this court.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., I, 231.

and because he did not come he and his pledges are in  
 mercy, and Henry de Willys, Robert son of Pave and  
 Thomas son of John, are quit. He is to be delivered  
 for default; William de Northland, his assignee, is  
 to be attached, and William de Tringham, pledge for  
 his assignee, is to be summoned to hear judgment.  
 Fine of 2s. for himself and his pledges.<sup>19</sup>

Although both sides had repeatedly failed to attend  
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 by not appearing and sending a representative. For this he  
 lost his case regardless of whether there were witnesses to  
 the crime or not. He and his pledges were held to be in the  
 wrong. As a result Thomas was fined in a case he himself  
 had presented to the court! Because his pledges had vouched  
 for him and his actions they shared in the fine.

Other appearances by Thomas include an instance where  
 he and four others were fined "for not coming."<sup>20</sup> It would  
 appear that they had been sent to represent Bourne at the  
 session and had failed to do so. Another charge, at a town  
 was that he had assaulted Richard the Miller, but Thomas  
 said he was "not bound to answer forthwith; and is therefore  
 to attend the Court of Wakefield, to have judgment there."<sup>21</sup>  
 This does not seem to have been the proper court to try the

<sup>19</sup>Ibid., I, 179.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., I, 117. Thomas' fine was 12d. This session  
 was a town and their non-appearance was serious in this  
 court.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., I, 231.

case and Thomas, by knowing the law, was not required to defend himself.

THOMAS DE COPPELEY made frequent appearances at the sessions, often served as a pledge, and twice was a member of a tourn jury. On May 17, 1275, at a court session at Wakefield, he gave 12d. for a license of concord with Henry de Rissewrth for trespass. Thomas also had to satisfy the steward for an insult said in his presence and before the sheriff.<sup>22</sup>

In September of 1286 Thomas accused Adam Franceys of taking a sow and claimed damages of 2s. Adam waged his law (presented compurgation successfully<sup>23</sup>), and Thomas was fined 6d. Thomas, not satisfied, paid 12d. for an inquisition into the matter and later in the session the members reported "on their oath that there was no agreement made between them [Thomas and Adam] regarding the sow, and therefore that Thomas ought to have it. Thomas is therefore forgiven the above fine, in consideration of the 12d. that he gave for the inquisition."<sup>24</sup> Here is a case of compurgation being superceded by an inquisition which reversed the earlier decision. This appears to give an inquisition the characteristic of an appellate court.

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<sup>22</sup>Ibid., I, 108.

<sup>23</sup>Discussed in ibid., II, viii-ix.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid., I, 232.

case and Thomas, by knowing the law, was not entitled to be  
found himself.

THOMAS DE COPELAND, a resident of the

sessions, often served as a witness, and since was a member

of a town jury. On May 14, 1933, at a court session at

Worcester, he gave evidence for a witness of the case.

de Rivecourt for the case. Thomas also was to testify in

affairs for an amount said to his presence and before the

sheriff.

In September of 1933 Thomas received from the

taking a son and child in charge of the same, and since the

(presented compensation under the law) and Thomas was

lined by Thomas, was satisfied, with the law, for a

tion into the matter and later in the session the matter

reported "on their side that there was no agreement made

between them (Thomas and Adam) regarding the law, and there-

fore that Thomas seems to have it. Thomas is therefore

forgiven the above fine, is recommended in the law, that

he gave for the fine, there is a case of com-

action being requested by a defendant which was

the earlier decision. This appears to give an indication

the characteristic of an appellate court.

22 Ibid., I, 108.

23 Ibid., I, 108.

24 Ibid., I, 108.

In October of 1297 Matthew de Bosco accused Thomas of trespass.<sup>25</sup> The next court produced the story. Matthew's cattle were going to his common pasture. Thomas drove six oxen and five cows into an enclosure and kept them until the grave came. Matthew claimed 100s., but Thomas said he corralled the animals because they were grazing on his land where corn was planted. An inquisition was called.<sup>26</sup> On December 20 a love-day was granted,<sup>27</sup> and on January 10, 1298, a settlement was made. Both men were to build fences and were not to impound each other's cattle.<sup>28</sup>

RICHARD HODDE and Henry Urebrother were charged "for falsely and through hate presenting many trespasses against John de Miggeley and others, the Foresters of Soureby."<sup>29</sup> They were later amerced 20s. and 6s. 8d. respectively.<sup>30</sup> By

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<sup>25</sup>Ibid., II, 9.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., II, 11.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., II, 17. A love-day was a day appointed by the court for the settling of a case amicably out of court. The court still reserved the right to collect any fees, and they would probably be lower in this case. This system apparently flourished in the local courts, where judge, jury, and participants were possibly all neighbors. Its main premise was undoubtedly that a peaceful settlement would not be resented as much as would a close decision rendered by the court. The arbitrator was probably rewarded by both sides. J. W. Spargo, "Chaucer's Love-Days," Speculum, XV (1940), 53.

<sup>28</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, 20.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., I, 96.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid., I, 107.



further exposing William de Noteschawe, John de Noteschawe, Robert son of Roger, Richard de Estwode, and Robert de Saltonstall, whom they charge made them deliver slanderous notes about the Foresters to the Earl's steward and bailiffs, Richard and Henry, by means of an inquisition session, were reimbursed 40s. by the five ringleaders, who in turn had to pay the same fine that Richard and Henry first paid, plus an additional fine of 10s.<sup>31</sup> Although the mills of justice sometimes moved slowly no one could question their thoroughness.

HUGH DE LITHESELES was fined 5s. for cutting five hazel trees and a cartload of brush.<sup>32</sup> This was a larger fine than was usually assessed and may be explained because of the value of hazel trees over other trees. The hazels bore nuts used as fodder for animals. The fine was likewise large because Hugh did not receive advance permission to gather the wood. Only dead wood that was lying on the ground might be taken. If Hugh had cut an upright, live, hazel tree the fine could understandably be quite large.

On July 25, 1298, Hugh served as pledge for Robert son of William de Lyngarthes, who gave 2s. for relief on his father's land.<sup>33</sup> The pledge in this case was an extra

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<sup>31</sup>Ibid., I, 150-51.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid., II, 32.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid., II, 47.

further extending William's interest in the property.  
Robert son of Roger, Richard son of Robert, and Robert son  
Saltonstall, whom they elected as their deliverer.  
notes about the property to the Earl's account and the  
Richard and Henry, by means of an indenture sealed with  
reimbursed 40s. by the five knights, who in turn had to  
pay the same five shillings and Henry's fifth part, plus an  
additional fine of 10s. 6d. each, the fifth of which  
sometimes moved slowly as one would expect in their thorough-  
ness.

HUGH DE LINTHSE was fined 50s. for cutting the  
hazel trees and a cartload of wood. This was a heavy  
fine then was usually assessed and was explained because  
of the value of hazel trees were other trees. The hazels  
bore nuts used as timber for carts. The fine was 10 shillings  
large because Hugh did not receive advance notice of the  
rather the wood. Only 50 shillings was taken for the wood  
might be taken. It was then that the fine was 10 shillings  
tree the fine would be 10 shillings as usual.  
On July 25, 1288, Hugh moved an action for Robert  
son of William de Lintse, who gave 2s. for the right of his  
father's land. The charge in this case was an action

21. 1. 120-21.  
22. 1. 120-21.  
23. 1. 120-21.

precaution in case Robert was ever challenged to offer proof that he had legally received the land.

ADAM MIGGE was accused of claiming 40d. as surety against Adam son of Alice. He admitted it and was fined 6d. The very next item of business was that "Adam Migge is fined 12d. for contempt."<sup>34</sup> It would appear that Adam felt his claim of 40d. surety was justified in the case (although the rolls do not disclose the reason for the surety). The fine for contempt possibly followed a remark he made and indicates his attitude toward being judged guilty of wrongdoing and of being fined as much as 6d.

ADAM DE MIGGELEY served as tourn juror on several occasions as well as in the capacity of a pledge. In one instance he, with Alexander Pie, lost six acres of land in Soureby because they had left the land waste. It was sold to a third party for 12d.<sup>35</sup> In the middle ages the people depended almost entirely on the land in their immediate area for food. If a man did not use his land to grow crops it could very possibly have been taken from him and sold to someone else who would put it to use.

JOHN DE MIGGELEY sued John son of Robert de Soureby for calling him a usurer.<sup>36</sup> This was one of the arch-insults

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<sup>34</sup>Ibid., I, 284.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid., II, 86.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., I, 80.

presentation in case Robert was ever challenged to offer proof that he had legally received the land.

ADAM MIDGE was accused of claiming \$404. as surety against Adam son of Alice. He admitted it and was fined 6d. The very next item of business was that "Adam Midge is fined 12d. for contempt." It would appear that Adam felt his claim of \$404. surety was justified in the case (although the rolls do not disclose the reason for the surety). The fine for contempt possibly followed a remark he made and indicates his attitude toward being judged guilty of wrongdoing and of being fined as much as 6d.

ADAM DE NIGGELLY served as town juror on several occasions as well as in the capacity of a pledge. In one instance he, with Alexander Pie, lost six acres of land in Bourne because they had left the land waste. It was sold to a third party for 12d. In the middle ages the people depended almost entirely on the land in their immediate area for food. If a man did not use his land to grow crops it could very possibly have been taken from him and sold to someone else who would put it to use.

JOHN DE NIGGELLY owed John son of Robert de Bourne for calling him a usurper. This was one of the arch-inequities

241b. I. 28.  
241b. II. 8d.  
241b. I. 80.

of the middle ages for Christians were forbidden to exact usury. This charge was in effect calling a man a heretic. The defendant denied it, produced compurgation and was released. John de Miggeley was fined 12d., for accusing a man of accusing another of usury was as serious as the accusation itself.

John was one of the Foresters of Soureby who were attacked slanderously by Richard Hodde and his friends.<sup>37</sup>

John would seem to have been the son of Adam de Miggeley, for in June 1277 Adam was fined for the escape of a mare and the pledge was "John, his son."<sup>38</sup> John appears in the rolls more than any other single individual from Soureby. His entries appear in the first roll, dated October 16, 1274, and extend throughout Edward I's reign and well into that of his successor. He served as a pledge in twenty cases, as an inquisitor in three, and as a tourn juror in six. This long and distinguished record of court service places John de Miggeley as one of the leading members of the community. It is not unlikely that he was an expert interpreter of the law, having observed its actual practice for many years.

JOHN DE NOTESCHAWE and ROBERT DE SALTONSTALL were two

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<sup>37</sup>Cf. the account of Richard Hodde, supra.

<sup>38</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 167.

of the middle ages for Christians were forbidden to exact  
sway. This charge was in effect calling a man a heretic.  
The defendant denied it, produced compurgation and was re-  
leased. John de Migeley was fined 12d. for receiving a man  
of accusing another of having been as serious as the accus-  
tion itself.

John was one of the prisoners of Bourneby who were  
attacked clandestinely by Richard Hodge and his friends.  
John would seem to have been the son of Adam de  
Migeley, for in June 1277 Adam was fined for the escape of  
a mare and the pledge was "John, his son." 38 John appears  
in the rolls more than any other single individual from  
Bourneby. His entries appear in the first roll, dated  
October 16, 1274, and extend throughout Edward I's reign and  
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of the community. It is not unlikely that he was an expert  
interpreter of the law, having observed its actual practice  
for many years.

JOHN DE NOTESCHAW and ROBERT DE SALLONSTALL were two

37 Of the account of Richard Hodge, supra.

38 Walsley Court Rolls, I, 167.

of the five men accused by Richard Hodde and Henry Urebrother in the slander against the Soureby Foresters.<sup>39</sup>

Robert de Saltonstall, in addition, was a member of a jury which brought in a decision in a land dispute that was proven to be false by a later inquisition. Robert and his eleven fellow-jurors were fined 59s. in all, Robert's share being 5s. Because the jurors made a false oath they were also to be imprisoned, but "they are redeemed from prison by pledges of redemption; one being surety for another."<sup>40</sup> Once again a decision was reversed and the wrongdoers were punished.

WILLIAM DE SALTONSTALL and five others paid, on October 16, 1274, "73s. 4d. for having the mill of Soureby and Werloweley this year, payable half at Pentecost and half at Michaelmas; pledge, the Grave."<sup>41</sup> A similar case appears just above this case. Twenty-one men gave 20 marks to have the mill of Rastrik for the same period under their own pledge, the sum payable on the same dates. These entries are the first two in the rolls for Edward I and occur in the last few days of his second regnal year. By early leasing

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<sup>39</sup>Cf. the account of Richard Hodde, supra.

<sup>40</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, II, 70-71.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid., I, 80. The other five were Robert the Forester of Soureby, Philip the Forester, William the Grave of Soureby, Soyer de Soureby, and Roger, brother of William de Saltonstall.

of the five men named by the witness and Henry...  
in the afternoon...  
Robert...  
a jury which...  
was proven to be...  
his eleven...  
share being...  
were also to be...  
prison by...  
another...  
wrongdoers were...

William...  
October 16, 1934...  
and Werlow...  
at Michaelmas...  
just above...  
the bill of...  
pledge, the...  
and the...  
last few days of...

1934, the account of Michael...

10-11-34...

1934, I...  
Forester of...  
of...  
de...

of the mills the owners could occupy them by the first day of the new regnal year. The earl would also be able to estimate his income before the regnal year began.

WILLIAM DE SHACKLETONSTALL's entries are almost entirely concerned with the case of a missing stag. He and three others, Jordan de Schakeltonstall, Nelle de Wynter, and John Luvekyn were under the surety of Sir Richard de Thornhyll when the rolls begin for Edward I.<sup>42</sup> The case began, then, before October 16, 1274, the date of the earliest recorded court. On the 19th of October the four accused men gave 100s. to remain under the surety of Sir Richard until the Earl arrived, at which time they were to satisfy the Earl.<sup>43</sup> For several courts the case was held over awaiting the Earl's arrival. Finally, on May 17, 1275, the following entry appears:

Sourby.--Sir Richard de Thornil, Jordan de Saltonstall, and others, who were charged with taking a hart, are pardoned that trespass by the Earl, and are therefore quit.<sup>44</sup>

Sir Richard, by being surety for so long, was apparently thought of as one of the wrongdoers from the language of the entry. It is in this last entry that Jordan's name appears changed from de Schakeltonstall as described in the introduction to these twenty men.

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<sup>42</sup>Ibid., I, 81.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., I, 86.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid., I, 107.

of the mine and owners were seen by the light of  
of the new report. The report would also be able to  
estimate his income before the recent year began.  
WILLIAM W. STANLEY, a resident of the town of  
tively concerned with the case of a mining mine. He and  
three others, James G. Galloway, John H. Galloway,  
and John Galloway were under the custody of the Sheriff of  
Thompson when the mine began for the year 1914. The case was  
can, then, before Galloway in 1914, the date of the earliest  
recorded case. On the 15th of October, the four persons were  
gave 1000 to remain under the custody of the Sheriff until  
the Earl arrived, at which time they were to remain in the  
Earl's. For several years the case was held over awaiting  
the Earl's arrival. Finally, on May 1, 1915, the following  
ing entry appeared:

Barry--the mine of the Earl, which was Galloway,  
and others, who were charged with mining a mine, and  
paraded that morning by the Earl and the Sheriff  
quit.

Mr. Stanley, by being away for so long, was  
apparently thought of as one of the persons from the  
language of the entry. It is in this last entry that the name  
name appears under the name of Galloway as described in  
the introduction to these events.

1914  
1915  
1916

Only three other cases, all involving minor cases of trespass, are listed under William's name. This lends further support to the view that the present William was in reality William de Saltonstall. It is not unlikely that the same officials postponed the case of the missing stag time after time and that the names were copied at each court session from the earlier cases. Thus an earlier mistake in setting down a name would be carried down through several sessions. When the Earl did appear the four defendants were present. Jordan may have corrected his name. Perhaps the Earl's clerk kept the record this time and, being perhaps more learned than the local clerk, changed the spelling, for "Santonstall" seemed to be the more popular spelling of the nearby town.

HENRY DE STODLEY was a member of an inquisition of thirty-nine men into the evildoers of Soureby Forest. The case was presented November 19, 1274. The inquisitors' report<sup>45</sup> said that John de Miggeley, who was the Earl's Forester, did not steal a stag as reported in an earlier court,<sup>46</sup> and that in all ways he was the Earl's good and true man. Furthermore, it was fortunate for the Earl that he had such a Forester as John for he keeps the forest as well as he is able.

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<sup>45</sup>Ibid., I, 93-4.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., I, 91.

Only three men were present, all of whom were known to the jury.

The witness, who testified under the name of "John Doe,"

further stated that the witness was present at the time

when the witness was present at the time when the witness

was present at the time when the witness was present at the time

after time and that the witness was present at the time

session from the earlier session. The witness stated that

sitting down a man would be present at the time when the witness

session. When the witness was present at the time when the witness

present. The witness stated that the witness was present at the time

Karl's clerk kept the record of the time and, being present

more learned than the last clerk, stated that the witness was

"Santonstall" seemed to be the more popular spelling of the

nearby town.

HENRY DE WOODLEY was a member of an institution of

thirty-nine men into the institution of Henry Woodley.

case was presented November 19, 1917. The institution was

port's said that John Doe was present at the time when the witness

Forester, did not attend a trial, as he was present in the institution

court, and that in all ways he was present at the time when the witness

true man. Furthermore, it was found that the witness was present at the time

he had such a Forester's trial for the time when the witness was

well as he is able.

WITNESSES

JOHN DOE

Henry was also one of a dozen inquisitors investigating a case "concerning burgled houses in the neighborhood, and the beating of the Earl's men, and the hue raised in the night, and the assault within the houses at night."<sup>47</sup> The inquisition found no clues but one man claimed others of the neighborhood had beaten him. The jury found that he was not beaten enough to warrant a complaint and that the neighbors were all good and true men. For lack of any evidence the case was closed.

WILLIAM DE STODLEY was an inquisitor into the evil-doers of Soureby Forest as described above.<sup>48</sup> But it is the robbery at his house that gives the best clue to his description. In this robbery, already discussed in the introduction to the study of these twenty men, William lost goods worth £20. The robbery was committed by John del Milnehouses, Robert son of the Chaplain of Eland, John del Castell, lister, John de Birton, and William de Birton. The case was presented by ten townships, thus denoting its great importance. The loss was approximately \$5000. Although the order was given to arrest the thieves there is no further action recorded and it may be presumed the men were taken to the royal court at York.

ADAM DE WADDESWRTH and ELIAS THE GRAVE OF SOUREBY

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<sup>47</sup>Ibid., I, 152.

<sup>48</sup>Cr. the account of Henry de Stodley, supra.

Henry was also one of a local investigation into a case "concerning" various houses in the neighborhood, and the beating of the boy's wife, who had been raised in the night, and the assault which the house had made. The investigation found no other but one man of whom others of the neighborhood had heard. They found that he was not beaten enough to warrant a complaint and that the neighbors were all good and true men. For lack of any evidence the case was closed.

WILLIAM DE BOURNAY was an investigator into the affairs of Bournay, formerly a doctor and above. But it is the robbery at his house that gives the most clue to his description. In this robbery, which is discussed in the introduction to the study of Henry's work, William took some work. The robbery was committed by John de Bournay.

Robert son of the Countess of Kent, John de Bournay, John de Bournay, and William de Bournay. The robbery was committed by the Countess of Kent, John de Bournay, John de Bournay, and William de Bournay. The loss was approximately \$1000. Although the robbery was given to arrest the thieves there is no further action recorded and it may be presumed the men were taken and the royal court of law.

ADAM DE BOURNAY and WILLIAM DE BOURNAY

1712, 1713

1801, the account of Henry de Bournay, 1712

appeared as members of an inquisition into the evildoers of Soureby Forest,<sup>49</sup> and also as inquisitors into the case of the slanderous notes against other Soureby Foresters.<sup>50</sup>

ELIAS THE SON OF IVO DE WERLOWELEY appeared as a manucaptor for Nicholas de Werloweley who was arrested for the theft of a box stolen from William the Milner.<sup>51</sup> A manucaptor was one who agreed to have an accused man released into his custody rather than put in jail. The manucaptor was to be responsible for bringing the man to the next court.<sup>52</sup>

WILLIAM THE GRAVE OF SOUREBY, with William de Saltonstall and four others leased the mill of Soureby and Werloweley on October 16, 1274, as reported above.<sup>53</sup> As was Elias the son of Ivo, William served as a manucaptor for Nicholas de Werloweley.<sup>54</sup> The greater part of William's business in court consisted of serving as a pledge, along with his duties as grave. He served as pledge on thirty-three separate occasions recorded in the rolls, by far the most for any other of the twenty men.

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<sup>49</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 93-4. Cf. the account of Henry de Stodley, supra.

<sup>50</sup>Ibid., I, 151-52. Cf. the account of Richard Hodde, supra.

<sup>51</sup>Ibid., II, 9, 22.

<sup>52</sup>Brown, Yorkshire Inquisitions, I, 301. Glossary of Terms.

<sup>53</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 80. Cf. the account of William de Saltonstall, supra.

<sup>54</sup>Cf. the account of Elias son of Ivo de Werloweley, supra.



ADAM DE CROUTHER, JOHN SON OF RICHARD HODDE, and ROBERT THE GRAVE OF SOUREBY have hitherto been omitted from discussion because their business at court was not of an unusual nature. The cases involving them were more routine and did not illustrate a principle of law new to this discussion.

These twenty men (if indeed there were actually twenty) have been chosen because the cases involving them illustrate several types of work handled by the courts and tourns of Wakefield Manor. It has not been the purpose here to describe every kind of litigation handled by these courts and such cases as brewing beer contrary to the assize (done invariably by women) and land agreements have been omitted from the list. To have included them would have perhaps extended this discussion to the point of diminishing returns. The cases actually presented show that the courts, even the local ones, handled quite a variety of business and that they were very thorough.

Crimes and Court Business of Soureby Residents. The business transacted in the Wakefield Court Rolls may be divided into five classes, namely, criminal, civil, forest, tillage, and those cases concerning animals. These types, as presented here, include business and misdemeanors without regard to whether they occurred in a court or a tourn, for

ADAM DE GENTRY, JOHN DE RICHARDSON, and

ROBERT THE ORATOR, who were all present from

discussion between their interests at court and of an

unusual nature. The cases in the court were more

and did not illustrate the principle of law as to this

question.

These twenty men (and indeed there were actually

twenty) have been chosen because the cases involving them

illustrate several types of work handled by the court in

towns of Westfield, Mass. It has been the purpose of

to describe every kind of litigation handled by these courts

and such cases as involving their relations to the state (both

invariably by women) and land transactions have been omitted

from the list. It has been found that many have been

extended this discussion to the point of illustrating problems

The cases actually presented show that the courts have

local ones, which give a variety of judgments and that

they were very important.

Critics and Court Relations of Property Relations.

business transactions in the various courts, and of civil

and into five classes, namely: criminal, civil, family,

illies, and those cases involving relations between

as presented here, these relations and transactions without

regard to whether they occurred in a court or a family

it was found that each of the two courts occasionally took up a case reserved for the other.

Among the criminal cases are those of theft, murder, assault, "drawing blood," and harboring criminals. These crimes were comparable to the criminal offenses of the twentieth century, although some of them are no longer treated as seriously as they were in the time of Edward I. There was a distinction between assault and drawing blood, for although the latter was actually assault it was the most serious kind, and being judged guilty of drawing blood brought a heavier fine. It will be shown below that conviction of theft often carried the death penalty, thus placing it on a par with murder in the degree of seriousness in the eyes of the law.

The civil fines are many and perhaps might better be placed under another heading or divided into several subtypes. Included here are debts, flight of a villein, non-attendance at court, brewing contrary to the assize, contempt of court, "not sending for the ale-tasters," illegal weights and measures, trespass, slander, raising the hue unjustly, "chattering in court," relief payments, purchase of protection from the lord, "love-days," inquisitions, and various other arguments.

The forest business consisted of fines for escapes of animals and strays into the forest, the killing or theft of forest animals, illegal gathering of wood, acorns, or nuts,

it was found that each of the cases occasionally took

up a case reserved for the court.

Among the criminal cases are those of theft, murder,

assault, "drunken blood," and various other crimes.

crimes were comparable to the criminal offenses of the twen-

teenth century, although some of them are no longer treated

as seriously as they were at the time of Edward I. There

was a distinction between capital and non-capital crimes,

although the latter are actually treated as the most

serious kind, and being judged guilty of drawing blood through

a heavier fine. It will be seen below that treatment of

theft often carried the death penalty, and placing it in a

par with murder in the degree of seriousness in the eyes of

the law.

The civil cases are many and various, and might be

placed under another heading or divided into several sub-

types. Included here are debt, claim of a village, non-

attendance at court, beating contrary to the local custom,

of court, "not reading for the king's service," illegal weights

and measures, trespass, slander, wasting the king's property,

"chattering in court," refusal to pay, purchase of protection

from the lord, "love-days," and various other

arguments.

The forest business consisted of the king's forest and

animals and were a part of the king's estate, the killing or maiming of

forest animals, illegal gathering of wood, and various other

and the cutting down of trees, whether dead or alive. The laws regarding the forests were exact and very rigid. All the land belonged to the lord. Anyone wishing any privilege in the forest had to have the express consent of the lord or else he would be severely punished for violating this area.

Tillage business concerned itself with the land and included boundary disputes, purchase of licences to take land, the blocking of footpaths, diverting of springs, land agreements, reversion of land to the earl on the death of the last legitimate heir, and the inheritance of land by rightful heirs.

Animals accounted for considerable business in the local courts. This category refers only to the domesticated animals and excludes the forest beasts. The ownership of animals often meant the sole form of security for a family and great care was taken in the identification of strays. This also accounts for the harsh penalties inflicted upon those who robbed their neighbors of their cattle.<sup>55</sup> The types of cases in this category include those of missing cattle, escapes (a partial overlapping of the forest business),

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<sup>55</sup>Gr. the case of Thomas de Hyllingwrth (Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 196; III, 160; and discussed in the section on the twenty men of Soureby, supra.), who stole a cow worth 7s. and was hanged for his crime at York. Theft seemed as grievous a crime as murder in this period and conviction for either usually carried the death penalty. From this study it would appear that the type of crime committed, rather than the value of the goods involved was the basis for the sentence of the court.

and the existing form of the law, which is not of the

laws regarding the forests were expanded very much.

the land belonged to the local owners of the land.

in the forest had to have the permission of the local

else he would be severely punished for violating the law.

These laws were not only applied to the local owners

included boundary disputes, and the right of the local

land, the blocking of the forest, and the right of the local

agreements, and the right of the local owners of the

the last legislation, and the right of the local

rightful heirs.

Animals were not to be hunted in the

local courts. This category was only in the local

animals and excluded the forest game. The ownership of

animals often meant the sole right of security for

and great care was taken in the identification of

This also included the right of the local owners of

those who robbed their rights of their animals.

types of cases in this category include those of killing

cattle, horses, and other animals of the forest.

550. The case of Thomas de Hellingworth, who

County of Hellingworth, who was killed in the forest

on the twenty-first of January, 1500, who was a

worth 70, and was killed in the forest of Hellingworth

ed as a reward for the killing of the forest game.

vision for the killing of the forest game, and the

this study is a study of the law of the forest

rather than the law of the forest, and the

for the security of the forest.

sale of strays by the court, the illegal seizure of cattle, the sale of hides, and the proof of ownership.

These cases are to be found in several degrees of complexity, ranging from a simple fine or piece of business to an intricate legal problem involving the same type of litigation. In order to clarify the situation presented by several different forms of land agreements, for example, it has been found wiser to lump them together under "land agreements," for a separate list of the many individual cases would be unnecessary to the purpose of the study.

What was the fate of those accused of misdemeanors and crimes in the Wakefield courts? With the exception of murder and large thefts the defendants were fined and freed. Those denying murder charges were sent to the royal court at York.<sup>56</sup> In cases of theft the manor courts passed judgment if the defendant admitted his crime. The sentence for serious theft was to be hanged. The following accounts illustrate this situation:

Court at Wakefeud, February 8, 1275: "Isolda de St. Oswald against Jack de Ireland, who was seized and imprisoned for larceny, says that on the Sunday before Christmas, in the night, he stole a robe of burrell, trimmed with black lamb-skin, value 8s. 6d., which was in her keeping. He came in full Court, before the Steward and before John de Horbiry, the King's Coroner, and all the suitors of the Court, and confessed it with his own lips. Therefore let him be hanged."<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>56</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 216.

<sup>57</sup>Ibid., I, 103.



Court held May 29, 1286: "Isabella wife of Adam le Blomer against Eda de Blahomnor, says that she stole a super-tunic of blue cloth, value 18d., and a hood of the same cloth, value 6d., at the forge in the great wood of Wakefeud, last Wednesday night. Eda was found with the goods and confessed. Therefore let her be hanged."<sup>58</sup>

The third case covers two sessions and proof is indirect:

Tourn held in October or November 1306:

"William s. of John de Roaldesete stole an ox in Marcheden, from the cattle of the Countess of Lincoln. He is to be arrested."<sup>59</sup>

Court at Wakefeud, February 19, 1307:

"A messuage and an acre of land in the ville of Werloweley are in the Earl's hands as an escheat, because William de Roaldesete, who held them, has been hanged."<sup>60</sup>

If theft was denied the defendant was sent to York, and if found guilty, the sentence was the same:

Court at Wakefield, January 26, 1285:

"Juliana de Thorneton against Thomas de Hyllingwrth, says that on Thursday after Eliphany last, during the night, he stole a black cow, value 7s., from the house of Adam del Pykedlee, and in his custody. Thomas denies it, and offers to prove it by the country; he is therefore to be sent to York."<sup>61</sup>

Tourn at Halifax, July 16, 1286:

"John Styhog stole two oxen from Roger Foulmoth, and he was the companion of Thomas de Hyllingwrth, who was hanged at York. He put himself upon the country, and so was sent to York prison."<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>58</sup>Ibid., I, 212.

<sup>59</sup>Ibid., II, 53.

<sup>60</sup>Ibid., II, 71.

<sup>61</sup>Ibid., I, 196.

<sup>62</sup>Ibid., III, 160.



All lesser thefts, such as that of a bow or arrows or the like, were handled by the local courts which assessed fines for the crimes.

Can one consider Soureby a well-adjusted community with reference to crime and violence, or was it one of mal-adjusted individuals? To answer this question adequately it must be remembered that the rolls cover a period of thirty-five years, although less time is actually recorded by them. If one disregards the general business of the courts, the cases concerning crimes appear to be quite small in number. When this number of cases is spread over the reign of Edward I, Soureby appears to have been a peaceful section of the manor. Only one case of murder was reported during the period, that being brought forth in a tourn case at Halifax. Since other nearby areas met at the Halifax tourn the murder might have been committed in some other village than Soureby.<sup>63</sup>

Although theft was quite common it does not denote maladjustment to the degree that murder does. Assault in its various degrees may be considered a crime of passion and as such may denote this fault. In spite of the fact that there are several cases of assault it does not seem that Soureby was a lawless or maladjusted village. There were no crime waves by organized groups, and no single person was

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<sup>63</sup>Ibid., I, 285, 296.

All lesser crimes, even as low as a box of

or the like, were included in the local courts which

lines for the crime.

Can one consider himself a well-adjusted

with reference to crime and violence, or was it one of the

adjusted individuals. To answer this question, however,

it must be remembered that this individual never

thirty-five years, although he was actually

by them. If one disregards the general business of the

courts, the cases concerning crime appear to be quite

in number. When this number of cases is added over the

reign of Edward I. Bourne appears to have been a

section of the nation. This case of murder was reported

during the period, that being brought forth in a later case

at Halifax. These other heavy crimes met at the

town the murder might have been committed in some other

village than Bourne.

Although there was quite enough in the

maladjustment to the degree that murder does

its various degrees may be considered a crime of passion and

as such may denote the truth in light of the fact that

there are several cases of murder in the past

Bourne was a lawless or maladjusted village. There were

crime waves of various degrees, and the single person was

found to be a constant violator of the law. If one can visualize a small community where all inhabitants knew all their fellow-villagers it can readily be seen that a crime could not long be concealed. It would seemingly follow that almost all crimes reached the courts. If in our own society all offenders of the law were brought into court it is very possible that we would have a greater percentage of lawless activity brought to light than had Soureby. Therefore it would appear that Soureby was probably a community of fairly well-adjusted individuals, individuals as well-adjusted as the system of feudalism would allow.

Manorial Life as Seen Through Surnames. A study of the surnames of the villagers offers a new aspect of the manor, for the many varieties of names give an excellent glimpse into the social history of the period. From them one may learn who a man was, what he did, where he came from, or what he looked like.

A census of all persons appearing in courts and tourns from Soureby resulted in a listing of 694 names which occurred from 1272-1307. These were cataloged by the first or Christian names, for not all persons had surnames as such at this time. William and John were respectively the most frequent of the Christian names found. It is apparent that a village containing a dozen men with the same first name would confuse the identification of any of the men in court

found to be a consistent factor in the law - it is one can  
visualize a small community where all individuals have  
their fellow-villagers in one readily accessible place  
could not long be considered. It would seem that the  
almost all crimes against the person. It is unknown whether  
all offenders of the law were brought into court at the very  
possible that we would have a greater percentage of less  
actively brought to justice than in Germany. Therefore it  
would appear that Germany was probably a community of fairly  
well-adjusted individuals, individuals as well-adjusted as  
the system of rehabilitation would allow.

Mannered Life as Seen Through Statistics. A study of

the entrance of the village shows a new aspect of the  
manner, for the many varieties of human life are reflected  
glimpses into the social history of the period. From this  
one may learn who was the way, what he did, where he came from  
or what he looked like.

A census of all persons who entered the village from  
from Germany resulted in a listing of 64 names which  
occurred from 1872-1907. These were obtained by the first  
of Christian names. The list of persons had appeared at each  
at this time. William and John were respectively the most  
frequent of the Christian names found. It is apparent that  
a village containing a dozen men with the same first name  
would confuse the identification of any of the men in court.

or elsewhere. Surnames were thus employed in several different ways to more closely identify these men. Whether there were actually 694 different men and women who appeared from Soureby is impossible to say, for John son of William may appear at one time; he then may become elected grave for his area, thus being known as John the Grave of Soureby; at the end of his term he may become an arrow-maker, thus being known as John Fletcher; or, finally he may travel from his home and take the name of John of Soureby. Without background data these names would be counted as four and not one. The number of names in the census which fall into this category cannot be estimated with any percentage of accuracy for the background material is extremely slight.

Bowman has divided surnames into the following classes:

- (1) Local names, places of origin, or present address; (2) Parental or ancestral names, such as Johnson, son of John; (3) Occupational names, such as Smith and Fletcher; and, (4) Nicknames, a vast number, taken from names of birds, animals, and personal attributes of the bearer.<sup>64</sup> There are many names that border on one or more of the above classifications, but they do not warrant a separate category.

The following list contains some of the more interesting surnames found among the Soureby people. The first word

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<sup>64</sup>William D. Bowman, The Story of Surnames (London, 1931), pp. 10-11.

or elsewhere. Surnames were thus employed in several different ways to more closely identify these men. Whether there were actually 694 different men and women who appeared from Somerset is impossible to say. For John son of William may appear at one time; he then may become identified as his son, thus being known as John the Grave of Somerset; at the end of his term he may become an arrow-maker, thus being known as John Fletcher; or, finally he may travel from his home and take the name of John of Somerset. Without proper ground data these names would be counted as four and not one. The number of names in the census which fall into this category cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy for the background material is extremely slight.

Bowman has divided surnames into the following classes:

- (1) Local names, place of origin, or present address; (2) Parental or ancestral names, such as Johnson, son of John; (3) Occupational names, such as Smith and Fletcher; and (4) Nicknames, a vast number, taken from names of birds,

animals, and personal attributes of the bearer. There are many names that border on one or more of the above classifications, but they do not warrant a separate category. The following list contains some of the more interesting surnames found among the Somerset people. The first word

in each case is the modern spelling; the second is one of the original spellings. Some names have not changed and are so indicated by dashes. After each name will be found a reference to a source in which the name is analyzed in full or in part. In the later discussion of the meanings of the names the references to the sources will be omitted. In order to conserve space numbers will be used for the sources:

- 1 - C. L'Estrange Ewen, A History of Surnames of the British Isles, (London, 1931).
- 2 - Eilert Ekwall, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names, 2nd edition, (Oxford, 1940).
- 3 - Charles Wareing Bardsley, Our English Surnames: Their Sources and Significations, (London, 1873).
- 4 - William D. Bowman, The Story of Surnames, (London, 1931).
- 5 - Robert Ferguson, English Surnames and Their Place in the Teutonic Family, (London, 1858).
- 6 - H. A. Long, The Names We Bear, (Glasgow, 1877).
- 7 - J. H. Baxter and Charles Johnson, editors, Medieval Latin Word-List, (London, 1934).

A reference such as (3:236) indicates the surname is explained on page 236 of Bardsley's book. The names and their references are as follows:

Baghill, Baggehyll (1:366)	Broadbottom, Brodebothem (2:63)
Baildon, Bayldon (1:81; 2:22)	
Barkesland, -- (2:25)	Buttreworth, Buttrewrth (2:75)
Bosco, -- (1:117, 346)	Castleford, -- (2:85)
Brig, at-Brig (1:375; 4:46)	Chapman, -- (3:257-8)



- Chesewaldeley, -- (2:96)  
 Cockcroft, Cocckecroft  
 (5:173)  
 Connhale, Connhal (5:80-1)  
 Copley, Coppelley (3:98)  
 Croft, -- (3:105)  
 Cross, at-the-Cross  
 (1:231; 4:54)  
 Crowther, Cruder (3:270; 6:38)  
 Dene, -- (3:92)  
 Dodeman, Dudeman (3:264)  
 Earl, Erl (2:149)  
 England, Engellande (1:144)  
 English, Engleys (3:121)  
 Foulmoth, -- (5:186)  
 Garderobe, -- (7:462)  
 Geldherd, Geldhyrd (3:230)  
 Halifax, -- (2:202)  
 Hasses, Asses (5:94)  
 Helistones, -- (2:223, 459)  
 Heptonstall, -- (2:225)  
 Hood, Hodde (2:237)  
 Horseknave, Horsecnave (1:263)  
 Lighthazels, Licteseles (2:284)  
 Lister, -- (1:261; 6:25)  
 Lockwood, Locwode (2:288)  
 Long, -- (6:35, 77)  
 Longhirst, Longhers (2:248)  
 Mancanholes, Manekaneholes  
 (1:277; 6:73)  
 Manipeny, -- (3:426)  
 Marchdene, Marchesden  
 (2:135, 299)  
 Mercer, -- (3:315)  
 Midge, Migge (5:186-7)  
 Midgley, Miggeley (1:241;  
 2:310)  
 Milnehouses, -- (3:236)  
 Milner, -- (3:236; 6:37)  
 Moor, -- (2:314; 3:133)  
 Noteschawe, Nuteschawe  
 (2:330, 395)  
 Oxenhope, Oxynhope (1:375)  
 Pease, Pes (2:343)  
 Quarnby, Querneby (2:358)  
 Ragged, -- (3:427)  
 Rawtonstall, Routonstall  
 (2:364)  
 Rishworth, Rissewrth (2:370)  
 Sale, Salie (1:148; 2:383;  
 4:54)  
 Saltonstall, -- (2:384, 416)  
 Sandforth, -- (6:145)  
 Slaithwait, Sclagtwayt (2:406)  
 Slaybrand, -- (3:281)  
 Snape, -- (2:408)



Soothill, Sothyll (2:410)	Townend, Atte-Townend (3:89)
Sowerby, Soureby (1:377; 2:412)	Townhead, At Town's Head (3:89)
Sourmilk, Sourmylk (3:428)	Tubbing, -- (5:177)
Soyland, Soland (2:412)	Tinker, Tynker (3:256)
Spine, Spync (1:332-3; 6:65)	Urebrother, Hourebrother (1:227)
Stansfield, Stansefeud (2:417)	Vacher, -- (1:262)
Stocks, Stockes (1:177; 2:422-3)	Wadsworth, Waddiswrth (2:467; 510)
Studley, Stodley (2:423, 426)	Wakefield, Wakefeud (2:468)
Sunderland, Sondreland (2:432)	Waleys, -- (1:153; 3:122)
Swerd, -- (3:407; 5:216)	Warrenne, -- (1:229)
Swineshead, Swynesheved (1:231; 2:435-6)	Warley, Werloweley (2:474)
Thornley, Thorneleye (2:446)	Westwood, Westwod (2:486)
Todmorden, Todmereden (2:454)	Willeyes, Wylleys (2:495)
Tofteliff, Tofteclyve (2:455)	Winter, Wynter (1:236; 3:336)
Toothill, Tothill (2:456)	Woodethorpe, Wodethorpe (2:507; 6:146)
	Woodkirk, Wodekyrk (2:506)

Of the four groups, local names are usually the most numerous; this was supported by the study of the names of the Soureby people. An interesting point is that very few of the people appearing in the rolls have the names Soureby, Halifax, or Wakefield as surnames. It is very probable that these names were used by persons moving to another area or by those travelling in order to be identified easier. These



surnames would be of little use in identifying them if they remained in that same town, for all the town's inhabitants might be known by the same surnames. Several village names appear in the local list but are difficult to locate because of their later disappearance or incorporation into a larger village. The following are illustrative of village names: Baildon (berry-hill), Chesevaldeley (gravel-forest), Cockcroft (cock's yard), Halifax (holy flax field), Heptonstall (stable at Hebden), Midgley (gnat-infested meadow), Rawtonstall (roaring pool), Rishworth (where rushes grow), Saltonstall (town among the sallows), Soyland (muddy place), Stansfield (stony field), Toftcliff (cliff with tops or peaks), Wadsworth (a dwelling around which wad or lead ore is found), Wakefield (field where wakes or annual festivals and plays were held), Waleys (from Wales; Wales is also a Yorkshire parish), and Warley (meadow by a stream). Soureby (swampy) is identical in construction with the Icelandic place-name Saurboer, which means a boggy district. Saurr is an Old Norse word meaning mud or dirt. This similarity would appear to be a vestige of the Viking era, and might indicate that these warriors were the founders of Soureby.

England and English appear as surnames and probably denoted travellers from that country. The Warenne family, with other followers of William the Conqueror, adopted the name of their French estate and used it as their surname.

names would be of little use in identifying them if they remained in that camp town. For all the town's inhabitants might be known by the same names. Several village names appear in the local list but are difficult to locate because of their later disappearance or incorporation into a larger village. The following are illustrative of village names: Balidon (berry-hill), Greenwaydaley (gravel-forest), Cook-croft (cook's yard), Hallix (half-tax field), Haptonstall (stable at Hedden), Miggley (great-forested meadow), Hutton-stall (rearing pool), Hildesburgh (here runner grew), Baltonstall (born among the sailows), Goyland (muddy place), Stannarfield (stone field), Totteliff (cliff with tops or peaks), Wadsworth (a dwelling ground which was or had one as found), Wexfield (field where wheat or annual cereals and plays were held), Welaye (from Waleis; Wales is also a Yorkshire parish), and Warley (meadow by a stream). Bonney (lawmow) is identical in construction with the Icelandic place-name Bannþess, which means a boggy district. Bann is an Old Norse word meaning mud or dirt. This similarity would appear to be a vestige of the Viking era, and might indicate that these warriors were the founders of Bonney. England and English appear as surnames and probably denoted travellers from that country. The Warrane family, with other followers of William the Conqueror, adopted the name of their French estate and used it as their surname.

Likewise some of their vassals may have assumed the same name in order to identify themselves as followers of the lord.

The remaining surnames describing local areas, if indeed they were not villages, denote locations throughout the countryside where people lived or where they were certain landmarks. Such places were Baghill (ring-shaped hill), Bosco (wood), Brig (bridge), Broadbottom (broad valley), Butterworth (butter-farm), Castleford (a location in Yorkshire, West Riding, where Ermine Street crosses the River Aire, and the location of the ancient Roman fort of Legeolium), Croft (enclosed pasture), Cross (crosses were in each township, along roads, and near religious houses), Dene (sunken, wooded vale where cattle found shelter), Hood (shelter), Lockwood (enclosed woods), Longhirst (a long, wooded knoll), Marchdene (boundary of a valley), Milnehouses (mill), Noteschawe (nut-copse), Sale (willow), Sandforth (ford where the water is clear and the river bed is sandy), Slaithwait (clearing where sloe-plums grow), Snape (inferior pasture), Soothill (charcoal-burning area), Stocks (tree stumps), Studley (horse-pasture), Sunderland (land separated from the main estate; southern land), Swineshead (name of a tavern or business; source of Swin River in Essex), Townend and Townhead (section of a town where one resided), Willeys (willow-wood), Woodthorpe (village in a wood where two roads intersect and



a cross is erected), and Woodkirk (wooden church).<sup>65</sup>

Names of parents or ancestors are found in great abundance in the Soureby entries, but are of a different type from those in the preceding section. Here men and women are referred to as William son of Ivo de Werloweley, or John son of Richard Hodde. In a far greater majority of cases the references are to John son of Richard, with no reference to a surname. This lack of information complicates the problem, for it is almost impossible to make sure that two references refer to the same individual. The epitome of confusion is the case of John the brother of John and son of John de Northland.<sup>66</sup>

This type of name had its advantages too. Ivo de Werloweley appears several times and then disappears from the rolls.<sup>67</sup> A later entry mentions Sabina widow of Ivo de Werloweley.<sup>68</sup> From this information one can ascertain the time of death within a few days or weeks. In the above case another reference to an Ivo de Werloweley appears after Sabina's; this would appear to refer to Ivo's son.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>65</sup>A few names are omitted because their meanings are clear.

<sup>66</sup>Wakefield Court Rolls, I, 273.

<sup>67</sup>Ivo's entries end, ibid., I, 230.

<sup>68</sup>Ibid., I, 304.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid., II, 70.

a cross is shown, the letter 'K' is shown.

Names of persons are shown in the margin.

abundance in the German Empire, but one of a different

type from those in the preceding section. There are two

women are referred to as 'K' and 'L' and 'M'.

or John son of John's mother. In a further section

class the references are to John son of John, with no re-

ference to a surname. This is the last of the references

the problem, for it is not possible to know that

two references refer to the same person. The names

of confusion is the name of John son of John and son

of John the Baptist.

This type of name had the advantage that it was

lowley appears several times and then disappears from the

rolls. A later entry mentions John's wife of 1200

Werlowley. 68. This entry mentions the same person as the

time of death, which is the case of Werlowley. In the above

another reference to an 1100 Werlowley appears also.

Sabine's; this is a reference to 1200.

65. A few names are omitted because their meaning is

clear.

66. Werlowley, 1200.

67. A further entry, 1200.

68. 1200.

69. 1200.

One surname in this category is Urebrother or Houre-brother. "Ur" in Gaelic means fresh or new. "Houri" denotes flashing eyes. The surname could then identify a new or younger brother, or, more probably, the brother with the flashing eyes.

Occupational surnames are familiar ones as many still exist today. When the names really denoted their bearer's occupation they were valuable means of advertising, and in many cases were a sense of pride to their owners. Names such as Earl, King, Queen, and Pope were usually assumed after a person had appeared in a play in the role of one of these persons. Among some of the lesser known occupational surnames are: Brig (the bridgemen or toll-collector), Chapman (a better-than-average travelling salesman because he had a cart or wagon), Crowther (player of a six-stringed fiddle or croud), Dodeman (a dud was a coarse, gaudy, linen gown of various colors; the seller was the dudder or dodman, and his booth was a duddery; the source of "pack up your duds"), Garderobe (guardian of an estate in wardship), Geldherd (herder of geldings; much like a cowherd or swineherd), Hasses and Assewell<sup>70</sup> (caretakers of asses), Lister (a reader, or one who prepared lists for fighting), Long (Irish for sailor), Mercer (strictly a dealer in silks; in reality a general storekeeper), Milner (from an Arabic word

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<sup>70</sup>The surname of one Agnes de Assewelle, who was fined 6d. for not sending for the ale-tasters, ibid., III, 160.



for miller), Tinker (itinerant peddler who announced his arrival by banging on a kettle), Vacher (cowherd), and Winter (winemaker).

Nicknames denote all forms of physical appearance, behavior, reputation, and oftentimes are also derived from names of animals, fish, and birds. Many of these names have likewise remained to the present day. Unusual names in this category are: Connhale (Old Norse for a great man), Foulmoth (troublesome; vigorous; foulmouthed?), Mancanholes (strong, little man), Manipeny (miser; a stingy, rich man), Midge (gnat), Ragged (a vagabond or poor man), Sourmilk (possibly akin to Sourale which means crabby and peevish), Spinc (finch), and Tubbing (after Old German tuba, dove).

These names indicate not only the conditions of life through their descriptions of occupations and physical conditions of the area, but also a little of the humor indulged in. Who in the twentieth century would be willing to be known as Manipeny, Sourmilk, or Foulmouth?

There are some names that appear in the rolls, but not under cases from Soureby, that further illustrate the problem of surnames. They will be mentioned here without comment: Beyond-the-field, Broadfoot, Brodeye, Bunny, Burrhead, Bustard, Camera, Dirtcar, Fatheuedsteppson, Figge, Filche, Fotihose, Hilton, Leper, Longshank, Moodysoul, Proudfoot, Pudding, Sherlock, Shorthose, Spittel, Tingley, Whitebelt, Widowson, With-the-Hounds, Wombwell, Woolhouses, Wolleyhead, and Younghare.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

It has been the main purpose of this study to investigate several facets of manorial life at close range, in order to present a more intimate picture of a single English manor in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries.

It was found that Wakefield was very stable as far as ownership was concerned, being owned by one family, the Warennes, from the Conquest until well into the fourteenth century. Furthermore Wakefield was not overrun by war during Edward's reign; this allowed a peaceful development of village life uninterrupted by disaster. Thus its people were not subjected to constant changes of leadership or to changing allegiances.

The area around the manor was looked after spiritually by several religious houses, and intellectually by the presence of a school at Wakefield. The nearest religious house was Kirklees Priory which existed down to the time of Henry VIII. No further information is available about the school other than its location. Although the activities of both institutions were undoubtedly limited by their northern locations and by the need to copy any and all texts laboriously by hand, definite progress was being made toward a wider education of the people.

It has been the main purpose of this study to review  
the several phases of Edward's life as closely as possible  
in order to present a more complete picture of a man who lived  
in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries.  
It was found that Edward's life was very active and  
as a monarch he was concerned with the welfare of his  
subjects. From the beginning of his reign the king  
century. Furthermore Edward's reign was marked by his  
Edward's reign; this allowed a peaceful development of  
village life uninterrupted by war. This is the first time  
not subjected to constant changes of leadership or to change  
the situation.  
The area around the town was leased to the knights  
by several religious houses and the knights in turn  
gave of a small amount of land to the knights in return  
was fifteen pounds which was given to the knights of Henry  
VIII. No further information is given about the actual  
other than the location. Although the activities of both  
institutions were undoubtedly limited by their respective  
actions and by the need to carry out and all local  
by hand, definite progress was being made toward a wider  
education of the people.

The court system was found to be of a nature that put the rest of Europe to shame, for in England the common people were attaining a voice in the government. Regular meetings were held with utmost precision. Business in the courts was handled with accuracy and thoroughness. Corruption was hardly present from the accounts of the courts. The officers seemingly were proficient in the dispatch of their duties, and the Wakefield courts were deemed to be competent to judge all but the most extreme cases, a privilege held by few manors. In the berewick of Soureby a score of men set the pace for their village. They were seemingly important men although they committed occasional transgressions as did their neighbors. A study of the Soureby villagers seems to indicate that they were a well-adjusted, peaceful group. Soureby was surely an average, if not a better-than-average community in its reaction to crime and violence.

Through a study of the surnames of Soureby residents domestic and business life is brought into sharper focus. The physical features of the surrounding land are often mentioned in the names. From the names we learn what the people did, who their ancestors were, and often are given intimate glances into their personalities. In later years the names no longer denoted their earlier meanings, but were retained by the strength of sheer custom, which has always been a powerful factor in British action. It is because of this

The court system was found to be of a nature that put the rest of Europe to shame. For in this domain people were obtaining a voice in the government. Regular meetings were held with various associations. Business in the courts was handled with accuracy and thoroughness. Corruption was hardly present from the viewpoint of the courts. The officers seemingly gave attention to the details of their duties, and the judicial system was found to be competent to handle all but the most extreme cases. The legislature held by law makers. In the review of some of the courts of men set the pace for their actions. They were seemingly important men although they committed occasional errors. Grievances as did their neighbors. A study of the country villages seems to indicate that they were well-satisfied, peaceful people. Country was fairly an average, if not a better-than-average community in its reaction to crime and violence. Through a study of the manners of country residents domestic and business life is found to be orderly. The physical features of the surrounding land are often mentioned in the names. From the names we learn what the people did, who their ancestors were, and often the level of intelligence into their personalities. In later years the names no longer denoted their earlier meanings, but were retained by the strength of sheer custom, which has always been a powerful factor in English action. It is because of this

factor that many of these names are still in existence and are familiar to us today.

From this study of Wakefield it is clear that this manor was an unusual one. Although it is not the purpose here to compare it with other manors, either in England or on the Continent, a brief statement might be made in evaluation. If the manor of Wakefield was a typical manor in the reign of Edward I we can expect to see England among the foremost nations of Europe, legislatively speaking, in the fourteenth and later centuries. If Wakefield was held below the average standard by its location to the north, far distant from London's urbane civilization, or by its own internal condition, how much greater was the average manor, and how much greater still was England!

factor that many of these names are still in vogue.

are familiar to us today.

From this study of the names it is clear that the

name was an unusual one. Although it is not the name

here to compare it with other names, either in England or

on the Continent, a brief statement might be made in relation

to it. It is the name of a village with a typical name in the

reign of Edward I. It was a part of the English name of the

fourteenth and later centuries. It is a name which is the

low the average standard of the location in the north of

distant from London's urban civilization, or by the way

internal condition, how much greater was the average name,

and how much greater still was England!

THE HISTORY  
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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The primary sources used in the preparation of this study were William Paley Bailson and John Lister, editors, Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, 4 volumes (Leeds and Wakefield, 1901-30). These volumes constitute numbers 29, 36, 57, and 78 of The Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Record Series. Only the first three volumes were actually used in the study. Two other volumes in this series which also proved helpful, though in a more limited sense, were John W. Clay, editor, Yorkshire Monasteries Suppression Papers (London, 1912), number 48 of The Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Record Series; and William Brown, editor, Yorkshire Inquisitions of the Reigns of Henry III and Edward I, volume I (Worksop, 1892), number 12 of The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association. Record Series. This series of yearbooks of the Association is designed to make a lasting contribution to the study of the history of Yorkshire.

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Britain and Ireland, 1790-1800 (London, 1892). The descrip-  
tion of Wakefield's name was first printed in the presen-  
tation to the Warpage was taken from the Dictionary-Book  
See also General's William's and the British, 2 volumes  
(London, 1783).

Secondary sources have been used to supplement the  
sketch of information furnished by the primary sources.  
The account of William's and the British's name was  
which revealed the name of the name in the name of the name  
Saxon England (Oxford, 1913). The name of the name  
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presented and were taken from the name of the name  
editor, Dictionary of the name of the name of the name  
supplement (London, 1913). The name of the name of the name  
of the name of the name of the name of the name of the name  
due, 1950), was helpful in finding the name of the name  
unambiguous name of the name.

Two small, but interesting books on the name of the name  
determine the date of the name of the name of the name  
Handbook of the name of the name of the name of the name  
1945; and the name of the name of the name of the name  
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IV (1921), pp. 140-172, in Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th series, "The Extent of the English Forest in the Thirteenth Century," chusette, 1940), pp. 394-407, and Margaret Ley Hazelley's, J. F. Willard and W. A. Morris, editors, (Cambridge, Mass.: "The Forests," in The English Government of Work, 1927-1936. More specialized studies of the forests are Walfre Hutton's in J. Charles Cox, The Royal Forests of England (London, 1902). The forests and their place in the manor are discussed County of York, 3 volumes (London, 1907), vols. I and III. from William Page, editor, The Victoria History of the characteristic, and the religious houses have been taken Descriptions of Yorkshire, physical, Speculum, XV (1940), pp. 35-56. in John Webster Spargo's article, "Manors and Love Days," in pp. 137-150. A medieval form of arbitration is discussed of dignity over Order in England," in Historian, IX (1947), Historical Review, XLIII (1937), pp. 1-21, and "The Triumph Russell, "Early Parliamentary Organization," in Antiquary later effects are discussed in two articles by Joseph Cox (London, 1950). Developments of the local courts and their Mitchell and M. D. R. Levy, A History of the English People The Manor and Manorial Relations (London, 1906); and R. L. King John, 2nd edition (Glasgow, 1911); Nathaniel J. Hale, McKechnie, Manors of the Great Charter of The King's Command (Minneapolis, 1933); William Sharp

The etymologies of the surnames were taken in great part from C. L'Estrange Ewen, A History of Surnames of the British Isles (London, 1931); and Eilert Ekwall, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names, 2nd edition (Oxford, 1940). Older works in this field also consulted, ones presenting a greater amount of commentary than the preceding two sources, were Charles W. Bardsley, Our English Surnames: Their Sources and Significations (London, 1873); William D. Bowman, The Story of Surnames (London, 1931); Robert Ferguson, English Surnames and Their Place in the Teutonic Family (London, 1858); and H. A. Long, The Names We Bear (Glasgow, 1877). Used to a lesser extent, although a valuable reference work, was J. H. Baxter and Charles Johnson, editors, Medieval Latin Word-List (London, 1934).

The approximate geographical position of Soureby was determined from a map in Clinton Lewis and J. D. Campbell, editors, The American Oxford Atlas (New York, 1951), pp. 26-7. The map of England was taken from Samuel Rawson Gardiner, editor, A School Atlas of English History (London, 1907), p. 14. The map of Yorkshire was taken from The American Oxford Atlas, pp. 26-7, mentioned above, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition (Cambridge, 1910-11), XXVIII, 933.

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APPENDICES

WILLIAM  
EZEKIEL BOND  
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MISSISSIPPI

## APPENDICES

### Dates of the Court Sessions

The following section contains a list of the court and tourn sessions as recorded in the rolls for Edward I. The list contains the page of the Wakefield Court Rolls on which the given session begins, the location, the date with reference to the church feasts, and the actual date as derived by means of Chambeau's formula. All sessions listed are courts unless the abbreviation for the location is followed by a "t", in which case they are tourns. The abbreviations for the locations of the sessions are:

W : Wakefield

H : Halifax

B : Birton

R : Rastrik

BR : Bridge of Rastrik

T : "There" (referring to the  
court immediately previous)

1274

### Volume I

- |    |   |   |            |
|----|---|---|------------|
| 80 | H | Tuesday before the feast of S. Luke<br>the Evangelist | October 16 |
| 82 | B | Thursday in the feast of S. Luke the<br>Evangelist    | October 18 |

# Index of the Court Sessions

The following sessions were held at a list of the court and town sessions as recorded in the Court Records. The list contains the days of the sessions, the date on which the given session began, the location, the date of reference to the church records, and the number of sessions held by means of the church records. All sessions are given unless the reference for the location is followed by a "P", in which case they are court sessions. Abbreviations for the locations of the sessions are:

W : Wakefield

H : Haver

S : Sutton

R : Rye

in the records of the court

T : Town (referring to the court records only)

THE COURT RECORDS

Volume I

80 H	Tuesday before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel	October 15
82 B	Thursday in the feast of St. Michael the Archangel	October 15

82	W	Friday in the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist	October 19
87	W	Friday, the feast of S. Edmund of Pontigny*	November 16
93	R	Monday after the feast of S. Edmund of Pontigny*	November 19
97	B	Tuesday in the feast of S. Edmund the King*	November 20
98	W	Friday, the morrow of S. Nicholas	December 7

## 1275

101	W	Friday after the feast of S. Hilary	January 18
102	W	Friday after the Purification of Blessed Mary	February 8
107	W	Friday before Ascension Day	May 17
110	R	Monday before Ascension Day <sup>1</sup>	May 20
112	Rt	the same day	May 20
114	H	Tuesday before Ascension Day	May 21
116	Ht	Tuesday before Ascension Day	May 21
118	B	Monday before Pentecost	May 27
120	Bt	the same day	May 27
122	W	Friday in Whit week	June 7
127	Wt	Monday in the morrow of Holy Trinity	June 10
132	W	Friday in the Vigil of S. Peter the Apostle	June 28
137	W	Friday in the eve of S. Margaret the Virgin*	July 19

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\*Designates an error by Baildon in the calculation of the feast day.

<sup>1</sup>Designated as "after" on p. 110; cf. the original in Latin, p. 31.

October 15	Friday in the feast of St. Michael	82 W
October 16	Friday, the feast of St. Michael	83 W
October 17	Monday after the feast of St. Michael	84 R
October 18	Tuesday in the feast of St. Michael	85 R
October 19	Friday, the feast of St. Michael	86 W
1872		
January 15	Friday after the feast of St. John	101 W
January 16	Friday after the translation of St. John	102 W
May 17	Friday before Ascension Day	107 W
May 18	Monday before Ascension Day	110 R
May 19	The same day	111 R
May 20	Tuesday before Ascension Day	114 R
May 21	Tuesday before Ascension Day	116 R
May 22	Monday before Pentecost	118 R
May 23	The same day	120 R
June 2	Friday in Whit Week	122 W
June 10	Monday in the feast of Holy Trinity	127 W
June 11	Friday in the Vigil of St. Peter	132 W
June 12	Friday in the eve of St. Peter	137 W

\*Designated as "Feast" by the calendar of the feast day.

†Designated as "Feast" by the calendar of the feast day.

Latin, p. 21.

143	W	Friday, the eve of S. Laurence	August 9
148	B	Sunday, the morrow of S. Laurence	August 11
149	R	Monday before the Assumption of Blessed Mary	August 12
151	H	Tuesday before the Assumption of the Blessed Mary	August 13
153	W	Friday, the eve of S. Matthew the Apostle	September 20

## 1277

157	?	Friday before the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James	April 30
161	T	Friday in Pentecost	May 21
165	W	Friday in the Feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle	June 11
168	W	Friday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, the Apostles	July 2
170	H	Tuesday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr	July 13
172	Ht	the same day	July 13
174	B	Thursday before the Feast of S. Margaret the Virgin*	July 15
175	W	Friday before the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	August 13
178	W	Friday after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary	September 3

## 1284

181	W	Friday, the Morrow of S. Wilfrid (Archbishop of York)	October 13
185	W	Friday, the Morrow of All Souls' day	November 3
188	Ht	Monday, in the Feast of St. Edmund the King*	November 20

147	W	Friday, the eve of St. Andrew	August 8
148	B	Sunday, the feast of St. Lawrence	August 10
149	B	Monday before the Assumption of the Blessed Mary	August 12
151	B	Tuesday before the Assumption of the Blessed Mary	August 13
152	W	Friday, the eve of St. Michael the Archangel	August 29

1577

157	T	Friday before the feast of the Apostles Philip and James	August 30
161	T	Friday in Lent	May 27
162	W	Friday in the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle	June 11
168	W	Friday after the feast of St. Peter and Paul, the Apostles	July 5
170	H	Thursday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr	July 13
172	H	The same day	July 13
176	B	Thursday before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin	July 22
177	W	Friday before the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	August 10
178	W	Friday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	September 7

180

181	W	Friday, the feast of St. Wilfrid (Archbishop of York)	October 23
182	W	Friday, the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle	November 30
188	H	Monday, in the feast of St. Edmund the King	November 20

189	Rt	on the Tuesday following	November 21
190	Bt	the Wednesday following	November 22
190	W	Friday after the Feast of S. Lucy the Virgin	December 19

## 1285

193	W	Friday, the Vigil of S. Hilary	January 12
195	W	Friday, the Morrow of the Conversion of S. Paul	January 26
198	?	?	?
199	T	Friday, the Morrow of S. Mark the Evangelist	April 27
202	T	Friday before Ascension day	April 27
204	T	Friday after the feast of Holy Trinity	May 25
205	T	Friday, the eve of S. Katherine the Virgin	November 23

## 1286

210	T	Friday after S. Valentine's day	February 15
212	T	Friday after Mid-Lent	March 29
214	T	Friday next after the Octave of Easter	April 26
216	T	Friday after S. Mark's day	April 26
219	T	Friday next before Pentecost	April 30
221	T	Friday, the first of June <sup>1</sup>	June 1
223	T	Friday before the Nativity of Blessed John the Baptist	June 21

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<sup>1</sup>According to Chambeau's formula June 1 fell on Saturday.

189 At on the Tuesday following  
 190 Bt the Wednesday following  
 191 W Friday after the first of May  
 the Virgin

1895

192 W Friday, the Virgin's Birthday  
 193 W Friday, the Virgin's Birthday  
 of 2. 1891  
 194 :  
 195 T Friday, the Virgin's Birthday  
 Evangelical  
 196 T Friday before Ascension Day  
 197 T Friday after the first of May  
 Trinity  
 198 T Friday, the first of May  
 the Virgin

1896

199 T Friday after St. Valentine's Day  
 200 T Friday after St. Valentine's Day  
 201 T Friday after the first of May  
 the Virgin  
 202 T Friday after St. Valentine's Day  
 203 T Friday after St. Valentine's Day  
 204 T Friday after the first of May  
 the Virgin  
 205 T Friday before the birthday of  
 the Virgin

According to Chambers's Almanac, June 1 falls on  
 Saturday.

## Sheffield MS. (Volume III)

158	H	Tuesday before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin	July 16
159	Ht	the same day	July 16
161	BR	Thursday next before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin	July 18
163	BRt	the same day	July 18

## (Volume I)

226	T	Friday, the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin*	July 19
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## Sheffield MS. (Volume III)

166	Wt	Monday, the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene	July 22
167	B	Thursday, the Feast of St. James	July 25
169	Bt	the same day	July 25
169	W	Friday, the morrow of St. James the Apostle	July 26
173	W	Friday, on the morrow of the Assumption of Blessed Mary	August 16

## (Volume I)

228	T	Friday next after the Assumption of the Blessed Mary	August 16
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## Sheffield MS. (Volume III)

176	W	Friday next before the Nativity of Blessed Mary	September 6
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## (Volume I)

230	Ht	Monday after the Nativity of Blessed Mary	September 9
231	R	on the Tuesday following	September 10
233	Rt	the same day	September 10

July 10	Thursday before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin	158 H
July 10	the same day	159 H
July 10	Thursday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin	161 H
July 10	the same day	163 B
(Volume 1)		
July 10	Friday, the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin	226 T
Epiphany 12. (Volume 12)		
July 22	Monday, the feast of St. Mary Magdalene	166 W
July 22	Thursday, the feast of St. James	167 B
July 22	the same day	169 B
July 22	Friday, the feast of St. James the Apostle	169 W
August 15	Friday, on the eve of the Assumption of Blessed Mary	173 W
(Volume 1)		
August 15	Friday next after the feast of the Assumption of Blessed Mary	228 T
Epiphany 12. (Volume 12)		
September 8	Friday next before the feast of St. Mary of Blessed Mary	176 W
(Volume 1)		
September 8	Monday after the feast of St. Mary of Blessed Mary	230 H
September 10	on the Tuesday following	231 H
September 10	the same day	233 B

234	B	the Wednesday following	September 11
235	Bt	the same day	September 11

## Sheffield MS. (Volume III)

179	W	Friday next before the Feast of St. Michael	September 27
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## (Volume I)

1296

236	?	?	?
237	T	Friday before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude	October 26
240	B	Sunday after the Feast of All Saints	November 4
241	Bt	the same day	November 4
242	R	on the Monday following	November 5
243	Rt	the same day	November 5
244	H	on the Tuesday following	November 6
246	Ht	the same day	November 6
247	Wt	Thursday after S. Martin's Day	November 15
248	W	Friday, the Feast of S. Edmund the Archbishop	November 16
254	W	Friday, the Morrow of S. Nicholas	December 7

1297

259	W	Friday after the Circumcision of our Lord	January 4
263	W	Friday, the Feast of the Conversion of S. Paul	January 25
266	W	Friday, the Morrow of S. Valentine's Day	February 15
270	W	Friday in the First Week of Lent	March 1



272	W	Friday after the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin	March 29
275	W	the Friday in Easter-week	April 19
278	W	Friday after the Feast of S. John of Beverley	May 10
281	R	the Monday following	May 13
282	Rt	the same day	May 13
283	H	the Tuesday following	May 14
285	Ht	the same day	May 14
286	B	Thursday before S. Dunstan's day	May 16
287	Bt	the same day	May 16
287	Wt	Sunday next before Ascension Day	May 19
288	W	Friday before Whitsuntide	May 31
292	W	Friday before the Nativity of S. John the Baptist	June 21
296	W	Friday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr	July 12
299	W	Friday, the Morrow of S. Peter ad Vincula	August 2
302	W	Friday the Morrow of the Decollation of S. John the Baptist	August 30
305	W	Friday, the Vigil of S. Matthew the Apostle	September 20

## Volume II

1	?	Friday next after the Feast of S. Dionysius (the Areopagite)*	October 11
3	Tt	the Sunday following	October 13
5	B	Monday after the Feast of St. Wilfrid	October 14
6	Bt	the same day	October 14



6	R	on the Tuesday following	October 15
7	Rt	the same day	October 15
8	H	on Wednesday following	October 16
9	Ht	the same day	October 16
10	T <sup>1</sup>	Friday after the Feast of All Saints	November 8
14	T	Friday, the Eve of St. Andrew the Apostle	November 29
17	T	Friday before the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle	December 20
1298			
20	T	Friday after the Epiphany of our Lord	January 10
21	T	Friday before the Purification of the B. V. M.	January 31
24	T	Friday after Ash Wednesday	February 21
27	T	Friday after the Feast of St. Gregory	March 14
30	T	Friday in Easter Week	April 11
32	T	Friday the Morrow of St. Philip and St. James	May 2
34	B	Sunday after Ascension Day	May 18
35	?	? <sup>2</sup>	?

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<sup>1</sup>Seemingly refers to Halifax, but probably means Wakefield. Wakefield Court Rolls, II, 10, note 2.

<sup>2</sup>According to the pattern a village has a court session just before its tourn; therefore the location is probably at Rastrik. The date is probably "the same day," for the next session is "the Monday following." It is possible that this date could be the next Sunday, May 25, or any day between the two.



35	Rt	the Monday following	May 19 <sup>1</sup>
35	H	the Tuesday following	May 20 <sup>2</sup>
38	W	Friday after Pentecost	May 30
40	W	Friday after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle	June 13
41	W	Friday after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul	July 4
44	Wt	Sunday after St. Swythyn's Day	July 20
45	W	Friday, the Feast of St. James the Apostle	July 25
48	W	Friday next before the Feast of St. Bartholomew	August 29
51	W	Friday before the Exaltation of Holy Cross	September 12

## 1306

53	?t	October or November (membrane torn)	?
54	?	the same day	?
54	Bt	the Wednesday following	?
55	B	the same day	?
56	Wt	the Thursday following	?
58	W	Friday, the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin	November 25
61	W	Friday after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin	December 16

## 1307

63	W	Friday, the Feast of St. Hilary	January 13
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<sup>1</sup>Possibly May 26. Cf. note <sup>2</sup>, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup>Possibly May 27. Cf. note <sup>2</sup>, p. 83.

May 12	the money following	35	Rt
May 19	the money following	35	W
May 26	the money following	38	W
June 2	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	40	W
June 9	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	41	W
June 16	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	44	Wt
June 23	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	45	W
June 30	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	48	W
July 7	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	51	W
July 14	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	53	Wt
July 21	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	54	Wt
July 28	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	55	Wt
August 4	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	58	W
August 11	Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist	61	W

1797

October 1	October of November (Lutheran feast)	53	Wt
October 8	the same day	54	Wt
October 15	the same day	55	Wt
October 22	the same day	58	W
October 29	the same day	61	W
November 5	the same day	63	W
November 12	the same day	66	W
November 19	the same day	69	W
November 26	the same day	72	W
December 3	the same day	75	W
December 10	the same day	78	W
December 17	the same day	81	W
December 24	the same day	84	W
December 31	the same day	87	W

1797

January 1	the same day	90	W
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Probably May 20. Of note 2, p. 83.  
Probably May 27. Of note 2, p. 83.

65	W	Friday after the Conversion of St. Paul	January 27
69	W	Monday before St. Peter in Cathedra	February 19
73	W	Friday before the Feast of St. Gregory	March 10
79	W	Friday, the First of April <sup>1</sup>	April 1
83	?	Probably in May <sup>2</sup>	?
86	H	Tuesday, the Morrow of St. Boniface	June 6
88	Ht	the same day	June 6
89	R	the Wednesday following	June 7
90	Rt	the same day	June 7
90	B	Thursday, the Feast of St. William (Archbishop of York)	June 8
91	Bt	the same day	June 8
92	Wt	the Friday following	June 9
94	W	Friday, the eve of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist	June 23

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<sup>1</sup>According to Chambeau's formula April 1 fell on Saturday.

<sup>2</sup>Top of roll is mutilated; dorse of roll containing the first tourn of 1306, supra.

January 27	Friday, the Conversion of St. Paul	62	W
February 12	Monday before St. Peter in Chains	69	W
March 10	Friday before the Feast of St. Gregory	73	W
April 1	Friday, the First of April	79	W
	Probably in May	83	?
June 2	Tuesday, the Marriage of St. Catherine	86	H
June 5	the same day	88	Ht
June 7	the Wednesday following	89	H
June 7	the same day	90	Ht
June 8	Thursday, the Feast of St. William (Abbas of York)	90	B
June 9	the same day	91	Bt
June 9	the Friday following	92	Wt
June 12	Friday, the eve of the Festival of St. John the Baptist	94	W

<sup>1</sup>According to Chamberlain's Almanac, April 1 fell on Saturday.

<sup>2</sup>Top of roll is marked: boxes of roll containing the first four of 1906, same.

### Feast Days

The following is a listing of the feast days used in the calculation of the Wakefield Court Rolls. The list has been checked with C. R. Cheney, Handbook of Dates, pp. 40-64. Baildon's errors are given in parentheses after the correct date.

All Saints' Day	November 1
All Souls' Day	November 2
Andrew the Apostle, St.	November 30
Ascension Day, 1275	May 23
Ascension Day, 1285	May 3
Ascension Day, 1297	May 23
Ascension Day, 1298	May 15
Ash Wednesday, 1298	February 19
Barnabas the Apostle, St.	June 11
Bartholomew, St.	August 24
Boniface, St.	June 5
Dionysius the Areopagite, St.	October 9 (3)
Dunstan's Day, St.	May 19
Easter, Octave of, 1286	April 14-21
Easter-week, 1297	April 14-20
Easter-week, 1298	April 6-12
Edmund Archbishop of Pontigny, St.	November 16 (22)
Edmund the King, St.	November 20 (22)

# Test Date

The following is a list of the test results in the calculation of the decimal logarithm. The list has been checked with G. H. Johnson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Ballou's errors are given in parentheses after the correct date.

January 1	All Saints' Day
January 2	All Saints' Day
November 30	Andrew the Apostle, St.
May 23	Ascension Day, 1875
May 23	Ascension Day, 1887
May 23	Ascension Day, 1897
May 23	Ascension Day, 1908
February 15	Ash Wednesday, 1878
June 11	Barnabas the Apostle, St.
August 20	Bertholmeus, St.
June 2	Boniface, St.
October 3 (2)	Eleventh and Twelfth, St.
May 22	Funerals, St.
April 1-23	Easter, Octave of, 1875
April 14-20	Easter-week, 1897
April 4-12	Easter-week, 1908
November 18 (12)	Edward and Elizabeth of
November 20 (12)	Edward the King, St.

Gregory, St.	March 12
Hilary, St.	January 13
Holy Cross, Exaltation of	September 14
Holy Trinity, 1275	June 9
Holy Trinity, 1285	May 20
James the Apostle, St.	July 25
John of Beverley, St.	May 7
John the Baptist, St., Decollation of	August 29
John the Baptist, St., Nativity of	June 24
Katherine the Virgin, St.	November 25
Laurence, St.	August 10
Lent, First Week in, 1297	February 27- March 5
Lord, our, Circumcision of	January 1
Lord, our, Epiphany of	January 6
Lucy the Virgin, St.	December 13
Luke the Evangelist, St.	October 18
Margaret the Virgin, St.	July 20 (13)
Mark the Evangelist, St.	April 25
Martin's Day, St.	November 11
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Annunciation of	March 25
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Assumption of	August 15
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Nativity of	September 8



Mary, Blessed Virgin, Purification of	February 2
Mary Magdalene, St.	July 22
Matthew the Apostle, St.	September 21
Michael, St.	September 29
Mid-Lent Sunday, 1286	March 24
Nicholas, St.	December 6
Paul, St., Conversion of	January 25
Pentecost, 1275	June 2
Pentecost, 1286	June 2
Pentecost, 1298	May 25
Pentecost Week, 1277	May 16-22
Peter ad Vincula, St.	August 1
Peter and Paul, the Apostles, SS.	June 29
Peter in Cathedra, St.	February 22
Peter the Apostle, St.	June 29
Philip and James, Apostles	May 1
Simon and Jude, SS.	October 28
Swythin's Day, St.	July 15
Thomas the Apostle, St.	December 21
Thomas the Martyr, St., Translation of	July 7
Valentine's Day, St.	February 14
Whitsuntide, 1297	June 2
Whit week, 1275	June 2-8
Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, St.	October 12
William, Archbishop of York, St.	June 8

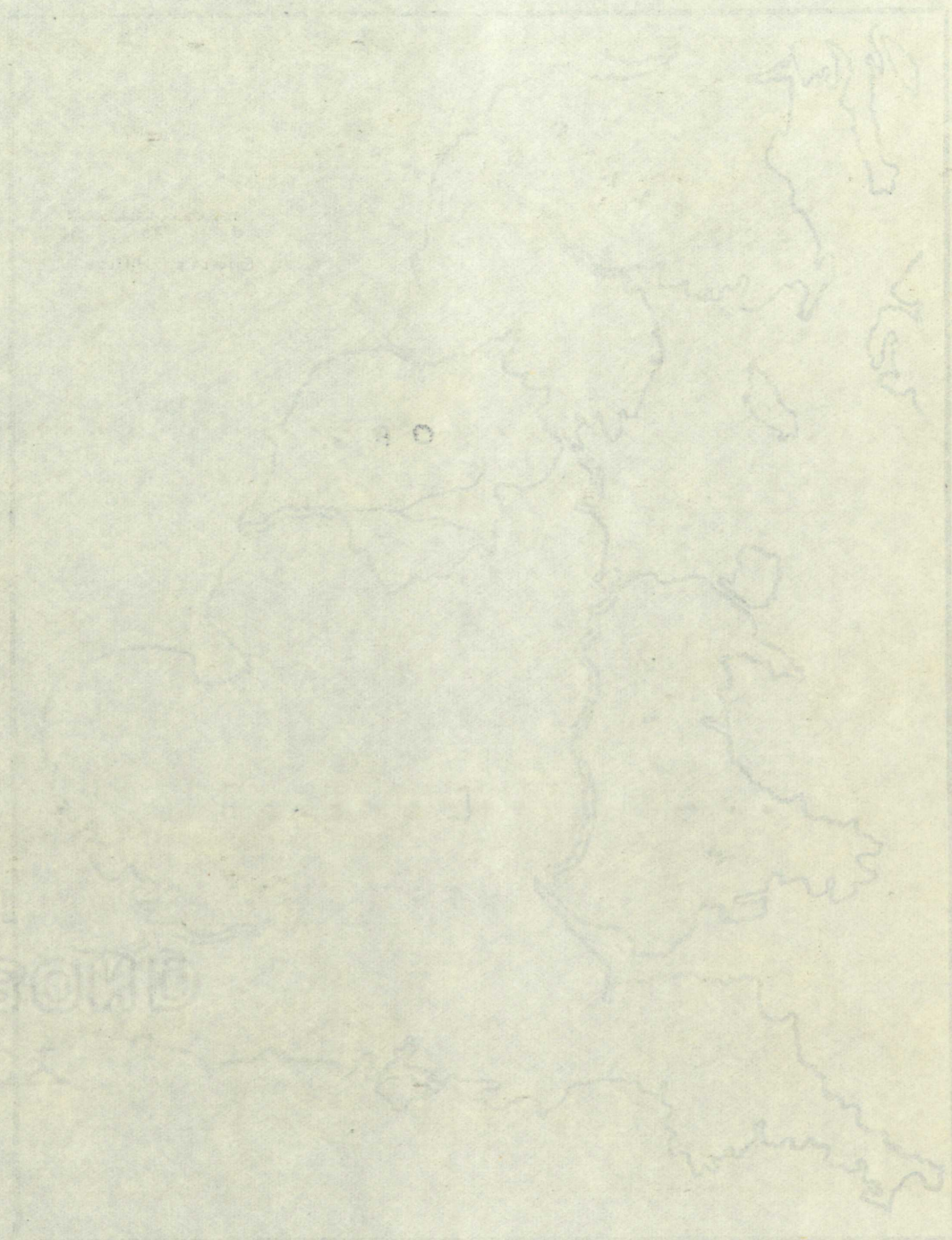


MAPS





YORK COUNTY IN RELATION TO  
ENGLAND  
1300



CHIEF  
25 BOND  
MEXICO

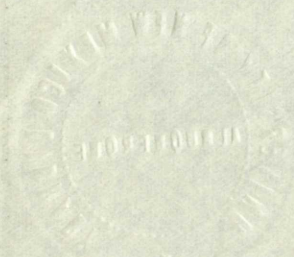
For the purpose of the survey

of the land

of the

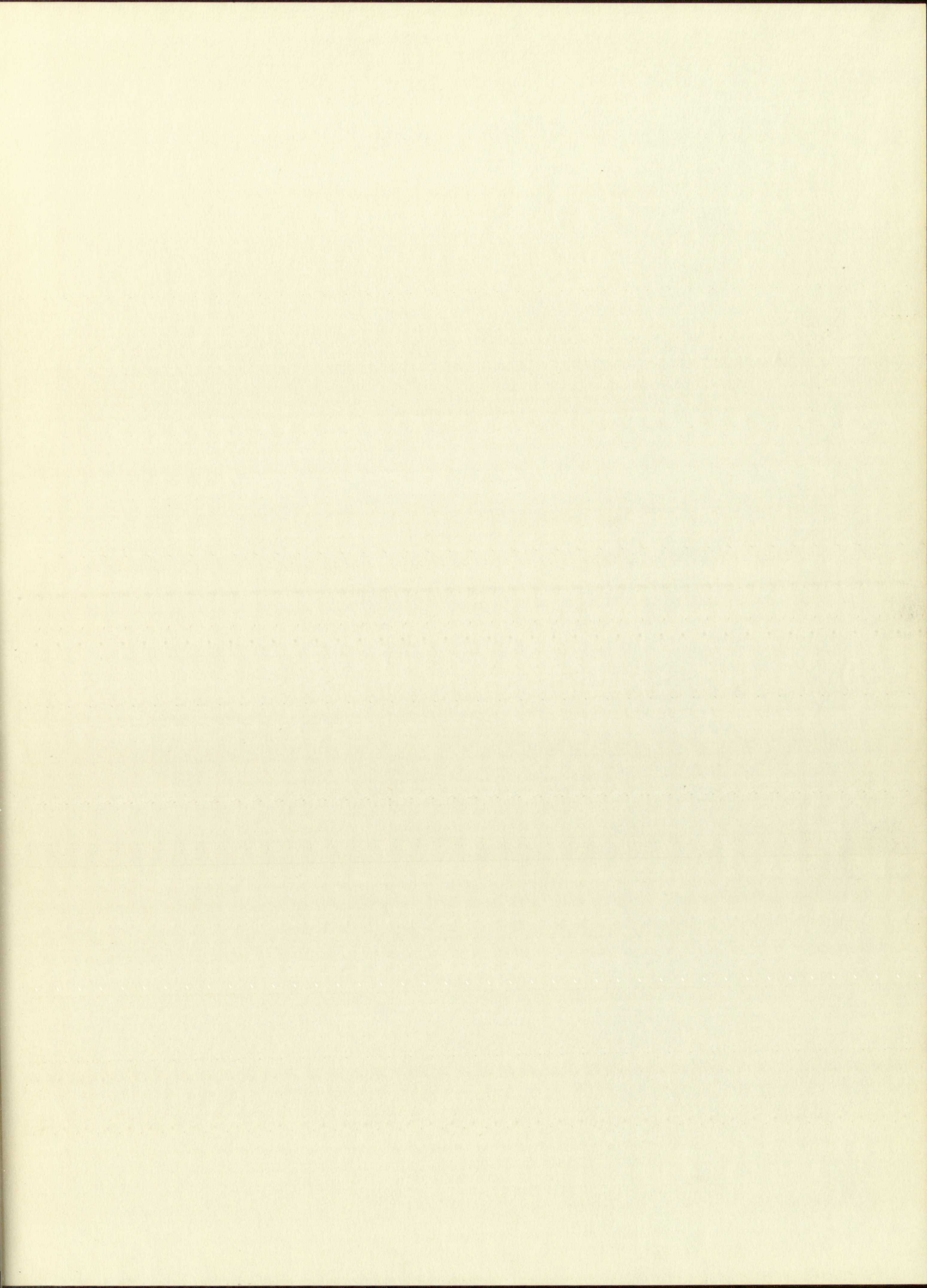


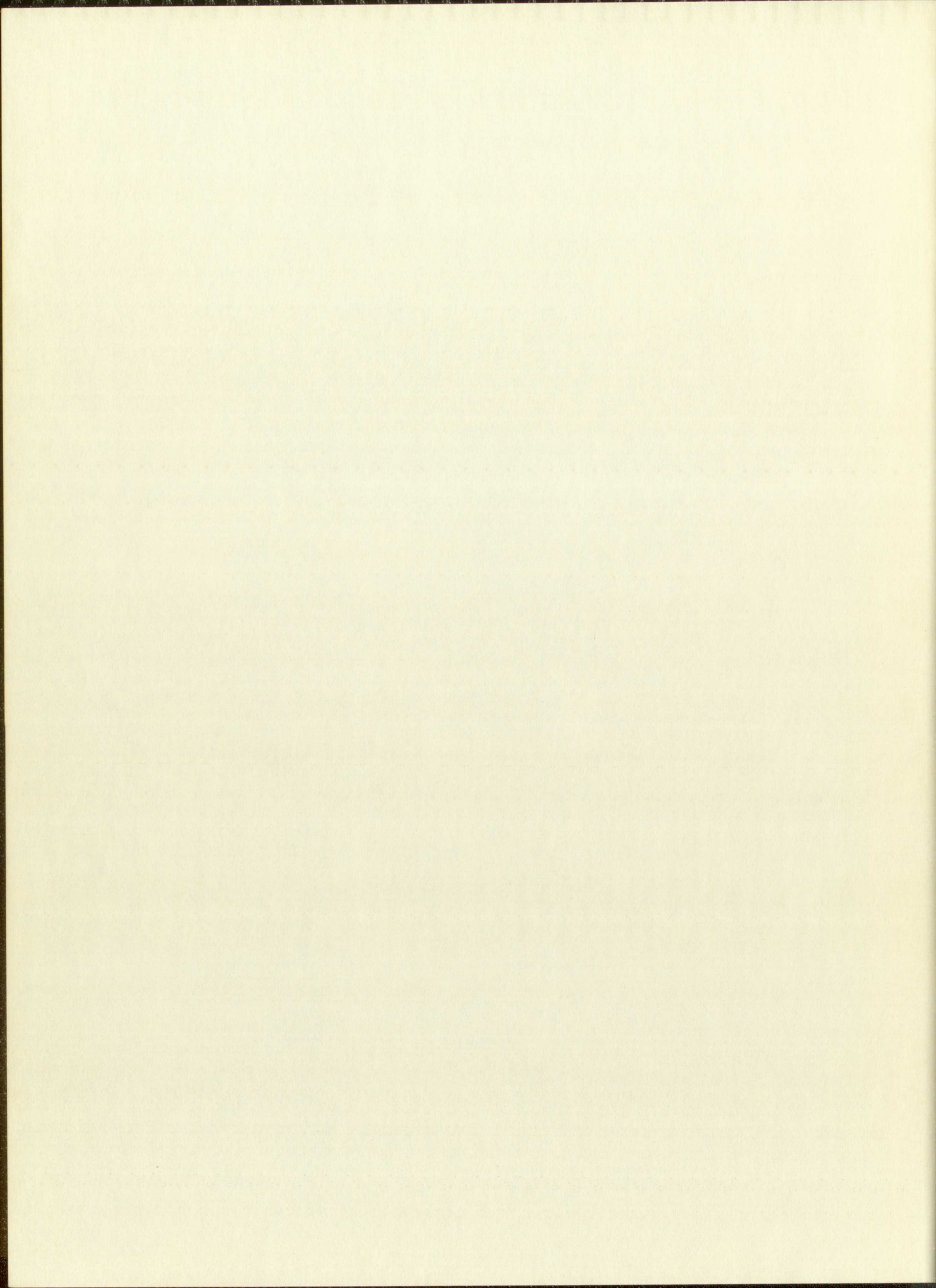
# YORK COUNTY NAMES IN THE TEXT



LANCASHIRE  
YORKSHIRE  
ELECTRICITY

YORK COUNTY  
NAME IN THE TOWN







# IMPORTANT!

Special care should be taken to prevent loss or damage of this volume. If lost or damaged, it must be paid for at the current rate of typing.

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