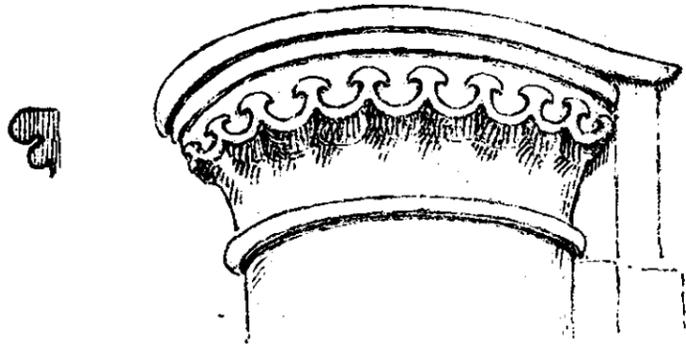


King's Walden.

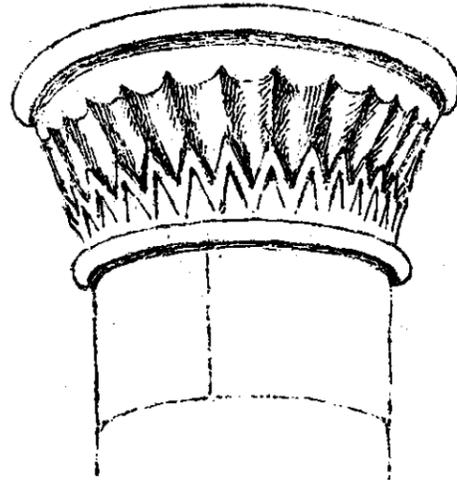
BY THE REV. H. FOWLER, M.A.

The earliest record relating to this locality belongs to the year 888, exactly one thousand years ago. At that date, according to Matthew Paris (Hist. Maj. Rolls Series vi. 11) Aethelred, Alderman of the Mercians, granted to Wulfgar, his minister or counsellor, in consideration of faithful services, a portion of his estate at Waldene. The charter is dated at Saltwic (in Northumberland), and is attested by Wulred, Bishop of Lichfield, and other prelates. The arable land is described as *telluris quasi quindecim manencium*, which I understand to mean 15 *ploughlands*. This seems to correspond to the description in the Domesday Survey of Abbot's Walden (now Paul's Walden)—“fourteen ploughlands and one more may be made.” Also the water-courses named in the charter, I think, clearly refer to the channels of the river Mimram, which are not in King's Walden. The estate therefore conferred was, no doubt, Abbot's Warden; this manor of King's Walden still remaining in the hands of Aethelred. I take Wulfgar to be the person who granted the adjoining manor to the Abbots of S. Albans. He is called in the “Book of Benefactors,” “a minister of King Aethelred;” but the word *rex* may denote an under-king, or governor of Mercia. It would certainly be remarkable if there were two Wulfgars, both ministers of an Aethelred, and both concerned with a grant of this manor. But however that may be, it is certain that Aethelred, the grantor to Wulfgar in 888, was Alderman of the Mercians under King Alfred the Great, and one of his most vigorous lieutenants. One of his successful operations against the Danes may be connected with this locality. In the year 895 (according to the Saxon chronicle) he drove the invader Hasting from Chester, pursuing him in his retreat towards the Danish camp on the Lea. There is a lane called *Danes Street* leading from the south-west corner of the parish towards Luton; this may be the whereabouts of an engagement on the line of march. Not far off, in the parish of Kimpton, we find a *Dane End*, which Norden in his map (dated 1598) marks as the site of a “battle with the Danes.” The movement I am referring to resulted (according to Mr. J. R. Green's reading of the

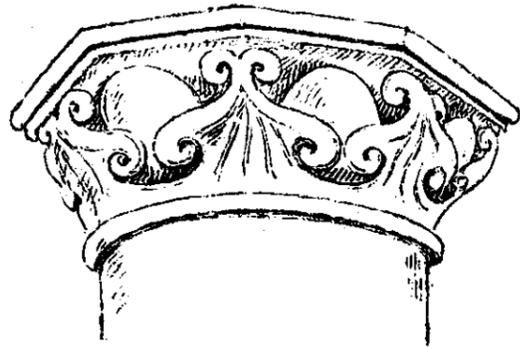
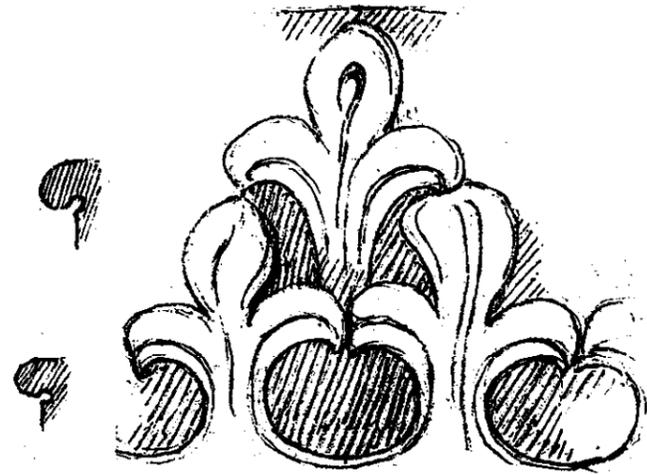
*Eastern Respond
N. Side*



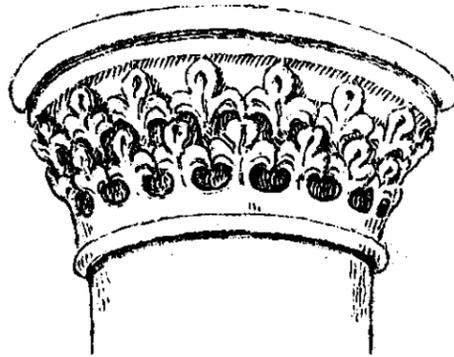
West pier, N. arcade



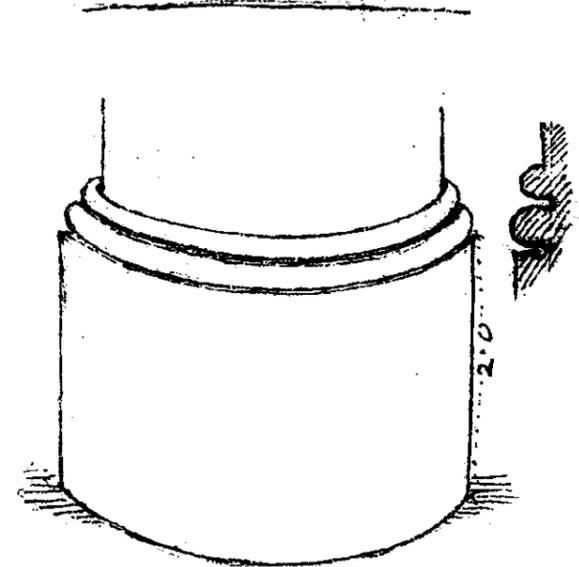
Detail



South Arcade



East pier - N. arcade



Base S. arcade - shaft $\frac{1}{2}$ ft high

H.F. del.

KINGS WALDEN.

"PHOTO-TINT" by James Akerman, 8, Queen Square, London, W.C.

matter) in the capture of the Danish fleet on the Lea by means of King Alfred's forts.

It is probable that Walden, in the larger sense, had been part of the patrimony of the early Kings of Mercia. Aethelred's widow, Aethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, was certainly one of the most distinguished among the possessors of this estate. According to the chronicle which goes by the name of Matthew of Westminster, she gave the Danes a thorough defeat on the borders of Luton and in this county (*in finibus Luitoniæ et provincia Hertfordensi*). It is doubtful whether the grand earth-work called *Ravensburg Castle* at Hexton, in the north of the county, is connected with one of her victories or not. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle gives us no clue.

King's Walden continued, no doubt, in possession of the hereditary Aldermen of Mercia till it came to Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings. He had married the daughter of Alfgar, Earl of Mercia; and when the latter was outlawed for conspiracy, he obtained his earldom, and with it the manors which he had in this county, including two in Offley, one in Lilly, and one here in Walden.

THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

Informs us that King William held Walden (as lord of the manor in succession to Harold). It defended itself for two hides (*i.e.* was so rated for the Danegeld). There were two separate holdings or manors, the King's tenants being two ladies. The one, Leveva, also held manors in Offley and Lilly, as she had done under Earl Harold. She must have been a Saxon lady of some importance. The other was the widow of Asgar. This is probably the Asgar who was Master of the Horse to Edward the Confessor.

We may notice a few points in the survey. The *arable* land, on which the rating is thought mainly to depend, is set at 20 *plough-lands*; and yet the rating is only for *two hides*. The Abbot's land in the adjoining parish is rated at *ten hides*, though there were only 14 *carrucates* (or *plough-lands*). Perhaps the soil of King's Walden was less productive. The annual value of Abbot's Walden is given as £18, King's Walden as £12. But this is not sufficient to account for the disparity in the rating. Were the *plough-lands* here smaller than usual? Or was the King's land favoured?

The learned writers of the "Domesday Studies" inform us that *hide* is derived from *hygan*—a *family* or *household*, and meant, in the time of Bede, an estate sufficient for the maintenance of one lord's family. In Domesday, it is only a rating estimate, having, of course, some definite relation to the producing power of the estate; but what this is, it is difficult to discover.

A necessary adjunct to the *arable* was the *pasture* and *meadow* land for the cattle of the *vil*. The quantity here is not stated. But the survey shows a considerable extent of forest, the beech and oak woods being sufficient to maintain a stock of 800 hogs. The modern Ordnance Map gives the names of twenty-two woods still existing, (no doubt some of them are rather small). This feature may justify the etymology—*Waldenu*—*the dale or dales in the Weald or forest*. Of the beautiful dales and hills we have had some experience this morning.

Leveva held the *demesne* or *home farm*, which must have been round about the Bury. She had under her 13 *villanes*, or men of the *vil*, who cultivated six plough-lands, rendering, in lieu of rent, certain services on the *demesne*, and payments of kind, as meal, milk, poultry and the like. In the other division of the manor there were 17 *villanes* having six *carrucates*. The Anglo-Saxon word for *villanes* was *geneats*, from *neotan*—to *enjoy*. They *enjoyed* the land, and were not removeable, as long as they paid their services and dues. Many of these *villanes* afterwards became *copyholders*; they were then entitled to a *copy* of the manor rolls. There were eleven *borders* on the manor. Some authorities consider these to be the lord's ploughmen working exclusively on the *home farm*. Here they seem to have had a share in the common plough-lands. There are four *servi* or *bondmen*, also called *boors*. The Anglo-Saxon word *gebur* means simply a *dweller*. These may have been descendants from the primitive British inhabitants reduced to serfdom.

A *plough-land* (according to the authorities) is that amount of *arable*, which could be cultivated by one plough-team in a year by the system of *common ploughing*. In the *three-field* course, (which Mr. Seebohn informs us, prevailed in Hertfordshire,) a third of each plot, shifting every year, was left in fallow. Here there appear to be only two *villanes* to each *carrucate*. If the plough-team consisted of eight oxen, each *villane* must have owned

four. But these are very uncertain matters. There was a priest here, and probably therefore a church; he had his *strip* in the *common-field*.

The open arable fields of this parish were enclosed in 1797, (under the Enclosure Act.) One of these fields is named "Roydon," signifying, apparently, the *king's gift*. In this a piece of land (of about 16 acres,) was assigned to the curate in lieu of an ancient payment. King's Well End, in the north of the parish, is perhaps a corner of this plough-land.

I will here introduce a few local names, which may be interesting. "Lord's Wood" indicates the lord's demesne land in the north-east of the parish; it is near the park. "Pinfold Wood" must be near the lord's cattle pound. "Breach Wood," near which is the principal hamlet, may be a corruption of *Brach Wood* *i.e.* the *Hounds Wood*; a kennel was perhaps here. "Nether-field," in the east, may have corresponded to a *High-field*, indicating two divisions of a plough-land here. "Duxley" Wood may adjoin the duck's pasture, notwithstanding the spelling. The word *ley* is generally taken to mean a meadow; it is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon *licgan* (to lie,) and means ground *lying-fallow*; such land being easily converted into pasture.

There is a *Folly-field* here, as in many other parishes; I think it may be a corruption of *Fallow-field*. In "Darley" Wood we have another *ley*, the pasture ground of the *deer*. I should compare this with *Stagen-hoe*, *i.e.* the eminence frequented by the stags. These would find good cover in the weald.

We have a *Sell-barns* here, as well as at S. Albans. There is no trace of a Monastic *Cell*; I take it to mean the *hall* barns, from the Anglo-Saxon *sell*, a hall.

Rudwick Hall, in the south of the parish, designates a dwelling by the *rood* or wayside cross.

Winch Hill has to with a *winch* or windlass, perhaps connected with the machinery of a windmill.

The *Hanger* Wood, in the park, hangs on the declivity of a dell. *Diamond's* End is puzzling, it is probably a corruption. Near Lye Green is Tache Wood. There is an old word, to *tache* (of Norman French origin,) signifying, to *capture a thief*. This may be the wood where robbers were sometimes captured.

Thieving Grove, in Paul's Walden, is another hint of

the depredators, who when caught were perhaps brought up to *Law Hall* (near the entrance to the park,) to be dealt with.

The river Mimram or Marran rises just within the borders of this parish. Its springs are not so remarkable as those of the Rhe, which we visited at Ashwell, but I am told there is a great flow of water. The name is probably British. In a Celtic dictionary I have found the word *Manran* or *Marran*, signifying a *tuneful sound* or *murmur*. The *murmuring* stream gives a good sense: does the fact bear out the etymology?

The limits of the Domesday Common-fields, or ploughlands, may (we are told) be often traced by means of the old parish lanes, which generally traverse the *headlands* or banks formed in the course of ages by the scrapings of the plough where it turned at the end of the furrows. The curious network of lanes in this parish, no doubt, defines some of these ploughlands; but to follow out this matter in detail requires a farmer's knowledge of the ground, combined with the archæological acumen of a Mr. Seebohn.

THE MANOR.

The subsequent history of the manor, as given by the county historians is rather prolix. I must compress it.

Walden Regis had ceased to be a *King's Manor* in Henry I.'s reign: either he, or the Empress Maud, granted it in fee to Peter de Valoignes (or Valence) the great Baron, who was sometime Governor of Hertford Castle, and sheriff of this county and of others.

In the 12th of Henry II. (A.D. 1166) Walter de Nevile, a member (presumably) of the powerful family of that name in the north, held one knight's fee here of the Barony of Valoignes, his ancestor having been enfeoffed in the reign of Henry I. At the same time Alban de Hairun also held one knight's fee here *in capite* of the king. These two persons should be specially noted, because they had much to do with this church, as we shall see presently.

In Edward I.'s reign John de Dokesworth was lord of part of the manor, and John de la Mare and others were holders of messuages.

An inquisition taken in 1329 gives some curious particulars about the Neville's estate. Among the jurors were several whose names are perpetuated in the locality

—*e.g.*, Legates, Langrave, Auncel. Some of the services required from the homagers were:—"24 days plough work, 24 days weeding corn, and in autumn 460 boon services." There were also payments in kind, of "poultry, eggs, pepper and cummin, four horse shoes with nails, and a pair of gilt spurs."

The principal estate seems to have continued in the Neviles till about the middle of Edward III.'s reign, when it passed by the marriage of an heiress to John de Cobham. The Cabhams appear to have acquired both manors now merged in one. In 1471 the property passed by marriage to Sir Edward Borough. His son, William Lord Borough, held it till 1575, when he conveyed it to Richard Hale, a wealthy and worthy citizen of London, who held an estate at Codicote. With the Hale family, who resided at the Bury, it remained for three centuries. Since the death of the late Mr. Charles Cholmley Hale it has come to Mrs. Hinds, of the Bury, who is now lady of the manor.

Most of the mediæval possessors held estates in other counties, and it is uncertain to what extent they resided here. There are no pre-Reformation monuments in the church to afford information; in Salmon's time, however (c. 1728) there existed "three very old stones defaced, on one of them were eight shields."

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

Of the history of the church nothing is known before the time that the rectory was appropriated to the priory of Malton. This information is derived from the register of the priory, an unedited MS. now in the Cottonian Library, British Museum. It is entitled, Claudius D. XI.* This contains about six closely-written folio pages of matter relating to this church. I have only had time to work through about half; the 14th century contractions are not very agreeable reading.

Malton is situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Derwent. The priory was a house of Gilbertine canons, founded about 1150.

The grantors of this church of King's Walden were Walter de Nevile and Alban de Hairun, who were lords of the manor, as early as 1166. The Neviles may have become connected with the priory through their

* See appendix.

possessions in Yorkshire. They had also estates in Lincolnshire, the county in which the parent House of this Order was founded by S. Gilbert of Sempringham, A.D. 1139.

I will now give the purport of a few extracts which I have made from the register.

In the charter of Walter de Nevile he grants (with the consent of his superior lord, Geoffry de Valoignes) the church of S. Mary, at Waldene, with all its appurtenances, to the house and canons of S. Mary in Malton, as fully as it can be given to a religious house.

His son, John de Nevile, confirms the grant.

Then, a certain Osbert de la Mare, makes over all his right in the church to the priory ; and in a final settlement about the advowson, made at Hertford, we have a date—the 3rd year of Richard I., (A.D. 1191). The court at Hertford was held before Robert, Bishop of London, Reginald de Argentine, and other high officers ; Cypian, canon of Malton, acting as the prior's proctor. The arrangement was to take effect at the death of the existing incumbent.

The grant of Alban de Hairun of his share of the church stipulates that the same religious offices shall be held for him at his decease as for a canon of Malton.

The first episcopal confirmation of these grants was made by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, who is identified by being entitled (in the marginal rubric) " The Blessed Hugh " (" Beatus Hugo.")

This document is given by Clutterbuck ; it is without date, but could not have been earlier than 1185, (the year of the Bishop's consecration). We infer that the appropriation was made between 1185 and 1191. The incumbent at the time was Adam de Stiveclay. He must have had a long incumbency, for a dispute which he had with the canons was not settled till the time of Bishop Robert Grosteste, who was consecrated in 1235. The Bishop ordered through his Archdeacon, that he should pay an annual pension of four marks to the canons ; and because it was so long a journey from Walden to Malton, he was to deliver the money half-yearly, to the prior of Chicksand. The latter was a Gilbertine House, in Bedfordshire, founded by the Lady Royse de Beauchamp, (of whom we heard when we were at Royston).

Then, there is a letter of Nicholas, archdeacon of

Huntington, certifying that Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, has instituted the canons of Malton in the church of Waldene—reserving the right of Adam de Stiveclay the parson (“*persona*.”) The vicarage was probably *ordained* after this time. There appears to be no record of it in the Lincoln registers, which commence in 1209. Mr. A. Gibbons, who is editing these ancient episcopal registers for the Bishop of Lincoln, has most obligingly made a considerable search (at the kind suggestion of Precentor Venables), and nothing relating to this vicarage has been met with.

The Malton register gives the institution of one vicar (at least). A letter of the archdeacon affirms that during the vacancy of the See of Lincoln (probably on the death of Bishop Grosteste) on the presentation of Cyprian, prior of Malton, he had admitted to the vicarage of Waldene, Master Aristotle, of Stiveclay, and had instituted him “perpetual vicar.” He was to pay to the prior for the parson of Waldene (whose name was Nicholas) the customary stipend of twelve marks, and to render his episcopal obventions to the bishop. We may perhaps infer, from this document, that the vicarage was appropriated as well as the rectory, the prior, who was rector, providing an officiating “parson,” whose stipend of twelve marks was paid out of the vicarage (which was a sinecure). If this interpretation be correct, we have here the origin of the *donative*.

Twelve marks, of that day, was equivalent to about £140 of present money.

Cyprian is the only name I have met with among the priors of Malton. The other entries in the register (judging from the headings) relate chiefly to the payment of these pensions by the vicars.

In 1291, at the taxation of Pope Nicholas, this vicarage was rated at £20 per annum—equivalent to about £300 at the present time.

At the dissolution of the Priory, in 1541, the rectory and vicarage came to the Crown.

Mr. Cussans informs us that the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650 reported King’s Walden to be a rectory and a vicarage, both *impropriate*; and they had been granted by Edward VI. in the second year of his reign to Sir Ralph Sadleir (of Temple Dinsley). Rowland Hale, Esq., and others were owners of the tithes;

and an annual pension of £12 was allowed to the minister.

The £12 reminds us of the 12 marks, but it was far from being its equivalent in value.

The cure is a Donative. In recent times the endowment (or stipend) has been brought into closer conformity with the value of the ancient pension.

THE FABRIC.

It is time to look at the church. The building which we see, now in its restored condition, was probably designed, and mainly erected, in the latter part of the twelfth century. The nave* pillars, and capitals clearly belong to that period: in all other parts of the fabric there have been alterations or reconstructions at various dates. The restoration was effected in 1868 under the late Mr. Charles Cholmeley Hale, and chiefly at his expense. The architect who directed the work was the late Mr. W. Eden Nesfield, who ranked high in the profession for scientific knowledge of the mediæval styles, and I believe his name is a guarantee that the work done here is of the best kind. I am without information as to the previous condition of the church.

We will begin our inspection at the west. The tower, which has very thick walls, may retain some of the original masonry, but its features have been remodelled in the early Perpendicular period. Its external aspect, as we have seen, is extremely good. That well-moulded tower-arch opening into the nave may remind us of the fine example at Ashwell. If its mouldings are as early as 1362, or thereabouts, its re-construction may possibly be owing to the effects of the great storm of wind which occurred in January of that year, and did enormous damage to towers. The early work in the nave arcades is of unusual interest; we see it is admirably preserved. Did the impulse to this work proceed from Malton? The history of the church suggests the question. Now the Priors of Malton, as we have seen, had no authority here before 1185. If, then, the sculpture of these caps is earlier than that date the question must be answered in the negative. On this interesting point I have taken some architectural advice, and on the strength of that I

* There may be a doubt as to whether the arches which rest upon them have undergone alteration or not.

have to offer the opinion that this work is at least ten years earlier than the earliest date which can be assigned to the appropriation of the church to Malton. I hope Mr. Clarkson, to whom I am greatly indebted, will make some remarks on this matter presently. I may venture to direct your attention to the details. The *scolloped* capital of that western pier of the north arcade has a semi-Norman look. We have to note the pointed leaves round the neck of the cap. The next one eastward with its *Transitional* foliage may be compared to some capitals in the nave of Shoreham Church, Sussex, dated by a high authority (the late Mr. Edmund Sharp) about 1175.

In the eastern *respond* the border over the scollop is one which is found in the later Norman examples and also in Transitional work, as at the Temple Church, London. The caps on the south side, which are both alike, have a very peculiar ornamentation. I have searched in vain for a similar example of that peculiar treatment of the volute; it is not to be found in the late Norman and Transitional churches best known by architectural illustrations. In general character and effect I may perhaps compare it to the earliest work in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, dated by Professor Willis (from the *Fabric Rolls*), 1175-1178, I am referring to the capitals executed by William de Sens.

All these shafts and caps form one work, which we suppose to have been done somewhere about 1175. The inference is, that this nave was erected while the church was under the patronage of Walter de Neville and Alban de Hairun, who, with the rector of the period, must have been the chief promoters of the re-building. After 1191 the Priors of Malton were certainly responsible for the chancel (at least). In the chancel we shall see presently two early English lancets and a double piscina, which are probably part of the work done by the Malton impropiators; all the other features there have been remodelled at a later time. It is interesting to note that the nave of Malton Priory Church (now used as a parish church), is of the Transitional period, but later in style than the nave here. We are indebted for this information to Mr. R. H. Kersey, an architect who has made Malton his special study. The photographs which I exhibit will show that there is no work there resembling

these capitals. The earlier portion of Malton Priory (which was at the eastern end) has been destroyed. I am also indebted for kind information to the Rev. E. A. B. Pitman, who is about to restore conservatively his church of the Gilbertine Canons at Old Malton.

We observe that the plinths of these nave columns are unusually high. If we look at the north doorway we shall see the cause. The ground on that side of the church is much higher than on the south, on account of the slope of the hill. The floor of the north aisle was formerly adjusted to the level of the door-step, and must have been two feet higher than it is now; if the plinths had been lower, the bases of the shafts would have been buried on one side by the aisle pavement. The lowering of the floor-level has placed the *ambry* at the east end, almost out of reach. We observe that there was an altar there; the bracket for an image appears; the chapel would have been enclosed by a *parclose*. We will now visit the south aisle. This eastern end probably formed the Lady Chapel. We see a good *Decorated* piscina and an *ambry*. The chapel projects some feet beyond the chancel arch. The recess in the north-east corner may be the remains of a passage leading into the chancel; or it may possibly have formed the communication with a hermit's cell. The chapel now serves as a Baptistry; the beauty of the new font, of Early English type, is to be noted. At the west end of the north aisle we see a wide lancet, which may be original, or a reproduction of semi-Norman work. The great thickness of the wall-masses, which serve as abutments to the chancel arch, are very observable on a plan which has been lent me. The clerestory and nave roof may have been re-erected about the middle of the 15th century. On the stone corbels, next to the chancel, you see boldly carved busts of a king and queen. I would guess them to be for Henry VI. and Queen Margaret. The early Perpendicular chancel arch probably follows the lines of an Early English predecessor. We observe on the north side a lancet opening which gave access to the rood loft by a stair approached from the north aisle. The exquisite 14th century chancel screen is a study in colour as well as in carving; its present state bears witness to the skill and taste of the restorer.

The chancel is remarkable for its large dimensions

relatively to the church ; its length is only five feet less than that of the nave, which is about 40 feet. The enlarging of this (which may be said to consist of the choir and sanctuary) was probably due to the Malton impropiators. The narrow lancet lights on the south side of the sanctuary (which were opened out, I believe, in 1868) belong to about 1195, when the Priors had control and responsibility here. The east window and side windows of three lights have good early Perpendicular tracery, and are no doubt faithful restorations. This chancel is not only remarkable for its size but also for its beauty, much of which is owing to the thoughtful care of the late patron of the church and to the ability of his architect. When we have examined the reredos, the oak stalls, and the good stone carving of the arch and doorway on the north side, we will conclude our inspection in

THE HALE CHAPEL.

A marble tablet on the east wall tells us that William Hale built this chapel as a resting place for the remains of himself and his posterity—

*“ In hoc, quod ipse posuit, sacello,
Reconditorio (si Deus voluerit)
Sibi et sui futuro,
Heic juxta primus quiescit.”*

Chauncy says of him, that “ he was a good philosopher, a great historian, and used an excellent style of writing.” He was twice member for the county ; he died in 1688.

His ancestor, Richard Hale, the first possessor of the manor, was buried in St. Dunstan’s in-the-East, London.

Fuller gives the following account of him in the “ Worthies of Hertfordshire ” :— “ Richard Hale, Esq., was born at Cudicote in this county, and bred a grocer in the city of London, where his industrious endeavours were blest, that in a little time he got a great estate. Wherefore in expression of his gratitude to God, the giver thereof, he founded a very fair school, allowing £40 a year to the master thereof, at Hertford in this county ; a place very prudently chosen for this purpose ; first because the prime town in his native shire ; secondly great the want of a school in that populous place, and lastly because most pure the air thereof, so that parents

need not fear their children's loss of health for the gaining of learning. He died A.D. 1620; whose wealthy family do still flourish with worth and worship at King's Walden in this county."

This chapel, which has wooden windows, and appears to have undergone alterations in modern times, is full of the monuments of the Hales.

King's Walden—Appendix.

MS. Cotton, Claud. D. XI. Registrum Cartarum Prioratus de Malton in agro Eboracensi—[Ex dono Christophori, Baronis Hatton.]

Carta Walteri de Nova Villa de Ecclesia de Waldene.

Notum sit omnibus Christi fidelibus, quod ego Walterus de Novila concessi et dedi domui et Canonicis B. Marie in Maltona servientibus Ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Waldona liberam et quietam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut aliqua Ecclesia liberius et melius religiosis viris donari potest. Hoc autem feci consensu et assensu domini mei Galfridi de Valoniis, pro illo et pro me et pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus &c.

Confirmatio Johannis filii Walteri de eadem.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Johannes de Novile salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmavisse domui B. Marie et Canonicis de Maltona confirmationem, quam Walterus de Nevila pater meus eis fecit de Ecclesia de Waldene et carta sua confirmavit, ut eam teneant et habeant cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosynam liberam et quietam ab omni exactione seculari et servitio. Ego vero et heredes mei warrantabimus eis prefatam ecclesiam contra omnes homines &c.

Confirmatio Galfridi de Valoniis.

Notum sit &c. Quod ego Galfridus de Valoniis concessi et hujus carte mee testimonio confirmavi donationem Ecclesie S. Marie de Waldene, quam Walterus de Nevila dedit Canonicis qui Domino et ejus Genetrici sanctissime Marie serviunt in Maltona, quod eam possideant in perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine vexatione et inquietatione sui et omnium successorum suorum &c.

Quieta Clamatio Osberti de la Mare de eadem.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus tam futuris quam presentibus, Osbertus de la Mare salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et quietum clamasse domui et B. Marie Canonicis Maltone totum jus meum quod habui in Ecclesia de Waldene de me et heredibus meis in

perpetuum. Concessi et eisdem Canonicis et presenti carta mea confirmavi omnes donaciones et confirmaciones, quas Albanus de Harun et Walterus de Nevile et Johannes fecerunt aut eis fecerant de predicta ecclesia, ut eam teneant &c.

Hec est finalis Concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Herteford. die Mercurii proxima pro festo Sancte Margarite, Anno tercio regni Regis Ricardi, coram Ricardo Londonensi episcopo, et Waltero filio Roberti, Willelmo de Wareng, Ottone filio Willelmi, Reginaldo de Argentein, Johanne de Carleola, Justiciariis domini Regis, et ceteris baronibus et familiaribus domini Regis tunc ibi presentibus, inter Priorem de Maltona et Osbertum de Mara de Advocatione Ecclesie S. Marie de Waldene; una recognitio summonita fuit inter eos in curia domini Regis, quis advocatus presentaverit ultimam personam, que mortua est, ad eandem ecclesiam tempore pacis; scilicet et idem Osbertus quietum clavavit totum jus et totum clamium quod habuit in prefata advocatione ejusdem ecclesie, pro salute anime sue et successorum suorum, eidem Priori et successoribus suis de se et de heredibus suis in perpetuum per Cyprianum Canonicum positum loco ipsius Prioris in curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, ad lucrandum vel perdendum de predicta advocatione.

Carta Albani Hairun de medietate Ecclesie.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis Albanus Hairun de Waldene salutem. Notum vobis facio, me dedisse et per hanc presentem Cartam confirmasse Canonicis qui Deo serviunt in Ecclesia S. Marie de Malton medietatem Ecclesie de Waldene, que juris mei est et ad meum pertinet feudum, in perpetuo possidendam liberam et quietam ab omni exactione et seculari servicio. Predicti ut Canonici susceperint suum familiarem et domesticum suum in orationibus, ut faciant pro salute anime mee quod etiam debent facere pro anima Canonici vel fratris defuncti, quando de presenti seculo vitam terminavero; Susceperint et in beneficiis Ecclesie sue etiam animam patris mei et matris mee in ista mea donacione, eis et ceteris amicis meis in perpetuum prodesse valeat ad salutem perpetuam. Et eo devotius concessi eis predictam ecclesiam in perpetuam elemosinam &c.

Confirmatio Beati Hugonis Epis. Licoln.
See Clutterbuck's Herts, v. iii. p. 134.

Confirmatio Roberti Episcopi.

Robertus Dei gracia Lincolniensis Episcopus omnibus Catholice Ecclesie filiis salutem. Religiosis innuentes religiosorum desiderii dilectis filiis nostris Canonicis in Ecclesia B. Marie de Malton Domino famulantibus, ex donacione Walteri de Nevilla et domini sui Galfridi de Waloniis concessione, Ecclesiam de Waldene cum omnibus pertinentiis concedimus et in perpetuum, sicut carte advocatorum testantur, confirmamus, et sigilli nostri attestacione communimus, salva in omnibus Lincoln. Ecclesie dignitate, et salvo jure Ade filio Henrici Archidiaconi, qui in eadem existit in presentiarum persona.

Ordinacio Rob. Episc. de eadem.

* * Noscat dilectio nostra, quod super lite que quidem agitata est inter Magistrum Gilbertum de Sempringham et Canonicos de Maltona et Adam de Stivecle, Clericum Walteri de Nova Villa, de Ecclesia de Waldene, transactio hujusmodi est. Ex donatione et presentatione G. de Sempringham et Canonicorum de Malton et Walteri de Nova Villa, quantum ad laicum suppetit personam, concessione et donacione ordinavimus per manum Nicolai Archidiaconi Hunted. Adam de Stiveclay personam Ecclesie de Waldene. Adam vero annuam solvet pensionem iiii marcarum argenti, Canonicis scilicet de Maltona i marcam et Waltero filio clerico, Walteri iii marcas, ad hos terminos, ad Pascham dimidiam, ita ut persolvat infra octavum Pasche, ad festum Sc. Michaelis dimidiam, ita ut persolvat infra octavum Beati Michaelis. Et quia regio, ubi Canonici de Malton degunt, procul sita est a loco ubi Adam manet, tradet Adam marcam predictam ad terminos supra distinctos Priori et Canonicis de Chikesand. Quod si Walter: filius Walteri de Nova Villa antequam Adam decesserit, aut vitam mutaverit, persolvat Adam has iiii marcas ad terminos predictos Canonicis de Chikesand ad opus Canonicorum de Malton. Quod si Adam prius obierit, aut vitam mutaverit, Walter: filius Walteri de Nevilla de eadem Ecclesia solvet unam marcam Canonicis de Malton pro-ut usque in obitum possedebunt Canonici de Malton Ecclesiam illam liberam et quietam. Adam vero Canonicis et Waltero filio jam dicti Walteri, canonice fide interposita, se fore promisit fidelem. Volumus itaque quod omnia suprascripta illibata et * perpetuo permaneant. Et ne decreto alicui liceat contra hujus scripti nostri tenorem venire, totam rei seriem episcopali, qua fungimur, auctoritate confirmamus, et sigilli nostri attestacione communimus.

Litere Archidiaconi de Institutione dictorum Canonicorum.

Nicholaus de sigillo Archid. Hunted. Omnibus clericis per Archidiaconatum suum existintibus salutem. Universitati vestre ostentare volumus, nos Robert. Lincoln. Epis. ad presentationem et donacionem Walt. Nevil. et concessione domini sui Galfridi de Valoniis et ad presentationem et donacionem Albani Hairun, instituisse in ecclesia de Waldene cum omnibus ad eam pertinentiis Canonicos de Malton sine omni reclamacione et contradicione alicujus, salvo jure Ade de Stiveclay in ipsa Ecclesia.

Litere iudicum de pensione xii marcarum.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus &c. Helyas de Bridelington et Andreas de Kirkeley et Walterus de Novoburgo procuratores eternam in Domino salutem. Universitati vestre notum facimus nos mandatum domini Pape in his verbis suscepisse. Innocentus Epis. Servus Servorum Dei dilectis filiis Helye de Bridelington et Andree de Kirkeley et Waltero de Novoburgo Procuratoribus Eboracensis dioceseos salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Quum nimis dispendiosum est et grave dilectis filiis summo Priori et Canonicis ecclesie de Sempringham, qui sunt in remotis partibus collocati, pro singulis querelis Aposotlicam sedem adire cum frequentia et multis tam clericis quam

* In the M.S. apparently i'cussa.

laicis, quum sunt injuriis lacessiti, ad supplicationem eorum super hiis duximus providendum. Quo-circa discretionis nostre per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus, quum a dictis Priore et Canonicis fueritis requisiti, malefactores eorum in Anglia existentes ut eis ablata restituant, et de dampnis et injuriis irrogatis satisfaciant, et petentibus aliqua in aliquibus compromittant, quod, appellacione remota, una medietate procedant per censuram ecclesiasticam sublato appellationis diffugio compellatis, nullis litteris veritati et justicie prejudicantibus a sede Apostolica impetitis. Quod si in omnibus exequendis potueritis interesse, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, V Kal. Maii, Pontificatus nostri * anno viii.

Hujus ergo auctoritate mandati Nicholaum Clericum Rectorem Ecclesie de Waldene semel, secundo et tercio citari fecimus, qui tandem in presentia nostra consistens confessus est, se debere annuatim duodecim marcas argenti nomine pensionis de Ecclesia de Waldene Priori et Canonicis de Maltona. Nos autem ejus confessionem attendentes, et instrumentum ipsius Nicholai super predicta pensione annuatim solvenda diligenter inspicientes, de consilio predictorum virorum et juris peritorum, predictam pensionem predictis Priori et Canonicis sententialiter adjudicavimus; ipse et Nicholaus, jurisdictioni nostre, appellacione remota, sponte se submittebat, in presentia nostra tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, in Capitulo Eboracensi juravit, se predictam pensionem predictis Canonicis fideliter soluturum annuatim ad duos terminos, scil. medietatem ad Pascham, et aliam medietatem ad Festum Sci. Michaelis. Ita quidem si predictus Nicholaus aliquo termino sibi statuto in solutione predictæ pensionis cessaverit, solvet predictis Priori et Canonicis unam marcam argenti nostre pene cum predicta pensione, omni appellacione remota. In hujus quidem rei testimonium, &c.

Litere Nicholai Archidiaconi Huntington. de institutione vicarii.

Noverit universitas vestra me, vacante sede Lincolniensi, ad presentationem Gileberti scilicet Magistri ordinis de Semplingham et Cypriani Prioris et Conventus de Maltona et Nicholai persone de Waldene, admisisse Magistrum Aristotelem de Stiveclea ad Vicariam Ecclesie de Waldene, et ipsum in eadem perpetuum Vicarium Canonice instituisse percipiendo omnia ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentia, tota vita sua solvendo etiam annuatim Priori et Conventui de Maltona pro persona de Waldene debitam et antiquam pensionem duodecim marcarum, ad terminos, scilicet sex marc. intra octavum Pasche, et sex marc. intra Octavum Sci. Michaelis, et persone de Waldene quolibet anno unum aureum nomine personatus in festo S. Michaelis, salvis Episcopalibus obventionibus a Clerico Aristotele solvendis, et in omnibus Ecclesie Lincolniensis dignitate, &c.

The following grant occurs on fol. 221, v, in a later hand:—

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus de Passelewe dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Priori et Conventui de Malton duas acras et dimidiam terre cum pertinentiis suis patentes in parochia de Waldene Regis, que due acre simul jacent in campo qui

* Apparently Innocent IV. aces, 1243. Date of document 1250.

vocatur Dychforlong, juxta terram Johannis de Kenile in longitudine, et abuttat ex uno capite super viam, que ducit de Hokewelle versus parcum domini de Stagenho, juxta terram quam Beatrix atte Hurne tenuit, et abuttat ex uno capite super terram Willelmi Gerbode, habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis dictis Priori et Conventui in perpetuum, libere quiete, bene et in pace, reddendo inde per annum mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Pascham pro omnibus servitiis consuetis domus, auxiliis, sectis, curiis et rebus cunctis que de terris exigi possint in perpetuum, et ego predictus Willelmus et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinentiis ejus predictis Priori et Conventui de Malton contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.

Note.—The M.S. from which these documents have been transcribed, [and the contracted words extended,] has not (so far as I am aware) hitherto been edited.—H.F.