Medieval History

This series includes pioneering editions of medieval historical accounts by eye-witnesses and contemporaries, collections of source materials such as charters and letters, and works that applied new historiographical methods to the interpretation of the European middle ages. The nineteenth century saw an upsurge of interest in medieval manuscripts, texts and artefacts, and the enthusiastic efforts of scholars and antiquaries made a large body of material available in print for the first time. Although many of the analyses have been superseded, they provide fascinating evidence of the academic practices of their time, while a considerable number of texts have still not been re-edited and are still widely consulted.

Early Yorkshire Charters

This thirteen-volume series, which first appeared between 1914 and 1965, is an extensive collection of the pre-thirteenth-century charters and related records of Yorkshire, which had previously remained largely unpublished. The first three volumes were edited by William Farrer (1861–1924), after whose death Charles Travis Clay (1885–1978) took up the task. The series was well respected for the quality of Farrer’s editing, which was surpassed only by that of Clay in the later volumes. Volume 1 (1914) contains nine pre-Norman documents, with extensive commentary by the historian and philologist William Henry Stevenson (1858–1924). It also contains royal charters and deeds relating to the city of York, arranged by barony. Farrer has attempted to provide a date for each document, and has added extensive annotation throughout which relates to the content, background and manuscript sources of the Latin texts.
Cambridge University Press has long been a pioneer in the reissuing of out-of-print titles from its own backlist, producing digital reprints of books that are still sought after by scholars and students but could not be reprinted economically using traditional technology. The Cambridge Library Collection extends this activity to a wider range of books which are still of importance to researchers and professionals, either for the source material they contain, or as landmarks in the history of their academic discipline.

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The Cambridge Library Collection brings back to life books of enduring scholarly value (including out-of-copyright works originally issued by other publishers) across a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and in science and technology.
The Anniversary Reissue of Books from the Yorkshire Archaeological Society

To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the leading society for the study of the archaeology and history of England's largest historic county, Cambridge University Press has reissued a selection of the most notable of the publications in the Record Series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Founded in 1863, the Society soon established itself as the major publisher in its field, and has remained so ever since. The *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* has been published annually since 1869, and in 1885 the Society launched the Record Series, a succession of volumes containing transcriptions of diverse original records relating to the history of Yorkshire, edited by numerous distinguished scholars. In 1932 a special division of the Record Series was created which, up to 1965, published a considerable number of early medieval charters relating to Yorkshire. The vast majority of these publications have never been superseded, remaining an important primary source for historical scholarship.

Current volumes in the Record Series are published for the Society by Boydell and Brewer. The Society also publishes parish register transcripts; since 1897, over 180 volumes have appeared in print. In 1974, the Society established a programme to publish calendars of over 650 court rolls of the manor of Wakefield, the originals of which, dating from 1274 to 1925, have been in the safekeeping of the Society's archives since 1943; by the end of 2012, fifteen volumes had appeared. In 2011, the importance of the Wakefield court rolls was formally acknowledged by the UK committee of UNESCO, which entered them on its National Register of the Memory of the World.

The Society possesses a library and archives which constitute a major resource for the study of the county; they are housed in its headquarters, a Georgian villa in Leeds. These facilities, initially provided solely for members, are now available to all researchers. Lists of the full range of the Society's scholarly resources and publications can be found on its website, www.yas.org.uk.
Foreword to the 2013 Reissue

The Yorkshire Archaeological Society and Early Yorkshire Charters

The ten volumes of *Early Yorkshire Charters* published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (YAS) between 1935 and 1965 continued a project of the same name begun over twenty years earlier by the Lancashire scholar William Farrer (1861–1924). Having planned a six-volume study, he abandoned it after publishing the third volume in 1916.

Farrer was a country gentleman, living on a private income at Over Kellet, near Carnforth, and later at Witherslack, Westmorland. Like many such men in Lancashire and Yorkshire, his origins lay in the world of commerce rather than landed society. He was the second son of William Farrer Ecroyd (1827–1915), a Burnley businessman and Conservative M.P. for Preston, Lancashire, from 1881 to 1885. After completing his education at Rugby, Farrer joined his father in the family's textile business. However, in 1896 he was rescued from a dull career in commerce by a legacy from his wealthy great-uncle, William Farrer, a Liverpool merchant, whose surname he adopted.

Now with the leisure to do so, he was able to develop his interest in the history of his native county: he began by buying the library and papers of Lancashire historian J.P. Earwaker, following the latter's death in 1895, and then spent large sums on further purchases to widen their scope. He taught himself palaeography and diplomatic but, having done so, he never darkened the doors of the British Museum or the National Archives again, preferring to use his resources to employ a cadre of record searchers who produced transcriptions for him on a scale far greater than he could have achieved unaided. He wrote extensively on the history of Lancashire, but then turned his attention elsewhere, firstly to Yorkshire. His translation of the Yorkshire section of the Domesday Book for *The Victoria History of the County of York* led him to research in a new field. The scarcity of official archives from the twelfth century, between Domesday and the continuous series of royal chancery and exchequer records that survive from the beginning of the thirteenth century, gave private records, particularly charters, considerable importance in the study of local history, because of their topographical and genealogical value.

Farrer organised the production of a corpus of Yorkshire charters, arranging them by the 'fees', or feudal tenancies, of the county that existed during the Norman period. Between 1914 and 1916 he published, at his own expense, three volumes of *Early Yorkshire Charters*, which one reviewer described as his greatest achievement. The first volume contained 644 pre-Norman charters followed by those of the archbishop, religious houses and corporation of the city of York, followed in turn by five fees arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the holders. Volumes 2 and 3 continued the alphabetical arrangement, up to the fee of Mortemer. Farrar had initially intended to complete the work in four volumes, and then in six, but after Volume 3 he turned his attention elsewhere. In part this was due to the cost of the venture, but more significant was the development of his research priorities. He found the county format he had

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3 H.H.E. Craster in *English Historical Review*, 51, 204 (1936), 694.
adopted too restrictive, not least because the landholdings of the barons had generally been granted by the Crown in more than one county, to prevent the emergence of a local power base. Farrar next embarked upon a national study of honours (lands granted to the king's tenants-in-chief) and knight's fees, a project that saw only three volumes completed before his sudden death abroad at the age of sixty-three.

Naturally, the members of the YAS had been disappointed that Farrer had abandoned his Yorkshire researches, but in May 1931 this regret became alarm when Colonel John Parker, the Society's president, received the news that Farrer's widow was disposing of her late husband's library.4 Parker wrote to Charles Clay (1885–1978), librarian of the House of Lords, who had become joint editor of the YAS Record Series in May 1929, to warn him that 'it looks as if the MS of the “Yorkshire Charters” will be thrown away' unless they acted to save the contents of the intended subsequent volumes. Six months later, the Society had secured both Farrer's Yorkshire manuscripts and the remaining 490 copies of the printed volumes.

Charles Travis Clay, later Sir Charles, was the son of John William Clay (1838–1918), the inheritor of a long-established firm of worsted manufacturers, who became a prominent member of the YAS, serving as editor of the Record Series from 1897 until his death.5 After a false start with a mathematical scholarship from Eton, Clay read history at Oxford, acquiring a first-class degree. He then served as private secretary to Lord Crewe and found a post as assistant librarian to the House of Lords, becoming principal librarian in 1922 despite the machinations of Edmund Gosse.6 Clay inherited from his father an interest in both deeds and the genealogy of the landed classes, and as early as 1911 had edited a volume for the Record Series. In 1922 he had been invited by the YAS committee to take responsibility for future volumes in the edition of Yorkshire Deeds launched in 1909 by William Brown: five volumes edited by Clay were published between 1924 and 1940.

Clay consulted F.M. Stenton, professor of history in the University of Reading, and produced a memorandum in October 1932 outlining a possible course of action. He recommended the production of an index to Farrer's three volumes and the use of Farrer's unpublished materials as the basis for a series of volumes that would be organised, as before, by feudal fees. As Clay was then working with Lewis Loyd (1875–1947) on the Richmond fee as part of a new edition of G.E. Cockayne's Complete Peerage, he suggested that the work should begin there.7 Clay had already demonstrated, by his work on the Yorkshire Deeds, that he would be the ideal person to work on the new Yorkshire project. In Volume 7, which appeared in 1932, he seems to have anticipated his major publishing achievement when he wrote of 'the entertaining task of endeavouring to assign an approximate date' to deeds, going on to explain some of the means by which this could be done.8 The Record Series committee concurred with the recommendations in his memorandum, and entrusted the Early Yorkshire Charters to Clay.

4 The following is based on letters and memoranda in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society archives, MS 1189/1/11 and MS 25/1.
5 Among his many publications, three volumes of Royalist Composition Papers, published as Record Series volumes 15, 18 and 20 between 1893 and 1896, are also reissued in the Cambridge Library Collection. An obituary can be found in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 25 (1920), 124–6.
The committee also decided that the successor volumes should be uniform in appearance with that of Farrer's volumes; since this was different from the style long established for the other volumes in the Record Series, it was decided that Early Yorkshire Charters should be classed as an 'Extra Series', although issued routinely to subscribers to the Record Series. In fact, the Extra Series was greatly superior in typography and design to Farrer's self-financed volumes, and also featured plates illustrating original charters. This higher standard of production was initially possible because of a generous bequest to the Society by W.T. Lancaster, its former honorary librarian. The growing acclaim of the project ensured that later volumes received grant aid from other sources.

Over the course of the following three decades and in a total of ten volumes, Clay continued the work, always described on the title page as 'based on the manuscripts of the late William Farrer'. Mornings at the House of Lords were spent in assisting the peers of his own time, and afternoons were often devoted to researching the barons of the Anglo-Norman realm, both for the YAS and the Complete Peerage, of which he became a trustee. What emerged unhurried over these years was a publication which displayed many facets of Clay's immaculate scholarship. Whereas Farrer had published the texts of 1,897 charters in three years, Clay's volumes contained 1,194, about a third of which had already been published elsewhere.

In other respects, Clay notably improved on the methods of his predecessor. He paid proper attention to indexing, which was indispensable to the research value of the work. Farrer's abandoned work had contained no index, and so a whole volume, published in 1942, was devoted to a consolidated index to Farrer's three volumes, prepared by Charles and his niece Edith Margaret Clay. Clay's nine volumes of texts contained indexes whose comprehensiveness was the subject of continually approving reviews. Clay also extended the chronological coverage of the work by including documents of the thirteenth century: to 1240 (the death of the sixth earl) for the honour of Conisbrough, and to 1274 (the failure of heirs) for the honour of Skipton. The range and scope of the contextual material was also greatly enhanced, benefiting from the growth of medieval scholarship during the twentieth century – a development reflected by Clay's acknowledgement, in his introductions, of consultations with the leading medieval historians of the day. However, the most important single advance made by Clay over his predecessor was his meticulous refinement in the dating of charters of the twelfth century. The documents very seldom include dates, and therefore had to be dated by internal evidence, usually through their witnesses. The bases for Clay's conclusions are described in his notes to the individual charters.

Clay's work was received with considerable academic acclaim. The Oxford historian and librarian Edmund (later Sir Edmund) Craster achieved the remarkable record of appraising for the English Historical Review all of the ten volumes that appeared between 1915 and 1955. He was uniformly laudatory, if once hinting that on occasion the quality of the scholarship exceeded the intrinsic value of the subject, as when Clay's minute description of the widely ramifications of the Stuteville family was, he thought, 'exhaustive; indeed, one almost regrets the amount of labour that must have been spent on it'. Likewise, the doyen of early medieval scholars, Sir Frank Stenton, wrote of Volume 8 that it was 'for the moment the last number in the finest series of Charters now appearing anywhere in the world', and Sir Richard Southern praised it as a work of 'all but impeccable scholarship'. Both these views appeared in the Proceedings of the British Academy in 1950, and in that same year Clay was elected to

*English Historical Review*, 68, 269 (1953), 631–2.

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the Academy. Stenton’s own work on Northamptonshire charters had influenced the Society’s
decision to include illustrations of the charters in the Extra Series, and reviews commented
favourably upon the continuing high standard of book production with which the Society
complemented the high scholarly standards of its editor. In the post-war years, this quality
could only be maintained through generous grants from the Marc Fitch Fund, the Pilgrim Trust,
and the British Academy.

Although advancing age finally led Clay to conclude his work in 1965 with Volume 10 of the
Extra Series, published in his eightieth year,10 there remain transcripts by Farrer still awaiting
an editor. For the Society, and for its venerable series editor, the difficulty over further volumes
was that they would inevitably include a larger proportion of charters unrelated to Yorkshire.
Recognising this, Sir Charles recommended the edition prepared by Diana Greenway of the
twelfth-century charters of the honour of Mowbray for publication by the British Academy.11
Thus was the history of early Yorkshire charters, for the Society at least, brought to a close.

Brian Barber
Yorkshire Archaeological Society
January 2013

10 Clay published a further book, in co-operation with Diana E. Greenway, Early Yorkshire Families, as Record
Series volume 135 in 1973, which is also reissued in the Cambridge Library Collection.
11 D.E. Greenway, ed., Charters of the Honour of Mowbray 1107–1191, British Academy, Records of Economic
and Social History, New Series 1 (Oxford, 1972). Farrer’s manuscripts, acquired by the YAS in 1931, can
be found in the YAS archives, MS 869 and MS 869 Additional. There are other materials of Farrer’s at MS
442/1/3, 962, 963 and MS 1189.
Early Yorkshire Charters, Volume 1

Charters have long been recognised as a major source for English history before the thirteenth century, when the archives of national government begin to survive in substantial quantity. William Farrer (1861–1924) was a scholar of private means who took up historical research when his circumstances gave him the opportunity to do so, employing a cadre of record scholars to transcribe documents on his behalf. His volumes of Early Yorkshire Charters were described as his greatest achievement. Three volumes (of a planned total of six) were published between 1914 and 1916, but the work was never completed. After Farrer’s death, the Yorkshire Archaeological Society purchased his unpublished research and set about continuing it and providing a consolidated index to his three volumes. Farrer’s volumes, together with the index volume and nine additional volumes of texts (originally published as an ‘Extra Series’ of the Society’s Record Series), are now reissued by Cambridge University Press.

Volume 1 of Early Yorkshire Charters prints the texts of 644 charters. After a small number of pre-Norman documents, the charters are arranged by ‘fee’, that is, barony or honour, on a feudal rather than simply a topographical basis. The greater part of Volume 1 is concerned with the charters of the archbishop of York, the city of York and religious houses in the city. These are followed by the charters of five fees arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the holders.
EARLY YORKSHIRE CHARTERS
EARLY YORKSHIRE CHARTERS

HEING
A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS ANTERIOR TO THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY MADE FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS, MONASTIC CHARTULARIES, ROGER DODSWORTH'S MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES

EDITED BY
WILLIAM FARRER, Hon.D.Litt.

IN FOUR VOLUMES
VOL. I

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR BY
BALLANTYNE, HANSON & CO., EDINBURGH
1914
PREFACE

THE utility of good and reliable texts, printed in extenso, of charters and allied documents belonging to the period anterior to the thirteenth century, is recognised by all authorities on mediaeval history. These records deal with the period of history previous to the general commencement of the magnificent series of Chancery and Exchequer enrolments known as the Public Records, which are the envy of other European nations and ought to be the pride of our own. The foundation of sound topographical and family history depends upon the aggregation of our earliest charters in separate publications for each county, in conjunction with efficient indexes. Such an undertaking is the more needful owing to the lack of local interest in the records of the past and the inevitable loss and destruction to which such apathy on the part of the educated public has contributed. Thanks to the schools of history which have now been inaugurated at several of our universities, and to the formation of societies devoted to the study and publication of historical materials, a revival of interest in our records, both national and local, has recently arisen. In other European countries much has been accomplished for the gathering together and preservation of local records by the establishment of provincial archives under the central administration of the State. In this country a beginning has been made, but much remains to be done in bringing together in provincial centres various classes of local and private records, and making adequate arrangements for their preservation, and for inspection by the literary student. A trifling portion of the large sums of money at present applied to the provision of a more or less superfluous, and sometimes injurious, curriculum in our elementary schools might well be applied towards the establishment of such archives as those mentioned, and the encouragement of the study of local history. A wider interest in local institutions, a deeper feeling of patriotism, and a larger regard for the property of others would, I believe, arise from a knowledge and understanding of the activity of village life in mediaeval times, with the ampler share of citizenship which the circumstances of such life in those days claimed and received from each member of the community.
But while comparatively little has hitherto been done for the preservation and publication of local records, a great amount of material for the topographical, ecclesiastical, judicial, and genealogical history of our English counties is now available to the student in the calendars of the Public Records issued under the supervision of the Master of the Rolls, the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, and the Record Commissioners. For the period before the thirteenth century may be mentioned the excellent texts, accompanied by critical observations, of the Domesday and other early surveys, published by the Victoria County History Syndicate; the rolls of the sheriffs of English counties, published by the Pipe Roll Society; and, among older publications, the selections from monastic chartularies incorporated in Dodsworth’s and Dugdale’s *Monasticon Anglicanum*. There yet remains in private hands, in the muniment rooms of great historic estates, in public and private libraries and museums, and in the archives of public bodies, a vast mass of unpublished matter, consisting of documents dealing with the feoffment, grant in alms, leasing and transfer of great and small tenements of land, the grant to laymen and ecclesiastics of various franchises, liberties, immunities and privileges. These documents, many of which were issued by our early kings, prelates and nobles, impart to us information of the most valuable and interesting kind. Kemble, Benjamin Thorpe, Bishop Stubbs, and in our own day Mr. Round and Mr. Birch, have emphasised their value and laboured to put good texts in the hands of the students of history. These records prove and amplify, while sometimes correcting, the chronology of the chronicles and of public events, or the era of statesmen and courtiers; they serve as a commentary on, and an exemplification of, the laws and customs of the country, casting light on various obscure problems, and illustrating the rise of monastic houses, colleges, parish churches and chapels, boroughs and town life, agriculture, trade, arts and crafts, and especially the estates of past and present families of gentlefolk, yeomen, and merchants.

The present collection of early Yorkshire charters is derived mainly from monastic chartularies in various libraries and in private hands, the manuscripts of Roger Dodsworth, the Public Records, the French Archives Nationales, charters in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, and private muniments. Especially valuable are the transcripts made by Roger Dodsworth from the monastic records belonging to the Crown, which were stored in the tower of St. Mary’s Abbey at York until its destruction in 1644 by the Parliamentarians. The bulk of those records was then destroyed, but Dodsworth
PREFACE

and Fairfax saved a few by groping about in the smouldering ruins.

The classification or arrangement of the charters here printed is one by barony or honor, and not by wapentake, hundred, parish, township or manor. It may be reasonably urged that a topographical classification would have been more convenient than a feudal one. On the other hand, the system which has been followed is consistent with the arrangement of the Domesday survey, and is more serviceable in dealing with documents of the twelfth century, when feudalism was at its height. A close study of the sub-infeudations of that century is necessary in dealing with the topography of a county like Yorkshire, where almost every tenement, outside the royal demesne, the great ecclesiastical estates and the socages, was primarily held by knight’s service. The feudal classification of charters is also useful, perhaps necessary, in the work of identifying the respective estates of the holders of knights’ fees under those barons who made the returns in the year 1166, which are preserved in the Red Book, or Black Book, of the Exchequer.

A few charters relating to the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Leicester have been included on account of the association of the grantors or grantees with Yorkshire. The period covered is mainly that before the year 1200, but it has not been thought advisable to draw a hard and fast line. Consequently some documents of a date possibly as late as 1220 have been included, while others belonging to the period 1190–1200 have been excluded. This last remark may be extended to refer to various twelfth-century charters in the chartulary of St. Mary’s, York, which are referred to in the comments without being printed in full. Documents purely ecclesiastical have been omitted. Many charters which have already appeared in print, in texts possessing a varying degree of accuracy and plentitude, have been reprinted in this collection for convenience of reference and annotation, and in some cases because the existing texts were found upon collation to be inaccurate and incomplete. This was found to be the case especially in the text of charters printed in the Monasticon Anglicanum, where many inaccuracies exist and unmarked excisions, which deprive the texts of much of their value.1 In this connexion attention may be called to the doubtful policy adopted by the Surtees Society in cutting out of their texts the “common form” preserved in the original manuscripts of the Chartularies of Rievaulx and Guisborough,

1 An example of this may be seen in the addition on page 170 to the charter n. 86, obtained by collation of the Monasticon copy with the original enrolment.
and in the Percy Chartulary. In the latter instance, an application to the librarian of the Duke of Northumberland for access to the original MS. of the Percy Chartulary, to enable a restoration to be made of the emasculated text of three documents of the twelfth century, which have been printed in the Surtees Society’s volume with inexcusable excisions, was (to my amusement) refused on the ground that the MS. had been adequately edited already! Fortunately, in the case of the most important document, Roger Dodsworth’s transcript supplied not only the injudicious excisions of the editor of The Percy Chartulary, but also the mutilations which time had wrought upon the original MS. since the day on which Dodsworth made his transcript. The student will find not a few documents, in the volumes of the Surtees Society named above, where the text has been so effectively relieved of “common form” that it is impossible to say whether the document is a grant, a confirmation, or a release.

The extension of the contracted text of the various MSS. used in the compilation of this collection seldom offered difficulty, except in regard to some personal and place names. In all cases of doubt the extended portion of a word or name has been enclosed within brackets. The royal title, which the copyists of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century usually extended as “rex Anglie,” has been consistently extended “rex Anglorum” in conformity with modern practice. The phonetic spelling of words such as “servicium,” “graciam,” “pertinencium” and the like has not been retained, nor has the punctuation of the MSS. been slavishly followed.

The approximate time of issue of the undated documents has been estimated from material supplied by internal evidence of the participation of, reference to, or attestation by officers or clerics whose period of office is known; as also of the succession, survival, or death of individuals named in the document by information obtained from the sheriffs’ rolls, the chronicles, or contemporary records. In a few instances the reference to some recent political or religious event has supplied a close date. A royal, papal, or episcopal confirmation has frequently provided a downward limit of time for the particular grant which it confirmed. There may be instances in which the approximate date can be fixed more closely than I have been able to fix it, or may require to be amended through the help which will be afforded by the index or by some document which I have neglected to use. The critical reader will be well advised to test all dates by the collective evidence of the completed work, and by such as may not have been at my disposition.

1 op. cit., n. 1092.
PREFACE

At the commencement of each volume will be found a list of the charters which it contains. Several spurious charters are included, and some that are of doubtful authenticity—that is, they are either spurious, or, as Mr. Round puts it, were “adapted by a systematic process of florid and grandiloquent adornment to a depraved monkish taste.” ¹ The same writer, in reviewing Mr. Davis’s *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum*, vol. i, reminds us that in determining the degree of authenticity which a document possesses in the form in which it has reached us, it is not merely a case of pronouncing a text spurious or genuine; for,

“there are intervening grades of authenticity, resulting from interpolation, from reconstruction of an existing genuine, or of a lost, text, or even from that ornate embellishment which I compared long ago to that of illumination, and which in this work is described [by Mr. Davis] as inflation.”²

The present volume is divided into the following sections and sub-sections:

I. Pre-Norman Documents . . . . . . 1-9
II. The Archbishop of York’s Fee, viz.: 
   (a) The Archbishop’s Lands and Privileges . . . . 10-86
   (b) Beverley Town and Minster . . . . . . 87-113
   (c) Ripon Minster . . . . . . 114-125
   (d) York Minster . . . . . . 126-148
   (e) Prebends of York . . . . . . 149-165
   (f) St. Leonard’s Hospital . . . . . . 166-199
   (g) Sinningthwaite Priory . . . . . . 200-201
III. The City of York, sub-sections (a) to (m) . . . . 202-349
IV. St. Mary’s Abbey, York . . . . . . 350-356
V. St. Clement’s Priory, York . . . . . . 357-359
VI. The Demesne of the Crown, viz.: 
   (a) Scarborough and Pickering . . . . . . 360-425
   (b) Pocklington, Kilham, and Great Driffield . . . . 426-467
   (c) Snaint . . . . . . 468-499
   (d) Knaresborough and Aldborough . . . . . . 500-524
   (e) York City (additional) . . . . . . 525-526
VII. The Fee of Aincourt (out of place) . . . . . . 645-646
VIII. The Fee of Arches . . . . . . 527-538
IX. The Fee of Balliol . . . . . . 539-585
X. The Belvoir Fee . . . . . . 586-592
XI. The Fee of Bigod . . . . . . 593-644

The Fee of Arches became under Henry I a dependency of the greater fee of Nigel de Aubigny, afterwards the Fee of Mowbray.

¹ *The Genealogist*, new ser., iv, 133; *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 425.
In Section III, where a partial deviation from the "baronial" classification may be noticed, the charters relating to the City of York are arranged in sub-sections according to the streets or particular localities in or around the city to which they refer. The city, with the exception of the Liberty of the Archbishop, belonged to the Desmesne of the Crown. St. Leonard's Hospital was under the patronage of the archbishop. St. Clement's Priory receives a separate section, although it appears to have been founded upon land which belonged to the archbishop; so also does St. Mary's Abbey, although the site of the abbey and the adjoining suburb of Bootham with its burgage tenements lay within the fee of the count of Brittany and earl of Richmond.

In order to retain the classification of charters by barony or honor, various royal, ecclesiastical, or baronial confirmations to religious houses have been respectively assigned to the section devoted to the barony or honor of the founder of the religious house, or of the founder's chief lord.

In Section I the first charter relates to the hundred of Amounderness in Lancashire; the second and third belong to Nottinghamshire. These have been included with Yorkshire charters because they are grants made, or purporting to have been made, to the archbishop of York before the Conquest. It is convenient to include them in the series of contemptuary grants to the archbishop. The reader will find of particular interest and value the critical observations which Mr. W. H. Stevenson has obligingly made upon the text and matter of these early English charters.

A point of some importance arises in connexion with them. Did the casatus, or "holding of one family," mentioned in some of these charters, and the "hide" mentioned in others, correspond with the "carucate for geld" of the Domesday survey? The suggestion made in certain observations on pp. 14 and 18, that the former terms may in some instances have equated with the geldable hide containing six carucates of land, which is specifically mentioned in the Domesday survey of the land "Twixt Ribble and Mersey," and was incidental to most of the territory to the north of the Humber and the Mersey in the time of Henry I, appears on more mature consideration to be contradictory and untenable. It is reasonable to conjecture that this highly beneficial geld-assessment in the region named had its origin after the Conqueror's campaign of devastation and repression in Northumbria in the summer of 1069. It may also have had some relation to the obligation imposed upon the northern shires of providing for the defence of the English marches against the Scots. Some confirmation of these conjectures seems to be found
in the circumstance that, over and above this beneficial
geld-assessment, the geldable hide in some parts of Lancashire
was only required to bear the burdens laid upon four carucates of
land, against six in other districts.  

In Section II illustrations will be found of the renewal
and augmentation of the ancient privileges and immuni-
ties made to the archbishop of York and to the churches
and liberties of Beverley and Ripon; of the early endow-
ment of the abbeys of Selby and Fountains and other
religious houses by the archbishops and their feudatories, and
of royal and papal confirmations to the same; of various
grants of lands, privileges, and immunities to the canons of
St. Peter’s, York, and particularly of the endowment and
enlargement of various prebends in that church. The special
regard in which the hospital of St. Peter, York, known after
the close of the twelfth century as the hospital of St. Leonard,
was held by all classes, but particularly by the early Norman
kings, is an interesting feature of the charters 166–178. The
welfare of this hospital was upheld by a number of papal,
archiepiscopal, and decanal confirmations and monitions
(179–199).

A good deal of light is thrown upon the ownership and
tenure of property in the city of York in the twelfth century by
the charters contained in Section III. The term “haimald,”
applied to the rent due to the Crown from tenements in the
city and to the household tenements themselves, is mentioned
in an assize roll 8 of the time of Henry III:

Talis est consuetudo cvitatis Eboraci et semper esse consuevit
quod si aliquis habuerit aliquam terram vel de hereditate sua vel
de perquisitu suo tamquam terram haymaldam, scilicet per aliquam
firmam annuum reddendum domino regi, illam poterit quando-
cumque et cincunque voluerit dare, vendere vel legare.

Examples of its use will be found in n. 289 and n. 306,
and in the observations upon n. 208.

The risk of fire in timber-built houses is reflected in n. 213.
In n. 216 the grantor of a tenement in Clemmonthe replaces
the right to occupy part of the premises as a lodging during
visits to the city, or in time of war, under the obligation of
upholding the buildings. There are indications that “hus-
gable” was usually levied in proportion to the number of bays
or gables which faced the street (221–222), or had their sides
to the street (364); and that it might be increased when a
larger number of dwellings were erected upon a given site, or

1 V. C. H. Yorks., ii. 140.
2 Assize Roll, 35–36 Henry III, n. 1046, m. 68. Supplied by the courtesy of
Mr. C. H. Vellacott.
more doorways made (219). Reference is made to a few stone-built houses (223, 247, 338).

Mention occurs of the following arts, crafts, or employments:

Buckler (257), butcher (213), caldron-maker (295), carpenter (213, 244, 295, 321), carrier (244, 251, 320, 316), carter (295, 322), colonarius (257), cordwainer (228), coriarius (288), corveiser (322), dyer (241, 317, 328, 334), felt-maker (244), "ferrer" or marshal (312), fuller (244), gerniciarius (316), girdle-maker (295), goldsmith (242, 256, 289, 295, 296, 372, 334), haymonger (309), hosier (295, 321), mercer (318, 322, 333), moneyer (215, 334), parmenter or tailor (242, 244, 257, 278, 295, 309, 328), robe-maker (226), saddler or "sayllur" (209, 234, 309, 316), salter (306), smith (257, 295, 309), tanner (278), tawyer or leather-dresser (244, 289), "waide" or watchman (321), "wauyer" (295, 308), webster or weaver (244, 321, 328, 349), woodmenger (244). The king's hardener is named in 243.

Reference to lodgings occurs in 261, 267, and 268. The king's perch of twenty feet was usually employed in the measurement of land (317); but a perch of 16 1/2 feet was sometimes used (276).

Certain churches were the private property of well-to-do citizens (314, 323, 326, 327). The Hospitallers possessed a chapel in the parish of St. Margaret, Walmgate (319). Two charters relating to the city are out of place (525–526). My attention was called to them, after Section III was in type, by the kindness of Mr. C. H. Vellacott of the Victoria County Histories staff.

Section VI comprises charters which relate to the Demesne of the Crown. In it will be found many writs and charters of Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II. They throw some light on the movements of those sovereigns and their respective courts.

Observations will be found upon the following subjects:

An extent of the archbishopric (38); Beverley and its town charter (95), Scarborough and its town charter (364), the city of York and its charter (203); the forest of Galtres (421); the lordships of Knaresborough (508, 518) and Pickering (412); the foundation of Selby Abbey (468, 471) and St. Mary's, York (350); the prebends of St. Peter's, York (149).

And upon the following families:

Allerton (386, 387); Archis (535, 541, 543, and pedigree, p. 420); Aubigny of Belvoir (pedigree, p. 461); Basset (533); Bardulf (412, 598); Bigod (622, 626; see, 593); Benning bore (550); Boveincourt (565); Breton of Burton Salmon (36, 43); Bridesale (331); Bussel (377); Ciere (610); Chilserum (81); Cottingham (48); Crigleston (646); Faucombe (540); Fitz-Herbert (25, 33, 43); Flamville (637); Goldsborough (511); Grimorhpe (469), Haget (520); Hamerton (536); Hamby (619); Hook or Huch (492); Huddleston (25, 36, 46); Lattimer (621); Lardener (243); Longerton (56); Malecake (394); Malesources (525); Muschamp (36); Neufmarché (584); Noble (623); Pool, near Otleay (54); Punchardun (395); Ripley (524);
PREFACE

Rudstan (454); Rufford (556); Sproston (416, 418); Stiveton of Steeton, par. Sherburn, W.R. (30, 43); Teise (400); Thoren (646); Thornton (Dale), near Pickering (400, 409); Tickhill (547); Toeny (586); Tuit (598); Wastehose (489); Wildeker (598).

The editor’s acknowledgments are due to the Dean and Chapter of York and Dr. Ramsay, the Dean and Chapter of Durham and Mr. K. C. Bayley, the town clerk of Beverley, Canon W. Greenwell, Sir William Ingilby, Bart., the Marquess of Ripon and Mr. Oswald H. Wade, Colonel J. W. R. Parker, high sheriff of Yorkshire, Mrs. Tempest of Broughton, and Mrs. Wentworth of Woolley, for many transcripts of charters or facilities in transcribing chartularies in their respective possession. Also to Mr. W. Brown of Sowerby, near Thirsk, and Mr. J. A. Twemlow, lecturer on Palæography to the Liverpool School of Local History, for reading the proofs of this work. To Mr. W. H. Stevenson for valuable observations on the Early English charters, and to Professor H. C. K. Wylde for assistance in translating the same. To Mr. W. K. Boyd, Mrs. New, Mons. L. Jacob, and Mr. T. Price for making careful transcripts of charters; also to Mr. John Brownbill, M.A., for collecting and transcribing materials, reading the proofs, and giving other assistance in passing the work through the press.

W. FARRER.

HALL GARTH, OVER KELLET,
NEAR CARNFORTH,
September 1914.
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