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SURVEY OF WREYLAND

19 *August* 1566

CECIL TORR

For Private Circulation

CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED BY W. LEWIS, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1927

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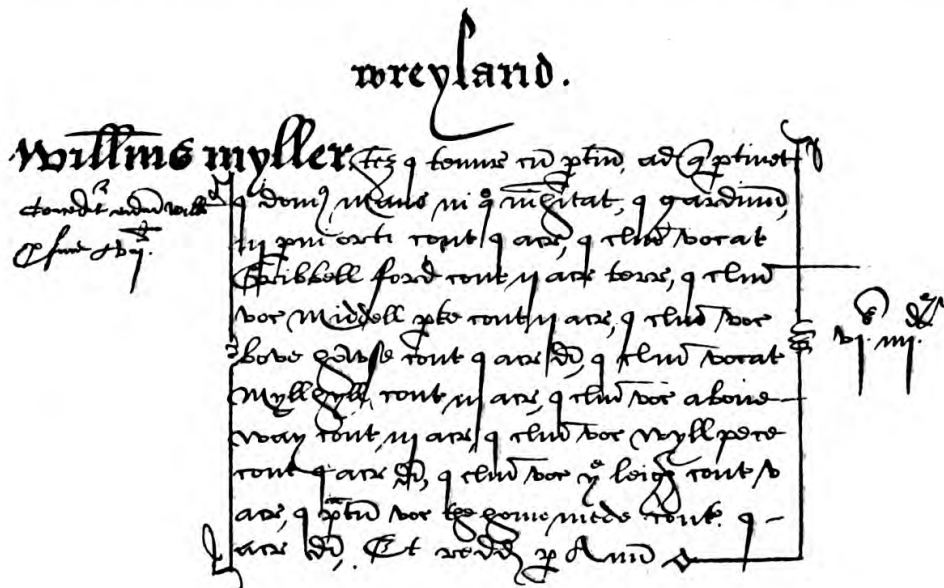
SURVEY OF WREYLAND

19 *August* 1566

The ownership of Wreyland can be traced back to John de Moelis, who died in 1337. He left two daughters and no son; and on partition of his lands between his daughters, 6 October 1337, Wreyland was assigned to his daughter Muriel, the wife of Thomas de Courtenay. Thomas outlived Muriel, and died in 1362; and their lands went to their son and heir Hugh de Courtenay. Hugh died in 1369, under age and unmarried, and his heirs were his surviving sister and his deceased sister's son, John de Dyneham. On partition of his lands, 19 February 1381, Wreyland was assigned to the nephew, then called John Dynham. John died in 1428 and his lands went to his son and heir, the next John Dynham; and when this John died, in 1458, his lands went to his son and heir, another John Dynham, who afterwards became Lord Dynham, K.G., and died in 1501. Lord Dynham left no children and no brothers, and his lands went to his sisters and their heirs, namely, his surviving sisters, Elizabeth the widow of Lord Fitzwaren and Joan the wife of Lord de la Zouche, and his nephews Sir John Arundell and Sir Edmund Carewe, the sons of his deceased sisters Catherine and Margery.

Instead of dividing the estates into four groups and taking one group each, they kept the estates together as "The Lord Dynham's Lands," each one taking one fourth part of each estate. Sir Edmund Carewe got rid of his fourth part before his death, in 1513, and this fourth part was acquired by Sir William Compton. Sir William died in 1528, and his lands went to his son and heir Peter Compton, and afterwards to Peter's son and heir William Compton, who was created Lord Compton in 1572. He appointed three commissioners in 1566 to report on his fourth part of all the various Dynham estates in Devon and Cornwall, and in 1577 he sold his fourth part of Wreyland to Henry Wyll of Christow.

The three commissioners, Robert Grove, John Payne and John Peter, were appointed by William Compton (then only Esquire) on the 21st of July in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth (1566) and they held five sittings in July, beginning on the 23rd, and seventeen in August, ending on the 29th. In these twenty-two sittings they dealt with twenty places that were manors and five places that were not. They dealt with Wreyland manor on Monday the 19th of August, with



Woodhouse manor (near Kingsbridge) on the Tuesday and Wednesday, and with Kingskerswell manor on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday; and they had dealt with Ilsington and Natsworthy manors on the previous Saturday, the 17th.

Their report is in the possession of Mr Richard Pearse Chope of Hartland; and he has very kindly lent it to me and given me permission to write an account of the Wreyland portion of it. The report is on 160 folio sheets, about twelve inches high and eight inches wide, and it makes nearly 300 pages, as almost all the sheets have writing on both sides. Part of folio 132 is reproduced here as a specimen.

The writing, of course, is Latin with the abbreviations that were customary then. Written out at full length without abbreviations it reads:

Wreyland. Wilielmus Myller tenet I tenuram cum pertinentiis, ad quam pertinet I domus mansura in qua inhabitat, I gardinum, III parvi horti continentes I acram, I clausum vocatum Gribbell ford continens II acras terræ, I clausum vocatum Middell parke continens II acras, I clausum vocatum Bove howse continens I acram $\frac{1}{2}$, I clausum vocatum Myllhyll continens III acras, I clausum vocatum Above way continens III acras, I clausum vocatum Wyllpece continens I acram $\frac{1}{2}$, I clausum vocatum The leigh continens V acras, I pratum vocatum The home mede continens I acram $\frac{1}{2}$, et reddit per annum VI s. IIII d.

Conceditur eidem Wilielmo pro fine VIII l.

This may be translated:

Wreyland. William Myller holds a holding, with appurtenances, to which appertains a dwelling house in which he lives, a garden, three little orchards containing an acre, a close called Gribbellford containing two acres of (arable) land, a close called Middellparke containing two acres, a close called Bovehowse containing an acre and a half, a close called Myllhyll containing three acres, a close called Aboveway containing three acres, a close called Wyllpece containing an acre and a half, a close called The leigh containing five acres, a meadow called The home mede containing an acre and a half, and he pays 6s. 4d. a year.

Granted to this same William for a Fine of £8.

There are ten other entries in nearly the same form; and, instead of translating the whole eleven at full length, I am putting them in a shorter form; and I am also putting them in a different order, to suit the geographical position of the holdings.

(9) *Evan Grose* has a holding, in *Wrey*: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: orchard, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre: field, *Millhill*, 1 acre: field, *Wyllpece*, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre: field, *Combparke*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Lockestor*, 4 acres: field, *Longtorre*, 1 acre: meadow, 2 acres: moor containing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow. He pays 2s. 8d. a year.

Granted to him for £5.

(7) *Robert Myller* has a holding: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: two little orchards, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre: field, *Durynge*, 3 acres: field, *Myllhyll*, 2 acres: field, *Blakamoore*, 5 acres: field, *Lyllpeke*, 4 acres: field, *The legh*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres arable and 4 acres waste: field, *The downe*, 6 acres rocky ground: field, *Wreybridgeparke*, 2 acres: meadow, $1\frac{3}{4}$ (?) acres. He pays 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a year.

He holds it by Copy dated 12 September 1521, on assignment from Richard Palmer his trustee, £4. 13s. 4d. Reversion granted to his son Peter for £5. 10s.

(11) *William Myller* has a holding: dwelling house: garden: three little orchards, 1 acre: field, *Gribbellford*, 2 acres arable: field, *Middellparke*, 2 acres: field, *Bovehowse*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Myllhyll*, 3 acres: field, *Aboveaway*, 3 acres: field, *Wyllpece*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *The legh*, 5 acres: meadow, *The home mede*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. He pays 6s. 4d. a year.

Granted to him for £8.

(5) *Frideswide Wallen*, widow, has two holdings: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: two orchards, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre: field, *The close above the house*, 4 acres: field, *Furseparke*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Partilhedd*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres: field, *The downe*, 6 acres: field, *Lockestorre*, 3 acres: field, *Blakemoore*, 4 acres: field, *Stondtorre*, 5 acres: field, *Knollparke*, 4 acres: field, *Knollheale*, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre: field, *Loveleye*, 2 acres: copse with oaks, *The cleve*, 2 acres: two fields, *Higher Okehaye* and *Lower Okeham* adjoining, 1 acre: meadow, *Langemedede*, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre: meadow, *Knollmedede*, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre: meadow, *The mede by the house*, 1 acre. She pays 7s. 6d. a year.

Granted to Robert, son of Richard Mawrye, for £10.

(3) *Christopher Pethybridge* has two holdings, in *Middell Yeo*: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: two orchards, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre: field, *Bromeparke*, 3 acres: field, *Furseparke*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Jackatreesaker*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Greateridge*, 3 acres arable and $\frac{3}{4}$ acre waste: field, *The downe*, 3 acres: field, *The Middell parke*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *The Brode parke*, 2 acres arable and 2 acres waste: field, *Barley parke*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Loveleigh*, 2 acres: meadow, 2 acres: moor, 2 acres. He pays 9s. 10d. a year.

Granted to him for £4, and the reversion granted to his son John for £5. John is dead.

(1) *Richard Mawrye* has a holding, in *Sowth Yeo*: dwelling house and farm buildings: orchard, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre: field, *Higher litle parke*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Little lower parke*, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre: field, *East downe*, 7 acres divided in several bits: field, *Hatherleigh*, 3 acres: field, *Langeparke*, 3 acres: field, *Blyndwyll*, 1 acre: copse with oaks and underwood, *The clief*, 2 acres: meadow, *The marshe*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. He pays 6s. a year.

Granted to him for £3. 6s. 8d., and the reversion granted to his son Christopher for £3. 6s. 8d.

(10) *Agnes Soper*, widow, has a holding: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: three orchards, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Pooleparke*, 3 acres: field, *Graton*, 6 acres: field, *Thorne*, 3 acres: field, *Stonelose*, 3 acres: field, *Higher Blendwyll*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *Lower Blendwyll*, 1 acre: field, *Brodedowne*, 4 acres: field, *Culverslade*, 6 acres arable and 1 acre waste: copse with oaks, *The clief*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres: field, *The codde*, 1 acre: marsh, *The marshe*, 2 acres: marsh, *The higher marshe*, 1 acre: meadow, *Wylmede*, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre: meadow, *The great mede*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. She pays 12s. a year.

She holds by Copy dated 5 October 1526 under seal of John Ford, steward of the manor, for £14.

Granted to her for £3, and the reversion granted to her son Richard for £8.

(2) *Henry Wyll* and his son *Peter* have a holding, in *Wylmeade*: field, *Higher Bromeparke*, 3 acres: field, *Lower Bromeparke*, 4 acres: field, *Somerhill*, 5 acres: two fields adjoining below *Somerhill*, 4 acres: moor, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre: field, *The lower moore*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres: field, *The lower slade*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres arable and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre waste: field, *Higher slade*, 1 acre arable: copse with oaks and rocks, *The beare*, 2 acres: field, *Furse close*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres: meadow below the barne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres: meadow, *The meade above the house*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. They pay 10s. 6d. a year.

Granted to Henry for £5. 10s. 0d. and the reversion granted to his son Richard for £5. 10s. 0d.

(6) *Geoffrey Wylmede* has a holding, in *Kelleigh*: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: orchard, 1 acre: field, *The chery mede*, 1 acre: field, *Furseparke by west the water*, 3 acres: field, *Watcheford meade*, 1 acre: moor, 1 acre: field, *Furseparke by the house*, 1 acre: field, *Wyllparke*, 1½ acres: field, *Bromeparke*, 2 acres: field, *Latcheparke*, 2 acres: field, *Dockeparke*, ¼ acre: grove with oaks, *The grove above the way*, 2 acres: field, *Lundacleve*, 4 acres: meadow, *Mooremede*, 1 acre: meadow, *By wormeparke gate*, 1 acre: meadow near the house, ¼ acre. He pays 5s. 3d. a year.

Granted to him for £5, and the reversion granted to his son Thomas for £5.

(8) *William Parr* has a holding, in *Kelleigh*: dwelling house and farm buildings: orchard and garden, together 1 acre: field, *Above the way*, 4 acres: field, *Magmeyre*, 2½ acres: meadow, *Magmeiremede*, 1½ acres: meadow, *The mede under the garden*, ½ acre. He pays 2s. 6d. a year.

He holds without Copy. Granted to him for £2, and the reversion granted to Stephen Mawrye for £2. William is dead.

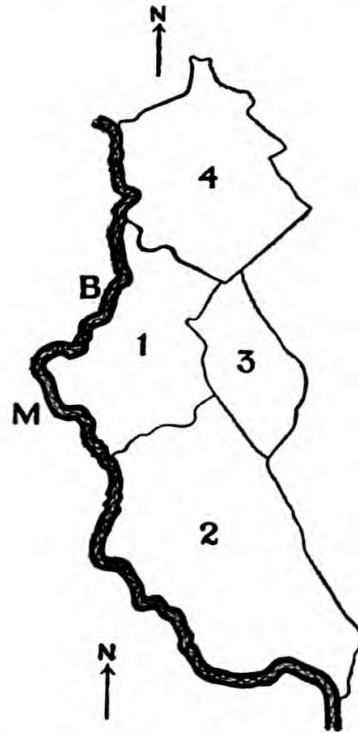
(4) *Stephen Quaysshe* has a holding, in *Kelly*: dwelling house and farm buildings: garden: orchard, ¼ acre: field, *The parke beneath the way*, 1½ acres: field, *The parke above the way*, 1 acre: field, *Barneparke*, 1½ acres: field, *Smethparke*, 1 acre: field, *Little middel parke*, ½ acre: field, *Higher middell parke*, 1½ acres: field, *The slade*, 1¼ acres: field, *The hillparke*, 2 acres: field, *Bromeparke*, 1¼ acres: field, *Lendaclyff*, 5 acres: field, *Torrehedd*, 2 acres: field, *Benoth the torre*, ½ acre: copse with oaks, thorns and alders, 2 acres: moor, 1 acre: meadow, *The north meade*, 1 acre: meadow, *The mede by the house*, ¾ acre. He pays 4s. 8d.

Granted to him for £6. 13s. 4d.

At the end of these eleven entries the total amount of the yearly payments is put down as £3. 16s. 1½d. And in a later part of the report (folio 157) there is a list of the payments for leases and reversions, and the total amount of these is put down there as £86. 16s. 8d.

The handwriting is so clear that there is never any doubt about the readings: the only doubt is whether the names of the fields are always given correctly. For example, the names Higher Okehaye and Lower Okeham are given to two adjoining fields, and this looks as if *haye* or *ham* is wrong. Again, the

WREYLAND MANOR AND THE RIVER WREY



B. *Bridge*

M. *Mill*.

1. Wrey.

3. Wylmeade.

2. Yeo.

4. Kelleigh.

name Lyllpeke is given to a field that now is known as Lympeke, and is called Limeparke on the Tithe Apportionment in 1843. An error, *l* for *m*, seems much more likely than a change of name.

There is much repetition in the names of the fields. Clearly the Furseparke and Broomparke on Pethybridge's holding in Yeo are quite distinct from the Furseparkes and Broomparkes on Coysh's and Wilmead's holdings in Kelly at the other end of the manor. But the Millhill on Grose's holding in Wrey

must be the same as the Millhill on the two Millers' holdings. (Mill-hill was the land above Mill-bottom, known afterwards as Milland or Mellen or Mellon, which are all corruptions of Mill-land.) Grose had an acre there, Robert Miller had two acres and William Miller had three. Grose's acre would be Little Mellon, nos. 338, 339 on the Tithe map, 0 a. 3 r. 37 p., while William Miller's three acres would be Great Mellon, no. 330 on the Tithe map, 3 a. 0 r. 32 p., and Robert Miller's two acres would be Homer Mellon, no. 332 on the Tithe map, 1 a. 3 r. 25 p. These last two fields have been made into one, no. 37 on the Ordnance map, and Little Mellon is nos. 49 and 50 there.

The Wylpece on Grose's holding in Wrey must be the same as the Wylpece on William Miller's holding. Grose had half an acre there, and Miller had an acre and a half. It is no. 287 on the Tithe map, 2 a. 0 r. 33 p. and is there called Willpile, but is now called Wellpark. It is no. 33 on the Ordnance map.

Apparently the Legh on William Miller's holding is the same as the Legh on Robert Miller's. William had five acres there, and Robert had three and a half of arable land and four of waste. Robert also had Wreybridgeparke, two acres. This is no. 283 on the Tithe map, 2 a. 1 r. 10 p., and is there called Bridgepark; but it is treated there as part of Lee, and the whole of Lee (including Bridgepark) is put down as 12 a. 3 r. 30 p. Thus the two Millers' holdings must have been overestimated—twelve acres and a half of Legh instead of ten and a half—or possibly by some mistake Wreybridgeparke was counted in twice over. On the Ordnance map this field is nos. 19, 20; and nos. 16, 17, 18, 42, 43, 1669 and 1670 are the other fields that are assigned to Lee in the Apportionment and numbered 271 and 274 to 282 on the Tithe map.

Robert Miller had Durynge, three acres, and William Miller had Gribbellford, two acres. These answer to Durem, 3 a. 1 r. 27 p., and Cridaford, 2 a. 1 r. 15 p., which are respectively nos. 341 and 345 on the Tithe map and nos. 57 and 58 on the Ordnance map. (The latter field is called Griddleford in documents of 1787 and 1797.) William Miller also had Bovehowse, an acre and a half, and Middellparke, two acres, and Robert Miller

had Blakamoore, five acres. These three fields make up eight acres and a half, and must answer to Above House, 1 a. 3 r. 35 p., and Middle Park, 3 a. 2 r. 22 p., and Yonder Blackmoor, 3 a. 0 r. 20 p., which make up 8 a. 2 r. 37 p. The name "Yonder" Blackmoor suggests that there was once a "Forder" or "Homer" Blackmoor, afterwards thrown into Middle Park and thus altering the areas. These three fields as nos. 336, 343, 344 on the Tithe map and nos. 48, 59 on the Ordnance map, 336 and 343 together making 48.

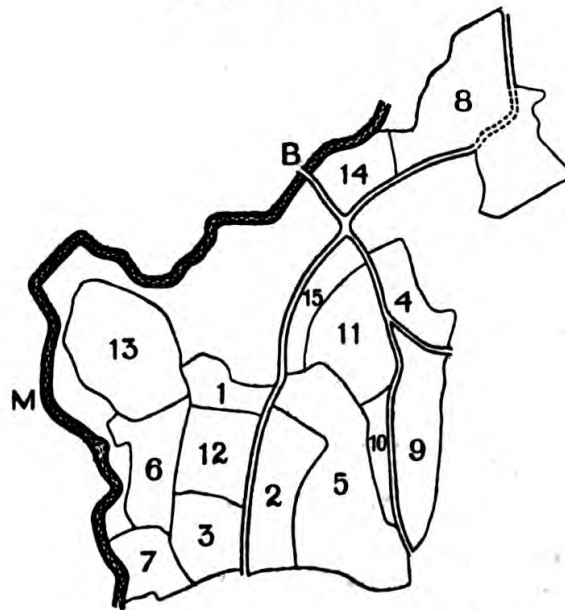
Robert Miller had Lyllpeke, four acres. This probably answers to no. 40 on the Ordnance map and nos. 296 and 288 on the Tithe map, there described as Higher Lime Park, 2 a. 1 r. 7 p., and Lower Park, 2 a. 0 r. 31 p. (Lyllpeke must be a mistake for Lympeke, as this field is still called Lympeke or Limpic, and there is no field here with any name like Lyllpeke.) Robert Miller also had the Downe, 6 acres of rocky ground. This will answer to nos. 302, 303 on the Tithe map, there described as Wreyland Down Field, 1 a. 0 r. 4 p., and Wreyland Down, 4 a. 3 r. 37 p. William Miller had Above Way, three acres. And this answers (more or less) to Above Ways, 2 a. 1 r. 30 p., and Yonder Ways, 1 a. 3 r. 38 p., which are nos. 306 and 304 on the Tithe map, and form part of no. 86 on the Ordnance map.

Evan Grose (who shared Millhill and Wylpece with the two Millers) also had Longtorre, an acre, Lockestor, four acres, and Combparke, two acres and a half. On the Tithe map no. 297 is Longtor, 0 a. 3 r. 0 p., no. 300 is Loxter, 1 a. 0 r. 9 p., and no. 295 is Butcher's Park, 4 a. 0 r. 26 p. (On the Ordnance map no. 297 is part of no. 1585, no. 300 is no. 1580, and no. 295 is no. 1615.) There must have been another Loxter, as this Loxter is termed Higher Loxter in a document of 1679; and possibly the other Loxter was the same as Butcher's Park. That field is bounded at the top by Higher Loxter, at the sides by Loxter Copse and Loxter Land, and at the foot by Middle Combe. On the Tithe map no. 291 is Coombe Park, 1 a. 1 r. 2 p., no. 289 is Lower Coombe Park, 1 a. 0 r. 22 p., and no. 290 is Middle Coombe, 1 a. 1 r. 16 p. (They are nos. 1666, 1617, 1618 and part of 1660 on the Ordnance map.) With his two

and a half acres Grose had the equivalent of two of these three fields.

Grose and the two Millers each had a garden. William Miller also had three little orchards, which made an acre, and a meadow of an acre and a half: Robert Miller had two little orchards, making three quarters of an acre, and a meadow of

FIELDS IN WREY



- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abovehowse | 9. Lockestor |
| 2. Aboveway | 10. Longtorre |
| 3. Blakamoore | 11. Lympeke |
| 4. Combparke | 12. Middellparke |
| 5. the Downe | 13. Millhill |
| 6. Durynge | 14. Wreybridgeparke |
| 7. Gribbellford | 15. Wylpece |
| 8. the Legh | |

an acre and (?) three quarters; and Grose had an orchard of half an acre, a meadow of two acres, and a moor containing half an acre of meadow. So these three men had about eight acres of orchards and meadows; but the orchards were not necessarily on the same ground as any of the existing orchards. For example, no. 333 on the Tithe map is described there as Meadow Orchard, but in a document of 1679 it is called the great meadow. That document also mentions a little orchard

and a little meadow, which clearly are nos. 322 and 323 on the Tithe map and are described there as Garden and Beera Orchard, their uses having changed. The survey does not give the names of any of the gardens, orchards or meadows; and they cannot be identified.

In this survey of 1566 the Manor is called Wreyland and Evan Grose's holding is called Wrey, but on the court-roll of the previous century the Manor is called Wrey and there is a holding called Wreyford. (The name of the Manor was changed from Wrey to Wreyland or "Wrey otherwise Wreyland" at some date between 1529 and 1544.) Thomas Ollesbrome had the holding called Wreyford from 1483 to 1496. In 1495 his apples were eaten by his neighbour's pig; and this neighbour (Thomas Wollecote) had Northmyllehille, which clearly was part of Milland: so their holdings must have been two of the three that afterwards were held by Grose and the two Millers. And the third was probably Thomas Merdon's, as these three Thomases were presented and amerced together in 1489 for allowing the Wrey to be choked up with gravel and timber. These three holdings make up the greater part of what is called Wreyland as a tenement of the Manor—not, of course, the Manor itself—and contain most of the fields belonging to Souther and Middle and Lower or Forder Wreyland, but none of the Yonder Wreyland fields.

Knowle and Yeo are southward of the Wreyland fields, and there were six holdings there—two in Middle Yeo, both held by Christopher Pethybridge; one in South Yeo, held by Richard Mawrye; two which appear to be in North Yeo and Knowle, both held by widow Wallen; and one in the southern parts of Yeo, then held by widow Soper. The fields cannot be identified as clearly as the Wreyland fields, as there have been greater changes in the boundaries and also greater changes in the names.

Frideswide Wallen had three fields with the same names as three belonging to Evan Grose and Robert Miller; and clearly her Blakemoore, four acres, is no. 60 on the Ordnance map and no. 347 on the Tithe map and there described as Blackmore Bottom, 4 a. 2 r. 30 p. It adjoins the south side of Robert

Miller's Blackmoor; and possibly her Downe, six acres, and her Lockestorre, three acres, adjoined the south side of his Downe and Evan Grose's Lockestor. If so, they were parts of Ordnance no. 1580, there called Knowle Wood, which answers to nos. 399 to 402 on the Tithe map, where the first three are described as Plantations and no. 402 as Little Down. She also had Stondtorre, five acres, which is no. 1537 on the Ordnance map and no. 397 on the Tithe map and there described as Saunter, 4 a. 3 r. 12 p. It adjoins the plantations, nos. 399, 400, and faces Knowle house on the opposite side of the road.

She had Knollparke, four acres, Knollheale, half an acre, and Knollmeade, a quarter of an acre, which must all have been near Knowle, and probably included no. 350 on the Tithe map, Knowle orchard, 2 a. 0 r. 24 p., and no. 352, Knowle field, 1 a. 0 r. 37 p. These are nos. 85 and 1538 on the Ordnance map and extend from Blackmoor Bottom to the north side of the house at Knowle. And she had "the close above the house," four acres, which perhaps is no. 385 on the Tithe map and there described as Pound Park, 4 a. 3 r. 34 p. It is no. 1480 on the Ordnance map, and adjoins the southern end of Saunter.

She also had Loveleye, two acres, and Christopher Pethybridge likewise had Loveleye, two acres; and presumably one of these was no. 354 on the Tithe map, Lovely orchard, 2 a. 0 r. 3 p., and the other was part of no. 365, Lovely field, 3 a. 2 r. 0 p. These are on the south side of Knowle house, and form part of nos. 84 and 1477 on the Ordnance map. She also had Furseparke, an acre and a half, and Pethybridge had Furseparke, three acres and a half, presumably another part of the same field; but there is nothing to identify this field, or to identify her Higher and Lower Okehaye or Okeham, together an acre, or her Partilhedd, two acres and a quarter.

Besides his portions of Lovely and Furseparke, Pethybridge had Jackatreesaker, an acre and a half, Greatridge, three acres arable and three quarters of an acre of waste, and the Downe, three acres. These answer (more or less) to no. 389 on the Tithe map, Jackadays acre, 4 a. 1 r. 11 p., and no. 409, Great Ridge, 3 a. 0 r. 30 p., with no. 410, waste, 0 a. 2 r. 22 p., and

no. 393, Great Down, 5 a. 1 r. 13 p. These are nos. 1481, 1484-5 and 1531 on the Ordnance map and lie close together on the east side of Pound Park, no. 1480. But there is nothing to identify his other fields, Bromeparke, three acres, Middellparke, two acres and a half, Brodeparke, two acres arable and two acres waste, and Barleyparke, an acre and a half. Possibly, Brodeparke might be no. 383 on the Tithe map, Yeo Close, 4 a. 1 r. 3 p., which adjoins the south side of Pound Park, and Barleyparke might be no. 371 on the Tithe map, Berdy Park Orchard, 1 a. 3 r. 3 p., on the opposite side of the road. These two are nos. 1471 and 1474 on the Ordnance map.

Agnes Soper had Thorne, three acres, Pooleparke, three acres, and Grayton, six acres. These clearly were Tithe no. 380, Thorney Park, 3 a. 2 r. 24 p., and no. 415, Pool Park, 3 a. 0 r. 30 p., and presumably included no. 412, Higher Gratner, 1 a. 3 r. 39 p., and no. 413, Lower Gratner, 1 a. 1 r. 23 p. (The last three now are parts of Ordnance no. 1469, and the first is part of no. 1470.) She also had Stonelose, three acres, answering to Tithe no. 407, Stonelands, 3 a. 0 r. 24 p., now part of Ordnance no. 1467, and she had Higher Blendwyll, an acre and a half, and Lower Blendwyll, an acre, together answering to Ordnance no. 1487 and Tithe no. 406, Blindfield, 2 a. 1 r. 33 p. Richard Mawrye also had Blyndwyll, an acre, presumably Tithe no. 445, Blindfield, 1 a. 2 r. 15 p., now part of Ordnance no. 1466. And he had Langeparke, three acres, answering to Ordnance no. 1468 which is the same as Tithe no. 411, Long Park, 4 a. 2 r. 9 p. And he also had Hatherleigh, three acres, which must answer to some parts of Tithe no. 408, Top Hatherly, 3 a. 2 r. 12 p., no. 405, Lower Hatherly, 2 a. 2 r. 13 p., and no. 404, Hatherly Hole, 3 a. 1 r. 6 p. The last two are now one field, Ordnance no. 1486, and the first, Top Hatherly, and Stonelands, no. 407, also are one field, Ordnance no. 1467.

All these Soper and Mawrye fields lie pretty close together, southward of the Pethybridge fields but northward of Yeo Lane. On the other side of the lane Mawrye had East Downe, seven acres divided into several bits, and these must have included Tithe no. 447, Yonder East Down, 2 a. 0 r. 23 p., and no. 442, Homer East Down, 3 a. 1 r. 32 p., which now are parts

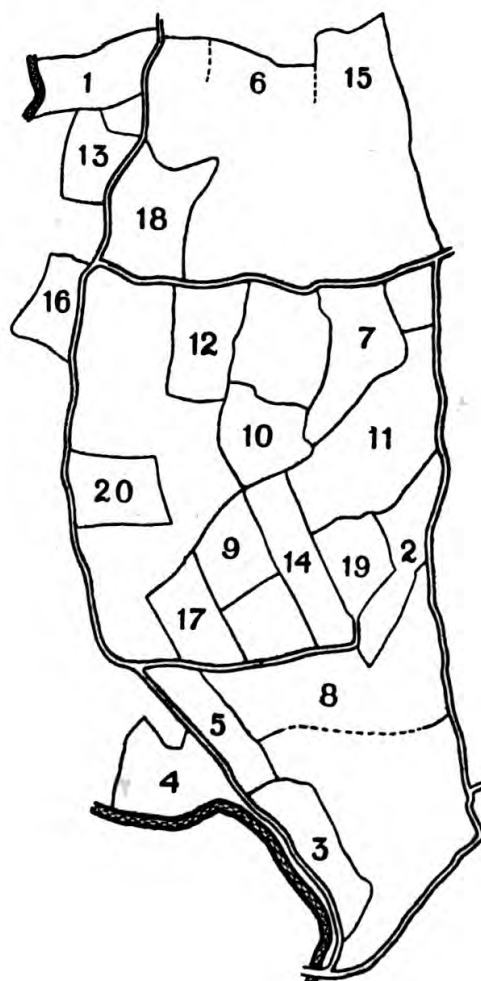
of Ordnance nos. 1466 and 1410. Agnes Soper had Culverslade, six acres of arable and an acre of waste, and this must have included Tithe no. 440, Culverslade, 1 a. 3 r. 8 p., now part of Ordnance no. 1410. (A document of 1729 mentions a Higher and a Lower Culverslade and a Culverslade Hill; and these would account for the missing acres.) She also had the Clief, two acres and a half of copse with oaks, answering to Tithe no. 457, Cleave's Plantation, 2 a. 3 r. 15 p. The railway has cut through this, and the residue is Ordnance no. 1387, just south of no. 1410. Richard Mawrye also had the Clief, two acres of copse with oaks and underwood, and Frideswide Wallen likewise had the Cleve, two acres of copse with oaks. The three cleaves may have been adjacent, but there is nothing to prove it. The name itself denotes a steep hillside—Cleave is only a variant of Cliff—but apparently the compiler of the Tithe Apportionment was unaware of this and invented a man named Cleave.

Agnes Soper also had the Codde, an acre, the Marshe, two acres, and the Higher Marshe, an acre; and Richard Mawrye had the Marshe, two acres and a half of meadow. These must be Tithe no. 437, Cods, 1 a. 0 r. 14 p., no. 436, Cods Marsh, 1 a. 2 r. 38 p., no. 435, Square Marsh, 1 a. 3 r. 34 p., and no. 438, Long Marsh, 2 a. 1 r. 2 p. They lie along the river, just below Culverslade and Cleave's plantation. (The first two are Ordnance nos. 1390 and 1391, and the other two are parts of no. 1395.) She also had Brodedowne, four acres, and he had Higher Little Parke, an acre and a half, and Little Lower Parke, an eighth of an acre; but these cannot be identified.

These six holdings in Knowle and Yeo had eight orchards making three acres and a quarter, and six meadows making six acres, without counting Mawrye's marsh. No names are given for Pethybridge's meadow, two acres, or for his moor, two acres; and no decisive names for widow Soper's Greatmede, an acre and a half, or widow Wallen's Longmede, three quarters of an acre, or her Mede by the house, an acre. Her Knollmede, a quarter of an acre, must have been near Knowle; and widow Soper had Wylmede, half an acre. It often happens on adjoining farms, say *A* and *B*, the name of *A* is given to

some field on *B* that lies near *A*, and the name of *B* to a field on *A* that lies near *B*. One of Mawrye's fields was called

FIELDS IN YEO



- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Blakemoore | 8. East Downe | 15. Lockestorre |
| 2. Blyndwyll | 9. Grayton | 16. Lovelye |
| 3. the Clief | 10. Greatridge | 17. Pooleparke |
| 4. the Codde | 11. Hatherleigh | 18. Stondtorre |
| 5. Culverslade | 12. Jackatreesaker | 19. Stonelose |
| 6. the Downe | 13. Knoll | 20. Thorne |
| 7. the Downe | 14. Langeparke | |

Hatherleigh, and it is close to Hatherleigh, which abuts on Yeo and Wilmead, though outside Wreyland manor. The

meadow may have got the name of Wylmede from the adjoining tenement; but there was an old family here called Wilmede, and the meadow may have got its name from them.

Wylmeade was at this time a single tenement, held by Henry Wyll. He had Somerhill, five acres, which answers to Tithe no. 232, Long Summerhill, 2 a. 2 r. 25 p., no. 233, Higher Summerhill, 1 a. 3 r. 22 p., and no. 234, Lower Summerhill, 1 a. 3 r. 22 p., making up 5 a. 1 r. 11 p. (They now form part of Ordnance no. 1586.) And he had two adjoining fields below Summerhill, four acres, which seem to be Tithe no. 235, Higher

FIELDS IN WYLMEADE



- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bromeparke higher | 4. Meade above the house |
| 2. „ lower | 5. „ below the barne |
| 3. Somerhill | 6. Fields below Somerhill |

Tater, 1 a. 0 r. 20 p., and no. 236, Lower Tater, 1 a. 2 r. 5 p., but make only 2 a. 2 r. 25 p., instead of four acres. These now form part of Ordnance no. 1613, which also includes Tithe no. 239, Lower Broom Close, 1 a. 3 r. 21 p.; and this possibly was part of his Lower Bromeparke, four acres. He also had a Higher Bromeparke, three acres; and this might be Tithe no. 215, Higher Broom Close, 2 a. 2 r. 18 p., which now forms part of Ordnance no. 1589. But there is nothing to identify his Higher Slade, an acre, his Lower Slade, an acre and a half of arable and a quarter of waste, his Furseclose of an acre and three quarters, his Moor of a quarter of an acre or his Lower Moor of an acre and a quarter, or his Beare, two acres of copse with oaks and rocks.

He also had two meadows. The meade above the house, an acre and a half, must be the Tithe no. 218, Well Meadow,

2 a. 0 r. 4 p., and the other one, also an acre and a half, must be Tithe no. 252, Lower Meadow, 1 a. 1 r. 20 p., as it was below the barn (*subtus le barne*) and Tithe no. 227, Barn Meadow, is above it. (The name Well Meadow is the name *Wilmede* modernized, and this meadow may have been the nucleus of the place.) There is no mention of a house or garden or orchard; but that must be due to carelessness.

There were three holdings in Kelleigh or Kelly, then held by Geoffrey Wylmede, William Parr and Stephen Quaysshe respectively. And in a document of 1631 a fourth part of North Kelly is described as "sometymes the lande and inheritance of Stephen Quaysh, deceased." (In later times the name Quaysshe or Quaysh was usually spelled Coysh.) After many dealings with three of the fourth parts of North Kelly and the two eighth parts into which the other fourth had been divided, one half belonged to Thomas Meardon and the other half to John Wills; and in a document of 1719 they specified the land and buildings that each took as his share. Meardon's fields were "Smyth Parke, Okeland, Barne Parke, the Middle Close, Willamore, Torrhead, North Linnyclee, The Little Hill," and also "Beara, the Middle Parkes, the Slade, the Broom Parke, the Linnycleeves," whereas Wills had only "Wey Parke and Moore" and "Long Close and the two Hills."

Some of these names are recognizable in the list of Coysh's fields in 1566. He had Smethparke, an acre, which is Tithe no. 1347, Smithy Park, 1 a. 2 r. 35 p., now part of Ordnance no. 11. He had Barneparke, an acre and a half, which is Tithe no. 1332, Barne Close, 1 a. 3 r. 6 p., now Ordnance no. 1731. He had Higher Middellparke, an acre and a half, and Little Middellparke, half an acre, together making Tithe no. 1342, Middle Park, 2 a. 1 r. 7 p., now part of Ordnance no. 45. He had Slade, an acre and a quarter, which is Tithe no. 1340, Slade, 1 a. 2 r. 22 p., now also part of Ordnance no. 45. He had Hillparke, two acres, which probably is Tithe no. 1327, Little Hill, 1 a. 2 r. 39 p., now Ordnance no. 1734. He had Bromeparke, an acre and a quarter, and his neighbour Geoffrey Wilmead had Bromeparke, two acres, which may together answer to Tithe no. 1323, Broom Hill, 3 a. 2 r. 21 p., now

Ordnance no. 1769. He had Lendaclyff, five acres, and Geoffrey Wilmead had Lundacleve, four acres. These names are variants of Undercliff, and appear again as Linnycleeves in the 1719 list. He also had Torrehedd, two acres, and Benoth the torre, half an acre: a name that suggests Tithe no. 1293, Brake under Bullaton Rock, 5 a. 2 r. 3 p., though the size does not agree.

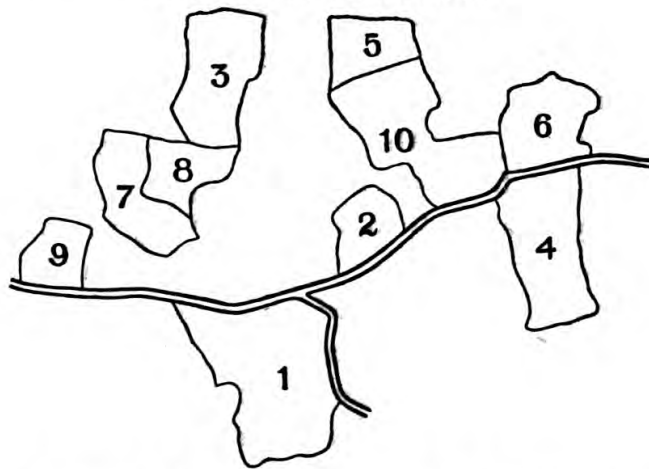
Besides his Bromeparke and Lundacleve, Geoffrey Wilmead had Furseparke by the house, an acre, and Furseparke by west the water, three acres. These are Tithe no. 1302, Lower Furze Park, 1 a. 2 r. 16 p., and no. 1300, Higher Furze Park, 3 a. 1 r. 27 p., now parts of Ordnance nos. 1674 and 1718 respectively. He had Latcheparke, two acres, which appears to be Tithe no. 1296, Ledge Park, 3 a. 0 r. 31 p., now Ordnance no. 1717. He had Wyllparke, an acre and a half, which must be part of Tithe no. 1309, Lower Will Park, 2 a. 0 r. 34 p., and no. 1329, Higher Will Park, 3 a. 1 r. 27 p., now Ordnance nos. 1720 and 1733 respectively. He also had Dockeparke, a quarter of an acre, Cherymede, an acre, and Watcheford meade, an acre; but these cannot be identified.

William Parr had a field called Magmeyre, two acres and a half, and a meadow called Magmeiremede, an acre and a half. (These strange names may be meant for "wagmire," which is a variant of "quagmire.") He had an orchard and a garden, together an acre, and another meadow, The mede under the garden, half an acre, and a field, Above the way, four acres. The road from Newton to Moreton runs through Kelly and the road to Lustleigh turns off there; and between the roads there is a piece of ground below the way to Moreton but above the way to Lustleigh. It is Ordnance no. 13, answering to Tithe no. 355, Way Park, 3 a. 2 r. 5 p., and no. 356, Way Park Meadow, 4 a. 0 r. 37 p. This is undoubtedly the Wey Parke of the 1719 list, and may represent the four acres of Above the way and the four acres of the two Magmires, the lower part being swampy.

Some of the entries are abominably vague. Coysh has The parke beneth the way, an acre and a half, and The parke above the way, an acre, and Wilmead has The grove above the way, two acres. Coysh has two acres of copse and an acre of moor,

and Wilmead also has an acre of moor—not named. Coysh has The mede by the house, three quarters of an acre, and Wilmead has a meadow “near the house,” a quarter of an acre. Besides these meadows Coysh has The north meade, an acre, and Wilmede has Mooremede, an acre, and also a meadow By Wormeparke gate, an acre. (Wormeparke is an old name for Warmpit, a place adjoining Kelly, but not within the manor.) The three Kelly holdings therefore had six acres and a half of meadow, but less than an acre of orchard.

FIELDS IN KELLEIGH



- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Above the way | 6. Latcheparke |
| 2. Barneparke | 7. Middelparke |
| 3. Bromeparke | 8. the Slade |
| 4. Furseparke | 9. Smethparke |
| 5. Hillparke | 10. Wyllparke |

Taken altogether the eleven tenants are credited with 273½ acres in the commissioners’ report in 1566, and in the Fine on the sale by Lord Compton in 1577 the Manor is reckoned as 200 acres of arable land, 30 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood—making 270 acres—and 60 acres of furze and heather and 100 acres of moor—making 430 acres in all: also eleven messuages, eleven gardens, eleven orchards and four cottages. In 1566 two of the eleven tenants had two holdings each; and this may account for two of the four cottages. In a Fine in 1663 there are eleven messuages but only two cottages, thirteen gardens but only six orchards, and 420 acres in all.

In the report of the commissioners in 1566 there is an entry on folio 133 under the heading Wreyland: "MEMORANDUM that the lordes of this manor hath a lete, felons goodes, wayves, strayes, ffre fysshinge in the ryver, assise of bredd and ale, and all things belonging to a ffre lybertye, and this tething lyeth within the hundred of Haytor."

(This is a mistake. The tithing of Wreyland is in Teignbridge hundred, not in Haytor hundred.)

"ALSO the custome of the manor is that the lordes maye graunte any landes within the manor for term of oon lyef in possession and oon lyef in reversion.

"ALSO every tenaunt must be reve and tythingman as his turne cometh, and they must paye ther rentes IIII tymes in the yere, and must paye the same to the reve of Kinges Carsewell, and at the auditt they must accompte of all casualtyes.

"ITEM every tenaunt dyenge seased of any customary landes within this manor must paye his best beast in the name of a heriett, and his wief to have widowe's estate, and likewise to paye heriett upon her death, surrender, or forefayture."

Under the heading Kingskerswell there is an entry on folio 128, which is in Latin and may be translated as follows: "Sum total of the yearly value of the manor aforesaid, 55*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.* with 3*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* rent in Wrayland charged in the account of the collection of the manor of Kyngeskerswell."

I have said enough in *Wreyland Documents* about the customs of the manor; but there is something more to be said about its connection with the manor of Kingskerswell.

Henry III granted Kingskerswell to Nicholas de Moelis, and then it descended to Roger and John and Nicholas de Moelis, the son and grandson and great-grandson of the first Nicholas. The widow of the second Nicholas had it as part of her dower until her death; and as her husband and his brother Roger had not left any children, it then descended to the children of his younger brother John. These children were two daughters, Muriel and Isabella; and, on partition of the dower lands, Kingskerswell was assigned to Muriel, 18 March 1348/9. On the partition of John's own lands, Wreyland had been assigned

to Muriel, 6 October 1337. And this shows that Wreyland and Kingskerswell were not held by the same people between 1337 and 1349, thus raising the question whether they ever were held by the same people before 1349.

At the date of John's death his property included Diptford Mill, and he had acquired it under an agreement with the widow of his brother Roger, 1 March 1330/1. She was Alice, daughter and heir of William le Pruz (or Prowse), who had the manor of Lustleigh; and this suggests that John might also have acquired Wreyland by agreement with her. But although her father had property in several other places, he had none over here.

John's daughter Muriel was the wife of Thomas de Courtenay, and he died 9 June 1362, having outlived her; and their property included the manor of Kingskerswell with the "hamlets" of Wreyland, Langford and Diptford. On the death of their son Hugh de Courtenay, 12 August 1369, the same property was described as the manor of Kingskerswell, and 9*l.* 16*s.* rent of assise at Wreyland, Langford and Woodhouse, and the mill at Diptford; and the rents and mill were reckoned as "parcels" of the manor of Kingskerswell. On partition of Hugh's lands between his heirs, his nephew John Dynham received the manor of Kingskerswell "with its members," 19 February 1380/1; and on his death, 25 December 1428, his property included 9*l.* rent from lands and tenements in Wreyland, Langford and Woodhouse. On the death of his son, 25 January 1457/8 the Wreyland property was described as lands and tenements let for 30*s.* to divers tenants-at-will, just as it was described on the death of John de Moelis as lands and tenements worth 46*s.* 8*d.* The problem is how this hamlet, lands and tenements and rents developed into a manor or a member or parcel of a manor.

The court-roll of Wreyland manor now begins with the record of the sitting of 11 October 1437; but it mentions the preceding sitting, and thus is not the real beginning of the roll. And there is nowhere any mention of Kingskerswell or anything to indicate that Wreyland was in any way connected with any other manor.

Under the heading Kingskerswell there is an entry on folio 127:

“MEMORANDUM that this manor belongeth to therle of Bathe Sir John Arundell Sir John Zouch and Wm Compton esquire.”

As noted on p. 3, Lord Dynham's lands were divided between his four sisters and their heirs, Fitzwaren, Arundell, Zouche and Carewe; and Compton got the Carewe quarter. Dynham's nephew, Lord Fitzwaren, was created Earl of Bath.

There is an indenture of 1 November 1544 by which the second Earl of Bath sells his fourth part of Wreyland manor to Thomas Predyaux. The indenture is enrolled in the Common Pleas, 36 *Hen. VIII*, and there is also a Fine. I printed them both in *Wreyland Documents*, and took them for conclusive evidence of the sale, merely adding a note that Predyaux had not got the property at the date of his death, 22 January 1546/7. But the commissioners cannot have been mistaken about the ownership of Kingskerswell in 1566, and they would hardly have put the Wreyland payments in with the Kingskerswell payments if part of Wreyland had belonged to some one else. I now suspect the sale fell through.



