



Account of Purley on Thames

Chronicles 1300-1324

1300 - 28/29 Ed I

1301 - 29/30 Ed I

William de Montford, rector of Pangbourne, was given licence to live with the Abbot of Reading on 1st Dec. This was renewed again twice in 1303 (115 - Ghent)

1302 - 30/31 Ed I

William de Sifrewast, heir of Nicholas Sifrewast, enfeoffed Henry Buskre de Malines and Cecily his wife, as Lord of the Manor of Purley Parva. (Inq ad d file 40 no 10, feets of Fine Berks; 26-iii-420; 100)

1303 - 31/32 Ed I

1304 - 32/33 Ed I

Hugh de St Philibert died around Nov 30th. He had inherited the Manor of Sulham from his mother Euphemia, who was probably the daughter of William of Sulham. He had also acquired possession of the manor of Purley La Hyde. Both manors had been granted to Benedict de Blakenham for his life subject to an agreement that if Benedict alienated the property or committed any waste, Hugh should be allowed to re-enter. Hugh's son John therefore did not inherit and had to wait until 1317. (Chan Inq Misc File 64 no 26; Pat 33 EdwI pt 1 m21; 26-iii-429)

Robert de Daleby was admitted as incumbent of Tidmarsh by John of Tidmarsh on 24th Feb. He resigned later in the year and was replaced in October by John de Ely (refs 115-Ghent-638)

1305 - 33/34 Ed I

Richard de Byrlande was presented to Sulham church on 17th July by the king acting as custodian of the estate of Hugh de St Philibert (115-Ghent-653)

William de Wheteleye was presented by John de Drakensford and the archdeacon of Berks after an enquiry revoked the earlier presentation to Sulham Church (115-Ghent-653)

The Manor of Sulham, which included La Hyde, was alleged to have been sold in fee to Agnes de Somery by Benedict de Blakenham. This was in contravention of the terms of the grant to Benedict. The heir of Hugh de St Philibert was then under age and in the king's custody. As a result an inquisition was held and part of the manor was taken into the king's hands. (Abbrev Ror Orig Rec Comm i 140; 26-iii-429; 85-1305-520)

On July 6th at his Court in Canterbury, King Edward I was shown a Quitclaim made to Benedict and his heirs of half of the manor of Sulham and a Charter made later to Agnes and her heirs by Benedict. Agnes claimed her half of the Manor of Sulham and specifically said that she had no claim on lands in La Hyde and Tilehurst, except insofar as Benedict had asked her to look after them for Hugh de Philibert's son. As a result the king ordered that Agnes's other lands in Purley, Pangbourne and Leghyng which had also been put into the king's custody should be returned to Agnes (ref 44-1305-278)

On July 13th the King asked the Sherriff of Oxford and Berks to enquire as to who could testify to the circumstances of the Quitclaim. Alice (Agnes?) and Benedict were invited to be present (ref 44-

1305-344)

Benedict and Agnes duly turned up on the Thursday after the feast of the Assumption (Aug 20th). It was ascertained that the Quitclaim was executed at Eton on a Saturday near to November 30th, 1304 and that Hugh died on the Monday following. The Quitclaim had been made because Hugh owed £100 of the £60pa that he was bound to pay Benedict for rents of lands in Berkshire (ref 44-1305-345)

1306 - 34/35 Ed I

Thomas de Baudak was ordained as a curate of Swindon, whilst the bishop, Simon of Ghent, was visiting Purley (ref 115)

James de Hynnecumbe was presented to the Bishop at his Palace at Sonning on 26th June and was instituted at Purley on 11th July as rector of Uperne in Wilts by Bishop Simon. (ref 115)

1307 - 35 Ed I/1 Ed II

Roland Huscarle was in possession of Purley Magna which he had settled on himself and his wife Margaret (Feet of Fines 35 EdwI case 285 file 26 no 341; 26-iii-418)

John de Purley was recorded as the manucaptor of Robertus Siward who was returned as a burgess for Reading to the Parliament called on 13th October.

1308 - 1/2 Ed II

Agnes de Somery was in possession of La Hyde when she died and it passed to her son and heir John de Somery (Chan Inq pm 2 Edw II no 58; 26-iii-429)

1309 - 2/3 Ed II

John de Drakensford was appointed Guardian of the land and heir of Hugh de Philibert. He was also awarded the right of presentation to Sulham Church to which Walter de Maydenhache and Henry Stately had been presented earlier in the year by Sir John de Somery but refused admission (ref 115-Ghent-711, 712.713)

On 11th May Walter of Maidenhatch was presented to the Bishop of Sarum by Sir John de Somery for the living of Sulham. A few days later Sir John de Drokensford presented Henry Staly. The dispute was taken to the King in June who ruled that no-one could be admitted until the dispute between the heirs of Hugh de St Philibert and Sir John de Somery were settled. (115 - Ghent)

1310 - 3/4 Ed II

1311 - 4/5 Ed II

1312 - 5/6 Ed II

Henry de Malyns paid a Fine of 100s which entitled him not to take up arms as a knight for two years (ref 85-1312-156)

1313 - 6/7 Ed II

Thomas Huscarle came of age and settled Purley in the name of himself and his wife Julian (Berks 6 Edw no 9; 26-iii-418)

John de Purle acknowledged at Sheen on March 25th that he owed £200 to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The debt was a joint one secured by lands in Surrey with several other persons, including John de West Pirle. John de Pirle acknowledged in a separate deed that he owed all the money (ref 44-1313-571)

Adam de Shobenham was given the wardship of the manor of La Hyde at a rent of 100s (ref 85-

1313-174)

1314 - 7/8 Ed II

1315 - 8/9 Ed II

There was a covenant for warranty of lands in Little Purley. John Romayn of Willenhale recognised that he was in bond to Henry de Malyns for £22 in respect of a transfer of land consisting of one messuage with curtilage a croft with 13 acres of arable land and 3 roods of meadow in Purley (ref 157-20350)

1316 - 9/10 Ed II

Henry de Malyns had complained that his name had been wrongly returned to Chancery as of one having lands to the yearly value of £50 and hence liable take knighthood. He held lands and rent in Little Purley to the value of £4-15-8 (ref 104-2-65)

1317 - 10/11 Ed II

John de St Philibert obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Sulham (Chart R 10 Edw II m12 no 20; 26-iii-429)

1318 - 11/12 Ed II

1319 - 12/13 Ed II

1320 - 13/14 Ed II

1321 - 14/15 Ed II

All ecclesiastical goods were assessed at a farthing in the pound to support a teacher of Hebrew at Oxford University. The money had to be collected by the Archdeacon of Berkshire and delivered to the Prior of Holy Trinity in London by 7th July. In the event the Archdeacon delivered 27s 6d from Berkshire (ref 115-1321)

1322 - 15/16 Ed II

On Feb 15th King Edward II ordered John de Somery to provide as many footmen and men-at-arms as he could muster and come to meet him at Gloucester (ref 44-1322-421)

On May 6th John Somery made a request that Richard de Puryton and Henry le Bande of Newport Pagnell should be released from their imprisonment as rebels The request was granted (ref 44-1322-422)

John de Somery died sometime before November 15th still holding land in the manor of Sulham. His two sisters Margaret and Joan appointed advocates to obtain their inheritances. (Chan Inq PM 16 Edw II no 72; 26-iii-429, 44-1322-684)

On November 22nd the King ordered that John de Somery's widow Lucy should hold the manor of Sulham and others as her dower. This was by the assent of the husbands of Margaret de Sutton and Joan Botetourt, who as John's sisters were his heirs. The manor of Sulham was valued at £4-9-6 ½d (ref 44-1322-612)

1323 - 16/17 Ed II

Henry Malyns died and on June 22nd the Escheator was ordered to take all his lands into the King's hands (ref 85-1323-214)

1324 - 17/18 Ed II

The Escheator, John Walewayn, was removed from office and replaced by Richard le Wayte who

was again ordered to take the lands of Henry Malyns into the King's hands as his predecessor had failed to obey the order of the previous year. (ref 85-1324-261)

On May 13th Richard le Wayte, the Escheator of Berks, was ordered not to meddle with the manor of Little Purley, as it had been determined that Henry Malyns and Cecily his wife held that manor of the King in Chief by Knight Service of 5 shillings yearly at Windsor Castle.. All Henry's other lands had been held of other lords (ref 44-1324-97; 424-28661-173)

Henry Malyns was succeeded as Lord of the manor of Purley Parva by his wife Cecily who held it as her dower for her lifetime. His son Edmund was recorded as being '<MI>28 years and more<D>' at the inquest. It was reported that <MI>'he was seized in Purley of a capital messuage with dovecote, worth six shillings and eight pence; 180 acres of land worth 60 shillings; 15 acres of meadow worth 30 shillings; ten and a half acres of pasture worth 5s 3d and rents of assize to the value of 10s'<D> (Chan Inq PM 17 Edw II no 30; 26-iii-420)