



Account of Purley on Thames

Chronicles 1325-1349

1325 - 18/19 Edw II

1326 - 19/20 Edw II

1327 - 20 Edw II/1 Edw III

1328 - 1/2 Edw III

1329 - 2/3 Edw III

Walter Fachel, parson of Purley, owed 22 marks to James de Ispan. The bishop, Roger Martival, managed to extract one mark (13s.4d) which he sent to James by messenger. The debt was still owing a year later (ref 115-Martival)

John de St Philibert settled the manor of Sulham, including La Hyde, on himself, his wife Ada and son Thomas (Feet of Fines Berks 3Edw III no 6; 26-iii-429)

William de Barentyn, nephew and heir of Drago de Barentyn, acknowledged a debt of £600 to John de St Philibert, set against lands in Essex (ref 44-1329-562)

1330 - 3/4 Edw III

1331 - 4/5 Edw III

Cecily Malyns died and the heir to the manor of Purley Parva was her son Edmund, said to be 38 years of age (8-1331-289, 103)(424-28661 f173)

1332 - 5/6 Edw III

Ralph Scarpe was appointed Curate to Purley as Walter Fachel had gone blind (refs 20-115)

A mill worth 20s belonged to the manor of La Hyde. It was probably on the same site as the disused mill adjacent to Home Farm Sulham. (Chan Inq pm 7 Edw III file35 no35; 26-iii-421)

1333 - 6/7 Edw III

On April 27th Robert Selyman, escheator of Berks, was ordered not to meddle further with the manors of Sulham and La Hyde and to restore the issues to Ada, wife of John de St Philibert and Thomas their son. All three had held the manor jointly on the day John died by the gift and grant of Henry, parson of Sulham and Richard Thurstayn by a fine levied in the court of Edward II. The manors were held as half a knights fee of the Earl of Cornwall as of the Honour of Wallingford (ref 44-1333-41)

John de St Philibert died. His wife Ada survived him but his first son Thomas did not. His heir was his son John, then six years of age (Chn Inq pm 7 Edw III ist nos and no 35; 26-iii-429)

1334 - 7/8 Edw III

Henry de Oxonia was granted a reservation of a benefice in the gift of the Abbot and Convent of Eynsham valued at 25 marks with cure or 15 marks without. A condition was that he resign the living of Pangbourne valued at 9 marks (ref 322)

1335 - 8/9 Edw III

Hubert le Constable died seized of an estate in Purley (Escheat Roll 9 Ed III; 233; 424-28661 f177)

1336 - 9/10 Edw III

1337 - 10/11 Edw III

Roger, Bishop of Bath and Wells, granted a Charter which was witnessed by Walter de Purle - was this the Walter Haywode who acquired La Hyde in 1352? (ref 99-1337-396)

Sir Thomas Huscarle witnessed a grant of the manor of Lethempstead at Newbury (ref 44-1337-107)

1338 - 11/12 Edw III

1339 - 12/13 Edw III

Edmund de Malyns gave notice to all his tenants in Purley that he had enfeoffed his son Reginald and Edmund de Hampden of his manor of Little Purley and that thereafter they were to render all services and pay all dues to them or their attorneys (ref 313-OXON-vii-125; 100)

Sir Thomas Huscarle was in London on the Thursday before St Barnabas's day and was witness to two enrollments of release by John de Shoppenhanger to Sir Nicholas de la Beche (ref 44-1339-126)

Bishop Robert Wyvill held an enquiry into the affairs of the College of St Edmund in Salisbury. He reported that although there were supposed to be 12 priests in residence no more than seven had ever been in residence at at one time and the revenues could barely support even the seven. Peter de Wymbourne had been appointed Provost in 1335 and he set about increasing the revenues of the college, mainly by acquiring benefices, of which that of Purley eventually fell into his hands (ref 276)

1340 - 13/14 Edw III

A ninth of all corn, wool and lambs and a tax on all churches had to be levied, the monies going to the king for his urgent need for the defence of the realm and his expedition of war. Certain lords of towns had tried to defraud the king of the greater part of this revenue. On July 15th Edward III wrote to a leading cleric and a number of prominent men in each county laying upon them personally the responsibility to collect. In Berkshire it was addressed to the Prior of Wallingford, Philip de Engelfield, Thomas Huscarle, Richard Paynell and Robert Marie. Edward used this money to raise a professional army (rather than a feudal levy) to invade France in the summer. His method of raising money created the monopoly of the wool trade known as the staple (refs 3-i-250; 44-1340-436)

1341 - 14/15 Edw III

1342 - 15/16 Edw III

There had been a very hard winter which had resulted in a lot of sheep disease. The lent corn had then failed (refs 261; 26-ii-184)

1343 - 16/17 Edw III

Sir Thomas Huscarle married his second wife Lucy, who was the daughter and heir of Sir Richard Willoughby. A fresh settlement of the manor of Purley Magna was made on them and the heirs of their bodies with contingent remainder to John son of Sir Thomas and his heirs (Ft of Fines-16 Edw III no 6; 26-418)

1344 - 17/18 Edw III

1345 - 18/19 Edw III

1346 - 19/20 Edw III

Edmund de Malyns paid a fine of 25s re the manor of Purley Parva which he held by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee (ref 105)

1347 - 20/21 Edw III

Isabella de Sifrewast and Thomas de Markant were granted a Papal dispensation in January to enable them to remain married even though they were in the third degree of affinity (ref 322)

1348 - 21/22 Edw III

The Black Death became very severe again, about a third of the population of Berkshire died between 1348 and 1349 (ref 17)

1349 - 22/23 Edw III