

Notes on North Perrot.

BY JOHN BATTEN.

THE Historian of the county of Somerset notices North Perrot¹ very briefly.² After giving an extract from Domesday Book and alluding to its possession by the De L'ortis, he observes that the manor, on the death of the last of that family, passed in the reign of Henry VI to West, Lord de la Warre, and then to the Crown; and having been granted first to Thomas Lord Wentworth and next (24 Elizabeth) to the Earl of Hertford, it was in 1790 the property of William Pitt, of Dorsetshire.

As Perrot is within the limits of the Hundred of Houndsborough, parts of which have been already treated of in my *Historic Memorials of South Somerset*, I propose in this paper to supplement Collinson's account with some additional particulars relating to its early owners.

Nothing is known of its pre-Norman history—if it had any—and I must apologize for introducing, even in a note, the mendacious trash, which, according to an old Baronetage, was collected in 1650 by a Welsh antiquary, one Owen Griffiths.³

(1). Throughout this paper called "Perrot" only, and not Perrott.

(2). *Collinson's* "Somerset ii," 335.

(3). His account, as he tells us, was vouched by "the British annals which will bear record of the truth and that it is no fiction." If we believe him, the family of Perrot took their origin from William, surnamed De Perrot from Castle Perrot which he built in Brittany. He was descended from Roderick

At the time the great Survey of William the Conqueror was made, Perrot was an extensive manor of ten hides held under Robert, earl of Moreton, by Bretel,¹ whose additional name we learn from the *Inquisitio Gheldi*² was St. Clare, and so he subscribes himself as a witness to the foundation charter of the Priory of Montacute, by William, Earl of Moreton, son of Earl Robert.³

He derived this surname from a ville in Normandy, near St. Lo, where the site of the castle is still discernible, and it is very probable that he was a son or brother of "Sire de Saint Cler," a gallant knight who distinguished himself in a charge on the English at the memorable battle of Hastings.⁴ In Domesday Book "Richard de Sen Cler" is enrolled as a mesne tenant of lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the reign of Henry I, William de St. Clare occurs in connection with lands in Dorset and Wilts.⁵ He was also the tenant of the important manor of Stapleton, Martock and, 5 Henry II, a sum of £20 due from him for having seizin of that manor was remitted by the king's writ.⁶ This William, who was a grantee of lands in Scotland, is said to have been the founder of "The lordly line of high St. Clair," and of several noble families in that kingdom, where their name became corrupted into Sinclair.

Malwynock, King of Wales, and made an expedition, A.D. 957, into England, when he obtained some lands in Wessex, afterwards called Perrot, and to this day vulgarly named Parret in Somersetshire. His son Richard Perrot came over with William the Conqueror to England, and being knighted by him took possession of the lands which formerly belonged to Earl William (Perrot) in Somersetshire and began there a city whose remains are North and South Perrot, between which two the river Perrot rises and runs into the Severn.—*Kimber's* "Baronetage iii," p. 458.

- (1). *Collinson's* "Somerset ii," 335.
- (2). "Exon. Domesday," p. 489.
- (3). *Dugdale's* Monasticon ii, 909.
- (4). *Wace's* Norman Conquest, by Taylor, p. 239.
- (5). Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.
- (6). Pipe Rolls, 5 Henry II, 7 Ric. I. Som. and Dors.

Bretel held several other manors under the earl, and amongst them Swell, Stoke Trister, Cucklington, Redlynch, and Ashbrittle (or Bretel, so called after him), in Somerset; and Wodeton (now Wooton Fitzpain), Littleton (near Blandford), Broadway (near Weymouth), Tyneham and Creech in Dorset. (Domesday Book).

In the time of Richard I, it appears from the records of the king's court, that litigation was pending between Ralph de St. Clare and Walter de Essele, or Esselegh, respecting Perrot, Swell, Ashbrittle, and Wooton. No particulars are stated, but it may safely be inferred that it turned upon the heirship to some common ancestor who owned the St. Clare estates, and it ended—as litigation happily often does—in a compromise. This was carried out by a fine made in 1219 (3 Henry III) between “Ralph de Saint Cler,” claimant, and “Walter de Essele,” tenant, and by it Ralph released to Walter all his right to seven hides of land in Perrete, five hides in Swell and four in Esse (Ashbrittle), and also two knight's fees in Wodeton, one in Litelton and one in Holewall (in Brodeway), but the manor of Esse (Ashbrittle) and the advowson of the church were confirmed by Walter to Ralph and his heirs. By an endorsement on the fine, record is made that Hawise, sister of Ralph and wife of John Lancelene, put her in claim to all the lands comprised in it.¹

Walter de Esselegh took his name from a place called Essele or Esselegh, now Ashley, near Malmsbury, Wilts, of which he was the owner, and he also held several other manors in that county and in Gloucestershire. Notwithstanding the fine he must, by some subsequent arrangement, have acquired from St. Clare the manor of Ashbrittle, as in *Testa de Nevill* (p. 162) Walter de Essele is said to hold it of the king, as well as the manors of Swelle, Stoke (Trister), and Cokelington, which two latter were probably held by Richard De l'Estre

(1). Somerset Fines, 3 Henry III, no. 12.

in the time of Henry II.¹ On the death of Walter de Esselegh, which occurred in or before 1246 (30 Henry III) he was succeeded by his sister Mabel. She was the widow of Richard Revel or Rivel, an important personage, who had inherited from his father the barony of Curry-Rivel—one of the ancient baronies taxed to the aid of 14 Henry II for marrying the king's daughter.² On his death in 1222 (6 Henry III) the barony descended (subject to the dower of his wife Mabel who survived him) to their only daughter Sabina, wife of Henry de Urtiaco or del'orti³ who died (26 Henry III), leaving his wife and a son Richard surviving him, but Richard died in his mother's lifetime. After the death of Mabel Revel, Sabina, as her daughter and heir, did homage for her lands held of the king in chief⁴; and dying two years afterwards, her grandson Henry del'orti (the second of that name), infant son of the above Richard, by a daughter of Nicholas de Moels, was found to be her heir,⁵ the guardianship of his person and property being granted to Eubulo de Montibus.⁶ On his marriage Richard, with his mother's consent, had endowed his bride *ad ostium ecclesiæ* with the manor of Putteneye (Pitney, near Langport), part of the Rivel estates; but this endowment, after his death, was disputed by Eubulo the guardian, and the widow was driven to legal proceedings before she recovered it.⁷

(1). Lib. Nig. Rev. E. H. Bates has written a paper on Stoke Trister in which he thinks the Del-Estre theory is fabulous.—[Ed.]

(2). Liber Niger. Esch., 30 Henry III, no. 19.

(3). Fine Roll, 6 Hen. III, no. 2.

(4). Ibid, 36 Hen. III, no. 11.

(5). Esch., 38 Henry III, no 43.

(6). Fine Roll, 38 Hen. III, no. 6.

(7). Richard is omitted in the Peerage pedigrees, but it is clear from the Inquisitions that Henry, 1st Baron De L'orti was a son of Richard, son of Sabina. He was a soldier of distinction in the reign of Edward I, and so much in the confidence of that monarch that he was summoned to Parliament as Lord de L'orti or de Urtiaco (27 Edw. I) and died in 1321 (*Dugdale's Baronage* i, 769, citing Rot. Fin. 15 Edw. II, m. 32). He was succeeded by his son Henry, 2nd Baron, and he by his son John, the last of the main line, who was never summoned; and on his death the issue male of the baronial line failed.

There were also three younger sons of Henry and Sabina, Walter, John and William, and also a daughter, Petronilla.

Henry de L'orti (II), on coming into legal possession of his estates, made a settlement, entailing Swell on himself and his brothers, Walter and John, and their issue successively, with remainder to his brother William, in fee;¹ but Perrot, it may be presumed, was granted to his brother John, by way of subinfeudation; who in Kirby's Quest (about 12 Edw. I), is stated to hold "the ville of Pret of Henry de Urtiaco," but not long after John transferred it and the advowson of the church to Walter, his brother.²

Walter died 34 Edward I, leaving his wife, Matilda, and a son and heir, another Henry (the third of that name), surviving him. Walter must have been a wealthy man. He held land in Barrington, and he and his wife had purchased, of Matthew de Frey, a messuage, thirty-two acres of arable and four of meadow, and also one virgate of land "in the ville of North Perrett;" and of Philip le Warre, three messuages, one hundred and seventy acres of arable, eleven acres of meadow, and eleven shillings rent, in "Est Hurneshull and West Hurneshull (Earnshill, near Ilminster). Walter held in fee the manors of Swell and Perrot of Henry de L'orti (Henry II), chief lord of Curry Rivel, by the sum of fourpence rent, twopence for each manor. It is, I think, to be inferred that his residence was at Swell, in which manor there was a capital messuage, with gardens and lands, worth twenty shillings a year; a dovehouse, worth five shillings a year; two hundred and sixty acres of arable, worth six pounds a year; and twelve acres of meadow, worth twelve shillings and sixpence a year; altogether, £7 17s. 6d., being equivalent to

(1). Somerset Fines, 47 Hen. III, no. 34.

(2). Somerset Fines, 23 Edw. I, no. 17. By this means Perrot and Swell were diverted into a junior branch of the family: the main line retaining the overlordship as part of the Barony, which I think, was then called the Barony de L'orti, instead of Rivel.

about £150 now. The manor of Swell was held of the Abbey of Athelney, under the rent of three shillings a year.¹

Henry (III), who was twenty-five years of age at his father's death, therefore succeeded to Perrot and Swell. Nothing, however, has been found in relation to his connection with Perrot, and we can only surmise that before 1378 (2 Ric. II), he had been succeeded by a son, John de L'orti; for by a fine levied in that year between John de L'orti, Kt., and Alice, his wife, plts., and Richard Coker and Nicholas Bolour,² defts., the manors of Perrot and Swell and the advowson of the church of Perrot were settled, upon the said John and Alice and the heirs of John.³ The object of this fine was, no doubt, to give Alice a life interest, but she did not live to enjoy it, and, John de L'orti married a second wife, Matilda, who survived him, and took for a second husband William Newton, a member, I may observe, of a distinct family from the Newtons of East Harptree, said to have come into this county from Cheshire.

Matilda Newton died in 1420, and it was found by inquisition (wherein she is described as "Matilda, late wife of John de L'orti, Kt.") that she held at her death, jointly with William Newton, her husband, the manors of Swell and Perrot, and the advowson of the church of Perrot, both held of Henry, Earl of Somerset, as of his manor of Curry Rivel, and Alice, wife of Walter Buckham, was her sister and heir.⁴

Soon after the death of Matilda, in 1420, we find Perrot in the possession of Reginald West, Lord la Warre, and he must have purchased it before 1432, as in that year he presented to the church. In 1450, he conveyed the manor and advowson, with other estates in Somerset and Dorset, to trustees, to carry

(1). Esch., 34 Edw. I, no. 49.

(2). The de L'orti pedigree is here very confused. Bolour, it may be mentioned, was the ancient family name, which was afterwards modernized into Buller.

(3). Somerset Fines, 2 Ric. II, no.

(4). Esch., 7 Hen. V, no. 36.

out his will, and in the following year he died, leaving Richard his son and heir.¹

Before 1474 there had been another change in the ownership, for Perrot was then the property of John Byconyll, our acquaintance with whom is mainly derived from a paper (by Mr. A. S. Bicknell) in our *Proceedings* for 1894.² He evidently was intimately connected with the families of Daubeny, De La Warre, and Horsey, and, I suspect, with that of James, Earl of Wiltshire, but in what way we cannot now ascertain. We know, however, that he purchased Perrot in or about 1465, when Richard, Lord La Warre, the then owner, and his trustees, by deed enrolled, dated 3rd Nov. in that year, conveyed the manor and advowson of North Peret and all lands therein, which had belonged to "Walter Lortye," to Roger Keys, Precentor in Exeter Cathedral, and John Cheyne, Esq., and their heirs.³ John Byconyll was one of the witnesses to this deed, and Roger Keys was one of the executors of his uncle's will, and I consider that he and Cheyne were only trustees for Byconyll. He was knighted in 1485, and died in 1501. By his will he entailed Perrot on Giles, Lord Daubeny, in tail male, with remainder to Thomas, Lord la Warre, in fee. Lord Daubeny left, at his death, a son, Henry, created, by Henry VIII, Earl of Bridgwater, who purchased the reversion of Lord la Warre for two hundred marks, and thereby became the absolute owner. The conveyance (now in the Public Record Office, with many others mentioned at the end of this paper) is dated 11th June, 31 Henry VIII (1540).

The Earl, who was a great favourite of his Royal master and a most extravagant man, completed his ruin by his gorgeous display on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and died, penniless, in 1548. He seems to have retired to the adjoining parish of

(1). Deeds enrolled. De Banco Roll, 28 Hen. VI. Esch., 29 Hen. VI, no. 21.

(2). Somerset Archæological *Proceedings*, vol. xl, p. 179, and see vol. xxxix, p. 35.

(3). Close Rolls, 4 Edw. IV.

South Perrot, which had also been left to him by Sir John Byconyll, and he was buried in the church there. His purchase of the reversion was evidently only preparatory to a sweeping sale of all his property in the county, to Edward Seymour, then Earl of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, to whom in 1541 he conveyed the manors of North Perrot, Chilington, South Harp, and Cauland (? Curland), and all his lands in those places and in Shepton Dameslyn, Pypelpen Thornes, and Pypelpen Down.¹ Passing to the Crown on the attainder of the Duke of Somerset in 1553, Perrot was granted, with other estates, to his son, Edward, second Earl of Hertford.² The Seymour family held it until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by the Constantines, of Merly, near Wimborne, one of whom, Henry Constantine, was presented to the rectory in 1682. In 1720, the manor, with the advowson, was sold, by his children, to George Pitt, of Strathfieldsay, whose grandson, William Moreton Pitt, of Kingston and Encombe, Dorset, sold it in 1790, to William Hoskins, Esq., grandfather of the present worthy owner.

Although in the Domesday Survey, Perrot is said to contain *ten* hides, *seven* only were conveyed by St. Clare to De Essele by the fine of 1219. The deficiency is accounted for by the fact that three hides had in the mean time been created a separate manor, called Pupelpenne, or Pipplepen—a name which it still retains. It will be observed that several of the ancient deeds in the Record Office list are dated “at Pupelpenne”—naturally at some house there—and it will be interesting to find out the spot where it stood. Pipplepen farm house stands on an eminence close to the road leading from Grey Abbey bridge to South Perrot, but there are no marks of antiquity about it. Lower down towards the north, in a meadow adjoining the Parret rivulet and the above road, will

(1). Somerset Fines, 32 Hen. VIII, no. 122.

(2). Longleat MSS., quoted in Wiltshire Archæological Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xv, p. 189.

be found the apparent site of a mediæval mansion. This, I conceive, to have been the residence of the "De Pipplepens," and not the manor house of Perrot—if ever there was one—which we should naturally expect to have stood near the church. The principal feature visible is a rectangular inclosure, about sixty yards square, surrounded by a moat, averaging more than ten feet in width originally, but now much less. On the eastern side is the entrance over an archway, but, except the masonry of this arch, not a fragment of worked stone is to be seen, and there is no sign of the foundations of any building in the interior, which is fairly level. Beyond the entrance there are traces of several small plots, which were fenced in by wall or hedge, and were probably outbuildings and other usual appendages to a country house of the period. The moat was evidently not intended as a military—but as a domestic—defence, which contributed also to make the place dry and salubrious. The water for it could not have been supplied from the stream, as its level is much lower, and no other available source is to be found. Probably the natural drainage of the land was sufficient, as there is a considerable quantity of water standing in it during the present dry summer. Altogether the whole area deserves a patient, systematic excavation.

To return to the descent of the manor of Pipplepen, as early as the reign of Richard I, there was litigation between Richard de Stratton and John Lancelene respecting land in "Perotte"¹ (which comprised Pipplepen), and it will be recollected that in the fine of 3 Henry III, John Lancelene and Hawise, his wife, sister of Ralph de St. Cler, gave notice of their rights, which, we assume, they must have established, for by a fine in 1256 (40 Henry III), Robert Lancelene and Alice, his wife, convey to William le Mareschal four acres of land in "Peret," forty perches in length and eight in breadth, with a right of way with carts through their lands adjoining the park

(1). Pipe Roll, 1 Ric. I, Dorset and Somerset.

of William towards the north to carry all things necessary to enclose the park.¹

William le Mareschal was the husband of Petronilla, the daughter of Henry and Sabina de L'orti, who, on her marriage, was endowed by her grandmother, Mabel Revel, with the manor of King's Charlton, Gloucestershire, part of the de Esselegh inheritance.² He was, it may fairly be presumed, the son and heir of John le Mareschal, lord of the adjoining manor of Haselbury, who died 27 Henry III. Although, later in that king's reign, he forfeited his estates by taking part with the rebellious barons, he was, at the date of the fine, in full possession of them, and, as we may suppose, desirous of improving his domain by making or enlarging a park. A large farm contiguous to Perrot is still called Haselbury Park, and very possibly the very park that was enlarged. In the same year (40 Henry III) Robert and Alice Lancelene settled *three hides* of land in Pupelpenne on Roger Lancelene in tail, remainder to Mabel, sister of Roger, in tail; remainder to Lucy, another sister, in fee.³

Roger and his sisters were, no doubt, children of Robert and Alice, but I cannot trace the succession any further, and conclude their property was diverted into another channel.

Pipplepen gave its name to a family seated here of considerable importance, of whom frequent mention is made in connection with property in Dorset as well as in Somerset. 56 Henry III, Henry, son of Thomas de Pupelpenne and Isabella, his wife, paid a fine of one mark for an assize touching land in Dorset.⁴ In the next reign Nicholas de Pupelpenne, who had inherited from his father lands in Pupelpenne and Perrot, was dead, leaving by Amicia Maydegad, his wife, a daughter, Christina, who claimed the lands as her father's

(1). Somerset Fines, 40 Hen. III, no. 130.

(2). Esch., 53 Henry III, no. 47.

(3). Somerset Fines, 40 Hen. III, no. 139.

(4). Fine Roll, 56 Hen. III, no. 2.

heiress, but on a trial, 16 Edward I, John, brother of Nicholas, recovered them as his heir, on the ground that he died without lawful issue. Christina, therefore, could not have been born in wedlock.¹

Contemporary with Nicholas and John was Geoffrey de Pupelpenne, owner of lands at Beerhacket, Dorset. By a charter, dated at "Beere," 18 Edward I, John, son and heir of Robert de Stykelane, released to Geoffrey de Pupelpenne and Thomas, his son, all his right to the lands in Bere and Knighton which he inherited from his father. Appended is a circular seal of green wax, with a shield bearing three dexter hands in fesse, uplifted and coupéd at the wrist, with a crescent in chief, and a fragment of the legend, "S. WELLEM."²

In 1327 (20 Edward III) Geoffrey conveyed these lands to William Everard and Joan, his wife. The arms on the seal to this charter are party per fesse, in chief a crown and in base, a lion passant crowned; legend, "S. GALFRIDI DE PUPELPENNE." These charges are peculiar, savouring more of an official or corporate body than of a private "armiger."³

In 1314 (8 Edward II) Henry de Pupelpenne was owner of land in Chilthorne Domer and a witness, with Sir John de Romesey, to a grant of lands in that parish by Sir John Domer, of Penne. Three years after, in 1318, Thomas de Pupelpenne (who was, I presume, Thomas, son of Geoffrey, already mentioned), by charter dated at Pupelpenne, to which Peter de Everci, Walter de "Romesay," and John de Dummer, Kts., were witnesses, settled all his lands there on John de Romesey and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with re-

(1). Ass. Rolls Div., Cos., $\frac{n}{2}$ II. 16 Edw. I.

(2). Charter penes me. Three dexter hands were the arms of Malmayn.

(3). Deeds at Coker Court. This Geoffry resided at Beerhacket. In 1344, he obtained, at the instance of his son who was an Esquire to the Countess of Sarum, licence from the bishop of Salisbury to have an Oratory at his manor of Beere. *Wyvil's Register*.

mainder in default of such issue to the right heirs of John. Margaret, no doubt, was daughter of Thomas de Pupelpenne, and carried this property to the Romeseys.

The last of the name I have found is John Pupelpenne, who was one of the feoffees named in the foundation charter of the Ilchester almshouse lands, in 1426.

The family of De Romesey took their name from Romsey, Hants, and acquired, by marriage with several heiresses, large estates in several counties. On some future occasion, I may have an opportunity of enlarging on the history of this family; suffice it to say here that they held lands in this county in the reign of King John, as, in 1206, we find Walter de "Rumesa" owner of three hides of land in Mudford and Chilthorne Domer.¹ Their connection with Pipplepen arose, we may presume, from the marriage, already mentioned, of John de Romesey with Margaret de Pupelpenne, but they were already landowners in and near Perrot, as Walter de "Romesey," by charter dated at Pupelpenne in 1309 (2 Edward II), granted a lease of land in the field of "North Peret," and he was taxed in the subsidy (1 Edward III) for lands in Hardington. A farm in that parish is still called "Romsey," and Walter de Romesey dates a deed at Romesey, 12 Edward II.

Early in the reign of Henry IV the Romesey lands had come into possession of another Walter, and by fine (3 Henry IV), Pipplepen, together with other estates in Somerset, Wilts, and Hants, was settled on Walter de Romesey and Alice his wife for their lives; remainder, as to Pipplepen and other lands in Somerset, to their grandson, Walter; remainder to the heirs of the settlor.²

By the Inquisition, after the death of Walter (the settlor), taken 5 Henry IV, it was found that he held jointly with Alice his wife a messuage at Pupelpenne of John de L'orti by

(1). Somerset Fines, 7 John, no. 16.

(2). Fines, Div. Cos., 3 Henry IV, no. 49; new nos.

fealty, and suit at his court of "North Peret" twice a year and that Thomas, son of Thomas, son of the said Walter, was his heir, and aged thirteen years.¹ Alice, his widow, died only a year after, seized of the same premises.²

Thomas (the heir), then Thomas Romesey, Kt., died 8 Henry V³ seized of the manors of Ocle, "Pupelpenne," and "Romesey Close," which manor of Romesey Close was held of Humphrey Stafford, Kt., and Joan, his daughter, only six months old was his heir, but dying, childless, before 26 Henry VI, her property went to her cousins, Joan, wife of Roger Wyke, and Eleanor, wife of Henry Horsey. By the failure of the male line of Romesey, they inherited Pipplepen and also Sutton Bingham and other manors, and their sons sold Pipplepen and South Perrot to Sir John Byconyll,⁴ who by his will, entailed Pipplepen on Giles Lord Daubeney and his issue with reversion to William St. Maur in fee. He must have sold to the Earl of Bridgewater, as it was included with Perrot⁵ in the conveyance to the Earl of Hertford.

There are, in the Public Record Office, a number of ancient deeds relating to Perrot, some of which have been already noticed, and a full list of them, hastily made some years ago, will complete this paper. It is probable that they came into the possession of the Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset), on his purchase of Perrot, and passed to the Crown on his attainder.

(1). Esch., 5 Henry IV, no. 32.

(2). Esch., 6 Henry IV., no. 29.

(3). Esch., 8 Henry V, no. 89.

(4). This, I think, is clearly to be inferred from the Receipt for part of the purchase money. 8 Edw. IV (see list).

(5). The church of Perrot is described in our *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii, p. 22.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. CART. ANTIQ. BOX 16.

N.B. The reference is now altered.

Indentures of Fine Bet^w John Sparwe, Plt. and Roger Loundres and Matilda his wife Def^{ts}. of 2 mess. 50 acres of Land and 8 of meadow in North Peret whereby the s^d. Roger and Matilda released all their Estate therein to premises to John and his heirs. Consōn 10 marks in silver. Morrow of Purif. B.V.M., 4 Hen. IV.

Charter (sans date) whereby Matthew de North Peret grants to John his son one half of his grange, *viz.* the South part which is situate in the south part of his Hall and one piece of his curtilage contg three Daynes lying between his curtilage and the curtilage of John his son and three acres of arable in the manor of North Peret whereof one lyes on La Lynche between his Land and the land of le Say and one acre on Bonksheye (?) between his land and the land of the s^d le Say and one acre lies at Cleygarston between his land and the land of Walter le Mercer. To hold to his s^d. son John his heirs and assigns. Witnesses : W^m. de St. Clare, Rob^t. Bernevyale, W^m. de Estefield, Thos. de la Forde, Henry Blancheval and others. Seal oval, white wax—a Head, round it “S. KATRINE de ESTFELD.”

Charter whereby Thomas de Pupelpenne grants to John de Romesia and Margaret his wife all his Lands in Pupelpenne and North Perret with the appurts. (except five acres which Alice daur. of John Cok holds for her life). To hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the s^d. John his heirs and assigns. Warranty of Title. Consōn 100 marks in silver. Witnesses: Lord Peter de Eversi, Walter de Romesey, John de Dummere,

Kts., Henry de Orty, John de la Forde, Henry de Estfield, John de Middleton, and others. Dated at Pupelpenne, Tuesday in the vigil of St. Katherine, 11 Edw. II.

Lease for lives from Walter de "Romesye" to John Cok of North Peret and Walter Cok his son, of four acres of land in the field of North Peret near the King's Highway which leads from La Wynyete (de la Wynyete¹) towards North Peret subject to yearly rent of 4s. Witnesses: Thomas de Pupelpenne, John Blanchyvell, Wm. Fitz John, John Chippelaye, Adam Bickmore, etc. Dated at Pupelpenne, Wednesday next before Fst. of St. George the Martyr, 2 Edw. II.

Lease for lives from Thomas Attewelle to William Wyron of Estham, Ivo his son and Lucy his mother, of lands in North Peret. Dat. at North Peret Sunday next after Fst. of St. Gregory, 3 Edw. III.

Release by Nicholas Rycheman to "Lord Henry de Orty, Kt.," of all his right to the lands he held in North Peret by grants of sd. Henry to him and Cristine his late wife for their lives. Witnesses: Tho^s. de Puppelpenne, Wm. de Peret, Peter de Choweborough, Peter Blancheval, Henry le Mercer and others. Dated at North Perret, Sunday next after Feast of St. Augustine, 8 Edw. III.

Agreement by Robert Martyn of Yevelton and Margaret his wife for demising to John de Hymerford all their lands and Tent^{ts}. in Pupelpenne for 12 years. Witnesses: T. Seintcleyr, Wm. Seyntcleyr, Wm. Hylle, Walter Pytteneye, John Parys and others. Dat. at Pupelpenne, on the Feast of St. Lawrence, 17 Edw. III.

(1.) *i.e.* "Wyniards Gap."

Lease for lives from Walter de Middleton to John Parys of Haselborow and Florence his wife of two acres and 1 rod of Land in North Peret pt. in the culture called "La Hurne." Dat. at Haselb. Wednesday in the Feast of St. Dunstan, 18 Ed. III.

Charter whereby Walter de Milton of North Peret grants to John Parys of Haselb. an acre of Land in North Peret—part in Middle Down and pt. in North Down. Dated at N.P. Sunday next after Feast of S. Michael, 19 Ed. III.

Charter whereby Walter de Midelton son and heir of Walter de Midelton of North Perret grant same premises to Reginald Attewell and Thomas Antony their heirs and assigns. Witnesses: John Atteforde, John Hymerford, Thos. Seyntcler, Robt. James, Nich. Dynyngton and others. Dated at North Peret, Wednesday in Feast of St. Mary the Virgin, 35 Ed. III.¹

Charter of Feofft. of sd. prem^s. from W. de M. to said R.A. and T.A. and their heirs. Dat. at N.P. Tuesday next after Feast of St. Geo., 44 Ed. III. Seal, a chevron between three flower baskets, and, perhaps, legend—"Sigillum Waltere de Midelton."

Charter whereby Reginald Attewelle parson of the Church of North Peret and Thomas Antony Vicar of the Church of Haselbere grant to Walter de Midelton and Matilda

(1). Midleton seal, a chevron between three standing cups and legend, "sigillum de Botiler (?). Seal for R. Attewelle, a chevron between three Pellets or ogresses—circumscribed "S. HENRICI de LA LAUNDE." The same seal is used by John Chilterne (4 Ric. II). Seal for Thomas Antony, circular—with two figures in a tabernacle, one kneeling in adoration, circumscribed "S. officiale Prebend de Haselbero."

his wife all the Lands Tent^{ts}. and Heredit^s. tog^r. with Hayboute and Houseboute which they lately had by the feoff^{mt}. of the sd. Walter and as Walter and his ancestors held the same within the manor of North Peret. Witnesses : Rob^t. James, Thos. Seyntcler, Nich. Dynyngton, John Lough, W^m. Mercer and others. Dat. at N.P. Sunday in the Feast of St. Thos. 44 Ed. III.

Letter of atty. from Walter de Midelton to Reg^d. Attewelle and to deliver seizin of same premises to John Chilterne. Dat. 4 R. 2.

Charter whereby John Chilterne Clerk grants to Walter de Midelton and Matilda his wife the same premises for their lives. Dat. 4 Ric. II.

Indenture whereby W^m. Hankeford, Kt., John Stourton, Senior, John Passeware and William Wilkeden grant to John Brome and Johanna his wife all their Lands Tent^{ts}. &c. in North Peret tog^r. with Hayboute &c. to be taken in the Lord's woods of the manor there all which preme^s. were lately of John Sparwe in N.P. Dat. Monday next after Easter, 10 Hen. V.

Charter whereby Peter Jay of North Peret grants to W^m. Newton of Swylle in coy. of Som^t. Gent. W^m. Churchstile of Bratpole, coy. of Dors. Yeom. and W^m. Asshe of Bratpole Yeom. all his lands and Tent^{ts}. in N.P. Dat. 5th Feby. 31 Hen. VI.

Charter whereby sd. W^m. Churchstyle and W^m. Aissh grant sd. premises to Tho^s. Moleyns and Isabella his wife, their heirs and ass. Witnesses : Rob^t. Cappes Esq; John Bykenell Esq; Tristram Burnell Esq; John a Gaunte, Andrew Forsay and others Dat. 28 Oct. 2 Ed. IV.

Power of atty. from W^m. Aysshe and Lucy his wife to Nich^s. Aysshe to receive possⁿ. from Thos. Moleyns of all the Lands &c. in North Peret late of Peter Jay. Dat. 20 Dec. 4 Ed. IV.

Indentures of Fine Bet^w. Rich. Pygot sergt-at-law, John Chayne and W^m. Huddefield, Q. and W^m. Aysshe and Lucy his wife Def. of a Messuage 46a land 8 M. & 6 pas. in North Peret to enure to s^d. Rich. John and W. and the heirs of s^d. Rich. Easter T. 14 Ed. IV.

Indenture whereby Roger Wyke and Johanna his wife grant to Alice who was the wife of John Nycoll Thos. Brok and Cristine his wife all that their manor of Pupelpenne in the Coy. of Somerset togr. with one close called Romeseyes Close except and reserved the services and rents of John Sparwe and W^m. Peytevyne and also wards marriages escheats &c. for their lives under yearly rent of £4 8s. 0d. Dat. at Pepympenne 17 May, 33 Hen. VI.

Acknowled^{mt} by Thos. Horsey son and heir of W^m. Horsey that he had that day received of John Byconell £60 in part payment for certain Lands and Tent^s in Pypylpen and in the parishes of N.P. and Hardyngton in the Coy. of Som^t from him and other purchasers. Witnesses: Thos. More, W^m. Mountagu, John Hymmerford, Esq^{rs}; Thos. Gold, Thos. Symson and ors. Dat. 6 April, 8 Edw. IV. Midelton seal as before.

Indenture of Bargain and Sale inrolled (in English) Bet^wn Sir Thomas West Kt. Lord La Warre one p^t and The Rt. Hon^{ble}. Henry Erle of Bridgewater or p^t. whereby after reciting that ye s^d. Erle stood seized to him and the heirs male of his body of the Manor of North Perrot in the Coy. of Som^t. with all the lands, advowsons hereditaments

&c. thereto belonging by reason of the last will and Test. of Sir John Byconyll, Kt. and the late very owner of the same the remr. thof for lack of such issue to the s^d. L^d La Warre and his heirs, the s^d L^d La Warre in consōn of 200 marks p^d to him by the s^d Erle, bargained and sold unto the s^d Erle the s^d Manor mess^s lands, &c. To hold to the s^d Erle and his heirs for ever. 11th June, 31 Hen. VIII. Signed: "Thomas La Warre": Seal an eagle's head erased.

Inspeximus of Fine Bet^w Henry Erle of Bridgewater Plaintiff and Thomas West Kt. Lord La Warre Deft. of Manor of North Perrot and advow. of the Church to enure to s^d Henry Erle of Bridgewater his heirs, and assigns. Trin. Term 31 Hen. VIII.