

THE MANOR OF THE VICARAGE OF CHALFONT ST. PETER

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THE history of any one of our parishes must, of necessity, follow very closely that of the manor, or manors, it embodied or contained. Despite the nebulous origins of our Anglo-Saxon communities, and the diversities of the Norman administrative system which came to be laid over them, eighty years of critical studies have resolved many of these problems. By now, the relationship between manor and vill, for example, is capable of satisfactory interpretation.

The identification of a manor with its vill is a generalisation conveniently used in explaining manorial practice to the layman or his children. This usage is justifiable not only on account of its simplicity, but also from its historical accuracy. Many such manors did exist,¹ and have in fact survived long enough to become our modern parishes. On the other hand, there were a great number of cases where two vills could be contained within one manor, say, or else one vill within two or more manors.² It was usual for the latter type, the complex vill, to experience subsequent reduction, through amalgamation, of its plurality of manors: Chesham and Amersham, with their five and six Domesday manors respectively, were good examples of this. Sometimes, however, the single manor of the vill became partitioned and so gave rise to further manors. Chalfont St. Peter's manors, like those of Chalfont St. Giles, developed out of the simplest sort in this way.

Only one manor existed in Chalfont St. Peter at the time of the Domesday inquest,³ and this in its earliest form was, likely enough, conterminous with the parish of Chalfont St. Peter. In time, however, this manor became divided so as to form three distinct manors. The largest of these adopted the name of the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter. The second largest, which corresponded, loosely, to the modern Chalfont Park estate, to the south of the village, was known subsequently as Brudenells, or Bulstrode, Manor.⁴ (This should not be confused with the Manor of Temple Bulstrode, part of the Bulstrode estate, which lay south of the Oxford road, in another parish.⁵) A certain amount of the descent and history of these two Chalfont St. Peter manors has been published,⁶ and it is the last of the three with which we are concerned here.

The *Victoria County History* suggests, with some hesitation, that this other manor may be equated with Turvilles Land, and the value of this hypothesis is increased by the terms in which it is expressed:

"It [i.e., Turvilles Land] may be identical with the small manor comprising Back Lane (the lane running to the vicarage garden gate), of which the vicar is lord, and from which he receives a few shillings a year and occasional sums of 5s. as heriots."⁷

Turvilles Land has not yet been identified, but it can scarcely have been our manor. The former was granted to Sir Robert Drury in 1541,⁸ and remained with his family up to 1626, when William Drury sold all his lands, including this property, to Henry Bulstrode of Horton,⁹ whereas the successive Vicars were lords of the Manor of the Vicarage, *ex officio*, before, during and after that period. On the other hand, both the Vicar's lordship and the locale as given suggest a permanent connection with the vicarage.

Manors appertaining to rectories and vicarages are by no means unknown, examples being found within our own county. Bledlow had a Rectory Manor,¹⁰ and a particularly interesting case was that of Waddesdon, where three of the manors, namely, the Manors of Benthams, Muttons and Greenend, were rectorial in character. In this instance, the rectory was divided into three parts, the Rector of each part having the lordship of the appurtenant Manor.¹¹

The status of Chalfont St. Peter's manor is confirmed by a note that "to this vicarage . . . belongeth a small manor called the vicarage manor of Chalfont St. Peters . . . whereunto is incident a Court Baron",¹² and numerous later documents exist to substantiate this.

One would expect that the Vicarage Manor was in existence prior to the passing of the statute "Quia emptores", which prohibited the creation of new manors, in 1290. When, in 1224, Bishop Hugh of Lincoln instituted a vicarage in Chalfont St. Peter church, it was necessary to apportion the local Church lands between the vicar and the rector (Missenden Abbey). It happened that the lands confirmed to the vicar included "the houses and lands pertaining to the vicarage",¹³ and this certainly suggests that the Vicarage Manor was in being at that date.

Nothing more of the Manor's earlier history is known (no references occur in, for example, the Pope Nicholas IV Taxation of *c.* 1291, or the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535), and it is necessary to rely on the Manor's own surviving records, which may be summarised as under.

Quite a number of documents have been preserved by chance, through having become incorporated, indiscriminately, with the records of the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter.¹⁴ The whole of the bundle numbered CSP 29, for example, comprises copies of admissions and surrenders of our Manor. Again, two court rolls (of 1424 and 1425, respectively) found in CSP 6 constitute the earliest known Vicarage Manor documents. At least two members of the Whitchurch family filled the post of steward to the Vicarage Manor, in addition to possessing the lordship of the Chalfont St. Peter Manor, and this would seem to account for the appearance of the records of the one amongst those of the other. On the other hand, one of the lords of the latter obtained some properties in Vicarage Lane (now Church Lane), and the relevant copies of court roll remaining, in CSP 28, cover various dates between 1474 and 1663.

Equally numerous are the papers in the possession of the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society, having been deposited there anonymously in 1938. Examination of these suggests them to have been draft copies prepared in advance for the use of the Manor's steward; they relate to dates between the years 1640 and 1866. This class is particularly useful, and one item—a rental of 1683—will be treated in detail later on.

Finally, some copies of court roll, of late seventeenth and early eighteenth century date, remain in private hands, whilst the Amersham Rural District Council has in its custody a few title deeds of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

It is greatly to be regretted that some manor court books and papers are known to have been destroyed, apparently within the recent past. This is known from one of the documents with the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society, headed "List of Documents handed over to Mr. Wills, Uxbridge",¹⁵ which gives brief details of 89 items, which may be summarised thus :

Abstract of the Manor records (1 book)	1544-1789
"Rolls of the Manor" (64 bundles)	1553-1813
Deeds (19)	(Various dates, 1718-1853)
Lists of tenants (4)	1796(2), 1814, 1834
Court book (1)	1826-1866.

In an effort to trace these items, recourse was had to two firms of solicitors in Uxbridge—one representing the direct successors of Mr. Wills' own firm, and the other the legal representatives of the last lord of the Manor of the Vicarage. However, it is quite clear, from an interview and some correspondence, that whatever records were held by the two firms (and these should have included the court books for a period ending in 1936, when the Manor was extinguished), these no longer exist, and although it is true that part of the information contained may be obtained from the other sources mentioned earlier, it is most unlikely that the details of the period 1544-1639 will ever be recovered. There is a certain irony in this unfortunate affair. In 1959, the writer approached the then Vicar requesting access, but was ignored. In 1963, the correspondence in which the destruction of the manor records was confirmed was lent to one of the churchwardens (a solicitor), who appears to have lost it.

THE LOCALE OF THE MANOR

The holdings of the Manor are listed in a rental dated 1683. At first glance, this document would seem to be inapplicable to the present business, being headed "A Rent Roll for the Manor of Chalfont St. Peters made Apr. 1683 per E.B."¹⁶ Certainly our Manor was known variously over the centuries by either name, although caution is always needed to avoid chance of confusion with the main manor, but in fact there can be no doubt that this valuable rental really does relate to the former. To begin with, the first tenant named is Thomas Whitchurch, who is known to have been the lord of the Chalfont St. Peter Manor at this time (having succeeded on his father's death, in 1672),¹⁷ and it is inconceivable that he could have been a tenant of his own manor. All the properties listed, moreover, occur within the Vicarage Manor in other contexts. Finally, the "E.B." of the heading was obviously Edward Baldwin, who occurs as steward of the manor in 1680, 1688 and 1691.¹⁸

The text of the rental is given below; it should be noted that this is neither verbatim nor literatim, publication *in extenso* being precluded by both the atrocious handwriting and the very variable orthography of the original, but

little has been omitted apart from occasional insignificant interlinings:

	[£. s. d.]
“Thomas Whitchurch Gent. for seven cottages adjoining to the Church- yard of Chalfont St. Peters aforesaid on the north	0-3-6
Henry Watkins for the Red Lion Inn	0-2-2
George Salter for two tenements adjoining to the Red Lion Inn on the north	0-2-4
Robert Bennett for a cottage adjoining to the tenements of George Salter on the north	0-0-8
John Bennett for a cottage adjoining to the cottage of Robert Bennett on the west	0-0-4
Richard Meriden for the Star Inn	0-0-8
Richard Merident [<i>sic</i>] for a cottage adjoining to the Star Inn on the north	0-0-4
Francis Jones for a cottage adjoining to the cottage of Richard Meriden on the north	0-0-2
Tobias Goodridge for the Crossed Keys Inn	0-2-6
Tobias Goodridge for one tenement adjoining to the Crossed Keys Inn on the north	0-0-4
John Copland for two tenements adjoining to the tenement of Tobias Goodridge on the north	0-1-8
John Nash for a tenement called the Five Bells adjoining to the tenement of John Copland on the north	0-1-8
John Innever for three tenements lying all together adjoining to the Star Inn on the south at 2d. apiece	0-0-6
Thomas Butterfield for three tenements lying together adjoining to the seven tenements of the said Tho. Whitchurch Gent. on the north	0-1-0
To wit Tho. Whitchurch Gent. hath erected a new cottage adjoining to his other seven cottages on the north east.” ¹⁹	

In spite of the modest scale of the payments, ranging from 2d. to 2s. 6d., they were actually annual rents. Most of the tenants may be traced by means of references in other manorial documents, but the name of Innever has never been encountered before except for the occurrence of “Enever’s tenements” in a mention of 1688 elsewhere.²⁰

From the above rental, the Manor would appear to have been possessed of the actual house-plots, but of little or no appurtenant arable land. This state of affairs (which is confirmed by the extant glebe terriers,²¹ in so far as these give the number of house properties) may afford us some surprise. Indeed, from a quick perusal, we might have been reminded of burgage tenure (had other factors made this possible), were it not for the rendering of the usual manorial incidents, inclusive of field works, as shown in the court rolls of 1424 and 1425.²² Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that the Manor of the Vicarage originated as a part of the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter, in which case it may well have been that the lands of the former Manor were provided by means of a reallocation of the strips in the common fields, thus resulting in an intermingling of the strips of the two manors. Admittedly, this is not the only possible solution: in the case of the Manor of Brudenells, or Bulstrode, the lands are known to have been contained within the Chalfont Park estate (although having oddments in the common arable and meadow of

the main manor²³), and were thus quite separate from those of the other two manors. Nevertheless, in the absence of any records, apart from the glebe terriers (which show only the lands that formed part of the glebe, and were perhaps silent on the Vicar's other holdings), one can only speculate on these matters, although it would be reasonable to suppose that the arable lands (if any) of the Vicarage Manor would, like those of the glebe, have been integral parts of the main manor's common fields at some time or other.

Returning to the subject of the extent of the Vicarage Manor's house properties, the glebe terrier of 1694 tells of "A Manor called Vicarage Manor, in all 28 houses, in the town of Chalfont St. Peter, 17 on the east side of the street, 8 on the west side, 3 in Vicarage Lane".²⁴ A total of around 30 houses seems to have been usual: in 1683, as we have seen, there were 27 properties,²⁵ in 1694,²⁶ 1703 and 1707, 28; in 1822,²⁷ "about 29 houses".

Some of the holdings mentioned in court minutes of 1798²⁸ and 1813²⁹ were described as being situated near the Stone Bridge in Chalfont St. Peter. At an earlier period, Richard Plaiter had the "fishing of the River from Stone bridge in Chalfont unto the lower end of the ground belonging to the mill": "the mill" was doubtless Noke Mill, in the part of Chalfont Park within (the detached part of) Iver parish, of which Plaiter was tenant.³⁰ Since the bridge itself was in Chalfont, and because the nearby tenements were held of the Vicarage Manor, it would seem that the bridge was on or near the site of that which crosses the Misbourne at the present time, between the George Inn and Messrs. Finch's grocer's shop, in the High Street.

The enlargement of manorial holdings by the process of amalgamation—a common feature elsewhere—was hardly used at all in the present case, possibly because of the absence of arable land, and from the small number of tenements. Exceptional was the way in which the Whitchurch family accumulated its properties, notwithstanding the small scale of these transactions, and this matter will be mentioned again in its proper place.

SOME TENANTS OF THE MANOR

Virtually all the existing records relate to a comparatively modern period, by which time the functions of the Manor had long since degenerated into a mere recital of formal admissions and surrenders of house property or licensed premises. Not only does this preclude the provision of detail of the Manor's customs and agricultural practice, but it obviates, likewise, desirable information as to the everyday life and social standing of the tenants. A brief glimpse, only, is afforded us in 1634, when we are told that the "Manor consisteth of

Freeholders in rent per annum 12d.

Copyholders in rent per annum 18d."³¹

Apart from this paucity of information, what we have indicates that few of the tenants of the Manor were of more than academic interest, although an exception occurs in William Whaplode. It is difficult to imagine why Whaplode should have come to live in Chalfont St. Peter, unless this was a result of his court connections, as he was steward of Cardinal Beaufort's episcopal lands at some time,³² as well as serving as escheator for the counties of Bedford

and Buckingham in 1420-22, 1430 and 1437-8.³³ His father, a knight of the same name, who died in 1398, did not have, so far as is known, any local connection whatsoever, apart from being buried in the Church here.³⁴

Our Sir William, on the other hand, was lord of the Manor of the Vache, at Chalfont St. Giles.³⁵ Moreover, he held considerable properties of the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter. We can gauge the extent of these from the lands he bequeathed by his will, which included the lands formerly John Tubbe's (cf. the later Tubbs Farm), crofts called Kuppings (since known as Skippings Farm), and properties in Chalfont St. Giles, Penn, High Wycombe, Wooburn, Iver, and in Berkshire.³⁶ Despite all these signs of affluence, the holdings Whap-lode had of the Manor of the Vicarage were very modest, comprising only a single cottage, granted in 1424, and another (Newhall, in Vicarage Lane) in the following year.³⁷

In 1474, Newhall passed into the hands of Robert Copschreve of Chalfont St. Peter and his wife Maud.³⁸ Five years previously, a William Copschreve was holding Layters,³⁹ and quite probably our Robert was to be identified with the person of the same name who was one of the executors of Drew Brudenell's will (1490).⁴⁰ These, and several other, references tend to confirm that Copshrews Farm, near Beaconsfield, takes its name from this family, and that the former's name is not necessarily, as hitherto suspected, a mere corruption.⁴¹

Several members of the Whitchurch family which provided the lords of the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter from 1650 till 1809,⁴² held properties of the Vicarage Manor. Richard Whitchurch acquired four cottages in Vicarage Lane, two each in 1647 and 1663, respectively.⁴³ Of the 27 holdings existing in 1683, as mentioned earlier,⁴⁴ Richard's son Thomas held eight, all of which (inclusive of the previous four) stood together near the churchyard. On the death of another Richard Whitchurch in 1760, his son Richard was admitted to the deceased's four messuages,⁴⁵ seemingly part of the earlier eight. The latter Richard served the Vicarage Manor in the capacity of steward on occasion.⁴⁶

Many of the tenants were resident outside the parish. For example, in 1724, Silvester Proud, a carrier of Long Crendon, surrendered his three tenements to the use of Katherine Harley, of the parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Middlesex,⁴⁷ and such cases became increasingly common. Another such absentee was John Nicholas, who held a house which adjoined the Kings Arms, in the High Street.⁴⁸ Nicholas was a yeoman of Denham, whose family dwelt at Maltmas, or Maltmans, Green, near Denham Mount. He was assessed for tunnage and poundage at 16s. in 1695, and may have been the person of the name who died in March 1729 at the age of 65.⁴⁹

Better remembered in Chalfont St. Peter is the name of William Courtney, who held the Red Lion Inn from 1765 up to the time of his death in 1770. Courtney, who was a maltster of Rotherhithe, left an annuity to provide loaves of bread for eleven poor unmarried women, plus a loaf for the parish clerk, "to be given in ye Church every Sunday, after Divine Service".⁵⁰ Apart from a short lapse during 1960/61, the bread has been distributed ever since, although, from the smallness of the income, the number of loaves is now

reduced to five.⁵¹

Few other tenants of the manor are worthy of notice, though the name of the person occupying the Red Lion in 1704 (Cassibulane Sadler)⁵² has a jolly sound, and is perhaps evocative of the famous dynast of the Catuvellauni tribe.

SOME PROPERTIES OF THE MANOR

As already noted, the Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter was lord of the Manor of the Vicarage *ex officio*, and it follows from this that the parsonage-house served as the capital messuage, and we need not concern ourselves further with this property here. So far as the records show, few of the holdings themselves present much real interest: almost all of them were small houses and cottages, of little architectural or historical merit, and generally they were to be identified only in terms of "abutting on the tenement of A.B. on the west". In 1424, for example, the existence of eleven holdings is indicated, but only two of these are shown by name.⁵³ The whereabouts of Waebberdes are not known; there is (or was) a Waybeards, or Waybeards Cottages, near Tilehouse Lane, over in Denham parish, but this can hardly have been the property meant. The other holding, called Newhall, was, as we have seen, situated in Vicarage Lane.

In view of the foregoing, there is no point in describing all the Manor's houses in detail, although perhaps it is worth mentioning the unusual plight of some properties in Vicarage Lane which had no water-supply of their own. In 1722, Mary Anthony and Joan Randall, widows, were admitted to such a tenement, the terms of their holding being inclusive of the liberty to "carry and take water at the well" elsewhere,⁵⁴ and a similar right was granted to Henry Dell when he took on the late Anne Craford's cottage, which stood on the south-east corner of Vicarage Lane and Gold Hill Lane, in 1732.⁵⁵

By chance, it is the licensed houses which have the most appeal for us, and this, it must be confessed, stems partly from the attraction of their old premises, some of which survived almost into our own time.

The Star Inn occurs first in 1639, when Henry Redding alienated a messuage situated between the former and the Cross Keys Inn.⁵⁶ In the 1683 rental, Richard Meriden was holding both the Star and a cottage adjoining,⁵⁷ and from these references it would appear that this house was the one which housed the Carpenter's Arms (No. 39 High Street) until the closure of the latter in 1940.⁵⁸ (The white-painted frontage, with slated roof, suggests a date later than that prompted by the red brick and tiles of the structure as seen from behind, which would indicate a seventeenth-century origin.) In 1777, the quit rent was apportioned amongst three tenants, and that is the last we hear of this property.⁵⁹

The rental of 1683 makes reference to John Nash as tenant of "a tenement . . . called the Five Bells". The use of this phraseology makes us suspect that this was not a licensed house, because the three inns were specifically designated as such,⁶⁰ although it may have been an alehouse. Again, when, in 1691, Joseph Bartlet, a blacksmith of Chalfont St. Giles, surrendered the Five Bells to Robert Tibbie, a Fulmer innholder, this was then described as a "messuage or tenement . . . called . . . the Five Bells". By 1715, when it passed to the

co-heirs of the deceased Tibbie, it had become three separate dwellings, formerly called the Five Bells.⁶¹

From the descriptions given, it would appear that the Five Bells occupied the site of the later Baker's Arms. The name of the house was, of course, explained by the five bells that the parish church formerly possessed.⁶² (The present peal of six was cast in 1798.)

A much longer existence was enjoyed by the hostelry known as the Red Lion, or the Lion. Its first appearance is in 1636, when "a stranger born at the sign of the Lyon" was baptised.⁶³ In the same year, John Taylor, the "Water Poet", makes mention of a tavern in "Chaffant" kept by one Robert Duck,⁶⁴ and in 1639 the latter was presented to be holding the copyhold messuage called the Lion.⁶⁵ The same house occurs as the Red Lion from 1683.⁶⁶ This holding is the best documented of all those within the Manor, since its tenants can be traced continuously from 1639 up to 1773.⁶⁷ The story goes that "early in the nineteenth century, the landlord was deprived of his licence because a man named Worley killed another called Ware in a fight".⁶⁸ Be that as it may, the last innkeeper appears to have been Thomas Ware, who held from 1766 to 1773.⁶⁹

The building, which had certainly ceased to be an inn by 1843,⁷⁰ is shown, with its courtyard, in 1876, apparently under the name of Yew Tree Cottage.⁷¹ Though this identification is not altogether certain, a mortgage dated 1871 of the latter property (citing a lease of 1839) describes it as "All that messuage some time since converted into eleven or more cottages",⁷² and this would seem to have been a large building, such as the former Red Lion itself, which was demolished around 1950.⁷³ Local tradition has preserved the name Lion Yard for the cottages which stood (until demolished, in late 1961, to make way for a block of maisonettes, since named Grassingham Court) alongside the site of the former inn.

It is quite usual to find a holding mentioned continuously in the court documents, so that when an admission is recorded, one can generally find the subsequent surrender by the same tenant, and the admission of the next. We may be surprised, therefore, to find only a brief reference to the Three Horseshoes,⁷⁴ which, under its later name of the White Hart, occurs continually in the licensing registers, directories and other sources from 1755. In the same way, the Kings Arms, which existed for the period 1753 up to 1828,⁷⁵ and perhaps had a continuous history from the latter date until the demolition of its premises (for road works, still to be effected) in 1960, occurs only in 1772⁷⁶ and 1813.⁷⁷

Finally, something must be said about the Cross Keys, which once gave to the old village of Chalfont St. Peter quite a lot of its charm. Although the early history of this inn is not known, and its later life is obscure, this house must be included in detail if only for the architectural interest of the building which contained it. These premises have been long since demolished, yet enough has been recorded to permit some kind of appraisal.

The Cross Keys occupied a site in the High Street, a little to the north of the Baker's Arms.⁷⁸ We are told that it was a two-storied building, with tiled roof: the lower storey was of brick, and the upper, timber-framed with brick

nogging, projected over the large gateway which gave access to the inn yard.⁷⁹ The very few surviving photographs are unsuitable for reproduction: in fact, the only good ones are those that show the premises in an advanced state of demolition. However, from the wall-paintings it possessed (a plaster panel of which, bearing the representation of “a unicorn armed crined and unguled or . . .”, is currently on exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum),⁸⁰ and from its wattle and daub internal work, embodying, in places, the use of split hazel sticks, instead of the more customary laths,⁸¹ the building has been attributed to within a very few years after 1603.

As mentioned earlier, the Cross Keys, like the Star, is first found recorded in connection with the alienation of Henry Redding’s messuage, in 1639. One of the three tradesmen’s tokens issued in Chalfont St. Peter during the seventeenth century bore the crossed-keys emblem,⁸² and the inference is that this piece, dated 1664, emanated from the Cross Keys Inn. More likely, however, this device denoted the St. Peter’s keys of the place-name, and not the sign of the former, because Edward White, the issuer, is known to have been holding another inn, the Bell, in 1674, and again in 1678-82.⁸³

Part of the decoration of one room formed a further dating factor. This comprised an inscription moulded into the plaster of one wall, thus:

“16 G 83”

T S.⁸⁴

In this year of 1683, the Cross Keys and a house adjoining were held of this Manor by a Tobias Goodridge.⁸⁵ It is easy to imagine that the remaining initial represents his wife’s name, and this Tobias did, in fact, marry a Sarah Higgins of Chalfont St. Peter, at Hughenden in 1664.⁸⁶ In 1734, Tobias Goodridge, perhaps a son of the foregoing, surrendered his three cottages “heretofore but one messuage or tenement and then called . . . ye Cross Keys and lately called ye Crown Inn”,⁸⁷ and the property remained in use as a dwelling house, containing a varying number of tenements, up to the end.

Through ignorance and apathy, the Cross Keys and the cottages adjoining—the whole being known traditionally as the Barrack Yard, from supposed usage as stabling by militia (generally alleged to have been Cromwell’s)—were allowed to fall into decay, and were demolished in 1938, the site being later, and still, used for a car-park, administered by the Amersham Rural District Council. Fortunately for us, an enthusiastic local historian was moved to write a description of the internal decoration of the Cross Keys just before the property was razed to the ground.⁸⁸

THE END OF THE MANOR

The introduction to this paper referred to the Vicar, in his capacity as lord of his own manor, receiving “a few shillings a year and occasional sums of 5s.”. This was no doubt the state of affairs at that time, but within a decade of those words being published the position had changed. It appears that at some time the Manor of the Vicarage passed into the hands of the lord of the Manor of Chalfont St. Peter, whereupon the amounts mentioned were no longer received by the Vicar, but were paid by successive Vicars to the latter manor. The previous incumbent, the Rev. Canon A. C. McKenzie (Vicar

1933-1965), was not prepared to continue a custom which now served no useful purpose, and he himself, through the mediation of Queen Anne's Bounty, had these payments commuted for a lump sum of £5 soon after his institution to the living.³⁹ When questioned, he was unable to say to what land or property the sums had actually applied, but there is little room for doubt, and in fact this minor financial agreement is recorded in the appropriate place, under the whimsical heading of "Extinguishment of Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter".⁴⁰

In this way, Mr. McKenzie became the last lord of the Manor of the Vicarage, and so ended an interesting chapter in the manorial history of Chalfont St. Peter.

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ABBREVIATIONS

B.A.S.	Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society
B.M.	British Museum
B.R.O.	Buckinghamshire Record Office, Aylesbury.
CSP	Chalfont St. Peter Manor records (B.A.S.): the number is a bundle or book reference
(with numbers)	
<i>EAME</i>	Mrs. E. M. Elvey, <i>The Abbot of Missenden's Estates in Chalfont St. Peter</i> . [<i>Records XVII</i> (1) (1961), 20-40.]
gt	glebe terrier.
L.R.O.	Lincolnshire Record Office, Lincoln.
P.C.C.	Prerogative Court of Canterbury. (Wills in the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House.)
P.R.O.	Public Record Office.
<i>Records</i>	<i>Records of Buckinghamshire</i> .
<i>VCH</i>	<i>Victoria County History: Buckinghamshire</i> .
Numerical references ending in -/38 (e.g. 1051/38) relate to documents in the possession of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society.	

NOTES

¹ Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond* (Fontana edn., 1960), 35; Emmison, *Some Types of Common-Field Parish*, 1965.

² Maitland, *op. cit.*, 164.

³ *VCH* i, 235.

⁴ *ibid.*, iii, 195.

⁵ *ibid.*, iii, 280.

⁶ *ibid.*, iii, 195; *EAME*

⁷ *VCH* iii, 196.

⁸ *ibid.* (ex Patent Rolls, P.R.O.).

⁹ CSP 35.

¹⁰ *VCH* ii, 249; *Records XVII* (4), 268-9.

¹¹ *Records X*, 99.

¹² 1607 gt (B.R.O.).

¹³ *Liber Antiquus Hugonis Wells*, 1209-35 (ed. A. Gibbons), 17, 18.

¹⁴ In the custody of B.A.S., on loan from the Rev. Dr. P. C. Moore.

¹⁵ 1051/38.

¹⁶ 1053/38.

¹⁷ *VCH* iii, 195.

¹⁸ Title-deeds in possession of A. N. Other.

¹⁹ 1053/38.

²⁰ Chalfont St. Peter poor-rate book (parish chest).

²¹ With L.R.O. and B.R.O.

²² CSP 6.

²³ E.g., 1888 sale-catalogue (B.M.: MAPS 137 c.6(8)).

²⁴ gt (B.R.O.).

²⁵ 1053/38.

²⁶ gt (B.R.O.).

²⁷ gt (L.R.O.).

²⁸ 1041/38.

²⁹ 1044/38.

³⁰ 1627 rental in CSP 26.

³¹ gt (L.R.O.).

³² Memorial brass, Chalfont St. Peter Church.

³³ List of Escheators for England, 1932.

- (P.R.O.).
- ³⁴ Memorial brass, Chalfont St. Peter Church.
- ³⁵ *VCH* iii, 187.
- ³⁶ Will P.C.C.: 31 Luffenham.
- ³⁷ CSP 6.
- ³⁸ *ibid.*
- ³⁹ CSP 7.
- ⁴⁰ Will P.C.C.: 29 Dogett.
- ⁴¹ Mawer and Stenton, *Place-Names of Buckinghamshire* 214 (based on late forms).
- ⁴² *VCH* iii, 195.
- ⁴³ CSP 28.
- ⁴⁴ 1053/38.
- ⁴⁵ 1037/38.
- ⁴⁶ E.g., in 1760 (1037/38) and in 1779 (1058/38).
- ⁴⁷ CSP 29.
- ⁴⁸ 1698 CSP 29; 1053/38.
- ⁴⁹ Tombstone in Denham Churchyard; tunnage and poundage book, Amersham parish chest.
- ⁵⁰ Register of innkeepers' recognizances (B.R.O.); records of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Office (Guildhall Library); mural tablet, Chalfont St. Peter Church.
- ⁵¹ Ex inf. E. J. Briden.
- ⁵² CSP 29.
- ⁵³ CSP 6.
- ⁵⁴ 1078/38 of 1773.
- ⁵⁵ 1734 copy admission of Henry Dell (B.R.O.).
- ⁵⁶ 1075/38.
- ⁵⁷ 1053/38.
- ⁵⁸ Contemporary information
- ⁵⁹ 1015/38.
- ⁶⁰ 1053/38.
- ⁶¹ Copies of court roll in possession of A. N. Other.
- ⁶² Eeles, *Edwardian Inventories for Buckinghamshire* 45.
- ⁶³ Chalfont St. Peter parish registers.
- ⁶⁴ *Catalogue of Tavernes in Tenne Shires about London* (Taylor).
- ⁶⁵ 1075/38.
- ⁶⁶ 1053/38, and so on.
- ⁶⁷ Vicarage Manor records; register of innkeepers' recognizances (B.R.O.).
- ⁶⁸ *Chalfont St. Peter parish magazine*, VII (August 1927).
- ⁶⁹ Register of innkeepers' recognizances (B.R.O.).
- ⁷⁰ Tithe Award.
- ⁷¹ 6" O.S. map.
- ⁷² In possession of Mrs. H. Morse.
- ⁷³ Ex inf. Mrs. M. Bennell.
- ⁷⁴ 1745 CSP 29.
- ⁷⁵ Register of innkeepers' recognizances (B.R.O.).
- ⁷⁶ 1014/38.
- ⁷⁷ 1044/38.
- ⁷⁸ Title deeds with Amersham Rural District Council.
- ⁷⁹ *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments* I, 85 (no. 9).
- ⁸⁰ *Records XV*(2) (1948), 87ff.; W.59-1938 (V. & A. Mus.).
- ⁸¹ *Buckinghamshire Advertiser*, 19.8.1938.
- ⁸² Manton and Hollis, *Buckinghamshire Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century*, 40.
- ⁸³ CSP 16.
- ⁸⁴ *Buckinghamshire Advertiser*, 19.8.1938.
- ⁸⁵ 1053/38.
- ⁸⁶ *Buckinghamshire Parish Registers* (ed. Phillimore and Gurney), VII, 13, per Mr. L. M. Wolcko.
- ⁸⁷ 1035/38.
- ⁸⁸ E. Clive Rouse, *Domestic Wall Paintings at Chalfont St. Peter* . . . [*Records XV*(2) (1948), 87-91.]
- ⁸⁹ Ex inf. Rev. Canon A. C. McKenzie.
- ⁹⁰ CSP 23, sub 1935.