

FARNHAM & DISTRICT MUSEUM SOCIETY

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

VOL. 10 NO. 12

December 1995

© F & D M S and the authors

ISSN 0307 8639

**Produced jointly by the Farnham
and District Museum Society and
Waverley Borough Council**

CRONDALL PROBATE INVENTORIES 1604-1651

In 1986 the Museum Society published my paper *Crondall in the time of Elizabeth I: a study based on the Probate Inventories 1548-1603* (referred to below as *Crondall I*)¹. When this was completed, I went on to transcribe the surviving inventories from 1604-1651, with the intention of producing another similar volume. The transcriptions and a good deal of the analysis had been completed when a sight problem forced me to suspend all close work for the time being. However, conditions have improved a little and it seemed a pity that the work I had done should not be made available to others who might be interested.

The following article is not comparable with the earlier paper as it has not been possible either to consult any of the relevant contemporary documents (e.g. manorial records, lay subsidies, etc.) or to do any background reading on the period. It is simply a summary of the contents of the inventories, with a chronological table and a glossary of words which did not occur in *Crondall I*. The complete transcripts of the inventories have been typed by Mrs Pat Curren, to whom I am most grateful for her patience in deciphering my writing and adhering to the sometimes atrocious contemporary spelling. Copies of the typescript have been deposited for consultation in the Museum of Farnham library and in the Hampshire Record Office, to whom my thanks are due for allowing me to use the original documents.

For the earlier period, 1548-1603, there were 90 inventories. Between 1604 and 1651 (after which date there is a gap due to the suspension of the Diocesan courts during the Commonwealth) there are 100 and these have been numbered for reference purposes 91-190. They are, as before, arranged chronologically according to the date when the inventory was taken. This may not be the year appearing in the HRO reference, which was that in which probate was granted. On the whole it must be admitted that these inventories are not as interesting as those of the earlier period, which were more diversified and, for me at any rate, evoked the excitement of discovery. They are, for the most part 'more of the same' with very few innovations. None the less, there is, of course, some evidence of gradual change. Wealth has become more concentrated in fewer but larger farms, though most of the testators still keep a few animals and have an acre or two of crops. Houses are, on the whole, larger. Amidst the greater prosperity, however, there are still many valuations that are very low indeed.

A glance at the table on pages 235-7 will show that the increase in wealth is almost entirely accounted for by the value of animals and crops, leases of land, amounts due to 'bonds' and money owing to the testator. For example, John Goodyear (No 97) had a total of £317, of which £112 was attributable to his farm assets and £177 to two leases, one of them for a tenement in Instead. His household goods, however, amounted to only £28 which is only a little above the average of £24.

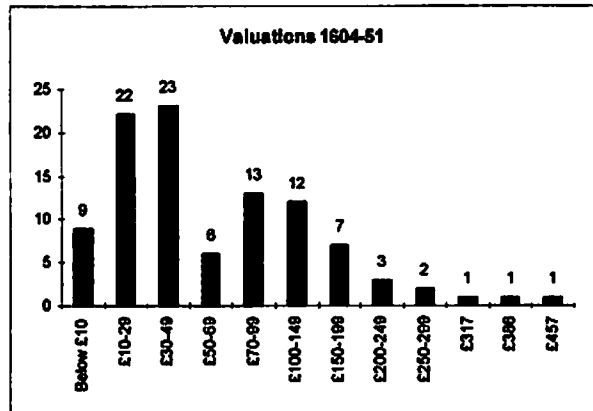
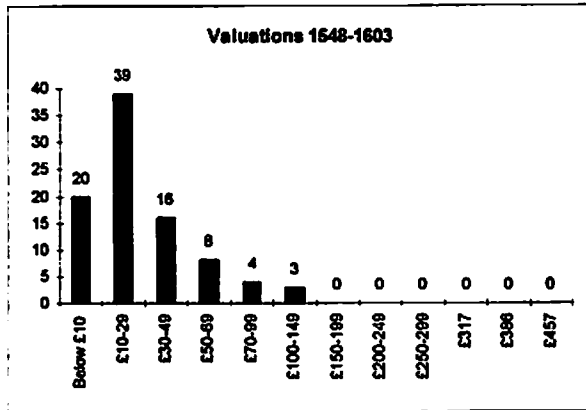
Spelling is becoming more standardised. In some inventories it is much improved, but these are interspersed with examples that are quite as bad, or worse, than in the 16th century. Arabic numerals begin to replace Roman for prices in 1626 and are normal from 1639 onwards. In between, both are used, sometimes even in the same inventory.

In the following paragraphs the numbers in brackets are the corresponding figures for the period 1548-1603.

The People

There was a notable increase in the number of yeomen in proportion to husbandmen - 28 to 13 (10 to 26). There was for the first time one labourer. There were, as before, four carpenters, but only two tanners (4), and one each of shoemaker and weaver. New were cordwainer, joiner, shoveltree maker (handles for spades, etc.) victualler (No 175) and brickmaker. The last is interesting as it may provide a date for the beginning of brickmaking in Crondall (Richard Maybank (No 95) died in 1606). The description occurs only on the will. There were 20 (15) widows. No gentry had wills proved in the Diocesan courts in this period.

The following tables show the approximate spread of valuation totals in comparison with *Crondall I*:

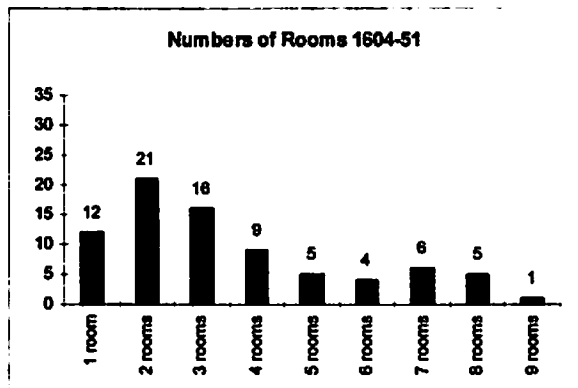
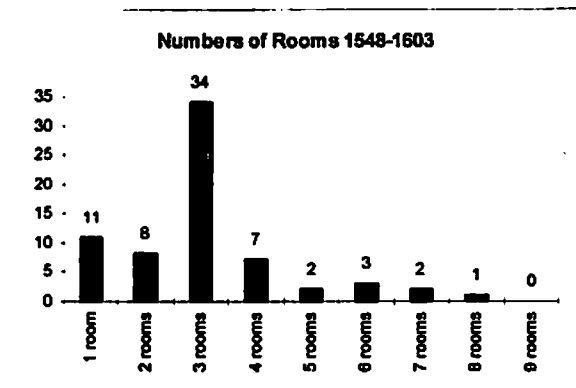


The highest valuation was that of Lambert Searle (No 169), a name new to Crondall. In the Burial Register he is 'of Dippenhal' and it is possible that he might have taken over the estate of the Fauntleroy's (see *Crondall I*, p 10). His house had 8 rooms, including hall, parlour and 5 chambers.

Another new name to Crondall, although it was well known in surrounding parishes, was Eggar. The name appears first at Swanthorpe in the Lay Subsidy of 1621 when John Eggar was assessed at £3 in lands. The will and inventory we have is that of Thomas Eggar of Swanthorpe (No 179), who died in 1640. He was worth £257 and his house had nine rooms. Many of the old families continued to flourish, but 23 of the names in the *Crondall I* list do not recur. Terry is again the commonest name.

Dwellings

Houses on the whole were larger than in the previous period. Twenty-one had more than four rooms (8). In 22 of the inventories no rooms were named.



The above figures do not, apart from the kitchen, include service areas, such as buttery, milkhouse, since it is not clear whether these were within the house or in outbuildings. Parlours, which first appeared in 1567, became more popular. They occurred in 21 houses (11) and two houses had two. No 175 had one 'by the 'hall' and one 'by the entry'; No 179 had a 'great' and a 'little'. No 156 had a 'parlour chamber'. The 'great' parlour was furnished as a living room with tables, chairs, stools a cupboard and '3 little cushine stools'. Apart from this only two parlours had tables, etc, while all the rest were furnished as bedrooms.

There were 13 (11) mentions of lofts and, for the first time, one garret. Also for the first time there is a reference to stairs: No 106 has 'the chamber at the stayre head'. The most common service room was the buttery, of which there were 28 (6). New terms were cellar, maltinghouse and pantry. There were no dairies and 'milkhouse' seems to have become the preferred term with 11 mentions (1). There were 8 bakehouses (4) and 5 brewhouses (1), but only 1 boltinghouse (4). No 187 had a 'millhouse', which was evidently the equivalent of a maltinghouse as it contained merely 'one mault mill and one yotinge [soaking] vat'.

Other new outhouses were a 'workhouse' and a 'skilling' (a shed). No 153 had something which appears to be 'chichouse'. This may be chickenhouse, though it contained a cheese-press and vats. Sometimes the simple 'house' is used when it is obvious from the context that some kind of outhouse is meant. There were four shops. One was the shoemaker's (No 184) and it contained 'botes and shoes, new ware, leather, lasts and other things'. It is not possible to identify the trades of the others.

There is always a chance that some of the inventories may be matched with surviving houses and here there are two possible candidates. Benjamin Heather (No 175) is described as a 'viteller'. Could his house be the inn now known as The Feathers? It was one of the larger houses, with a hall, two parlours (one by the hall and one by the 'entry'), kitchen, bakehouse, brewhouse, cellar (which at this period need not have been underground) where there were 'hogsheads, of beer and empty, pots and jugs' and there were four chambers above. Michael Jeffries, who has made detailed surveys of several of the earlier village houses, thinks it may fit.

The other possibility is that Richard Chaundler's house may be, not Chaundler's Farm, which is of later all brick construction, but the 'cruck' house next door, now called Lime Trees (see illustration). The parlour would have been where the service rooms were originally, with the chamber over. The 'loft over the hall' and the 'outer loft' would have been inserted later. Mr Jeffries suggests that they were once one large holding, with Lime Trees as the original farmhouse and that the family had the more prestigious house built later, around the turn of the century. This is supported by the Tithe Map (c 1840) which shows a building which seems to connect the two. (Detailed descriptions of these two houses by M.J. appeared in the *Cronwall Society News*, Nos 25 (1985) and 33 (1989)).

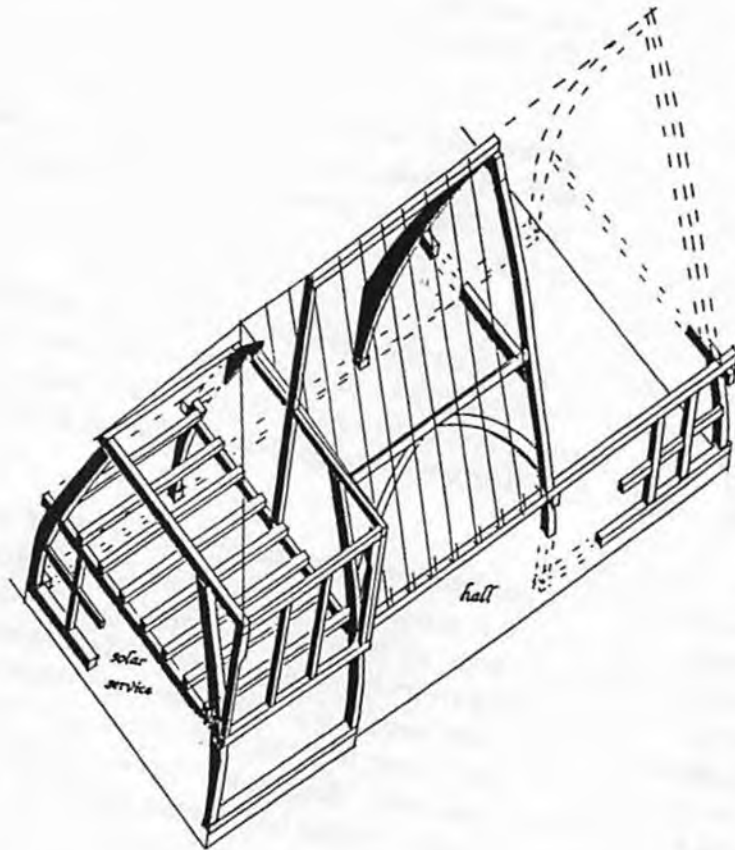
The house of Edmond Hayman (No 153) was almost certainly Itchell Mill, but in this case the house of the period no longer exists. The inventory lists 'in the myll a tabell and frame and an ould chest' which sounds as though the mill was not working at the time and Hayman is not described as 'miller', simply 'yeoman'. However, there is a demise (lease) of Itchell Manor, dated 1606³, which lists, among the appurtenances, 'Reversion of Ichell Myll and the water, watercourses, dams, sluices, ponds, etc. demised to Edm Hayman'.

Furniture

There was very little change in the contents of rooms, except possibly in quantity. In the previous period there tended to be just one table, in the hall, but now tables were appearing in



The Feathers, Crondall (photograph taken in 1906)



'Lime Trees', Crondall - surviving original timber frame
(drawing by M A Jeffries)

other rooms such as the chamber, kitchen or buttery. No 189 had 'a pair of playing tables'. Similarly, chairs began to appear in rooms other than the hall. There were two basket chairs and one 'wicker'. No 179 had '3 littell cushine stooles' and No 164 had two chairs with cushions, which might indicate fixed cushions. A new item was a desk (No 139). There were six mentions of wainscot (2) all in the hall. The number of chests increased to 56 (30), but coffers were mentioned less frequently - 56 (90). Boxes occur 23 times (20) and trunks 6 times (1).

There was an increase in 'joined' bedsteads, but the descriptions 'boarded' and 'standing' do not occur after 1632. New descriptions were 'half-headed' and 'covered'. There were two 'bed-ticks' and four inventories mention 'mat and cords'. These latter were placed on the bedstead to support a feather bed.

Another new development was the 'bedstaff'. No 155 has 'one joyned bedsteed, mat and cord ... one flocke bead and boulstar ... and 6 beadstaves'. The OED records instances from 1576 but says that the exact use is not known. There were 9 testers and (new) one canopy. No 187 had a screen in one of the chambers but it was not particularly connected with a bed.

Bedding and linen

The same trend towards more of the better quality goods is seen as in furniture, e.g. feather beds 72 (44); coverlets 76 (70); quilts 4 (0); and one 'fringe pane'; tablecloths 58 (43); napkins 37 (21); towels 8 (7). There was one reference to 'handwipers' and there were four new types of 'cloth': 'bearing', a child's christening robe; 'chimney'; 'cupboard'; 'packing' (use not known).

There were five sets of curtains (2), probably all for beds not windows; 3 carpets (3), including one 'long' and one 'cupboard'. Rugs appear for the first time, but, like carpets, they would not be for the floor. The use of stained or painted cloths as wall hangings became less frequent and there were none after 1635.

Clothing and money

All but four inventories included a total sum for clothes but only three specified particular items. New items were: breeches and crosscloth (a linen cloth worn across the forehead). 'Apparel' and 'money in his purse' were often linked together, but when money occurs separately, it ranges from 18d to £20. There was one gold ring, valued at 2s 6d.

Hearth and kitchen

The most noticeable change under this heading is the disappearance of the word 'broach', a regional word meaning spit, by which it is replaced. In *Cron dall I*, it occurred 70 times, but after 1604 there are only three references, all before 1621. 'Spit', on the other hand, occurs 65 times. The hearth items were again overwhelmingly in the kitchen, where a kitchen was specified - 42 (42), though in 8 cases they were in the hall (4) and in 9 cases they were in both (4). Implements for the fire were rather more frequent than before, e.g. fire pan 24 (8), fire shovel 18 (4), tongs 44 (4). New items were 'doughgrate' (a two-legged trivet with a long handle for pushing into the fire), 'fire rake', 'tinder box', 'warming pans' (9, one of them 'of earth') and 'creepers' (small iron dogs placed between the andirons).

Among cooking utensils there was a decline in cauldrons - 13 (23) and posnets - 6 (19) and increases in skillets - 59 (25), mortar and pestle - 28 (10) and tray - 28 (3). These last were mainly in the milkhouse and were evidently shallow dishes used for cream making. The term

'hutch' in 'bolting-hutch' has largely given way to the form 'whitch' (hutch 2, whitch 24). Some of the new kitchen utensils were: dry chest, fleshhook, funnel, grapple, keeler (a vessel for cooling liquids), pail, search or searcher (a sieve), trug (a shallow pan to hold milk), peel (shovel), bray pins (in connection with a balance - meaning obscure).

Table ware

Fewer individual items are listed, probably because there is more grouping of similar things together, e.g. 'the pewter', 'the kitchen stuff'. No 111 had 27 pieces of pewter. At the other end of the scale, trenchers (the wooden plates for everyday use) were counted in dozens (No 188 had seven dozen). This seems to indicate large houses with families or farmworkers to feed. Of the 3 tankards mentioned, 2 were 'milk tankards' and were probably large open tubs and not drinking vessels. No 111 had 'certain litell drinck vesselles called pippkines'. Pipkins are usually defined as cooking pots and this represents a different meaning of the word. There was one flagon and one silver beaker.

Brewing

Hop growing had increased from 10 inventories to 22 and brew-houses from 1 to 5. Many others contain utensils for malting and brewing. New words were 'black jack', a large leather container for beer, and a 'tunning dish', a kind of funnel used in brewing.

Spinning and weaving

There is less evidence for home spinning and weaving. Only 15 (39) houses had spinning wheels. The word 'turn' meaning wheel seems to have gone out of use. On the other hand 33 (31) houses held stocks of wool and one had linen yarn. No 147, the weaver, had two looms 'with weft and tackling'.

Weapons and armour

There was, as one would expect, a fading out of bows and arrows and an increase in firearms. Crossbows were mentioned twice, both times in the Baker family. John Baker (1608), had two 'with benders' and William, his son (1631), had four. 'Benders' were mechanical devices for bending, drawing up and setting crossbows. The number of swords was the same (5). Bills, as weapons, i.e. 'black bills' (see *Cron dall I*, p 29), were reduced to two (12) and there was one pike. The firearms comprised 3 guns, 2 calivers, 6 muskets and 3 fowling pieces. No 91 had 'his fornyture', probably meaning military equipment.

Books

While in *Cron dall I* only one household had 'a Bible and other books', in this period there were 12 containing books. Five had only a Bible, but all the rest, with one exception, had books in the plural.

Miscellaneous

The only item that was possibly a musical instrument was 'a dromme', in the inventory of William Baker (No 158), along with chests, a round table, crossbows and woodknives. It might have been part of his military equipment. There were two looking-glasses, both, appropriately enough, owned by widows, and there were 11 (2) chamber pots, one being 'of pewter'.

Farm crops and produce

The total acreage of crops in the field listed in all the inventories was almost double that of the previous period - 719 acres as against 361. No really meaningful comparison is possible, however, as the total depends on which farmers happened to die and the time of year when

the inventories were taken, though the proportions of the various crops may be of interest. The main crop was again wheat - 247 acres (173), but there were increased amounts of barley - 85 acres (45), oats - 141 acres (42) and rye - 21 acres (13). The remaining 233 acres are accounted for by peas, vetches and various mixtures. No 179 (Eggar), had 49 acres of barley, oats and peas, but it is not quite clear whether they were sown as a mixture.

Of the six largest farms, i.e. those with farm valuations of over £150, three were at Swanthorpe and one each at Ewshot and Crookham, the whereabouts of the other two being unknown. The largest was that of No 159, Lambert Searle - £383 (see above, p 227). He died in February 1632 and had 70 acres of wheat sown and 16 acres of vetches, with 30 cattle of various sorts, 70 sheep and 13 horses. His farmhouse had 8 rooms.

The next largest was that of William Baker (No 158) of Swanthorpe (£223), who died in November 1631. His wealth lay mainly in the stored corn from the last harvest which was valued by the 'mow', which probably = stack. He had a mow of wheat (£40), 2 mows of barley (£50) and a mow of peas (£50), but only 8 cattle (£18) and sheep worth £6. The small number of animals may have been due to reduction of stock over the winter. His house was comparatively small, with hall, kitchen and chamber, with a loft over each and a cellar. He was the son and heir of John Baker (No 99) (£186), who died in May 1608 and had 26 cattle, 82 sheep and 62 acres. He may have lived in the same house as he also had 3 rooms, but with only two lofts and no cellar.

Thomas Eggar of Swanthorpe (No 179), who died in May 1640, had 20 cattle, 120 sheep and 87 acres. John Goodyear of Crookham (No 97) (£112), who died in April 1607, had 20 cattle, 120 sheep and a store of corn in the barn as well as 23 acres. His house was even smaller, with only 3 rooms.

Some of the tradesmen were also small farmers: Thomas Hoare (No 104), carpenter, had 6 cattle and a mare; John Terry (No 139), also a carpenter, had 11 cattle; Ulysses Thomas (No 152), cordwainer, had 9 cattle and corn stored in the barn.

Wheat hulls, French wheat (buckwheat) and straw were mentioned for the first time. Stores of hops occurred in 22 inventories but there was only one instance of hops 'on the poles'. Stores of butter and cheese increased slightly. One household had 85 cheeses. Flitches of bacon occurred nearly twice as often - 54 times (27); beef - 4 (2). Wood was in 12 inventories (12), turves in 2 (1) and brick and tile in 1 (0). 'Tarvayesses' in No 155 may be 'turf-ashes', presumably used as a fertiliser.

Dung was mentioned for the first time as a commodity having value. Thirteen farms had various quantities, usually 'at the gate'. One heap was priced at 3s 4d, another at 10s, while No 161 had 'some 80 loads' priced at £2.

Livestock

Of the 100 households, 16 had no livestock at all. There were rather fewer horses, the reduction being most noticeable in mares and colts. All but 24 had some cattle. Of these, 18 had fewer than 5 each, 8 had over 20, the most being 26 (Eggar, No 179). There were 4 bulls, as before. Fourteen farms (20) had oxen and there were 6 pairs of working steers, but no working bullocks (4). Cows appeared in 60 inventories (65). The average number of all cattle per farm was 7.5 (8.1). An unusual word was 'bultche' (No 119). It may be from 'bulchin' (a bull calf). The term 'weanyer' seems to be dying out since it occurs only 5 times (18), the last being in 1639.

The number of sheep had declined considerably. They were listed in 32 (64) inventories and the total number was 1168 (1484). There were 3 (2) flocks of over 100, but there were far fewer villagers with less than 10 - 4 (20). There were also fewer pigs. No 99 had '6 gulls', another name for goslings.

Farming equipment

There were very few changes. There were slightly fewer ploughs 30 (35), but more harrows - 36 (30). In each case, 16 inventories had more than one (?). Carts were the same (48) if one includes the 'dung-pot' - 15 (only one in *Crondall I*); 10 inventories had more than one cart. As with household utensils, smaller items now tend to get grouped together. Some new items were: adze; barley roller; fork; walking bill (meaning uncertain); dratshave (meaning uncertain); sleekstone (a smooth stone used for polishing); steps (= ladder ?). Others will be found in the Glossary, pp 235-7.

Chronological list of inventories, with valuations

Columns: (1) Number; (2) Name; (3) HRO reference; (4) Date of inventory: month and year; (5) Occupation, etc; (6) Tithing or other place name; (7) Total valuation; (8) Amount attributable to farming; (9) Bonds, leases or debts owing to the testator; (10) Valuation of other goods.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) £	(8) £	(9) £	(10) £
91	Edes T	05Ad22	04 05	Yeo	Ews	83	50	20	13
92	Summers R	05B70	08 05	Hus		31	19		12
93	Gates J	05B29	09 05	Hus		25		6	19
94	Vicary J	06B51	01 06	Wid		11	3		8
95	Maybank R	06B37	09 06			73	55		18
96	Soane J	10Ad61	04 07	Yeo		40	33		7
97	Goodyear J	07B36	04 07	Yeo	Crk	317	112	177	28
98	Young J	08A117	11 07	Wid		25	13		12
99	Baker J	08B4	05 08	Yeo		186	143		43
100	Dearing J	08B22	05 08			11			11
101	Grover E	08B35	05 08			24	16		8
102	King W	09B48	08 09	Tanner		33	20	2	11
103	Martin A	10A78	01 10	Yeo		42	24		18
104	Hoare T	10A65	03 10	Carp		37	20		17
105	Heather T	10A62	04 10	Yeo		121	80	20	21
106	Terry J	10A126	07 10	Wid		16	3		13
107	Grover A	10B33	08 10	Wid		67	47		20
108	Palmer J	10Ad50	09 10		Crk	73	49		24
109	Palmer J jun	10Ad49	10 10		Crk	27	12	2	13
110	Heather J	12A42	04 12	Yeo		179	132	24	23
111	Mogwood T	13Ad61	08 13		Swa	151	125		26
112	Gunner J	13Ad39	11 13	Hus		101	72	12	17
113	Cawte J	13a13	12 13	Carp	Crk	18	10		8
114	Chandler R	14Ad16	07 14	Yeo		144	119		25
115	Cawte T	15A19	01 15	Hus		25			25
116	Grover W	15B21	09 15	Yeo		35	10	2	23
117	Crowcher H	15Ad18	09 15	Hus		60	50		10
118	Soane E	16Ad61	09 15	Yeo		106	74		32

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) £	(8) £	(9) £	(10) £
119	Cawte A	16B19	05 16	Wid		19	13		6
120	Heather T	16b59	09 16	Hus		189	110		79
121	Frost E	17B21	12 16	Tan		9			9
122	Burt A	16ad07	12 16	Hus		143	107		36
123	Nash G	17a65	01 17	Yeo		210	174		36
124	Soane A	20a85	01 18	Hus		123	38	69	16
125	Grover J	18A33	10 18			29	18		111
126	Palmer J	19A77	01 19	Wid		74	56		18
127	Dean R	19Ad35	04 19	Shov	Itch	8			8
128	Willoway M	19Ad118	04 19	Wid		36	20		16
129	Trusler J	19Ad109	06 19	Hus		6	2		4
130	Summers A	19B68	07 19	Wid		9			9
131	Rivers W	21A56	07 20	Yeo	Swa	180	143	1	36
132	Mathew M	21A41	11 20	Wid		25			25
133	Terry T	21B54	07 21		Crk	131	100		31
134	Martin J	21Ad56	09 21	Wid		9			9
135	Terry J	22A66	03 22	Wid		23	3		20
136	Trigg J	22Ad78	04 22	Yeo		78	56		22
137	Priest J	23A73	03 23	Yeo		16	7	1	8
138	Dearing A	23A18	05 23	Wid	Crk	53			53
139	Terry J	23A90	09 23	Carp		185	54	100	321
140	Terry A	24A83	01 24	Wid	Crk	113	10	84	19
141	Wolveridge J	24A92	03 24	Yeo	Ews	384	137	220	27
142	Grover r	25A51	12 24			9	2		7
143	Goodyear R	25A47	07 25	Yeo	Ews	90	33	40	17
144	Dean R	25Ad39	07 25			47	23		24
145	Edgeley N	26B40	12 25			45	17		28
146	Sayer C	26A110	01 26	Yeo		16			16
147	Priest E	27Ad59	11 27			12	8		4
148	Reed J	29A70	02 29	Weav		33	4	15	14
149	Wild J	29A83	04 29			45	11	18	16
150	Turner J	29B63	08 29		Ews	34	27		7
151	Nash A	30A65	06 30	Wid	Crk	83		59	24
152	Thomas U	31Ad97	11 30	Cordw		42	27		15
153	Hayman E	31A37	0 31	Yeo		46	23		23
154	Vicary W	31A94	04 31	Join		12			12
155	Goodyear A	31B27	04 31	Yeo	Crk	55	24		31
156	Ayres R	31B1	05 31	Yeo		110	70		40
157	Browman J	31B12	07 31	Yeo		44	22		22
158	Baker W	31A6	11 31	Yeo	Swa	288	223		65
159	Browman G	32Ad12	06 32	Lab		18	9		9
160	Hoare E	32B22	07 32	Carp		41	26		15
161	Goodyear G	33A30	10 32	Yeo		158	129		29
162	Ive G	34Ad33	04 34	Hus		42	38		4
163	Grover W	34Ad38	04 34			40			40
164	Burt W	34B06	07 34	Yeo	Ews	216	153		63
165	Dearing A	35A17	06 35	Wid		9			9

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) £	(8) £	(9) £	(10) £
166	Boxold J	35A7	11 35	Wid	Swa	6			6
167	Terry J	35Ad96	03 36			82	64		18
168	Terry A	36a76	05 36	Wid	Crk	107		100	7
169	Searle L	38A159	02 38	Yeo		457	383		74
170	Turner J	38Ad223	03 38		Crk	22	5	6	11
171	Frost W	38B26	05 38			32	17		15
172	Baker J	38Ad5	06 38		Swa	21			21
173	Terry H	38Ad214	07 38		Crk	72	19	37	16
174	Walker W	38Ad225	11 38			22	18		4
175	Heather B	38Ad225	02 39	Vict		61	31		30
176	Terry J	39A220	03 39	Wid	Crk	9	4		5
177	Dearing A	39A72	05 39			56		50	6
178	Woolveridge M	39A244	06 39	Wid	Ews	30		12	18
179	Eggar T	40Ad52	06 40	Yeo	Swa	257	214		43
180	Smith W	41A107	05 41	Hus		230	165		65
181	Page J	42A47	12 41	Hus		85	66		19
182	Rivers T	42Ad36	06 42	Hus		70	21	40	9
183	Page J	43A20	04 43			34	12		21
184	Reading W	44Ad38	08 44	Sho		23			23
185	Trigg W	48A80	05 47	Yeo		113		103	10
186	Terry P	47Ad96	01 47	Wid		32	26		6
187	Frost J	48A30	02 48	Yeo	Swa	141		100	41
188	Goodyear M	48A31	02 48	Wid	Crk	77		50	27
189	Frost W	50A23	06 50		Swa	85	59		26
190	Rampton E	51B17	08 51	Wid		35		30	5

Glossary of new words

This list consists only of items not occurring in 1548-1603, which are listed in the glossary to *Cron dall 1*. The numbers refer to the inventories, as listed on pages 233-235. Definitions are from the Oxford English Dictionary unless otherwise stated.

ADZE 124, 144

BAND 183 *Neckband, ruff*

BARLEY ROLL 189 = *roller?*

BED CASE 187

BEDSTAFF 155 *Exact method of use not known*

BEDSTEAD, halfheaded 157

BED TICK 123, 151

BENDER 99 *Mechanical device for bending or setting crossbows*

BIN, corn 133; meal 155

BRANDIRON 96 *A gridiron?*

BRAY PINS 128 *With balance; meaning not known*

BREECHES 129

BRICK AND TILE 95, 173

'BULTCHE' 119 = *Bulchin, a bull calf?*

CELLAR 158, 175

CHICK 153

CHICHOUSE See p 228

CLOTH, bearing 120 *Child's Christening robe; chimney 155; cross 98 Linen cloth worn across the forehead; cupboard 109, 144, 153, 179; packing 144 Meaning not known*

CORDWAINER 152

COUPLE 106 *A ewe and her lamb*

CREEPERS 113 *Small iron dogs placed on a hearth between the andirons*

CUSHION STOOL 179

DESK 139

DOUGHGRATE 129 *A two-legged trivet with long handle, to be pushed into fire (Edwards, R and Ramsey, L *The Connoisseur's complete period guides*, 1968, p 426)*

- DRATSHAVE 155 *Meaning not known*
 DRUM 158
 DUNGSPIT 110
 ENTRY 168
 'EYARDEBAYLES FOR BOTALES' 155
 Possibly 'eared bails' = handles for kettle, etc
 FLAG COLLAR 118 *Collar woven from flags (rushes)*
 FLAGON 125
 FLESHHOOK 120 *A hook for removing meat from the pot*
 FODDER 153
 FORK 164 *Farm tool*
 FUNNEL 118
 FRUIT DISH 118, 124
 FURNITURE 91 = *armour?*
 GARRET 161
 GATE, hurdle 155
 GATE LOCK 130
 GIN 111, 169 'for loading of timber'
 A mechanical device for hoisting
 GLASS, window 117, 118, 124
 GRAPPLE 110
 GULL 99 *A gosling*
 GUN, hand 95, 158, 188
 HAIR BAG 120 *For drying malt*
 HANDWIPER 165
 'HOPPRITCHER' 162 *Meaning not known*
 HORSE LOCK In 5 invs. *A fetlock*
 HORSE SHOES 122
 HOE (hough) 140
 HULCOOP (or halcoop) 130 *Meaning not known*
 JACK, black 95, 129 *Large leather container for beer*
 JOINER (Geinner) 154
 KEELER 175 *A vessel for cooling liquids*
 KILDERKIN 96 ('with other small drink vessels') 123, 133
 KNAPSACK 179 (with weapons)
 LANDIRON 168 *A kind of andiron?*
 LOOKING GLASS 140, 188
 MASH VAT 160
 MAT AND CORDS 96, 155, 157, 168
 Support for a feather bed
 MILLHOUSE 187
 'MILNEQUERNE' 175 (in brewhouse)
 NECKERCHIEF 98
 outhouse 157, 161, 164, 175, 180
 'PADELL EAYRE' 155 *Meaning not known*
 PAIL 175
 PANTRY 111
 PARLOUR CHAMBER 139
 PANE, fringe 177
 PEEL 171 *A shovel*
 PIKE 179
 POTBOTTLE 130
 POTTLE 155 *A measure for corn = 2 quarts*
 QUILT 97, 118, 144
 RACK 118, 153, 155
 ROLL 179 = *roller*
 RUG 144, 158, 179 (*All connected with beds*)
 'RYBITT' 124 *Might be rebate, an iron tool like a chisel*
 SADDLE, side 117, 156, 179
 SALTBOX 129
 SAW, pit 95
 SCREEN 97 (farm tool); 169 (in malthouse); 187 (in chamber)
 SCUTTLE 129 *Large open basket*
 SEARCH, SEARCHER In 9 invs. *Kind of sieve*
 SETTER FOR BEANS 129 = *A dibber?*
 SHAVE 92
 SHEEP HOOK In 6 invs. = *Shepherd's crook*
 'SHEEP PAINT' 129 *Reading doubtful; meaning not known*
 SHOT HARNESS 133, 140 *Meaning not known*
 SHOVELTREE 127, 144 *Handle of a spade, etc*
 SIDEBOARD 153
 SKILLING 167 *A shed*
 SLEEKSTONE 129 *Smooth stone for polishing*
 SPINDLE 128
 STAIRS 106
 STRAW 157, 167, 174, 186
 SWILL 155
 TACKLING 180, 189 (for ploughs)
 TANKARD, milk 131, 139, 182
 TARES 155 = *Vetches*
 'TARVAYESSES' 155 = *Turf-ashes, presumably used as a fertiliser*
 TIERCE 124 *Measure: one third of a pipe*
 TINDERBOX 129
 TRUG 129 *A shallow pan for milk*
 TUN 175
 TUNNINGDISH 103, 120 *A wooden dish with a tube at the bottom fitting into the bung-hole of a tun*
 VICTUALLER 175
 VOLLER 155 *Part of a cheese press*
 WALKING BILL 106 *Meaning not known*
 WARMING PAN In 9 invs.
 WHEAT, French 114 = *Buckwheat*
 WHEAT HULLS 167

WHIPLADE 97, 118, 120 = *Whip-cart*,
having the hinder part made up with boards
 WOOLCHAMBER 164
 WORKHOUSE 158

WORT KEEVERS 140
 YARD 145, 147
 YARDMELL 110, 122 ('5 acres and a
 yardmell') *Exact meaning not known*

Joan Harries

Notes

- 1 The Society is currently considering a limited reprint of this publication. Otherwise, a reference copy may be found in the Museum library.
- 2 Printed in Baigent, F J, *Cronal records*, 1891
- 3 Hants Record Office 5/M/53 439

SPRING TOUR TO HARROGATE: 5 - 8 MAY 1995

Over the VE-Day weekend, from 5 - 8 May, 30 members of the Society, led by Olivia Cotton, travelled north to Harrogate, the centre for this year's Spring Tour.

The journey north was broken at Belvoir Castle, for long the property of the Dukes of Rutland and named after the magnificent view from the hill on which the building stands. The first castle on the site was built by Robert de Todeni, the Norman standard bearer at the Battle of Hastings. Robert was one of an elite band, for although Duke William's army seems to have totalled 6,000-7,000 men, at most only about 30 of those at the battle are definitely known by name. His family also owned the manor of Walthamstow Toni, north-east of London. At Belvoir, Robert built his castle and at the foot of the castle crag he founded a



Belvoir Castle

Benedictine priory. It was in the chapel of this now vanished priory that he was buried in 1088. His large stone coffin (inscribed 'Robert de Todoni, le Fundeur') was moved to the castle chapel when the priory site was excavated in the 18th century and lies there with the well-preserved effigy of one of the monks, excavated by the 9th Duke of Rutland in the 1920s. Robert's castle was destroyed in the 15th century, during the Wars of the Roses. A later castle there was destroyed at the end of the Civil War and much of a newer building was lost in a disastrous fire in 1816, so that most of the present castle is of 19th century date. It contains arms and armour, and a fine collection of paintings and furnishings. Among the most notable of the portraits is one by Reynolds of the Marquis of Granby. The Marquis (a son of the 3rd Duke) commanded the British troops in Germany at the time of the Seven Year's War. He was much concerned with the welfare of his soldiers, and at the end of the campaign he set up his senior wounded or disabled non-commissioned officers as innkeepers. This largely accounts for the many inns which perpetuate his name. The castle is surrounded by an attractive garden adorned with statues by Caius Gabriel Cibber and others and by a striking 17th century stone Chinese horse given to the 5th Duke in 1831 by Admiral Cochrane.