



## VCH Oxfordshire Texts in Progress

# Cornwell

## Landownership

In 777 King Offa of Mercia allegedly granted land at Cornwell, Chastleton, Salford, and elsewhere to Evesham abbey (Worcs.), and though the charter itself is probably a later forgery, land in all those places (including 3 hides said to be in Cornwell) was among estates reputedly seized from the abbey by Odo of Bayeux (d. 1097).<sup>1</sup> Odo had no interest in Cornwell by 1086, however, when Cornwell manor covered just over 2 hides.<sup>2</sup> That estate included much of the parish by 1674, having recently absorbed a few Cornwell holdings previously attached to neighbouring Salford manor, and during the 20th century it was enlarged from 730 a. (in 1923) to c.1,800 a., extending into adjacent parishes. A cottage and garden in the village acquired by the Knights Templar probably in the 13th century passed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, at its foundation in 1517, until sold to the Cornwell estate in 1874.

### Cornwell Manor

In 1086 Cornwell was one of nine Oxfordshire manors held by Anketil de Grey, seven of which (including Cornwell) belonged to the fee of William FitzOsbern (d. 1071), earl of Hereford.<sup>3</sup> In common with other members of that fee, by 1279 the overlordship had passed to Isabel de Forz, countess of Aumale and Devon and lady of the Isle of Wight,<sup>4</sup> and it remained with the honor of Aumale in 1346,<sup>5</sup> after which no further reference has been found.

Tenancy of the manor, held as ½ knight's fee in 1279 and later,<sup>6</sup> passed from Anketil to his son Richard de Grey, who before 1109 granted tithes in Cornwell, Weaveley (in Tackley), and Dornford (in Wootton) to Eynsham abbey.<sup>7</sup> From Richard the manor descended to his son Thomas and to Thomas's daughter Alice, who with her husband

<sup>1</sup> Sawyer S.112; *VCH Oxon.* I, 395; R.C. Van Caenegem (ed.), *Eng. Lawsuits Wm I to Ric. I, Vol. I* (Selden Soc. 106, 1990), 29–30; above, vol. overview (landownership).

<sup>2</sup> DB, f. 161. Odo retained overlordship in both Chastleton and Salford.

<sup>3</sup> DB, f. 161; [www.domesday.pase.org.uk](http://www.domesday.pase.org.uk) (accessed Sept. 2022), s.v. Ansketil de Graye; *ODNB*, s.v. Wm FitzOsbern.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 741; cf. *VCH Oxon.* XI, 200, 268; XIII, 180; XVI, 275.

<sup>5</sup> *Feudal Aids*, IV, 184.

<sup>6</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 741; *Feudal Aids*, IV, 161, 184, 188.

<sup>7</sup> *Eynsham Cart.* I, p. 36; *VCH Oxon.* XI, 200, 268.

Stephen de Ponsold gave Cornwell church to Eynsham abbey before 1174,<sup>8</sup> and in 1201 (presumably as a widow) received it back again, adding to its glebe.<sup>9</sup> Alice was dead by 1215, when Hawise de Grey granted the advowson to Osney abbey;<sup>10</sup> she retained the manor in 1241,<sup>11</sup> and was succeeded either by her son Robert, or by Robert's son Sir Walter de Grey of Rotherfield Greys, to whom Robert's brother Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, assigned his interest in 1246.<sup>12</sup> In 1244 Sir Walter granted a life interest to Stephen Simeon and his wife Joan in return for a share of Somerton manor, but they relinquished it in 1247,<sup>13</sup> and on his death in 1268 Sir Walter was followed by his son Sir Robert, the lord in 1279. A mesne tenancy above him (not recorded again) belonged at that date to the 'heirs of Standlake', presumably the owners of the four quarter-shares of Standlake manor, which had descended through a more senior line of the de Grey family.<sup>14</sup>

Sir Robert de Grey no longer held Cornwell at his death in 1295,<sup>15</sup> and by 1302 the lord was reportedly Richard of Tours, who paid the highest tax in Cornwell in 1306 and was perhaps also lord of Towersey (Bucks.).<sup>16</sup> Soon afterwards the manor belonged to Ralph Fitz Bernard (d. 1306), whose son John (d. 1297) had married Sir Robert de Grey's daughter Margaret (d. 1307). John's son (and Ralph's heir) Sir Thomas Fitz Bernard, a minor in 1311, later granted Cornwell to Thomas Blaket,<sup>17</sup> a supporter of Thomas (d. 1322), 2nd earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded for treason. Blaket was imprisoned for four years and his lands were seized by the king, who in 1325 assigned the keeping of Cornwell for seven years to Simon de Welles, ignoring a request for dower by Fitz Bernard's widow Bona. Blaket re-entered the manor in 1326, however, both he and Welles alleging forcible entry,

<sup>8</sup> B.R. Kemp (ed.), *Twelfth-Century English Archidiaconal and Vice-Archidiaconal Acta* (CYS 92, 2001), pp. 108–9; *Eynsham Cart.* I, pp. 67, 100; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* 5th ser. V, 163–4. The manor was still called Cornwell Ponsold ('Corneuelle Punsolt') in 1239: *Eynsham Cart.* I, p. 3.

<sup>9</sup> *Placit. in Domo Capit. Abbrev.* 32; *Cur. Reg.* II, p. 1; *Oseney Cart.* IV, pp. 332–3; H.O. Coxe and W.H. Turner, *Cal. Charters and Rolls in Bodleian Library* (1878), 324; below, relig. hist.

<sup>10</sup> *Oseney Cart.* IV, p. 332; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* 5th ser. V, 163–4, dating Hawise's (undated) grant to 1215 and suggesting she was Alice's sister-in-law. Hawise's husband (presumably d. by 1215) was John de Grey of Rotherfield Greys: *ODNB*, s.v. Walter de Gray.

<sup>11</sup> *Oxon. Fines*, pp. 108–9; below, econ. hist. (medieval).

<sup>12</sup> *VCH Oxon.* XVI, 275; *Cal. Chart.* 1226–57, 293; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* 5th ser. V, 163–4; *Complete Peerage*, VI, 150–1. Rob. assented to Hawise's grant of Cornwell's advowson to Osney abbey as her son and heir (*Oseney Cart.* IV, p. 332), but may have been dead by 1244 (below).

<sup>13</sup> *Oxon. Fines*, pp. 144, 238; *VCH Oxon.* VI, 291.

<sup>14</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 741; *VCH Oxon.* XIII, 180; XVI, 275; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* 5th ser. V, 162, 164.

<sup>15</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* III, p. 183.

<sup>16</sup> *Feudal Aids*, IV, 161; TNA, E 179/161/10; *VCH Bucks.* IV, 106.

<sup>17</sup> *Cal. Close* 1307–13, 301; TNA, SC 8/112/5575; *Complete Peerage*, V, 398–9. Blaket paid the highest tax in Cornwell in 1316: TNA, E 179/161/8.

theft, and destruction of property,<sup>18</sup> and in 1338 Blaket settled the manor on himself, his wife Joan, and their heirs.<sup>19</sup> His son Roger Blaket of Cornwell was mentioned in 1341.<sup>20</sup>

By 1346 the manor was held by Sir Thomas Fitz Bernard's son Sir John,<sup>21</sup> who in 1350 granted Cornwell and Kingham manors to Sir John de Grey, Lord Grey of Rotherfield, releasing them to him in 1354.<sup>22</sup> Sir John obtained free warren in Cornwell and Kingham in May of that year,<sup>23</sup> and in October settled the manors on his younger son Robert.<sup>24</sup> Thomas Blaket's younger son Bartholomew may have regained some interest by 1373 when he was party to a deed witnessed at Cornwell, although that same year John de Pentelowe granted the manor to Walter atte Hall of Adderbury,<sup>25</sup> whose son John may have held it in 1382.<sup>26</sup> Bartholomew was still resident in 1381, however,<sup>27</sup> and a Roger Blaket of Cornwell was appointed an Oxfordshire tax collector in 1410,<sup>28</sup> while by 1428 the manor was held (with neighbouring Salford) by the MP Sir John Blaket of Icomb (Glos.), succeeding a certain John Fulmede.<sup>29</sup>

From Blaket (d. 1430), Cornwell descended with Icomb to his son Edmund (d. 1444) and to Edmund's sister Anne, wife of Ralph Baskerville, whose daughter and heir Jane married Simon Milburne (d. 1522). Milburne's heirs were the families of his ten daughters,<sup>30</sup> one of whom, Joyce, the wife of Thomas Hyett (d. 1543) of Lydney (Glos.), was assigned Cornwell.<sup>31</sup> From their son James (d. by 1566) the manor descended in the direct male line to Charles (fl. 1598), Richard (fl. 1607), and James Hyett, lord by 1614.<sup>32</sup> He sold it in 1617 to his brother-in-law Henry Elsing of London, a royal official who served as Clerk of the

<sup>18</sup> TNA, SC 8/34/1679; SC 8/112/5575; *Cal. Close* 1323–7, 628; *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 149, 282; D. Royce, 'Icomb Place', *Trans. Bristol & Glos. Archaeol. Soc.* 7 (1882–3), 175–6; ODNB, s.v. Thos of Lancaster; below (manor ho.); social hist. (Middle Ages).

<sup>19</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/190/18, no. 23.

<sup>20</sup> Below, econ. hist. (medieval).

<sup>21</sup> *Feudal Aids*, IV, 184, naming Thos Blaket as its former lord; *Complete Peerage*, V, 402.

<sup>22</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/190/20, no. 38; *Cal. Close* 1354–60, 81.

<sup>23</sup> *Cal. Chart.* 1341–1417, 140.

<sup>24</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/190/20, no. 71; *Complete Peerage*, VI, 147.

<sup>25</sup> *Cal. Close* 1369–74, 605; Royce, 'Icomb Place', 176–7. For Hall, *VCH Oxon.* IX, 21.

<sup>26</sup> E.G. Kimball (ed.), *Oxon. Sessions of the Peace* (ORS 53, 1983), 126 (John of Adderbury); *VCH Oxon.* IX, 21, naming Walter's son John.

<sup>27</sup> *Poll Taxes 1377–81*, ed. Fenwick, II, 306.

<sup>28</sup> *Cal. Fine* 1405–13, 182.

<sup>29</sup> *Feudal Aids*, IV, 188; *Hist. Parl.* s.v. John Blaket, noting that his 'family background is obscure'; *VCH Oxon.* XXI (forthcoming), s.v. Salford. Fulmede's identity has not been established.

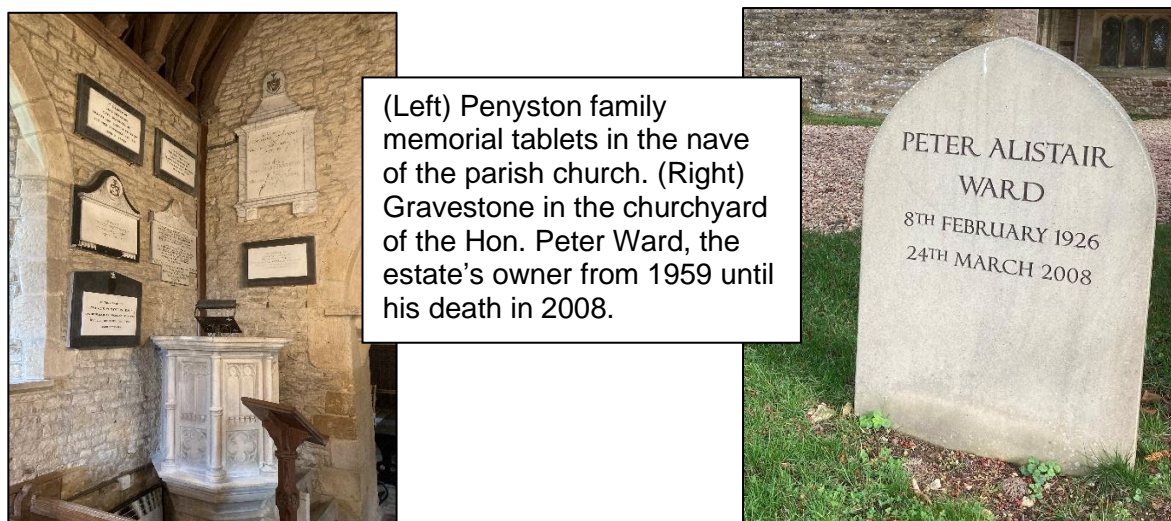
<sup>30</sup> *VCH Worcs.* III, 415; *VCH Glos.* XIII, 48.

<sup>31</sup> TNA, C 1/658/36; *VCH Glos.* XI, 211; J. Maclean and W.C. Heave (eds), *Visitation of the County of Gloucester, 1623* (Harl. Soc. 21, 1885), 254.

<sup>32</sup> *VCH Glos.* XI, 211; GA, D1677/GG/566, 598; OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 190.289; 190.429; *ibid.* MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 40, f. 102; TNA, C 6/113/106. The manor ho. was long let to Edm. Ansley (d. 1583), although Ric. Hyett was resident in 1599: below, social hist (1500–1800).

Parliaments from 1621 until his death in 1635,<sup>33</sup> and whose will stipulated that his trustees should sell the manor to raise money for his children.<sup>34</sup>

The purchaser in 1636 was Sir Thomas Penyston (d. 1647), Bt, of Leigh (Sussex), from whom the manor descended with the baronetcy, passing in turn to his son Sir Thomas (d. 1674), who enlarged the estate, and to the latter's sons Sir Thomas (d. 1679) and Sir Fairmeadow (d. 1705), on whose death the baronetcy expired.<sup>35</sup> Sir Fairmeadow's heir was his nephew the Revd John Kerry, who took the surname and arms of Penyston as a condition of his inheritance, and who was also Cornwell's rector from 1715 until his death in 1730, when the guardianship of his under-age son and heir Fairmeadow Penyston was entrusted to his cousin Francis Astrey, another former Cornwell rector.<sup>36</sup> Fairmeadow, who reached his majority in 1741, was succeeded on his death in 1785 by his son Francis (d. 1827), whose son and heir Francis died in 1828 aged only 33.<sup>37</sup>



Penyston's heirs (as tenants in common) were his three unmarried sisters Jane (d. 1835), Harriot (d. 1840), and Frances, on whose death in 1873 the manor passed to the London stockbroker John Francis Partridge, from a family seated at Hockham Hall (Norfolk). Under Harriot's and Frances's wills he and each succeeding member of the Partridge family

<sup>33</sup> TNA, CP 25/2/340/15 Jas I Trin; *ODNB*, s.v. Hen. Elsynge; 'Oxon. Visit. 1634', *Misc. Gen. et Her.* 4th ser. V, 142. Elsing married Ric. Hyett's daughter Blanche.

<sup>34</sup> TNA, PROB 11/170/283.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.* CP 25/2/473/12 Chas I Easter; *ibid.* PROB 11/201/153; PROB 11/345/311; J. Burke, *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies* (1844), 404–5. For additions to the estate by Sir Thos (d. 1674), below (Salford manor estate).

<sup>36</sup> *Par. Colln*, I, 101; TNA, PROB 11/638/40; below, relig. hist. (Reformn to 1819). Kerry's father John (rector of Cornwell 1672–89) had married Sir Fairmeadow's sister Rebecca, and Astrey's father Sir Jas had married Sir Fairmeadow's sister Anne: TNA, C 5/318/46; C 11/2620/3.

<sup>37</sup> TNA, PROB 11/1136/303; PROB 11/1722/125; inscriptions in church.

were to take the surname and arms of Penyston,<sup>38</sup> and on his death (as J.F. Penyston) in 1893 he was followed by his nephew Anthony Francis Penyston (né Partridge, d. 1916),<sup>39</sup> and by Anthony's brother the Revd William Adolphus Penyston (né Partridge),<sup>40</sup> who in 1923 sold the manor and its 730-a. estate to Joshua Bower.<sup>41</sup>

Bower sold the manor in 1937 to Godfrey Anthony Gillson and his American wife Priscilla, daughter and heir of the wealthy New York lawyer Edward Dickerson.<sup>42</sup> They added the rectory house (with 5 a.) and the 95-a. Glebe farm in 1939,<sup>43</sup> and following Gillson's death in 1944 his widow sold the manor in 1946 to Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart, second son of the 4th marquess of Bute. He sold it with 1,178 a. (including 748 a. within the parish) in 1959 to the Hon. Peter Ward, third son of the 3rd earl of Dudley,<sup>44</sup> who enlarged the estate to c.1,800 a. in Cornwell, Chipping Norton, Churchill, and Salford parishes, and died in 2008, leaving it to his son Alexander, the owner in 2023.<sup>45</sup>

### ***Manor House (Cornwell Manor)***

The medieval manor house (mentioned from the 1320s but presumably of much earlier origin) stood probably on the site of Cornwell Manor, which has a reset 13th-century lancet window in its north range.<sup>46</sup> The present building, set around three and a half sides of a courtyard, incorporates a low, gabled, irregular house of the late 16th to early 17th century, perhaps adapted from an existing medieval plan and built of limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, stone-slatted roofs, and mullioned windows with hoodmoulds. Some of that building work may have been for the Hyetts or their tenant Edmund Ansley (d. 1583), although Henry Elsing and the first Sir Thomas Penyston probably also invested in the house, which in 1665 was taxed on 25 hearths. The north and west (service) ranges remain little altered, and even the heavily remodelled south (or principal) range retains some early features, including barrel-vaulted cellars, a full-height semicircular stair turret projecting from

<sup>38</sup> TNA, PROB 11/1856/444; PROB 11/1926/185; *London Gaz.* 5 Sept. 1873, p. 4095; 30 Jan. 1874, p. 454; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1912 edn), II, 1174–5; inscriptions in church.

<sup>39</sup> *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1912 edn), II, 1174–5; *London Gaz.* 15 May 1894, p. 2850.

<sup>40</sup> *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1912 edn), II, 1174–5; *London Gaz.* 12 Mar. 1918, p. 3175; *Bury Free Press*, 23 Dec. 1916. Neither Anthony nor William resided: below, social hist. (since 1800).

<sup>41</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, 28 July 1923.

<sup>42</sup> *Country Life*, 17 May 1941, 432; 7 July 1988, 148; 22 Sept. 2021, 86–91; *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes* (1942 edn), 770.

<sup>43</sup> Below, relig. hist. (endowment).

<sup>44</sup> *The Times*, 27 Mar. 1944; conveyance, 10 June 1959, in private possession; *Burke's Peerage* (2003 edn), I, 610, 1191; *The Tatler*, 29 Apr. 1959; *Daily Telegraph*, 11 Jan. 1960.

<sup>45</sup> Information from Alexander Ward and Charlotte Boston (estate manager).

<sup>46</sup> Unless indicated, section is based on: NHLE, nos. 1198747 (Cornwell Manor), 1053315 (dovecot), 1001093 (gardens and park) (accessed Dec. 2022); Brooks, *Pevsner N&W*, 281–2; *Country Life*, 17 May 1941, 432–5; 24 May 1941, 454–7; 31 May 1941, 476–9; 22 Sept. 2021, 86–91; *Architects' Jnl*, 27 Nov. 1941, 355–60; 4 Dec. 1941, 369–74; information from Joy Timms and Alexander Ward. For 1320s, *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 149, 282; for tenants, below, social hist.



its western end, and (in the dining room towards the rear) painted 17th-century wooden panelling framing a portrait of Sir Thomas Penyston (d. 1674) as a boy, painted in 1633. The medieval curtilage apparently encompassed a string of fishponds c.300 m. to the south-east,<sup>47</sup> around which the road makes a pronounced detour, and a park existed by 1677, probably bounded (as later) by the road to the south, by the lane to Park Farm on the east, and by the churchyard to the north.<sup>48</sup>



Soon after coming of age in 1741 Fairmeadow Penyston remodelled and extended the south range in neo-classical Georgian style, creating a double-pile plan and a grand ashlar-faced south entrance front of 2½ storeys and seven bays, lit by sash windows and dormers. The central three bays (crowned by a pediment with a central oculus) break forward slightly, and the central pedimented doorcase has a triglyph frieze and Doric columns, while the hipped roof rises from behind a parapet. The short 2½-storey east range was also remodelled to create a slightly less regular five-bayed east front, dominated by a central projecting three-sided bay rising through two storeys. Inside, the south-eastern drawing room gained rococo plasterwork and the south-western entrance hall a large stone fireplace bearing the Penyston arms, while a stone-flagged staircase hall in the angle between the south and east ranges features an open-well staircase lit by a Venetian window. Several of the mullioned windows in the north and west ranges were replaced with sashes.

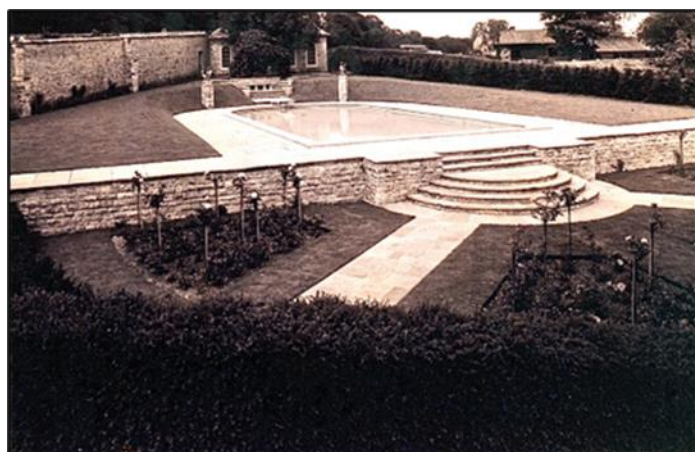
Little further work was carried out until 1938–9, when the Gillsons employed the architect Clough Williams-Ellis and the builders Alfred Groves & Sons Ltd to remodel the

<sup>47</sup> Mentioned in the 1320s, mapped in the 1760s--90s, and surviving as landscaped ponds: below, econ. hist. (medieval); Jefferys, *Oxon. Map* (1767); Davis, *Oxon. Map* (1797); below.

<sup>48</sup> R. Plot, *Natural History of Oxfordshire* (1677 edn), 67; Davis, *Oxon. Map* (1767); cf. OS Map 6", Oxon. XIV (1885 edn), extending further N.

house and grounds. A ballroom in Georgian Baroque style, with tall sash windows and buttresses, was added onto the house's north-east end, replacing an earlier structure, linked to the south range by a new raised gallery with sash windows above a colonnade, closing the eastern side of the central courtyard. The ballroom's interior features a plasterwork ceiling and rusticated arched doorways and windows, while its canted south bay contains a musicians' gallery. Similar rusticated arched doorways exist in the main house's entrance hall (which was also remodelled by Williams-Ellis), while the former library (in the short eastern range) was fitted with 17th-century panelling from the butler's pantry, and with a new chimneypiece. Both the chimneypiece and the panelling were later removed by the Wards, other notable changes since 1959 including removal of the raised gallery to the ballroom, removal of a plasterwork ceiling in the drawing room, and insertion in the same room of a marble Adamesque chimneypiece, replacing one of carved pine.

(Below) Bathing pool garden soon after construction. Photo courtesy of Joy Timms.  
(Right) South front of the house viewed from the ornamental pool crossing the canalized stream.



A 17th-century coach house and stables south-west of the house enclose a yard containing a central square stone dovecot mentioned in 1671, to whose pyramidal roof Williams-Ellis added an ornamental wooden lantern which was itself converted into a dovecot c.1960.<sup>49</sup> A large 18th-century walled kitchen garden survives to the west of the house, but otherwise the grounds owe much of their present design to Williams-Ellis, who with the aid of William Wood & Son of Taplow (Bucks.) laid out a series of garden rooms in 1938–9, including a triangular pool garden (also to the west) featuring a bathing pool and a five-bayed pavilion with a hipped roof. To the south he terraced the valley and canalized a

<sup>49</sup> TNA, C 5/537/39. For lantern, cf. *Architects' Jnl*, 27 Nov. 1941, 359; *House & Garden*, July 1965, 29.

stream to create a cascade below a small classical bridge carrying the entrance drive, and added an ornamental pool accessed by steps from new decorative wrought-iron gates fronting the road, set between gate piers with ball-finials. Further east, he created a rock garden (since removed) through which the stream descended to a new pump house erected beside the three large existing fishponds. In the 1960s additional garden terraces were designed by Simon Baring for the Wards, who evolved the garden design and added new planting.<sup>50</sup>

## Salford Manor Estate in Cornwell

Anketil de Grey's Salford manor probably included lands in Cornwell by 1086,<sup>51</sup> and in 1279 three yardlands there belonged to Alan of Crawley's Salford fee.<sup>52</sup> A survey of Salford manor in 1446 noted three customary tenancies at Cornwell, along with rents owed by Cornwell's lord Ralph Baskerville, and an interest in Cornwell mill.<sup>53</sup> One of the customary holdings (a ploughland named Pillertons) had probably originated as a separate freehold, which William Symonds of Pillerton (Warws.) granted to Walter Snapp and Sir William Wilcotes in 1402,<sup>54</sup> and which passed from Sir William (d. 1411) to his widow Elizabeth Blaket (d. 1445), lady of Salford.<sup>55</sup> A later lord of Salford, Humphrey Beaufeu (d. 1485), held one 20-a. Cornwell farm (presumably Pillertons) from the king in chief, and one of three yardlands from Salford manor's overlord the earl of Warwick.<sup>56</sup>

The Cornwell lands were separated from Salford manor in 1600, when Salford's lord Thomas Beaufeu settled his 'manor of Cornwell' (comprising a house with 90 a. of farmland, 100 a. of furze and heath, and 40s. rent) on his son Thomas, upon the latter's marriage.<sup>57</sup> The younger Thomas sold it in 1606 to John and Anthony Freeman,<sup>58</sup> of whom Anthony had at least one tenant in 1614,<sup>59</sup> and still owned the estate in 1647.<sup>60</sup> Before enclosure in 1669

<sup>50</sup> For gardens, see also *Country Life*, 7 July 1988, 148–51; 17 Feb. 2016, 36–40; *Homes & Gardens*, 9 Mar. 1991, 60–5; D. Hatchett, *Country House Garden* (1983); D. Hicks, *Cotswold Gardens* (1995), 68–71.

<sup>51</sup> Three yardlands said then to be in Chastleton, but on later evidence probably actually in Cornwell: DB, f. 156v.; *VCH Oxon.* XXI (forthcoming).

<sup>52</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 728, 741. Two of them were then held by Cornwell's lord Rob. de Grey for 8s. annual rent.

<sup>53</sup> TNA, SC 2/197/61. For the mill, below, econ. hist. (milling).

<sup>54</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/191/25, no. 13; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XIX, 317–18. The statement that it was held of Temple Guiting manor (Glos.) is presumably incorrect: below (other estates).

<sup>55</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XIX, 317–18; XXVI, 230–1; *Cal. Close* 1409–13, 141; below, econ. hist. (medieval). For the subsequent descent, *VCH Oxon.* XXI (forthcoming); TNA, CP 25/1/293/73, no. 406; *ibid.* SC 6/1117/15; New Coll. (Oxf.), 12,886.

<sup>56</sup> *Cal. Inq. pm Hen. VII*, I, 52.

<sup>57</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1600–1, 229; TNA, CP 66/1566, m. 1; *ibid.* CP 25/2/198/43 Eliz I Hil; G. Beaufoy, *Leaves from a Beech Tree* (1930), 57.

<sup>58</sup> TNA, CP 25/2/339/3 Jas I Hil.

<sup>59</sup> OHC, MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 40, f. 102.



it was broken up and purchased piecemeal by the lord of Cornwell Sir Thomas Penyston, becoming part of the Cornwell estate.<sup>61</sup>

## Other Estates

Some medieval freeholds attached to the barony of Hook Norton, and said occasionally to be 'in Cornwell', seem to have actually lain in what is now Chastleton, reflecting a wider intermixture of early holdings before parish boundaries crystallized.<sup>62</sup> A cottage and garden in Cornwell village acquired by the Knights Templar before 1297 was attached to their manor of Temple Guiting in Gloucestershire, which passed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, at its foundation in 1517.<sup>63</sup> Yielding 2s. annual rent in 1367, and 8d. in 1535 and c.1603,<sup>64</sup> the property remained a copyhold of the college's Temple Guiting manor until 1874, when it was enfranchised and sold to Cornwell's lord J.F. Penyston.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> TNA, CP 25/2/474/23 Chas I Mich.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. PROB 11/345/311, mentioning his purchases from John Norgrove, Ant. Freeman, Thos and Ric. Halifax, Hugh Hix, and Widow Jordan; below, econ. hist. (1500–1800).

<sup>62</sup> *Oseney Cart.* IV, pp. 3, 25, 51; *Book of Fees*, II, 827, 837; *Cal. Inq. pm*, IX, 183; XI, 353; *Cal. Close* 1364–9, 2; above, Chastleton, landownership.

<sup>63</sup> *Reg. Sutton*, V, 210; *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 321, 488; 1334–8, 350; *Cal. Close* 1339–41, 623; 1500–9, 19; *Cal. Inq. pm*, X, 173; XII, 121; *L&P Hen. VIII*, II, p. 513. For descent before 1517, *VCH Glos.* II, 113; IX, 160; *VCH Oxon.* III, 219; XVII, 28.

<sup>64</sup> *Cal. Inq. pm*, XII, 121; *Valor Eccl.* II, 244; Corpus Christi Coll. (Oxf.), Fb 14/17, f. 6, with a sketch map.

<sup>65</sup> Corpus Christi Coll., F/4/3/40, pp. 77–9. Its precise location is uncertain.