



VCH Oxfordshire Texts in Progress

Salford

Landownership

In the late Anglo-Saxon period Salford may have formed a single estate belonging to Evesham abbey (Worcs.).¹ Two separate manors were created before 1066, however, and remained distinct until the late 14th or early 15th century when they were combined. The smaller manor may have had a manor house in the 12th and 13th centuries, and a ruined one on the main manor was replaced c.1695 with Salford House, built west of the parish church and remodelled in the 1720s. That was demolished in 1810 following the manor's purchase by Henry Dawkins, owner of the adjoining Over Norton estate, the Salford part of which (1,068 a. in 1818) was sold off piecemeal between 1896 and 1907. A separate Salford estate known as Berkeleys or Bartletts began as a medieval freehold attached to Chipping Norton (and later Over Norton) manor, its lands viewed as part of Chipping Norton parish, and its tithes belonging to Chipping Norton rectory.

Manors to c.1430

Salford Manor

A charter of 777 by which King Offa of Mercia allegedly granted land at Salford to Evesham abbey is probably a later forgery, although 5 hides at Salford were among the estates reputedly taken from the abbey by Odo of Bayeux (d. 1097).² Five hides and one yardland at Salford certainly belonged to Odo's fee in 1086, held under him by Thomas of Bayeux, archbishop of York, and sub-tenanted (with three attached yardlands in Chastleton) by Anketil de Grey, lord of neighbouring Cornwell.³ The see of York retained the overlordship as part of its barony of Churchdown (Glos.) until at least 1298,⁴ although by 1360 (and still in 1425) Salford formed part of the Mortimers' honor of Wigmore (Herefs.).⁵

¹ For the parish's single set of fields and shared Domesday mill, below, econ. hist.

² Sawyer S.112; *VCH Oxon.* I, 395.

³ DB, f. 156v.; www.domesday.pase.org.uk (accessed Feb. 2021), s.v. Ansketil de Graye.

⁴ *Rot. Hund.* II, 728; W. Brown (ed.), *The Registers of John le Romeyn, Lord Archbishop of York, 1286–1296*, II (Surtees Soc. 128, 1916), 257; A.H. Thompson, 'The Jurisdiction of the Archbishops of York in Gloucestershire', *Trans. Bristol & Glos. Archaeol. Soc.* 43 (1921), 101–2.

⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* X, p. 537; XVII, p. 453; XIX, p. 317; XXII, p. 418.

Anketil's lordship passed by the 13th century to the Morin family, lords of Swindon (Glos.) also under the see of York.⁶ Gilbert Morin's widow Alice (fl. 1247) received lands in dower, and their grandson Alan of Crawley (lord of the reputed manor of Crawley in Witney) presented to Salford rectory in 1245 and was apparently lord in 1247, when he granted lands in the manor to John de Brome (another of Gilbert's grandchildren) to be held under him.⁷ In 1279 Alan held Salford as half a knight's fee under Simon Morin,⁸ and was succeeded after 1288 by his son James of Crawley;⁹ Alan's granddaughters Alice and Joan (children of his daughter Alice and her husband Sir Robert Mauduit, d. 1288) presented to Salford church in 1306, however, and evidently acquired a substantial interest in the manor, since in 1309 Joan and her husband John le Rous of Salford quitclaimed the advowson and much other Salford property (held as a fifth of a knight's fee) to John Trillow.¹⁰ James of Crawley confirmed Trillow's rights over other manorial holdings in 1313, and the following year Trillow settled the entire manor on himself and his heirs, James's daughter Alice and her husband Henry atte Beche relinquishing any claim in 1324.¹¹

From John Trillow (d. by 1334), a royal clerk who was also lord of neighbouring Chastleton and rector of Great Tew,¹² the manor descended (with Chastleton) to his relative Robert Trillow (d. by 1339), who owned an estate in North Leigh.¹³ He was succeeded by his brother John (later Sir John) Trillow, who received a grant of free warren in Salford in 1355 and died c.1372,¹⁴ then by that John's son Sir John (d. 1374), whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth married firstly Sir William Wilcotes (d. 1411) of North Leigh and secondly Sir John Blaket (d. 1430) of Icomb (Glos.).¹⁵ Blaket held both Salford manors, which thereafter descended as one.¹⁶

⁶ Brown (ed.), *Reg. Romeyn*, II, 257; Thompson, 'Jurisdiction of Archbishops of York', 101–2.

⁷ *Oxon. Fines*, p. 140; *Rot. Grosseteste*, 485; *VCH Oxon.* XIV, 176; below (other estates).

⁸ *Rot. Hund.* II, 728. The Morins' intermediate lordship continued in 1298: *Reg. Romeyn*, II, 257 (Rob. Morin).

⁹ *VCH Oxon.* XIV, 176; *Complete Peerage*, VIII, 551.

¹⁰ Lincs. Arch. REG/2, f. 151; *Complete Peerage*, VIII, 551; TNA, CP 25/1/189/14, no. 47 (conveying 10 messuages, 2½ ploughlands, 22 a., and half the mill).

¹¹ TNA, CP 25/1/189/14, no. 103; CP 25/1/189/15, no. 28; CP 25/1/189/16, no. 69.

¹² *Feudal Aids*, IV, 165; *Eynsham Cart.* II, pp. 217–18; H.P. Trillo, *The Trillowes of Chastleton: A Medieval Oxfordshire Family* (2011), 5–28. *VCH Oxon.* XI, 241, mistakenly asserts that Jn died between 1314 and 1316; cf. TNA, C 241/99/109.

¹³ Trillo, *Trillowes of Chastleton*, 29–41; *VCH Oxon.* XII, 221; cf. *Reg. Burghersh*, II, p. 92.

¹⁴ *Feudal Aids*, IV, 184; *Cal. Chart.* 1341–1417, 147; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* X, p. 537; Trillo, *Trillowes of Chastleton*, 49–56.

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XIX, pp. 317–18; *Cal. Close* 1409–13, 141; 1422–9, 257, 259; *Feudal Aids*, IV, 189; *VCH Oxon.* XII, 221; Trillo, *Trillowes of Chastleton*, 57–75; *Hist. Parl.*, s.v. Wm Wilcotes, Jn Blaket.

¹⁶ Below (Pykewell).

Salford or Pykewell Manor

A second Domesday estate at Salford, comprising 3 hides and a yardland, was known by 1282 as ‘the manor of Pykewell in Salford’.¹⁷ In 1066 it was held from the king by William FitzOsbern (d. 1071), earl of Hereford, and following his son Roger’s rebellion in 1075 it was granted to Walter de Lacy (d. 1085), whose son Roger held it in 1086.¹⁸ Roger forfeited his estates in 1096, but Salford was recovered by his brother Hugh, following whose death c.1115 the Lacy inheritance was disputed between Hugh's daughter Sibyl (husband of Pain FitzJohn) and Roger’s son Gilbert de Lacy. Gilbert evidently regained the estates under King Stephen, and in 1158 or 1159 resigned them to his son Robert (d. 1162), who was succeeded by his brother Hugh (d. 1186) and by Hugh’s son Walter (d. 1241).¹⁹ The manor was subinfeudated by 1236, however, when Walter was merely overlord.²⁰ By 1279 the overlordship had passed to Geoffrey de Geneville (d. 1314), husband of Walter’s granddaughter and coheiress Matilda,²¹ and though not mentioned again it was perhaps merged with that of Salford’s larger manor following the marriage of Matilda’s granddaughter and heiress Joan to Roger Mortimer (d. 1330), earl of March.²²

Tenancy of the manor is not recorded before the 1230s, when Ralph de Saussay held 1½ knight’s fees in Salford and Asterleigh from Walter de Lacy. Ralph retained half a fee in Salford in 1242,²³ and was followed before 1279 by Sir Richard of Williamscoth, whose grandfather Richard (fl. c.1225) had married the Saussay heiress Sybil.²⁴ Sir Richard, who died while serving as sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1290–1, was succeeded by Henry of Williamscoth,²⁵ from whom Ralph Brown and his wife Agnes recovered more than 250 a. in Salford in 1300.²⁶ Brown held the half fee in 1303, and by 1346 it was jointly held by John Brown and by Henry of Williamscoth’s son Richard.²⁷ No further record has been found until 1428, when Sir John Blasket held both Salford manors.²⁸

¹⁷ DB, f. 161; *Cal. Close* 1279–88, 178.

¹⁸ DB, f. 161; *ODNB*, s.v. Lacy, Walter de; FitzOsbern, Wm.

¹⁹ *ODNB*, s.v. Lacy, Walter de; FitzJohn, Pain; Lacy, Gilbert de; Lacy, Hugh de; cf. *VCH Oxon.* XII, 5–6.

²⁰ *Book of Fees*, I, 447; II, 828, 840; below.

²¹ *Rot. Hund.* II, 728; *ODNB*, s.v. Geneville [Joinville], Geoff. de.

²² *VCH Oxon.* XII, 6; above (Salford manor).

²³ *Book of Fees*, I, 447; II, 828, 840.

²⁴ *Rot. Hund.* II, 728; *Cal. Close* 1279–88, 178; *VCH Oxon.* X, 215; XII, 6.

²⁵ Peters, *Sheriffs*, 42; *VCH Oxon.* X, 215.

²⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* I, 113; cf. TNA, CP 25/1/285/25, no. 282.

²⁷ *Feudal Aids*, IV, 161, 184; *VCH Oxon.* X, 215. John was pursued for debt in 1351: TNA, C 241/129/121.

²⁸ *Feudal Aids*, IV, 189; above (Salford manor). Land called ‘Pikewell’ belonged to Salford manor by 1446: TNA, SC 2/197/61.

The Combined Salford Manor from c.1430

Elizabeth Blaket married (thirdly) Sir Robert Conyers and died in 1445, when the combined Salford manor descended to the progeny of her first marriage: her surviving daughter Isabel, widow of John Barton, and her grandchildren William Wykeham, Elizabeth Palmer, Philippa Catesby, Richard Beaufeu, and Thomas Conyers.²⁹ Portions of the manor were acquired between 1454 and 1457 by William Brome or Brown of Holton,³⁰ and in 1469 Conyers conveyed a quarter share to Sir Richard Harcourt;³¹ a half, however, passed eventually to Alice (d. 1472), widow of William Hugford and former wife of Richard Beaufeu (d. 1461), who was succeeded by her son Humphrey Beaufeu.³² The other half passed to William Catesby, Philippa's son by Sir William Catesby (d. 1470), until quitclaimed to Beaufeu in 1484.³³

After Beaufeu died in 1485³⁴ the whole manor descended in the direct male line to John Beaufeu (d. 1516), John (d. 1529), and John (d. 1583), all of Emscote in Milverton (Warws.).³⁵ The last John's son Thomas (knighted in 1603) mortgaged the manor in 1622, and in 1624 sold it to the judge Sir Thomas Chamberlayne (d. 1625) of Wickham Park near Banbury, retaining a life interest.³⁶ On Beaufeu's death in 1630 the manor passed to Chamberlayne's son Thomas,³⁷ a Royalist who was made a baronet shortly before his death in 1643. He left the manor to his second son James,³⁸ a poet who succeeded his elder brother Thomas as 3rd baronet in 1682, and sold off parts of the estate including Salford mill. He died in 1694 leaving the manor for life to his widow Margaret,³⁹ who built Salford House as her home and with their son Sir James sold the manor in 1718 to the administrator and politician Edward Harrison of Balls Park (Herts.).⁴⁰ In 1723 he conveyed it to his nephew by marriage John Blewitt of Northmoor.⁴¹

²⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XXVI, p. 231; TNA, SC 2/197/61; pedigree in Trillo, *Trillowes of Chastleton*, 82; *Hist. Parl.*, s.v. Jn Blaket, Jn Barton.

³⁰ TNA, CP 25/1/293/72, no. 386; CP 25/1/293/73, no. 406; Archive of New College, Oxford, 12,886; cf. *VCH Oxon.* V, 171.

³¹ TNA, CP 25/1/294/74, no. 71.

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), IV, 356; Lincs. Arch. REG/20, ff. 230v., 244; G. Beaufoy, *Leaves from a Beech Tree* (1930), 40–1.

³³ TNA, SC 6/1117/15; Lincs. Arch. REG/22, f. 222v.; *Cal. Close* 1476–85, 356; Trillo, *Trillowes of Chastleton*, 82–3.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, I, p. 52.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1485–94, 160–1; TNA, C 1/905/27–32; Shakespeare Birthplace Trust (Warws.), DR10/1874; Beaufoy, *Leaves*, 43–8; *VCH Oxon.* IX, 20; *VCH Warws.* VI, 166.

³⁶ Beaufoy, *Leaves*, 49–50; Parliamentary Archives (Houses of Parliament), HL/PO/JO/10/4/3; Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C29/ID1/1–2; *VCH Oxon.* X, 47.

³⁷ Beaufoy, *Leaves*, 49–57; TNA, PROB 11/151/230.

³⁸ Peters, *Sheriffs*, 125; TNA, PROB 11/262/346.

³⁹ *ODNB*, s.v. Chamberlayne, Sir Jas; Bodl. MS Ch. Oxon. 3739; *ibid.* MS dd Dawkins C34/ID1/49; OHC, MSS Wills Oxon. 72/5/20; 206.216; TNA, PROB 11/423/59; below, econ. hist. (milling).

⁴⁰ Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C29/ID1/7–10; *Hist. Parl.* s.v. Edw. Harrison; below (manor houses).

⁴¹ Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C29/ID1/11–13; *Hist. Parl.* s.v. Edw. Harrison; *VCH Oxon.* XIII, 156; XV, 19.

Blewitt enlarged the estate and remodelled Salford House,⁴² but soon after his death in 1750 both house and land were sold with the manorial rights to pay off his debts. The purchaser (at a reduced cost) was his son Edmund (d. 1766), succeeded in turn by his daughters Mary (d. 1769), wife of William Dalby, and Anne (d. 1775),⁴³ who owned 930 a. in the parish in 1771.⁴⁴ Under Edmund's will she was followed (as tenants in common) by Edmund's brother Edward and his sisters Frances (d. 1781) and Catherine, married respectively to Joseph Newton (d. 1795) and Charles Halfpenny.⁴⁵ By 1797 (when the manor covered 1,014 a.) their shares belonged to Frances's daughter Mary Newton, the widowed Catherine Halfpenny, and Edward Blewitt, who together sold them to the MP Henry Dawkins of Standlynch (Wilts.), lord of neighbouring Over Norton, and an exceptionally wealthy and large-scale plantation- and slave-owner in Jamaica.⁴⁶

Thereafter Salford and Over Norton manors descended together,⁴⁷ forming a combined landholding in 1818 of 2,485 a. including 1,068 a. in Salford.⁴⁸ From the 1890s William Gregory Dawkins disposed of the Salford property piecemeal, some 702 a. being offered for sale in 1896, of which the unsold part (590 a. including Hill and Village farms) was auctioned as six lots in 1897. Manor farm (342 a.) was retained until 1907.⁴⁹ Landownership in the parish has since remained divided, the principal proprietors in 1910 being C.E. Taylor (483 a.), Anne Phillips (226 a.), and John Fawdry (196 a.), while Charles Williams owned 126 a. annexed to his adjoining Little Rollright estate.⁵⁰ In 1939 the chief landowners were members of the Taylor, Fawdry, and Thornton families.⁵¹

⁴² Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C36/ID2/15–18 & 22; below (manor houses).

⁴³ TNA, PROB 11/789/418; PROB 11/917/381; Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C30/ID1/14–16; OHC, par. reg. transcript, burials 1750, 1766, 1769, 1775.

⁴⁴ Salford survey, 1771 (photocopy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford).

⁴⁵ TNA, PROB 11/917/381; PROB 11/1075/211; Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C34/ID1/49; OHC, par. reg. transcript, burials 1781, 1795. Catherine was formerly married to Wm Durham of Willersey (Glos.): Bodl. MS dd Dawkins, C31/ID1/18.

⁴⁶ *Sale Cat., Salford Manor* (1796): copy in Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C34/ID1/41; *ibid.* C32/ID1/21–31; C33/ID1/35; C34/ID1/39–41; C35/ID1/51; C38/ID4/13; *ODNB*, s.v. Dawkins, Hen.; above, Over Norton, landownership.

⁴⁷ *PO Dir. Oxon.* (1847–77 edns); *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1883–1907 edns); above, Over Norton, landownership.

⁴⁸ Over Norton & Salford survey, 1818 (photocopy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford).

⁴⁹ *Sale Cats, Village and Hill Farms* (1896): copy in Bodl. GA Oxon. b 91 (45); *Hill View Farm etc.* (1897); *Manor Farm* (1906): copies in possession of Joy Timms, Salford; below, econ. hist. (since 1800).

⁵⁰ OHC, DV/X/37; *Sale Cat., Little Rollright Estate* (1927): copy in *ibid.* P371/5/D/1; above, Little Rollright, landownership.

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1939).

Manor Houses

Medieval Manor Houses

A 'message' associated with Alan of Crawley's demesne in 1247 was perhaps a manor house on Salford's principal manor, although its lords chiefly lived elsewhere, and no further record has been found until the 1690s.⁵² The smaller Salford or Pykewell manor seems to have had a manor house south-east of the village in a field called Pickwell Close, where trial excavations in 1984 revealed foundations of a substantial stone building, together with fragments of medieval glazed roof tiles and 12th- to 13th-century pottery. Possibly it was built for the Saussays, since the Lacys possessed numerous more important estates elsewhere. The house was perhaps surrounded by a moat, fed with water from the nearby Salford brook.⁵³

Salford House (c.1695–1810)

Salford House, which stood in a field immediately west of the church, replaced a ruined manor house which Margaret Chamberlayne pulled down c.1695, the cost of the new building (more than £300) contributing to her substantial debts.⁵⁴ Both she and her son Sir James lived there until their sale of the manor in 1718,⁵⁵ and soon after his purchase in 1723 John Blewitt spent 'very considerable sums' making the house 'more commodious', initially living partly at Northmoor, but later moving to Salford full time.⁵⁶ Blewitt's son Edmund also lived there,⁵⁷ but following Henry Dawkins's acquisition of the manor in 1797 the house stood largely empty until 1810, when it was demolished along with its outbuildings. Materials, fixtures, and fittings were auctioned over two days in 305 lots, and the site was later laid down to pasture, the surviving Greathouse barn being built with some of the remaining stone.⁵⁸

The house as remodelled by Blewitt measured c.40 m. north–south by up to 20 m. in width and contained more than 25 rooms over 2½ storeys (plus cellars). Built of stone and brick with ashlar dressings, it was classical in style, featuring hipped stone-slatted roofs with dormers, sash windows (some with semi-circular heads), a large bow window, rusticated

⁵² *Oxon. Fines*, p. 140; below.

⁵³ HER, PRN 13584; *SMA* 15 (1985), 107.

⁵⁴ TNA, C 7/72/65; below, econ. hist. (1500–1800).

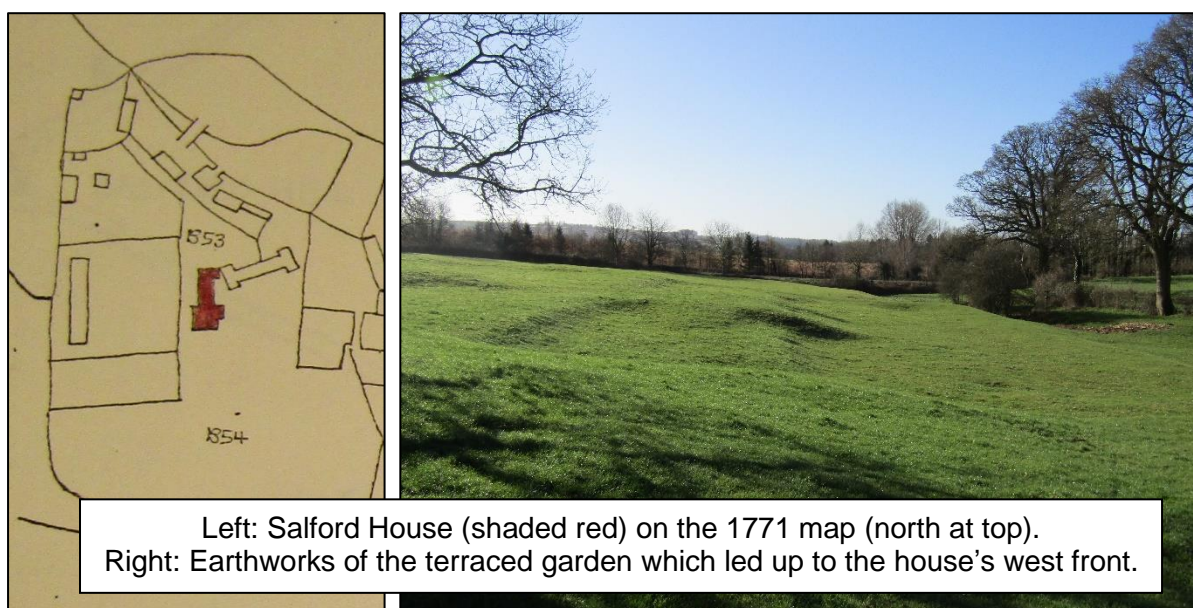
⁵⁵ OHC, Cal. QS I, f. 105v.; Bodl. MSS dd Dawkins C29/ID1/9; C32/ID1/27.

⁵⁶ TNA, PROB 11/789/418; below, social hist. (1500–1800).

⁵⁷ OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. d 557, f. 1; TNA, PROB 11/917/381.

⁵⁸ Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C41/IF2, land tax redemption cert. 11 May 1799; *Sale Cat., Salford House* (1810): copy in *ibid.* C34/ID1/50.

quoins, and moulded cornices and plinths, while the interior included a grand oak staircase with bolection-moulded panelling, and veined marble chimneypieces in the principal rooms. A large outbuilding to the north-east was probably the double coach house and stables for 16 horses in which a fire broke out in 1793, and other offices included a laundry, brewhouse, dairy, poultry house, and dovecot. Surviving earthworks indicate fishponds to the north and a formal terraced garden to the west, with a central flight of steps leading up from an ornamental canal to the house's west front. To the east a walled garden abutted the churchyard, while the surrounding park was accessed from the Worcester road to the south, through a grand gateway with stone piers.⁵⁹



Left: Salford House (shaded red) on the 1771 map (north at top).
Right: Earthworks of the terraced garden which led up to the house's west front.

Berkeleys or Bartletts Manor

Though often called a 'manor', the Berkeleys or Bartletts estate originated as a freehold of Chipping Norton manor, long causing it to be viewed as part of Chipping Norton parish. Probably it never had its own court.⁶⁰ In 1548 it included 7 yardlands (perhaps c.210 a.) in the open fields,⁶¹ and in 1716 nine Salford houses,⁶² while five Salford men were freeholders of the 'manor' in 1688.⁶³

⁵⁹ SMA 4 (1974), 16–18; NHLE, no. 1020974 (accessed Dec. 2020); HER, PRN 5760; *Sale Cats, Salford Manor* (1796), describing the gardens as 'embellished with a canal, store fishponds, and stews'; *Salford Manor* (1796); *Salford House* (1810); Salford map, 1771 (in private possession); *Oxf. Jnl*, 23 Mar. 1793. For walled garden, see also OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. c 2289, nos. 5–6.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* I, p. 5; above, landscape etc. (boundaries); below, local govt. Giles of Berkeley's heirs owed suit to Chipping Norton's manor court in 1302: TNA, C 133/104/21.

⁶¹ TNA, C 1/1231/4–5; below (tithes).

⁶² OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. c 456, f. 30.

⁶³ *Ibid.* BOR4/36/17D/1.

The owner c.1200 was William of Berkeley, lord of Coberley (Glos.), who acquired it through his marriage to Denise, daughter and heir of Robert de Turville. Both Robert and William were dead by 1213, when Robert's widow Galiena sought dower in two ploughlands in Salford and Over Norton from Denise.⁶⁴ The estate passed later to William's grandson Giles of Berkeley, who held it from Robert de Turville's heirs under Chipping Norton's lord John Fitz Alan.⁶⁵ It continued to descend with the Berkeleys' Coberley property, passing from Giles (d. by 1242) to his son Nicholas (d. 1263), to Nicholas's brother Giles (d. 1294), sheriff of Herefordshire, to Giles's son Thomas (fl. 1364), and to Thomas's son Thomas. On his death in 1405 it was divided between his daughters Margaret, wife of Nicholas Matson (d. 1435), and Alice, wife of Thomas Bridges (d. 1408), who later married John Browning.⁶⁶ Alice still held half of 'Salford Berkeley manor' at her death in 1414,⁶⁷ but the whole 'manor of Salford and Over Norton' apparently belonged later to Nicholas Matson's son Nicholas, who in 1448 sold it to Geoffrey Halford.⁶⁸ Its later descent is obscure, and though still known as 'Berkeleys manor' in the 16th century (when its ownership was not recorded),⁶⁹ by 1632 it was known as 'Bartletts manor', perhaps recalling an unknown previous owner, but more likely representing a corruption of the earlier name.⁷⁰ From at least 1663 until 1685 it passed with Chipping Norton manor, descending thereafter with the lordship of Over Norton.⁷¹

Other Estates

A substantial medieval holding belonging to the Brome family originated in Alan of Crawley's grant to John de Brome in 1247, in satisfaction of the latter's claim (as a grandson of Gilbert Morin) to a share in Salford manor. The initial grant (to be held of Alan) comprised half the two-ploughland demesne, and by 1279 Robert de Brome held a further 6 yardlands under Alan, occupied mostly by villeins.⁷² Robert was succeeded by Lawrence (fl. 1290–99) and William de Brome (fl. 1312), but the estate was not mentioned later and seems to have been broken up piecemeal, Robert disposing of 3 yardlands and a share in the mill in 1284, and Lawrence confirming 70 a. of land, 6 a. of meadow, and 4s. 6d. in rents to John Merry in

⁶⁴ *Cur. Reg.* VII, pp. 24–5; H. Barkly, 'The Berkeleys of Cobberley', *Trans. Bristol & Glos. Archaeol. Soc.* 17 (1892–3), 104–5.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* I, p. 5; *Close* 1242–7, 96; *VCH Glos.* VII, 176.

⁶⁶ *VCH Glos.* VII, 176; *Cal. Close* 1288–96, 115; 1318–23, 168.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XX, p. 49; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), IV, p. 6.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Close* 1447–54, 101–2.

⁶⁹ F. Madan (ed.), *Brasenose Quatercentenary Monographs*, II.1 (OHS 53, 1909), 65; OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 178.35; TNA, C 1/1231/4–5.

⁷⁰ Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, DR18/1/1824; cf. Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C8/IB2/4, calling it 'Bartletts alias Barkletts' in 1727.

⁷¹ OHC, BOR1/2/1D/1–10; BOR1/2/3D/2–3; Bodl. MSS dd Dawkins, C8/IB1–3; above, Over Norton, landownership.

⁷² *Oxon. Fines*, p. 140; *Rot. Hund.* II, 728; above (Salford).

1299.⁷³ Merry himself held additional land of Salford manor as a tenth of a knight's fee,⁷⁴ and the family (which also owned Merriscourt manor in Lyneham) continued as significant freeholders into the 15th century, when another John Merry held a house and 5 yardlands of the manor by military service and suit of court.⁷⁵

Tithes Salford's tithes belonged to the rector, save for those from the Berkeleys or Bartletts estate which belonged to Chipping Norton rectory. That was appropriated c.1400 by Gloucester abbey, and passed in 1541 to the dean and chapter of Gloucester cathedral,⁷⁶ whose lessee in 1632 sublet the Bartletts tithes to a Salford farmer.⁷⁷ In 1548 they arose principally from 7 yardlands in the open fields.⁷⁸ From 1765 the dean and chapter let the Chipping Norton rectory estate in two parts, one of them comprising the Bartletts and Over Norton tithes, along with a 10s. pension due from Brasenose College, Oxford: lessees paid £18 annual rent, and a pension of £42 6s. 8d. to Chipping Norton's vicar.⁷⁹ At enclosure in 1770 the dean and chapter received 40 a. of land in Over Norton in exchange for most of the Bartletts tithes, the rest (due from three old enclosures) being commuted for cash payments totalling 2s. 4½d.⁸⁰

⁷³ *Oxon. Fines*, p. 215; *Cal. Close* 1288–96, 115; TNA, CP 25/1/188/12, no. 58; CP 25/1/189/14, no. 106.

⁷⁴ TNA, CP 25/1/189/14, no. 103.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* CP 25/1/190/20, no. 33; *ibid.* SC 2/197/61; *Cat. Ancient Deeds*, III, C.2930; *VCH Oxon.* XIX, 170.

⁷⁶ Above, Chipping Norton, landownership; below, relig. hist. (endowment).

⁷⁷ Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, DR18/1/1824.

⁷⁸ TNA, C 1/1231/4–5 (titheable to Chipping Norton 'time out of mind'); cf. OHC, BOR4/36/17D/1; *ibid.* MS Oxf. Dioc. c 2198, no. 2 (mentioning 7¼ yardlands in 1688 and 1696).

⁷⁹ *Glos. Archives*, D936/Y23; cf. *ibid.* D936/E129. For the Brasenose pension, above, Chipping Norton, landownership.

⁸⁰ OHC, Chipping Norton & Salford enclo. award; Salford map, 1771.