



## VCH Oxfordshire Texts in Progress

### GREAT ROLLRIGHT

#### Landownership

In 1086 the parish's three manors were assessed at 15 hides in all, and in the late Anglo-Saxon period may have formed (along with another 5 hides in Little Rollright) a single royal estate. One manor (reckoned at 5¼ hides) was held by serjeanty of acting as the king's dispenser or steward, and later absorbed a second (4½-hide) estate which was also held by a royal servant in 1086. Both continued in the possession of secular (and intermittently resident) lords, including the Hungerfords, Sheppards, and Halls. The third manor, part of the Stafford barony, passed in 1370 to Cold Norton priory and in 1513 to Brasenose College, Oxford, which retained it until the 20th century. By 1910 the Dispenser manor (including Manor, Coombe, and Hill Barn farms) covered 830 a. in the north and west, while Brasenose's manor covered 632 a. in the north and east, divided amongst Church End, Courthouse, and Buildings farms. The rectory estate covered 414 a. (including Heath farm) mostly in the east, and the adjoining Cardwell farm (owned by the long-standing Berry family) 205 a., while several lesser estates were each under 100 acres.<sup>1</sup>

#### Dispenser Manor

In 1086 the royal dispenser Robert son of Thurstan held the 5¼-hide manor from the king.<sup>2</sup> It passed probably to his son Thurstan, William II's dispenser in the late 11th century,<sup>3</sup> to Thurstan's son Hugh (fl. 1102–19),<sup>4</sup> to his son or brother Simon (fl. 1120–30), and to Simon's son Thurstan (fl. 1153–77) and grandson Aumary Dispenser (fl. 1180–1204).<sup>5</sup> In 1198 Aumary held 2 carucates in demesne and 3 carucates tenanted by villeins, still by serjeanty of acting as the king's dispenser,<sup>6</sup> and in 1217 (after various custodies) he was succeeded by his son Thurstan (d. 1249), whose son Adam, a minor at his father's death, was granted free warren at Rollright in 1253.<sup>7</sup> By then the family also held the formerly

<sup>1</sup> OHC, DV/X/80; below (other estates).

<sup>2</sup> DB, f. 160v.; Keats-Rohan, *Domesday People*, I, 387.

<sup>3</sup> J. Stevenson (ed.), *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* (RS, 1858), II, p. 37; J.H. Round, *The King's Serjeants and Officers of State* (1911), 187–8; Keats-Rohan, *Domesday People*, I, 387.

<sup>4</sup> *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* II, nos. 576, 683; *Chron. Abingdon*, II, pp. 91, 159.

<sup>5</sup> Round, *King's Serjeants*, 189–95; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 68–70; VCH Oxon. XVIII, 201.

<sup>6</sup> *Book of Fees*, I, 11.

<sup>7</sup> Jeffery, *Rollright*, 70–2; *Cal. Chart.* 1226–57, 414.

separate 'William's manor' (below). In 1265 Adam forfeited his lands for involvement in the Barons' revolt, and in 1267 paid £500 for their recovery,<sup>8</sup> Rollright being reckoned in 1284 at a knight's fee.<sup>9</sup> By the 1280s he was in financial difficulties, and in 1288 agreed an eight-year lease of the manor and accompanying serjeanty to Robert Burnell (d. 1292), bishop of Bath and Wells.<sup>10</sup> The manor was never fully recovered following Adam's death in 1295, although in 1299 his widow Joan received a third in dower, which she retained until her death in 1306.<sup>11</sup>

Burnell was succeeded by his nephew Philip (d. 1294),<sup>12</sup> whose son and heir Edward was a minor. On his death in 1315 Rollright passed (after a short delay) to his sister Maud, wife of John de Hadlow (d. 1346),<sup>13</sup> the delay caused by a short-lived royal grant of the manor to Maurice de Berkeley.<sup>14</sup> John and Maud were succeeded by their son Nicholas (d. 1383) and grandson Hugh Burnell (d. 1420),<sup>15</sup> whose granddaughter Margaret married Edmund Hungerford (d. 1484);<sup>16</sup> from them the manor passed in the direct male line to Thomas (d. 1494), John (d. 1524), Anthony (d. 1558), and Edmund Hungerford, who in 1583 sold it to William Sheppard (d. 1624).<sup>17</sup> Having probably moved from North Aston, the Sheppards lived at Great Rollright until the 18th century, the manor passing in the direct male line to William (d. 1628), William (d. 1644), William (d. 1686), Robert (d. 1698), and William (d. 1742),<sup>18</sup> under whose will it was sold to John Pollard (d. 1761) of Finmere.<sup>19</sup> He was succeeded in turn by his unmarried sister Elizabeth (d. 1763), their cousin John Carter (d. 1806) of Weston Colville (Cambs.) who assumed the name Carter-Pollard, and John's nephew John Hall (d. 1860), none of whom were resident.<sup>20</sup> From Hall the manor passed successively to his sons Gen. John (d. 1872) and Maj. Charles Hall (d. 1880), then to his daughter Charlotte's son William Bullock, who took the name of Hall. His son Alexander Cross Hall (d. 1920) moved to Great Rollright in the 1890s, inheriting on his father's death in 1904, and being succeeded by his son John.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Complete Peerage*, IV, 287; TNA, E 210/4615; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 72–3.

<sup>9</sup> *Feudal Aids*, IV, 160.

<sup>10</sup> Berkeley Castle Mun. A2/61/1; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* III, p. 48; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 78–9.

<sup>11</sup> *Cal. Close* 1296–1302, 138, 281, 313–14; 1302–7, 369; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* III, pp. 157–9; IV, p. 269.

<sup>12</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* III, p. 120; *Feudal Aids*, IV, 160.

<sup>13</sup> *Complete Peerage*, II, 434–5 (or Haudlo); *Cal. Close* 1313–18, 411; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* VIII, p. 493.

<sup>14</sup> Berkeley Castle Mun. A2/61/2; B. Wells-Furby, *The Berkeley Estate 1281–1417* (2012), 254.

<sup>15</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XV, p. 288; XXI, p. 216; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 88–90.

<sup>16</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1416–22, 362; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 90–1.

<sup>17</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, I, p. 55; *Cal. Pat.* 1582–3, p. 119; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 91–3.

<sup>18</sup> *VCH Oxon.* XI, 11, 13; OHC, par. reg. transcript; below, social hist. (1500–1800).

<sup>19</sup> OHC, BOR4/49/4/W/5; *VCH Oxon.* VI, 117, 120; XI, 48; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 97.

<sup>20</sup> *VCH Cambs.* VI, 184; *VCH Oxon.* XI, 48.

<sup>21</sup> *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 edn), 817; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 97; *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1883–1939 edns).

By the 1930s John Hall was letting the manor house, which in 1946 he sold with 826 a. to E.G. Heywood-Lonsdale (d. 1961), a Royal Navy Commander.<sup>22</sup> In 1962–3 the estate (then 820 a.) was broken up, the manor house and grounds (35 a.) being sold to Air Chief Marshal Sir Ralph Cochrane, Manor farm (498 a.) to M.L. Marsh, and Hill Barn farm (282 a.) to J.H. Hughes.<sup>23</sup> Cochrane remained at the manor house in 1967, but by the following year it belonged to Kenneth and Patricia Seel;<sup>24</sup> they apparently reunited it with Manor farm, since in 1990–1 it was offered for sale with a 626-a. estate.<sup>25</sup> The manor house and grounds were bought by John and Rebecca Steel and Manor farm by Marilyn Chapman, the owners in 2020.<sup>26</sup>

### **Manor House**

The Despensers and Burnells both maintained a manor house at Rollright in the 13th and 14th centuries, set within a garden and curtilage containing a barn and cowhouse, and with a pond (*aquarium*) lying beyond the enclosure.<sup>27</sup> The Despensers' association with the church (which they may have founded) might suggest a site nearby,<sup>28</sup> but evidence is lacking, and possibly the house stood west of High Street and The Green on the site of its post-medieval successor, which was occupied by William Sheppard (d. 1624) and his descendants and was assessed on ten hearths in 1662.<sup>29</sup> After the non-resident Pollards bought the manor in 1742 the 'large' and 'well-built' house was let to tenants, and in 1768 was advertized for demolition: materials including freestone, oak floors, wainscot panelling, staircases with lead and ironwork, doors, brass locks, and a large copper for brewing were to be removed, and the site presumably cleared.<sup>30</sup> Whether that went ahead is uncertain, however, since 18th- and 19th-century maps show the site still occupied, and no rebuilding is documented.<sup>31</sup> By the 1870s the house was let to the local farmers Richard Berry (d. 1882) and his son John (d. 1889),<sup>32</sup> and from the 1890s it was occupied by Alexander Hall.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>22</sup> OHC, B28/1/D1/58/1; *ibid.* RDC9/3/F6/2; *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1965 edn), I, 458.

<sup>23</sup> *Sale Cat., Gt Rollright Manor* (1962): copies in OHC; *ibid.* B28/1/F1/423; *Birmingham Post*, 3 Aug. 1962; *The Times*, 19 Apr. 1963.

<sup>24</sup> *Blair's Dir. Oxon.* (1967); *The Times*, 28 Nov. 1966, 29 July 1968.

<sup>25</sup> *Sale Cat., Gt Rollright Manor* (1991): copy in OHC; *Country Life*, 4 Oct. 1990.

<sup>26</sup> OHC, EL1/1994/2, etc.; OCC Register of Landowner Statements, no. 1547 (accessed online).

<sup>27</sup> TNA, C 133/63/32; C 133/68/10; C 133/124/3; C 135/82/1; C 136/24/19.

<sup>28</sup> Below, relig. hist.

<sup>29</sup> TNA, PROB 11/143/359; *ibid.* E 179/255/3.

<sup>30</sup> *Oxf. Jnl.*, 30 Apr. 1768.

<sup>31</sup> Jefferys, *Oxon. Map* (1767); Davis, *Oxon. Map* (1797); OS Map 1", sheet XLV (1833 edn).

<sup>32</sup> *Harrod's Dir. Oxon.* (1876); TNA, RG 11/1520, no. 3; *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1883–91 edns).

<sup>33</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1899); TNA, RG 13/1400, no. 18.

A major remodelling for Hall in 1908 involved significant demolition work and the creation of new façades, undertaken by the Banbury building firm J.S. Kimberley & Son.<sup>34</sup> The resulting house, stone-built with stone-slatted roofs and multiple chimneys, and with complex intersecting rooflines, incorporates a four-gabled south front with a modest Jacobethan porch, sash windows to the ground and first floors, and (in the three left-hand gables) small oval windows with raised surrounds and prominent keystones.<sup>35</sup> The twin-gabled west front formerly included a canted bay window with arched parapet and ball finials, later replaced,<sup>36</sup> while a flat-roofed extension was added to its north.<sup>37</sup> Hall also landscaped the grounds, incorporating a large pre-existing rectangular pond, perhaps that mentioned in the Middle Ages.<sup>38</sup>



*The manor house's south front as remodelled by Alexander Hall in the early 20th century.*

## Stafford Manor

A further 5¼ hides were held in 1066 by the English thegn Aluric, who may have continued there as Robert of Stafford's tenant after the Conquest.<sup>39</sup> The manor passed with other of

<sup>34</sup> *Banbury Guardian*, 31 Dec. 1908; OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.3 (1881–1922 edns). Possibly illust. before remodelling in OHC, POX0195658.

<sup>35</sup> Brooks, *Pevsner N&W*, 336 (estimating a mid 19th-cent. date); illust. in OHC, POX0195656, POX0195659, POX0195751.

<sup>36</sup> By 1962: *Sale Cat., Gt Rollright Manor* (1962) incl. aerial view of ho.; OHC, POX0195655, POX0195657, POX0195691.

<sup>37</sup> By 1991: *Sale Cat., Gt Rollright Manor* (1991).

<sup>38</sup> OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.3 (1922 edn); OHC, POX0195625 (garden).

<sup>39</sup> As at Stonesfield: DB, f. 158; Keats-Rohan, *Domesday People*, I, 147.

Aluric's Oxfordshire lands to the d'Oillys, lords of Hook Norton, who at Rollright were supplanted by William de Chesney probably during Stephen's reign (1135–54).<sup>40</sup> By 1166 the manor was reckoned at a knight's fee, a half of which Chesney subinfeudated to the brothers Baldwin and Pagan de Parles;<sup>41</sup> Baldwin's grandson John de Parles still held ½ knight's fee in the 1230s–40s,<sup>42</sup> and before 1278 his son William (who was hanged for felony that year) let 2 hides and a mix of villein and free tenures (including a sizeable Cold Norton priory holding) to Roger Burt or Burd for life as ¼ knight's fee.<sup>43</sup> In 1280 William's son John de Parles sold the manor to the royal justice Roger Brabazon (d. 1317), who was granted free warren (the right to hunt small game) there in 1307.<sup>44</sup> In 1327 Roger's nephew Master John Brabazon was taxed at Rollright,<sup>45</sup> but by the 1340s the manor had reverted to the overlord, Ralph, 1st earl of Stafford, who in 1370 gave it to Cold Norton priory.<sup>46</sup>

The priory and its possessions were seized by the Crown in 1496,<sup>47</sup> and in 1507 the king granted them to the royal free chapel of St Stephen, Westminster. The dean and canons sold the Rollright manor in 1513 to William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln,<sup>48</sup> who the same year bestowed it on his new foundation of Brasenose College, Oxford. By the 18th century the manor comprised 18½ yardlands in the open fields and 159 a. of old enclosures at Coombe in the north-west,<sup>49</sup> and at parliamentary enclosure in 1776 the college received 363 a. for its demesne and tenant yardlands.<sup>50</sup> In 1901 it held 644 a., following purchases including (in 1899) Richard Berry's 102-a. Church End farm.<sup>51</sup> Thereafter the estate was sold piecemeal, most of it to sitting tenants in 1951–4: Church End farm (225 a.) was bought by Alexander Wishart, Buildings farm (97 a.) by G.P. Hughes, and Courthouse farm (303 a.) by Norman Righton.<sup>52</sup> In the 21st century Church End and Courthouse (renamed Hutton Grange) farms remained in separate ownership, while Buildings farm was incorporated into Cardwell farm.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>40</sup> VCH Oxon. VII, 126; IX, 61; XI, 185; Farrer, *Honors*, III, 229.

<sup>41</sup> *Red Book Exch.* I, 265; Pagan held under Baldwin.

<sup>42</sup> *Book of Fees*, I, 447; II, 827, 840; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 54–7, 108–11 (incl. intervening land grants).

<sup>43</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 728; *Cal. Close* 1279–88, 2; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* I, p. 345; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 57–60; below (other estates). Wm's land was held of John (still living in 1279).

<sup>44</sup> Jeffery, *Rollright*, 60–1; TNA, KB 27/64, m. 39d.; *Cal. Chart.* 1300–26, 83; *Feudal Aids*, IV, 161.

<sup>45</sup> TNA, E 179/161/9; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 62; *ODNB*, s.v. Sir Roger Brabazon.

<sup>46</sup> Sanders, *English Baronies*, 81; *Feudal Aids*, IV, 184, 188; *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 67; 1367–70, 395; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* II, 313.

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, III, pp. 536, 539.

<sup>48</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 544; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 117.

<sup>49</sup> F. Madan (ed.), *Brasenose College Quatercentenary Monographs*, I (OHS 52, 1909), no. VI, 6; BNC, B576; B580. For Coombe, below, econ. hist. (agric. landscape).

<sup>50</sup> OHC, encl. award (incl. 93 a. for demesne); BNC, Estate Ledger 1772–82 (tenant leases).

<sup>51</sup> BNC, Estate Ledger 1892–1905, pp. 255–61, 337–8; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 133.

<sup>52</sup> BNC, Estate Ledger 1949–62, pp. 92–3, 152–3, 197–8.

<sup>53</sup> OCC Register of Landowner Statements, nos. 1477, 1619, 1888 (accessed online).

### **Manor House (Courthouse Farm)**



*Courthouse Farm in 2019.*

Courthouse Farm (at Tyte End) belonged to Brasenose College by 1596, when it was let to Thomas Hawteyn and needed repair.<sup>54</sup> Periodic sessions of the college's manor court were held there, and the lessee was obliged to entertain visiting college officers.<sup>55</sup> In 1662 the house had four bays and four hearths, and adjoined a five-bayed barn and three-bayed stable; the lessee was Edmund Rollright (d. 1674),<sup>56</sup> whose son Richard (d. 1700) occupied a hall, parlour, buttery, kitchen, and dairyhouse, with chambers above, and maintained two barns, a stable, and other outbuildings.<sup>57</sup> By 1713 the lease had passed to Robert Endall (d. 1724), and the house was apparently enlarged to five bays before 1759.<sup>58</sup> The existing house's two-storeyed main range, arranged along the street with the farmyard behind, comprises four bays (the eastern one added), with a rear cross-wing creating an L-plan. Built of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and a steep-pitched slate roof, it has modern replacement casements under plain wooden lintels, and a doorway (central to the

<sup>54</sup> Jeffery, *Rollright*, 122. No medieval refs are known.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* 124–5; below, local govt.

<sup>56</sup> Jeffery, *Rollright*, 39, 177; TNA, E 179/255/3.

<sup>57</sup> OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 147/2/2. The family also used the name Fuller.

<sup>58</sup> BNC, 580. Endall committed suicide: OHC, par. reg. transcript.

westernmost three bays) beneath a flat wooden hood on scroll brackets. Patched irregular stonework implies multiple remodellings.<sup>59</sup>

### William's Manor

In 1086 the remaining 4½ hides at Great Rollright were held of the king by a royal officer called William.<sup>60</sup> By the late 12th century the manor belonged to Roger Mortimer (d. 1214) of Wigmore (Herefs.),<sup>61</sup> under whose son Ralph (d. 1246) it was held as nine tenths of a knight's fee by Thurstan Despenser (d. 1249).<sup>62</sup> Thereafter it descended with the main Despenser manor,<sup>63</sup> though its overlordship remained distinct, and in the late 13th century was let by the Mortimers to Alan la Zouche (d. 1314) as a knight's fee.<sup>64</sup> The overlordship was last mentioned in 1425 on the death of Edmund Mortimer, 5th earl of March.<sup>65</sup>

### Other Estates

By the 13th century both manors included several sizeable freeholds, of which the largest in 1279 was a 15-yardland accumulation held by Cold Norton priory.<sup>66</sup> Much of it derived from piecemeal grants by the Parles family (from the Stafford manor) from the 1170s, though one yardland was held from the Despenser manor,<sup>67</sup> and others from St Frideswide's priory, Oxford, which by 1199 held 3 yardlands and a cotland partly also through Parles grants, and which transferred its Rollright holdings to Cold Norton priory in 1248 in return for an annual rent of 27s. 6d.<sup>68</sup> By the 1260s Cold Norton priory also held half a hide and half a yardland bought from Osney abbey for 27 marks (£18), with which the abbey had been endowed in the 1220s–30s mostly from the Despenser manor.<sup>69</sup>

Eynsham abbey also received modest endowments from the Parleses, along with tithes (granted possibly by one of the d'Oillys in the early 12th century) from a hide of land.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> NHLE, no. 1262815 (incl. photo); WODC online planning docs, 10/1757/P/LP (casements). The ground plan is unaltered since 1881: OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.3 (1881–1922 edns). Interior not inspected by VCH.

<sup>60</sup> DB, f. 160v.

<sup>61</sup> *Pipe R* 1197 (PRS n.s. 8), 37; 1198 (PRS n.s. 9), 193; *Complete Peerage*, IX, 272–3.

<sup>62</sup> *Book of Fees*, I, 449; II, 827, 839.

<sup>63</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 727 (18 yardlands 'of the fee of Scovil'); *Feudal Aids*, IV, 160; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 101.

<sup>64</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* IV, p. 163.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* X, p. 537; XVII, p. 453; XXII, p. 418.

<sup>66</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 728.

<sup>67</sup> Jeffery, *Rollright*, 54–6, 108–11.

<sup>68</sup> *St Frideswide's Cart.* I, p. 43; II, pp. 237–40.

<sup>69</sup> *Oseney Cart.* VI, pp. 140–5; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 104–7.

<sup>70</sup> *Eynsham Cart.* I, pp. 5–6, 105, 324; II, pp. lxiii–lxiv; *Tax. Eccl.* 32; *Feudal Aids*, VI, 380; Jeffery, *Rollright*, 102–3; below, relig. hist. (endowment).

Robert d'Oilly (d. 1142) later gave the abbey 5 yardlands, which his son Henry recovered in exchange for land in Oxford,<sup>71</sup> and by the 1220s the estate was held by the Herevills (landholders at Hook Norton),<sup>72</sup> followed before 1279 by Hugh d'Oddingseles, lord of Broadwell manor, who held it from Adam Despenser in free marriage.<sup>73</sup> Rents issuing from the former Despenser manor in 1294 included 10s. to Hugh d'Oddingseles and 6s. 8d. to John de Herevill, but though Hugh's estate was still held by his descendants (with Broadwell) in 1403, no further references have been found.<sup>74</sup> The separate presence of Winchcombe abbey and Studley priory amongst the parish's largest taxpayers in 1316–27 may reflect unrecorded leases of manorial demesne, and is otherwise unexplained.<sup>75</sup>

Amongst other secular free tenants in 1279, John de Weston held 6 yardlands from the Despenser manor and 2 yardlands from Stafford manor.<sup>76</sup> His son Peter agreed in 1300 that a carucate should revert on his death to John and Felicia Dimmock, who sold 2 yardlands to Walter of Rollright the same year, and in 1314 acquired land in Rollright and Hook Norton from John de Herevill, the family retaining up to 1½ yardlands at Rollright in the 15th century.<sup>77</sup> John Goylyn held a close called Weston's Orchard, 6 yardlands from Cold Norton priory, and 10 yardlands from the Hungerfords in 1485, but the estate was apparently largely dispersed by his son John (d. 1507).<sup>78</sup> A freehold owned by the Gamage family included 40s. rent given to Nicholas and Eleanor Gamage by Adam Despenser (d. 1295),<sup>79</sup> and by the 1340s their successor William Gamage (a retainer of Maurice de Berkeley, briefly lord of the Despenser manor) held 2 yardlands and a mill as a twentieth of a knight's fee. The estate passed to his son Nicholas (d. 1350), who held it by serjeanty of providing a towel to wipe the king's hands, and was later divided among his three married daughters.<sup>80</sup>

A considerable 16th- and 17th-century freehold occupied by the Wheelers of Duck End was held under Brasenose College, and passed briefly to the Copes of Bruern.<sup>81</sup> Otherwise the later descents of Rollright's medieval freeholds have not been traced, although many presumably continued, since at enclosure in 1776 eleven landholders held a

<sup>71</sup> *Eynsham Cart.* I, pp. 74, 78.

<sup>72</sup> *Cur. Reg.* XII, p. 358; above, Hook Norton, landownership.

<sup>73</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 728; *VCH Oxon.* XVII, 27.

<sup>74</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* III, p. 120; XVIII, p. 309.

<sup>75</sup> TNA, E 179/161/8–9.

<sup>76</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 727–8.

<sup>77</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/188/12, no. 61; CP 25/1/189/14, no. 118; CP 25/1/190/21, no. 56; CP 25/1/285/25, no. 253; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* XXI, p. 327; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), IV, pp. 255, 266, 350. The Dimmocks held a sizeable Hook Norton estate: above, Hook Norton, landownership.

<sup>78</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen.* VII, I, p. 20; III, p. 188 (mentioning only 2 yardlands).

<sup>79</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, 384–5.

<sup>80</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* VIII, p. 504; X, pp. 337, 401; *Feudal Aids*, IV, 174; Wells-Furby, *Berkeley Estate*, 52; below, econ. hist. (milling). Adam additionally gave 3 messuages and 4 yardlands to his daughter Margaret, wife of Fulk of Rycote: *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, 335; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* I, 180.

<sup>81</sup> Jeffery, *Rollright*, 121–2, 126; TNA, C 142/307/59; *ibid.* E 179/162/320; E 179/162/345; *ibid.* PROB 11/83/344; OHC, Ot.I/1–23; above, landscape etc. (built character).



total of 28 yardlands and a few odd pieces of open-field land, for which they were allotted 646 a. (34 per cent of the total).<sup>82</sup> Consolidation reduced the number of large estates, so that by 1910 the only ones over 50 a. were the rectory estate (414 a.), the Berrys' Cardwell farm (205 a.), their lessee Joseph Hughes's own land (94 a.), the Poor's Estate (82 a.), and Brighthill farm (54 a.) on the border with Little Rollright.<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> OHC, encl. award (only 9 yardlands explicitly freehold); below, econ. hist. (16th cent. to parl. encl.).

<sup>83</sup> OHC, DV/X/80; below, econ. hist. (parl. encl. and later); social hist. (welfare) (Poor's Estate).