

THE GREAT REBELLION IN KENT OF 1381 ILLUSTRATED FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

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Few events are more prominent in our annals than that called "Wat Tyler's Rebellion." Writers of every degree of research have employed their pens upon the subject, but as none of them seem to have availed themselves of the information that the public records could supply, it is no wonder that, after all, they have given but a very inadequate picture of one of the most important transactions of the fourteenth century. Their accounts would lead us to suppose that the mighty commotion sprang entirely out of a dispute about three groats, and in the course of a single week subsided as quickly as it had arisen;—the murder of the tax-gatherer at Dartford being the first act of the drama, and the death of Wat Tyler the last;—after which the King and his nobles had nothing to do but to take unrestrained vengeance on the insurgents as long as they pleased.

If we look to the records, however, we shall find that the commotion had a more adequate cause and a longer duration, and as the origin of the disturbances is by common consent ascribed to Kent, we trust this may be a sufficient reason for asking space in the pages of 'Archæologia Cantiana' for some hitherto unpublished documents on the subject. The limit necessarily imposed to these remarks will allow us only to glance at a few

of their salient points, but this is the less to be regretted, as the documents themselves are of so interesting a nature that we may fairly hope they will receive an attentive perusal. They form No. 202 of the Miscellaneous Records, formerly kept in the Chapter-house, Westminster, but now in the Public Record Office, which is a bundle of twenty-four pieces, entitled "Presentationes de Malefactoribus qui surrexerunt contra Dominum Regem, 4 et 5 Ric. II." They all relate to Kent,¹ and show that the county was convulsed from one end to the other,—from Romney Marsh to Thanet, and from Dartford to Whitstable; and that the riotous assemblies occurred from day to day for months together. The proceedings that followed on some of these presentments are fully detailed on the "Coram Rege Rolls," whence we have abstracted them, including a case of wager of battle; but these and other documents of great interest we must reserve for another volume.

The immediate occasion of the outbreak may probably have been the outrage of the Dartford tax-gatherer, but we have evidence on the Statute-book that the real origin lay much deeper. In the first Parliament of Richard II., three years before the imposition of the unjust poll-tax of three groats, an Act was passed (1 Ric. II. c. 6) which shows that confederacies of the villeins against their lords were not uncommon, and that the object of these confederacies was the very proper one of obtaining relief from burdensome feudal customs, which made the great body of the people, in fact if not in name, mere bondmen. Of course such confederacies are strictly prohibited, but it is evident enough that the design was not abandoned, and accordingly, in our very first document it will be seen that the insurgents "raised a cry that no tenant should do service or custom to the lords

¹ Nos. 33 (Cambs.), 69 and 79 (Devon), and 185 (Herts.), of the same series may be advantageously printed by other Archæological Societies.

as they had aforetime done," and they consistently proceeded to the house of William Medmenham (probably the steward of various manors, and keeper of their court rolls), and burnt all his rolls and books; they at first threatened also to pull down his house, and cut off his head; but milder counsels seem to have prevailed, as we afterwards read that "they entered the house of the said William, and burnt the books and rolls, but did no other harm."

Documents Nos. III., XV., XX., XXI., and XXII., however, exhibit the insurgents in full fury. We learn that they acted "by commission of John Rakestraw and Watte Tegheler, of Essex," and that their first act was to seize William de Septvanz, the sheriff, whose books and rolls "touching the King's crown" they at once burnt; and having released the prisoners in Canterbury Castle, they proceeded to take vengeance on numerous obnoxious individuals. Some were murdered, others put to ransom; the hateful roll of the subsidy of three groats was burnt, as were likewise the equally odious greenwax escheats from the Exchequer; and the houses of Sir Thomas Fog and other persons named were plundered of goods, chattels, and muniments valued at one thousand pounds. They would appear, indeed, to have had something like military possession of the city till the end of June, and on the 1st of July we find them attempting to make an orderly levy, by means of the bailiffs, to resist the approaching royal commissioners.

These facts are a very sufficient proof that the commotions did not subside with the death of Wat Tyler, though, no doubt, the insurgents who had reached London began to return home on the fall of their leader. Still the earliest and latest dates in these documents are each about six weeks distant from the single week of mid-June to which his whole career seems to have been confined, as we have evidence in them that the muster

at Blackheath occurred on June 12, the murder of the Archbishop on June 14, and the death of Wat on June 15. We learn from No. XVII. that the tumults commenced with a murder on the 17th of April, and from No. XXIII. that violences occurred as late as August 5, up to which date a body of insurgents, under Henry Aleyn, kept in the vicinity of Canterbury, and had been particularly destructive. It is charged against them, that, beside killing one John Tyece, they had extorted considerable sums of money from various persons, had seized on lands and cut down hedges (being thus the precursors of Ket's "pore Comons"), had threatened the life of the Vicar of Waltham, and had burnt the Archbishop's Custumal at Petham. From Nos. XI. and XII. we see that a party which was in arms up to the 1st of July, in the neighbourhood of Wye, had for its leader an "esquire" [*armiger*], Bertram de Wilmyngtone, concerning whom we shall have some information to give on a future occasion, which want of space now compels us to withhold.

While these outrages were going on, the Government was preparing the means of repression and punishment. On the very day of the death of Wat Tyler, it appears from the Close Roll that directions were given by the King to Robert Bealknap and the other judges to adjourn the courts till the Michaelmas term,¹ probably that they might be at full liberty to deal with the insurgents who were expected soon to be in custody. On the 23rd of June the King was at Waltham, whence he dispatched a proclamation to the mayors, etc., of various cities, stating that the malefactors who had cruelly murdered Simon, the archbishop; Robert Hales, the treasurer;² John Cavendish, the chief justice; and many other loyal subjects and faithful men; had destroyed

¹ Rot. Claus. 4 Ric. II. m. 1.

² He was Prior of the Hospitallers in England.

churches, committed robberies, and had falsely and lyingly asserted that they had done so by his royal will and authority, instead of which he was vehemently grieved thereat.¹ A week after (June 30), from Havering atte Bower, he directed certain nobles and knights and others to proclaim that all tenants, whether free or bond, should render all accustomed services as before the time of the troubles, without contradiction, murmur, resistance, or difficulty,² and all objectors were to be seized and imprisoned; and two days later, from Chelmsford, he formally annulled the letters-patent that he had granted for the relief of tenants from their accustomed services,³ alleging that it was not befitting his royal dignity to keep his word in such a case,—a view which his Parliament, that soon after assembled at Northampton, confirmed (5 Ric. II. c. 6). These steps were supported by a general muster of the military tenants of the crown, which, as we see from No. III., some of the insurgents attempted to resist, by calling on the bailiffs of Canterbury to make a levy of the whole community of that city, to oppose the lords and justices who were assigned to keep the peace in Kent. We learn from two entries on the Patent Roll who these special commissioners were. By the first, dated at London, July 10, we have named, “pro resistendo rebellibus et inimicis Regis,” Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent; Robert de Asshton, Constable of Dover; John de Clynton; Thomas Tryvet; Robert de Bosco; Stephen de Valeyns; Thomas Colepeper; William Septvanz, the sheriff who had been in the hands of the insurgents; John de Frenyngham; James de Pelham; William de Halden; Nicholas Atte Crouche, and William Bikytt. Ten days later, a new commission was issued from St. Alban’s, in which the

¹ Rot. Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 35, *dorso*.

² Rot. Claus. 5 Ric. II. m. 42, *dorso*.

³ Rot. Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 33.

names of Robert Tresylian, William Horne, and John Peche appear, and Tryvet, Bosco, Atte Crouche, and Bikytt are omitted. Of the proceedings of these commissioners no other record has fallen under our notice, but they appear from No. III. to have entered on their office even before the date of their commission, as the presentment of the jurors of Canterbury is addressed to them on the 8th of July. The statute 5 Ric. II. c. 5 is an Act of indemnity for all things done in the repression or punishment of the villeins, on the ground that "there was no time to tarry the process of the law," and it seems likely that the potent Earl of Kent, the Governor of Dover Castle, and their noble associates, acted on the spur of the moment, and left the law officers of the Crown to send them their commission at their leisure.

On a future occasion we shall speak of the parliamentary revocation of the charters of freedom, of the legal proceedings against the insurgents, and of the pardon eventually accorded to them, at the instance of the Lady Anne, the future Queen of Richard; and we shall also enter into the question, to which one of the documents then to be produced gives rise, as to the connection of John of Gaunt with these matters. The King issued a proclamation, from Chelmsford, on the 3rd of July, exculpating him from "the lies and defamation of the insurgents,"¹ also allowed him to collect an armed force for his protection, and commended him to the escort of the Lords Percy and Neville in his journey southward;² and on the 18th of August, at Shene, he appointed him justiciary to make inquiry, by the oath of true and lawful men, as to the depredations committed by them;³ these may be considered official testimonies in his favour, though perhaps not conclusive ones.

It will be observed, that in some of the documents

¹ Rot. Pat. 5 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 34.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid. m. 26, *dorso*.

there occurs mention of "capitanei," "custodes," "cheventaynes," etc. We probably shall get our best explanation of these terms by reference to No. XX., where, in the case of Faversham, a limb of the Cinque Ports, we see Sir Richard atte Lese and Thomas Chicche elected as "chieftains." These we know were great landholders in the district, and from the document we may infer that the hundred-court was then composed of two lords or knights, as conservators of the peace; a certain number of executive officers, called constables; and a body of jurors, who in this case retain the Saxon title of aldermen.

It only remains to say, that the great bulk of the offences mentioned in these presentments were committed in June, 1381, and as the regnal year of Richard II. changed on the 22nd of that month, there is occasionally a clerical error in the record, which makes some of them appear to have happened in the year 1380. We have corrected this wherever it occurs, and for the convenience of the reader we have given the ordinary days of the month in addition to the "In crastino," etc., of the original.

JURY PRESENTMENTS IN THE WAT TYLER INSURRECTION, JUNE, 1381.

KENT.—PRESENTMENTS OF MALEFACTORS WHO HAVE RISEN
AGAINST OUR LORD THE KING, (4 & 5 RIC. II.)

I.

Be it remembered,—that, on St. John the Baptist Day, in the fourth (fifth) year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest (June 24, 1381), at St. JOHN'S in THANET [TANET], William Tolone, John Jory, Stephen Samuel, William atte Stone the younger, and John Michelat, raised a

cry, that no tenant should do service or custom to the lordships in Thanet, as they have aforetime done, under pain of forfeiture of their goods, and the cutting off their heads. And also, that they should not suffer any distress to be taken, under the above-said penalty.

And also, the aforesaid men raised another cry, on the day of the feast of Corpus Christi, in the above-said year (June 13, 1381), at St. LAURENCE in THANET, that every liege man of our Lord the King ought to go to the house of WILLIAM MEDMENHAM, and demolish his house and level it with the ground, and fling out the books and rolls found there, and to burn them with fire, and, if the said WILLIAM could be found, that they should kill him, and cut off his head from his body, under like penalty [*sur peine de tiel juyse*¹]; and they ordered a taxation to be paid for maintaining the said proceedings against the lordships throughout the whole Isle of Thanet, except the tenants of the Priory of Canterbury and the franchise of Canterbury.

By virtue of which cry, the Jurors of the hundred of Ryngslo say, that these same entered the house of the said WILLIAM, and burnt the aforesaid rolls and books, and did no other harm to the said WILLIAM.

And further they say, that they raised the cry that no tenant should do service or custom, as is above said, and that they made the taxation.

II.

RYNGSLO *to wit.*

The Jurors to inquire concerning the malefactors who rose against our Lord the King and his people, from the feast of Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, continuing at intervals, from the day and year aforesaid until the morrow of Corpus Christi next ensuing (from June 9 to 14, 1381), say, upon their oath, that William the Capellan, officiating in the church of St. John, in the Isle of Thanet, and Stephen Samuel, on Thursday in the feast of Corpus Christi in the foresaid year (13th June, 1381), rose and proclaimed, against the peace of our Lord the King, that all and singular ought to unite, and go to the house of WILLIAM

¹ "Juyse,"—judgment or sentence.

MEDMENHAM, under the penalty of death and the forfeiture of their goods and chattels, and to pull down the house of the said WILLIAM MEDMENHAM. Whereupon, the foresaid William and Stephen entered the houses of the foresaid WILLIAM MEDMENHAM, on the day and year aforesaid, together with others who were driven [*castigati*] by them to this, and burned the books and muniments of the foresaid WILLIAM MEDMENHAM at MANSTON, in the foresaid island, to the damage of the said WILLIAM of twenty shillings. The rest well.

Custodes of the said Hundred,

WILLIAM DAUNDILIOUN,
THOMAS ELDRYCH.

Names of the Constables,

STEPHEN COLUERE,
GERVIS SAGHIERE,
SIMON FYGGE.

III.

CANTERBURY.

. On Monday, on the morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (8th July, 1381), in the year of the reign of King Richard the Second from the Conquest of England, the fifth, at Canterbury, before Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, and his associates, in the foresaid county, by the oath of Robert Sherman, John atte Cherche, William Munde, Richard Geruays, William Chamberlayn, John Harnhelle, Richard Ore, Simon Farre, Henry Rolfe, Henry Hamon, Simon Whyte, and William Sutton, who say upon their oath, that Henry Whyte, tayllor, of Westgate, Henry Foghel of Lyde, in Romney Marsh, John Reade of Thanet, and William Munde, weaver, came with force and arms, with others unknown, to the house of WILLIAM MEDMENHAM, in CANTERBURY, viz. on Monday on the morrow of Trinity (10th June, 1381), in the fourth year of the foresaid King Richard, and feloniously broke into the said house, and the goods and chattels of the said WILLIAM MEDMENHAM, to the value of ten pounds, feloniously trampled upon and carried away.

Also, they say, that, on Monday on the morrow of the Holy Trinity aforesaid (10th June, 1381), the foresaid Henry Whyte, and Nicholas Cherchegate, and John Barbour of Newenton, with others unknown, came to the house of THOMAS HOLTE, in WESTGATE next CANTERBURY, and feloniously broke into the said house, and feloniously took and carried away the goods and chattels of the said THOMAS, to the value of forty pounds.

Also, they say that, on the Monday aforesaid, Richard Baker, of Lenham, together with others, came with force and arms to the house of THOMAS OT^YNGTON there took the said THOMAS feloniously and carried him out, and threatened him with the loss of life, and so compelled him to the said

William Sporer, of Canterbury, with many others unknown, came to the house of the said THOMAS OT^YNGTON, and there feloniously broke open his doors, and upon him did make an assault . . . the said THOMAS despaired of his life.

Also, they say that, on the Monday aforesaid, John London, of Otehell near Canterbury, and Henry Whyte of Canterbury, feloniously killed JOHN TEBBE at CANTERBURY, and that William Cymekyn feloniously procured and abetted the death of the said JOHN TEBBE.

Also, they say that, on the same day, Thomas Olever, John Lukke, carpenter, and John Hunte, of Canterbury, came to the house of the said JOHN TEBBE, and feloniously broke into the said house, and took and feloniously carried away his goods and chattels, to the value of twenty pounds.

Also, they say that, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (11th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, Henry Twysdenn, John Twysdenn, Richard Brewer, . . . Farnham, John Michelot, John Cogger, tiler [*tegheler*], and James . . . sometime servant of John Soleyn, of Canterbury, went to the GAOL OF MAIDSTONE, and feloniously broke into the same, and took out and feloniously set at liberty, all the prisoners there imprisoned.

Also, they say that, on Saturday next after the feast of Corpus Christi, in the foresaid year (15th June, 1381), Henry Bongay, armourer, of Canterbury, caused a proclamation to be made in the city of CANTERBURY, by which proclamation JOHN TEBE, of CANTERBURY, was slain, so that the said Henry was the cause of the death of the said JOHN.

Also, they say that Henry Alleyn of Chertham, John Greneluf

of Petham, John Bromfeld of Elham, and Robert Toneford, sawyer [*saghier*], of Herbaldoune, on the Saturday aforesaid, feloniously slew the said JOHN TECE at CANTERBURY.

Also, they say that the foresaid Henry Bongay came with force and arms to the house of WILLIAM WAT^SSHIFE, in CANTERBURY, and with many threatened that he would burn down his house, unless he delivered to him the keys of a certain shop and a cellar situated near the church of St. Andrew, and feloniously compelled the foresaid WILLIAM to pay him forty shillings.

Also, they say that, on Saturday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (22nd June, 1381) last past, John Wryde, of Osprenge, came with force and arms to HUGH HOSIER and THOMAS PEROT, in CANTERBURY, and upon them did make an assault, and with violence feloniously compelled them to pay forty shillings.

Also, they say that on the Monday aforesaid, the said Henry Bongay raised a certain assembly of the enemies of our Lord the King, viz. Nicholas Rayle, late servant of Nicholas Glover, Simon Sletton, tailor, and many others unknown, who came to the house of ROBERT SHERMAN, in CANTERBURY, and feloniously broke open the chambers and chests of the said ROBERT, and took and carried away divers his muniments, and also compelled the said ROBERT to pay a ransom of ten marks sterling.

Also, they say that William Mortone, of Canterbury, was in their company at that time, and received the said ten marks.

Also, they say that, on the Saturday next ensuing, the foresaid Henry Bongay came, with a certain assembly of the enemies of our Lord the King, and made assault on NICHOLAS ATTE CROUCH, at OSPRINGE, and feloniously compelled the said NICHOLAS to pay him a ransom of a hundred shillings.

Also, they say that John Bocher, tailor, of Thanet, on Saturday next after the feast of Corpus Christi (15th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, came with force and arms to the house of JOHN WYNNPENY, in CANTERBURY, and feloniously compelled him to pay a ransom of thirty-two shillings.

Also, they say that John Herbaldoune, of Wenchepe, and John Reynold, tailor, of Canterbury, came with force and arms to the manor of SIR THOMAS FOG, knight, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (11th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, and there feloniously took and carried away rings

and fastenings [*anulos et firmacla*], and other goods, to the value of twenty shillings.

Also, they say that John Sales (*sic*), of Malling, on the Monday aforesaid, came to CANTERBURY, with a great multitude of the enemies of our Lord the King, by him raised and assembled, and feloniously broke open the houses of THOMAS HOLTE, WILLIAM DE MEDMENHAM, JOHN TEBBE, the CASTLE OF CANTERBURY, the TOWN HALL [*Prætorium*] OF CANTERBURY, SIR RICHARD DE HOO, knight, THOMAS DE GARWENTON, and SIR THOMAS FOG, knight, and stole and carried away goods, chattels, and muniments, to the value of a thousand pounds, and feloniously set free the prisoners that were in the said Castle and Town Hall; and they say that he was the first and principal originator of the insurrection and levying of all the enemies of our Lord the King.

Also, they say that John Cook, sawyer [*saghier*], of Canterbury, on the day that the said JOHN TECE was slain, dragged the said JOHN from his horse down to the ground, and was then the abettor of his death.

Also, they say that John Besyngbi, of Canterbury, was . . . of Thomas Holbein, together with others unknown, on the day of the foresaid death, feloniously broke open the houses, chambers, and chests, and burnt the books and other muniments, touching our Lord the King's crown, and other muniments . . . burnt.

Also, they say that, on Thursday, on the feast of Corpus Christi (13th June, 1381), in the fourth year of King Richard the Second after the Conquest, Stephen Samuel, John Wene-lok, John Daniels, Thomas Soles, John Tayllor, Sacristan of the Church of St. John in Thanet, and John Bocher, Clerk of the said church of Thanet, by commission of JOHN RAKESTRAW and WATTE TEGHELER, made proclamation in the foresaid church, and compelled a levy of the country there, to the number of two hundred men, and made them go to the house of WILLIAM DE MEDMENHAM, and they feloniously broke open the gates, doors, chambers, and chests of the said WILLIAM, and carried away his goods and chattels to the value of twenty marks, and took and feloniously burnt the Rolls touching the Crown of our Lord the King, and the Rolls of the office of Receiver of Green Wax¹ for the county of Kent.

¹ Estreats are delivered to the Sheriffs out of the Exchequer under the seal of the Court, made in green wax, to be levied in the several counties.
—*Jacob*.

Also, they say that, on Monday next after the feast of Peter and Paul, in the fifth year of the King's reign (1st July, 1381), John Gybonn, of Maidstone, came to the Town Hall [*prætorium*], before the bailiffs of the city of Canterbury, and required the said bailiffs to make levy of the whole community of the said city, to resist the lords and justices assigned to keep the peace of our Lord the King in the county of Kent.

Also, they say that, on the abovesaid Monday, John Smyth, of Tunstal [*Townstall*], in the hundred of Milton [*Middelton*], together with others, feloniously slew the foresaid JOHN TEBBE at CANTERBURY.

Also, they say that William Brown, of Bixle, and John Webbe, of Maidstone, rose against our Lord the King, and his people, and feloniously slew JOHN GODWOT, of Bordenn, at BORDENN, and JOHN STONHELDE, of Maidstone, at MAIDSTONE.

IV.

Hundred of CHATHAM and GILLYNGHAM.

Memorandum, that Thomas Berghestede, of Gillingham, and Robert Prat, of the same, came, on Sunday on the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest (9th June, 1381) to the messuage of THOMAS BEDEMANTON, in GILLINGHAM, and broke open the chambers of the said THOMAS, and entered the same, and took and feloniously carried away the charters, writings, and divers muniments there found, and the other goods and chattels of the said THOMAS there found, to the value of a hundred pounds. Also, afterwards on Monday on the morrow of the Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, the foresaid Thomas Berghestede, and Robert, threaten [*minantur*] the foresaid THOMAS DE BEDEMANTON, on peril of his life, that he never should on that account implead or aggrieve the foresaid Thomas Berghestede and Robert Prat, and the foresaid THOMAS BEDEMANTON made fine¹ with the foresaid Thomas Berghestede and Robert for twenty shillings, which the foresaid THOMAS BEDEMANTON paid by the hands of Isabella, his wife; also, afterwards, on Sunday in octaves of the Holy Trinity, in

¹ "Finem fecit,"—settled it.

the fourth year (16th June, 1381), the foresaid Thomas Berghestede and Robert Prat threatened the foresaid THOMAS DE BEDEMANTON, by falsely stating that the foresaid THOMAS DE BEDEMANTON had indicted the foresaid Thomas de Berghestede and Robert Prat; and therefore the foresaid THOMAS BEDEMANTON had not dared to come into his own country of GILLYNGHAM, from the time aforesaid, nor even yet had dared to do so.

Also, the foresaid Thomas de Berghestede and Robert Prat, together with one John Wyse, of Mepeham, made the people of CHATHAM and GILLYNGHAM feloniously rise. Also, the said Robert Prat harbours the said Thomas Berghestede and his wife and sons, and comforts and maintains him in his wicked doings and felonies. And the foresaid Thomas Berghestede and Robert Prat have the head of so that all the people of Gillingham and Chatham the said Thomas Berghestede and Robert

V.

Billa Vera.

William de Apoldre raised divers men at APOLDRE, and made insurrection against our Lord the King and his people, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (11th June, 1381), in the fourth year of our said Lord the King, and compelled them to swear to accompany him, etc., whose names are Gilbert de Wytresham, John Willeam, and many others, etc.

VI.

Hundreds of BADEKELE, BLAKEBORNE, and TENTERDEN.

The Jurors there say upon their oath, that John de Beaghendenn, son of Adam de Beaghendenn, of Cranbrook, came to TENTERDEN, on Monday, on the vigil of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of Richard the Second (10th June, 1381), and made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and forced divers men of the foresaid ville into his assembly, and feloniously broke into the house of

WILLIAM DE HORN, at APOLDRE, and took and carried away his goods and chattels to the value of ten pounds.

. on their oath, that Thomas Ingelond, sawyer [*zaghiere*], of Tenterdenn, made insurrection against our Lord the King and his people, and feloniously broke into the houses of WILLIAM BLOSME and WILLIAM DE HORNE, viz. on the day and year as above.

Also, they say that William Blankewell, on the same day feloniously broke into the houses of the foresaid WILLIAM and WILLIAM, at APOLDRE, the house of WILLIAM DE HORN, and the house of WILLIAM BLOSME, at TEN

Also, they say that Philip Chyperegge feloniously broke into the house of WILLIAM BLOSME, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle above (16th June, 1381), and also made insurrection against our Lord the King and his people.

Also, they say that William Waldenn, sawyer [*zaghiere*], of Egerton, feloniously made insurrection against our Lord the King and his people, and forced divers men into his assembly, and feloniously broke into the houses of divers men, viz. on Saturday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (15th June, 1381) At FARNINGHAM [*Frenyngham*] feloniously broke into the house of EDMUND CHIMBEHAM, and the house of RICHARD SIMOND, called THE BROTHERREDE, on the same day, and feloniously burnt the fences (*sepes*) of the said RICHARD on the same day and year.

They also say that John Warner of Smerdenn feloniously broke into the GAOL OF MAIDSTONE, on the day of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the above-said year (11th June, 1381).

Also, they say that Thomas Casteleyn feloniously broke into the house of the foresaid WILLIAM DE HORN, on the day and year aforesaid.

Also, they say that John Geruays, John Heyman, Robert Stonford, of Smerden, feloniously made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people.

[On the back of the presentment, as if in continuation, is]

And they are still assembled to continue their evil designs. Also they say¹

¹ *Sic.* The presentment here breaks off abruptly.

VII.

Hundred of CRANBROOK.

The twelve Jurors there say on their oath, that John Fynch, of Cranbrook, carpenter, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (11th June, 1381), in the fourth year, made insurrection and levy against our Lord the King, and his people, and abetted and procured many unknown to rise in form aforesaid; and also David Bakere, bekelerpleyer,¹ of Tenterden, came to the parsonage of STAPLEHURST, and feloniously broke into the houses built on the said parsonage, and trod under foot and destroyed the goods and chattels of JOHN GRANTON, the Parson, there, to the value of twenty pounds; and the foresaid John Fynch and David were maintainers of the foresaid insurrection.

[On the back of the presentment is this—]

And that William Shethere, of Cranbrook, and William Sandre, of Cranbrook, and John Godegrom, of Cranbrook, on . . . next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year, made insurrection against our Lord the King, with armed force, and feloniously broke into the houses of WILLIAM HORNE, at APULDRE, Monday next after . . . of the Holy Trinity, and broke into the Gaol of Maidstone, etc.

VIII.

FELBERGH.

The Jurors to inquire who rose against our Lord the King and his people, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second. William English and his fellows say, that all is well.

IX.

Hundred of CORNILO.

Well throughout. The Custodes of the said Hundred,—Salmon Champneys, sworn; Martin Petyt, sworn. The Constables,—John Senkeler, Thomas Jobyn, William Lichfeld, and John Arnold.

¹ "Bekelerpleyer," for buckler player?

X.

Hundred of CALHELL.

The Jurors say, that John Childeston, with other unknown malefactors, rose against the peace of our Lord the King, viz. on Tuesday next after the feast of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, in the fourth (fifth, 2nd July, 1381) year of the King that now is, at RUYTONESHOTH, and made divers proclamations and assemblies of divers unknown malefactors, against our Lord the King and his people, in order to resist the Justices of our Lord the King, and other conservators of the peace.

Also, they say that John Warener, and other unknown malefactors, rose on Tuesday, on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of the King that now is (11th June, 1381), and feloniously broke into the GAOL OF MAIDSTOWN, and carried off the prisoners that were therein, against their will, and against the peace of our Lord the King.

Names of the Chiefs [*capit̄*],

SIR ARNOLD SEINTLEGGER, Kt., sworn.

RICHARD DE HORNE, sworn.

RICHARD DE RUYTON, sworn.

Names of the Constables,

JOHN BOCHER, Fuller, sworn.

WILLIAM DAWE, sworn.

JOHN SURRYNDEN, sworn.

SIMON CHETMYNDEN, sworn.

XI.

WY.

The Jurors of WY say, that William Cook, of Boughton Aluph, on Wednesday after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle (12th June, 1381), in the fourth year of the King that now is, by precept of BERTRAM DE WYLMYNTON, came and made insurrection, with other malefactors, at WY, and broke into the house of JOHN LAYCESTRE, and plundered it, and committed against him other enormities, against the peace of Lord the King and to the injury of his Crown, to the damage of forty pence.

XII.

The Jurors to inquire concerning the malefactors who rose against our Lord the King, and his people, from the Sunday next before the feast of St. Barnabas, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, continuing at intervals until Monday next after the feast of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, in the foresaid year (from 9th June till 1st July, 1381), to the injury of the Crown of our Lord the King and the grievous damage of his foresaid people, say, that BERTRAM DE WILMYNTONE, Esq., Roger Baker, John Bergheman, John Chelvertone, Robert Foxtegh, Thomas Bulloc, and Robert Cademan, of their own will, on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas (12th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, made insurrection and came to WY, and feloniously broke into the house of JOHN LAYCESTRE, and plundered it, and burnt his muniments, against the peace of the King that now is and to the injury of his Crown, and to the damage of ten marks to the foresaid JOHN LAYCESTRE.

They also say, that one John Gerkyn, on Thursday in the feast of Corpus Christi (13th June, 1381), rose and made proclamation, that all of the foresaid hundred should assemble, and prepare themselves with divers arms, etc., whereby a multitude of the people assembled, and did no harm by that proclamation. But they say that that proclamation was made by precept of BERTRAM DE WYLMINTON.

Also, they say that the said Thomas, on the same day, rose and drew a certain knife, and made an assault on JOHN ATE WODE, in presence of the constable of that hundred.

Also, they say that John Henwode, Thomas Steyhome, constable of the hundred of Longbridge, John Juyke, Thomas Heldeman, John Smyth, piper, Stephen Repton, Stephen Poy-nont, unjustly, and against the peace of our Lord the King, made insurrection and came to the muniment-room of JOHN COLBRAND, with other malefactors, on Tuesday on the feast of St. Barnabas, in the foresaid year (11th June, 1381), and feloniously broke into the said muniment-room [*columbare*]¹ and plundered it, and burnt his books and muniments at WY, and assaulted and beat JOAN, the wife of the said JOHN COLBRAND,

so that her life was despaired of, to the damage of one hundred shillings.

Also, they say that certain Henry Atdenne, Thomas Atdenne, and John Beufrer, together with a mob of people who made insurrection with them in the aforesaid form, with force and arms, on Thursday next after the feast of Corpus Christi in the foresaid year (20th June, 1381), feloniously stole xxviii oxen, cows, and steers [*boviculos*], two pieces of silver, one silver cover [*coptur*], and other jewels of SIMON DE EARDE, and JOAN, widow of JOHN ATDENNE, found at the house of the said SIMON, at WY, to the value of twenty pounds.

“ Custos ” of the foresaid hundred,
SIMON DE EARDE, sworn.
JOHN DE COMBE, sworn.

Constables [*de novo*] newly appointed,
RICHARD IDENNE,
JOHN PARKER.

XIII.

Hundred of LONGBRIDGE [*Langbregge*].

The Jurors there say upon their oath, that John de Henwode, William Prowde, Thomas Bodesden, John Heldeman, John Sp, carpenter, Stephen de Repton, John May, and Richard Elys, made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, on Tuesday on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle (11th June, 1381), in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, and feloniously broke into the house of JOHN COLBROND, at WYLMYNGTON, in the parish of BOCTON, in the hundred of WY, and feloniously entered the chamber of the foresaid JOHN COLBROND, and took and destroyed the Roll of Green Wax² of our Lord the King.

Also, they say that William Prowde, Thomas Bodesdenn,

¹ “ Columbare.” Probably a room set round with recesses, like a dove-cote, “ pigeon-holes,” for papers.

² Estreats were always in two parts indented,—one remaining with the Sheriff, and the other with the justices,—which may account for there being two officials at this time in possession of these Rolls.—See p. 76, note.

Stephen de Repton, John Henwode, Alexander Bakere, William Fax, Gregory Egethorn, Thomas Adam, Adam Rolf, of Merseham, made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, on the day and year abovesaid, and feloniously entered the manor of JOHN BRODE, of MERSHAM, and feloniously destroyed the Escheat Roll of our Lord the King, and of the receipt of the subsidy of three groats [*grossi*]¹ granted to our Lord the King, when the foresaid JOHN was escheator.

Also, they say that JOHN WHITCHEFE, on the day of Corpus Christi, in the year abovesaid, made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and compelled THOMAS ELYS, of KENYNGTON, to make fine with him for xix^s.

Also, they say that Walter Mathewe, and John Sandre, of Mersham, made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and compelled divers men as above, and were in the assembly of malefactors in divers places, and in slaying JOHN HEMYNGHERST.

Also, they say upon their oath, that Thomas de Elchyngdenn, of Woodchurch, feloniously plundered WILLIAM CHAPMAN, at WILLESBOROUGH, of five marks sterling, of which he paid xiiij^s-iv^d, and bound himself by a deed obligatory to pay the residue on a certain day, the Tuesday after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the foresaid year.

Also, they say that John Stynenache made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and by cause and under colour of the insurrection, together with Agnes, his wife, entered into a tenement of JOHN BRODE, at MERSHAM, in a place called GWEDERYNGTON, on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), as above, and feloniously took and carried away the goods and chattels of the foresaid JOHN against the peace of our Lord the King.

XIV.

Hundreds of WINGHAM and EASTRY.

The Jurors of the foresaid hundreds, to inquire concerning malefactors who maliciously made insurrection against our Lord

¹ The obnoxious Poll-tax, which is ordinarily regarded as the main cause of the insurrection.

the King, and his people, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest, say upon their oath that, on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, Laurence Smyth, of Chylendenne, and John Gunne, of Monckton, maliciously, and against the peace, made insurrection, at CHILENDENN, against our Lord the King, and his people, and continued that insurrection till Saturday after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle (15th June, 1381), in the foresaid year, and they say that Richard atte Denne violently and maliciously killed WILLIAM WOTTONE, at WOTTON, in the fourth year of the foresaid reign.

And they say that JOHN DE FEVERESHAM and SARAH his wife made complaint against John Twytham, and John Clerk, of Preston, concerning a certain trespass upon the foresaid JOHN and SARAH, committed by the foresaid John Twytham and John Clerk, and that the foresaid John Twytham and John Clerk are not guilty thereof.

Names of the Constables of Wingham,
 THOMAS DE GWODNESTONE,
 WILLIAM ATTE WARE,
 ROBERT KYLERAS,
 HENRY PENY.

Wardens,
 JOHN GUSTONE, SWORN.
 JOHN KEDYNTONE, SWORN.

Names of the Constables of Eastry,
 THOMAS NOLDYN,
 JOHN BENIAMYN,
 JOHN ELUARD,
 WALTER HOWTYN.

Wardens,
 WILLIAM HARMERE,
 JOHN TAWCESTR.

XV.

Hundred of WHITSTAPLE.

The Jurors say, that John Thachham, Richard Derby, of

Wynchepe, Abel de Erhethé [*i. e.* Erith], with other unknown malefactors, made insurrection against the peace of our Lord the King, on Monday next after the feast of Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), in the fourth year of the reign of the King that now is, and feloniously broke open the castle of our Lord the King, in CANTERBURY, and took away divers felons and other prisoners that were therein, against their will; and took there WILLIAM SEPTVANTZ, the Sheriff of Kent, and dragged him away with them, and compelled him to deliver to them the books and writs of our Lord the King, which, being delivered to them, they immediately burnt, to the prejudice of our Lord the King, and his Crown.

Name of the Chief [*capital*],
WILLIAM PRESTON, sworn.

Names of the Constables,
THOMAS SPRYNGET,
JOHN ATTE CHERCHE.

XVI.

Hundred of WESTGATE.

The Jurors say, that Henry Whyte, of Westgate, tailor, and John Stebbe, made insurrection, with other unknown malefactors, against the peace of our Lord the King, viz. on the day of our Lord the King that now is, of THOMAS HELTE, at WESTGATE, and feloniously pulled down the house of THOMAS GARWYNTON, at WELLES,¹ to the prejudice of our Lord the King, and of said THOMAS, plundered

Also, they say that Robert Toneford made insurrection against the peace our Lord the King, and was aiding and abetting when JOHN TECE, of CANTERBURY, was feloniously killed, viz. on Saturday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the year of the reign of the King that now is, the fourth (15th June, 1381).

Also, they say that Henry Blundel made insurrection against

¹ *i. e.* Wells, in Ickham, near Littlebourn, in which last parish the manor of Garwinton is situated.

the peace of our Lord the King, and was aiding and abetting, with other unknown malefactors, when SIMON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was feloniously killed at London, viz. on Friday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the year of the King that now is, the fourth (14th June, 1381).

Also, they say that John Clerk, of Wincheap, weaver [*webbe*], with other unknown malefactors, made insurrection against the peace of our Lord the King, and was aiding and abetting when JOHN TEECE was feloniously killed at CANTERBURY, on Saturday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of the King that now is (15th June, 1381).

Also, they say that John Herboldowne, of Wy, and John Hogge, of Wynchep, carpenter, with other unknown malefactors, made insurrection against the peace of our Lord the King, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of the King that now is (11th June, 1381), and feloniously broke into the house of SIR THOMAS FOOGG, Kt., and feloniously stole and carried away the goods and chattels of the said THOMAS, to the value of xx^{li}.

Names of the Chiefs [*capital*],

SIR WILLIAM SEPTVANTZ, Kt., sworn.

JOHN ROPERE, sworn.

Names of the Constables,

JOHN ROLLYNGE,

JOHN ATTE GATE, senior,

ROBERT DE HAIGHE,

THOMAS ALAYN.

XVII.

KYNGHAMFORD.

Also, they say that Richard de Denne raised insurrection, with others unknown, and made proclamation from ville to ville, viz. on Monday next after the feast of the Holy fourth year of the reign of the King that now is, and continued this till Friday next after the feast of Corpus Christi (14th June, 1381), on which day SIMON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was feloniously killed at LONDON; and they say that the fore-

said Richard was there present, aiding and abetting in the death of the said SIMON.

They also say, that the foresaid Richard feloniously killed WILLIAM WOTTON, in the ville of WOTTON, viz. on Wednesday next after the feast of Easter, in the fourth year (17th April, 1381).

Names of the Chiefs [*capital*],

JOHN DYGGE, sworn.

SIR NICHOLAS HAUTE, Kt.

Names of the Constables,

THOMAS CHEREBUE,

JOHN REYNOLD,

JOHN FOX,

WILLIAM TELY.

Names of the xij:—John Lynche,—William atte Broke,—Thomas Bakere,—Henry Gyles,—John Metford,—John Turnor,—Robert Becounn,—William Somer,—John Mellere, of Barham,—John Mellere, of Kyngeston,—John Coteyre,—Thomas Tudelay.

XVIII.

BOUGHTON.

The Jurors say on their oath, that Roger Baldewyn, of Boughton-under-Blean [*Bocton-subtus-le-Bleen*], raised insurrection, with other malefactors, on Wednesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of the King that now is (12th June, 1381), and was aiding and abetting when SIMON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, was feloniously killed, and was there and then present.

Also, they say that William Smyth, of Boughton, baker, with others unknown, made insurrection, on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), and broke into the house of THOMAS GARWYNTON, of WELLES, and there plundered his goods.

They also say that John Robyn made insurrection, with others unknown, by force and arms, and assaulted LAURENCE DE BREULE, the constable of the hundred of Boughton, so that the said LAURENCE was almost killed, and the said LAURENCE made fine for x . . . with the said John.

Also, they say that John Brown, of Faversham, limeburner [*lymbrennere*], on the foresaid Monday, with others unknown, feloniously pulled down the house of JOHN KATEBY, in BOUGHTON.

Also, they say that John Hales, John Thacham, Richard Derby, of Wincheap [*Wynchepe*], Abel de Erhethe, and other unknown malefactors, made insurrection, on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year (10th June, 1381), by force and arms, and feloniously broke into the CASTLE of our Lord the King, in CANTERBURY, and carried away divers felons that were in the said castle and prison, and took WILLIAM SEPTVANTZ, the sheriff of Kent, and dragged him away with them, and compelled him to deliver to them the books and writs of our Lord the King, and immediately that they were delivered they burnt them, to the prejudice of our Lord the King, and his Crown. Also, they say that James Grene and Richard Dely feloniously broke into the GAOL of MAIDSTONE, and feloniously took away the prisoners that were in the said gaol, to the prejudice of our Lord the King, and his Crown.

Names of the Chiefs [*capitan*],

RICHARD DE FAVERSHAM, sworn.

HENRY DE BREULE, sworn.

Names of the Constables,

JOHN HAUKYN, sworn.

THOMAS ATE CHERCHE, sworn.

ROBERT HAMME, sworn.

JOHN HENNERE, sworn.

Names of the twenty-four :—Laurence de Breule,—John Colkyn, senior,—Stephen Leueton,—John de Ouene,—John Godfrey,—John Gyles,—William atte Sole,—Robert Salman,—John Colkyn, junior,—Thomas Hayt,—John Cormongere,—John Yoclete,—William, son of Robert Tenekre,—Richard Grubbe,—John Curson,—John atte Welle,—Thomas Folk,—Richard atte Broke,—Thomas Foulere,—William Bailly,—John Sare,—John Hamme,—John Menefeld, senior,—Thomas Menefeld.

XIX.

They also present, that when certain levies and insurrections were made by certain contentious [*emulos*] and unknown men about Dartford, on Wednesday before the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of Richard the Second (5th June, 1381), against our said Lord the King, and his people, to the exceeding great injury of his peace, and when they congregated and betook themselves towards CANTERBURY, committing exceeding great damage, to wit, even to the killing some of the lieges of our said Lord the King, the pulling down the houses of some, plundering the gaols of our Lord the King at MAIDSTONE and ROCHESTER, and setting free the felons of our said Lord the King who were manacled with irons in the foresaid gaols, and perpetrating other treasons of the same kind; one John Gardener, tailor, of Faversham, went and met them, on Monday after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the foresaid year (10th June, 1381), he well knowing that they had perpetrated the foresaid felonies and treasons, and rendered them aid and favour, at PRESTON NEXT FAVERSHAM, and he, together with many others unknown, entered the close of WILLIAM MAKENADE, at PRESTON NEXT FAVERSHAM, and there made an assault upon him, insomuch that unless JAMES DE FROGENALE and THOMAS SEYNTLEGER, had become bail for the foresaid WILLIAM, to fulfil the requirements of the said John, which he was thereafter to explain to him, the said WILLIAM would not have escaped death there. And thus, also, the said John, with others unknown, went to a certain place called THE LYMOST, in the foresaid village of PRESTON, on the foresaid Monday, and there, by force of arms, ejected one STEPHEN DE MAKENADE from his land, and the goods and chattels of PHILIP BODE, found there, to wit, lime, sacks, and other utensils, to the value of forty shillings, on the said Monday, feloniously destroyed. And so he went on to OSPRINGE, and on the foresaid Monday made an assault there on RICHARD BERTELOT, and commanded him to pay him instantly xx^s, or else he would pull down his house there, in which he dwelt, and kill him; and, in order to escape the said injuries, the said RICHARD pledged himself to the payment of the foresaid xx^s shortly afterwards, and he bound him thereto by the obligation of an oath, and took and carried away his goods and chattels, to wit, wine, flagons [*ollas*],

and other utensils of the said RICHARD, found there, to the value of an hundred shillings.

[On the back of the Presentment is]

The Jurors say that this is a true bill, affirmed by the hundred of Faversham.

XX.

Hundred of FAVERSHAM.

The Jurors say that, on this side the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, John Cundy, John Isemongere, Richard . . . , cook, John Clerk, of Westgate, John Thomas, of Canterbury, William Teghulere, of Stonstrete, John Cogger, of Canterbury, Nicholas Cherchegate, Robert Cok, John Dane, cobler, of Canterbury, William Russel, weaver [*webbe*], Richard Webbe, of Canterbury, and Henry Sengyle, of Sellynge, came to the house of THOMAS HOLBEAME, in STALISFIELD, and broke open the house of the said THOMAS, and carried off his goods.

Also, they say that Thomas Eardherst, of Stalisfield, made insurrection, with accomplices, against our Lord the King, and his people.

Also, they say that John Bolle came to the house of RICHARD DE ESLYNGGE, and, with his companions, carried off the goods and chattels of the said RICHARD.

Also, they say that John Hildemell, of Throwley, contrary to law, put John Hil . . . in seisin of the lands of THOMAS DE TOUNE, . . . Thomas procured damages to the said Thomas Munda, of Throwley, with companions DE TOUNE to deliver up the rental, and the same to the manor of THROWLEIGH, out of his hands to surrender.

. . . Henry Blondel, at the time aforesaid, broke open the house carried away the goods of the said THOMAS Bartholomewe Cartere, and John Lewes, the King at London, in the chamber of our Lord the King, William Gyles was at SAUEYE, and did

Also the foresaid Jurors have elected SIR RICHARD ATTE

LIESE, Kt. (sworn), and THOMAS CHICCHE (sworn), for chieftains [*cheuentaynes*] of the foresaid hundred.

Also, they have elected THOMAS DE TOUNE (sworn), WILLIAM BARNEVILLE, REGINALD KYNGESLONDE (sworn), THOMAS FORDHAM (sworn), for constables of the foresaid hundred.

Also, they have elected RICHARD ESLYNGGE, HENRY HEMMYNG, THOMAS STOWKE, EDMUND CADE, SEMAN ATTE SOLE, THOMAS FORDA, THOMAS WELLE, JOHN STOPINDON, JOHN HULLE, THOMAS CHILDEMELE, JOHN MAYSTER, JOHN HENXCCELL, for aldremen.

Also, in like manner, RICHARD ATTE DANE, ROBERT CORNBELL, JOHN HERST, junior, JOHN WALTER, STEPHEN ATTE FELDE, JOHN PREKE, for aldremen.

[On the back of the Presentment is]

The Jurors, as within, say that John Hales (*sic*), of Malling, WALTER TEGHELERE, of Essex, John of Stansted, John Abel, together with unknown malefactors, on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), in the foresaid of our Lord King Richard, came to CANTERBURY, made assault on WILLIAM SEPTVANTZ, Sheriff of Kent, and dragged the said Sheriff to prison, and forced the said Sheriff to go to his manor of MILTON, in custody of the foresaid WALTER, and made him swear that he would deliver to the foresaid WALTER, all the rolls and writs that were in his custody, . . . he, under the fear of death, delivered up all the rolls and writs of our Lord the King that were in his as beforesaid; and the said WALTER, with consent of the foresaid John Hales and his conventicles [*conventiculis*], burnt those rolls and writs.

And Richard Derlis, of Wincheap, and John Abel, together with other malefactors, broke open the Castle, and made all the prisoners found in the said Castle to go out, viz. John

Indictment taken at Canterbury.

XXI.

Hundred of DOUNHAMFORD.

To wit, the xii Jurors there present that William and John, sons of Alexander Pipere, of Chistlet, on Monday next after the

feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (10th June, 1381), made insurrection and rose against our Lord the King, and his people, and feloniously and traitorously broke into the house of THOMAS GARWYNTON, at WELLE, and feloniously stole two fitches of bacon found there, belonging to the said THOMAS, of the value of xii^d.

Also, they say upon their oath, that John Halis, of Malling, WALTER TEGHELERE, of Essex, William Hauker, and John Abel, on Monday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year, made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and came to CANTERBURY, and made an assault on WILLIAM SEPTVANTZ, Sheriff of Kent, and made the said Sheriff take an oath to them [*ipm vic eis jurari fecerunt*] and compelled the said Sheriff, under fear of death, to deliver up the books, viz. the rolls of the Pleas of the County and of the Crown of our Lord the King, and whatever writs of our Lord the King were in custody of the said Sheriff, and they burnt fifty rolls and the said writs on the same day at CANTERBURY, in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the prejudice of his Crown, and feloniously and traitorously broke into the Castle of our Lord the King at CANTERBURY, and made to go out, John Burgh, an approver, Richard Derby, clerk, a convict, Agnes Jekyn, and Joan Hampcok, prisoners fettered and manacled in the said Castle, in contempt of our Lord the King, and to the prejudice of his Crown.

XXII.

The hundred of BLENGATE.

To wit, the xii Jurors there say upon their oath, that John Leuesnoth, of the parish of Westbere, mower, on Monday on the morrow of the Holy Trinity (10th June, 1381), in the fourth year, made insurrection and rose against our Lord the King, and his faithful liege people, and maintained the malefactors of the foresaid insurrection; and on the Saturday next following (15th June, 1381), at CANTERBURY, was abetting, counselling, procuring, and rendering force, to kill JOHN TECE, of CANTERBURY.

Also, they say upon their oath, that William and John, sons of Alexander Pipere, on the foresaid Monday, at CANTERBURY,

made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and, on the same day, together with other malefactors unknown, feloniously broke into the houses of THOMAS GARWYNTON, at WELLE, next ICKHAM, and feloniously stole two fitches of bacon, of the value of ij^s, and that they were maintainers and procurers, exciting many malefactors to rise in assemblies in the form aforesaid.

XXIII.

PETHAM.

The Jurors say, that Henry Aleyn, junior, and John Colyn, of the hundred of Petham, on Saturday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (15th June, 1381), feloniously killed JOHN TYECE, at CANTERBURY.

Also, they say that Alice Upton, on Monday next after the foresaid feast, in the foresaid year (17th June, 1381), took xiii^s-iiij^d from THOMAS KENEFELD, by the threats of John Upton and Richard his brother, and so to save his life, he paid the said money.

Also, they say that the said John Upton, the brother, on the morrow of St. Peter ad Vincula (2nd August), in the foresaid year, falsely and maliciously broke into the close of JOHN MAREYS, Vicar of the church of Waltham, at WALTHAM, and took false seisin, and threatened the life of the said Vicar.

Also they say that the foresaid John Upton broke the close of JOHN SALKYN, at WALTHAM, and there took false seisin, and cut down and carried away the hedges growing there.

Also, they say that William Hastif, on Sunday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, in the fifth year (30th June, 1381), at PETHAM, took xx^s, by threats, from THOMAS KENEFELD.

Also, on the same day, John atte Pette took xl^d, by threats, from the same THOMAS.

Also, they say that the foresaid Henry Aleyn and John Colyn burnt the Custumal of PETHAM, of the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Barnabas, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (16th June, 1381).

Also, Joan, the wife of Henry Aleyn, senior, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle (16th June, 1381), at PETHAM, took ij^s-vj^d, by threats, from ROGER WEDDYNG.

Also, they say that Margery Mareys, on Monday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the fourth (fifth) year of King Richard the Second (25th June, 1381), took vij^s, by the threats of Henry her son, from THOMAS KEMFELD, at PETHAM. The rest well.

Also, they say that Henry Aleyn, junior, within named, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (16th June, 1381), took by extortion half a mark from THOMAS KENEFELD, of PETHAM.

Names of the Constables,

THOMAS POTE MAN.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

And the foresaid Henry, and others made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, on Tuesday on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second, continuing it at intervals till Monday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula next ensuing (from 11th June to 5th August, 1381), to the injury of the Crown of our Lord the King, and the grievous damage of his people.

XXIV.

Hundred of TENHAM.

The Jurors say upon their oath, that Thomas Noke feloniously killed JAMES FRENCH, at MILENDE, in the county of Middlesex, on Friday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second (14th June, 1381).

Also, they say that John atte Forstall, of Tenham, feloniously made insurrection at TENHAM, against the King and his people, on Monday, the morrow of the Holy Trinity, in the foresaid year, and so continued till the feast of St. Swithin, in the year aforesaid (from 10th June to 15th July, 1381).

Also, they say that John Beangraunt, of Tenham, feloniously

made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, at TENHAM, on the day and year aforesaid.

Also, they say that Richard Frere, of the hundred of Milton, feloniously made insurrection against our Lord the King, and his people, and feloniously entered the manor of TENHAM, and there burnt the court rentals, and other muniments found therein.

Also, they say that the foresaid John atte Forstall, John Beangraunt, and Richard Frere, were insurrectionists, and in warlike manner made insurrection at TENHAM, against our Lord the King, and compelled his son, and others there, to rise in insurrection.