the period as Bishop Hooper, Archbishop Parker, and Archbishop Whitgift; or I might quote such men as Samuel Johnson and John Brady to show that the name Sabbath is recognised as a proper name for the first day of the week. It is quite unnecessary, however, to do so, even to refute Mr. Bain's benighted idea that "Sabbath is Saturday and nothing else."

Mr. Bain introduces another matter which it would have been wiser for him to ignore, namely, the omission of important documents from his Calendar. In looking over the second volume of his Calendar, shortly after its publication, I was startled by the number and the nature of the omissions. By way of testing it, I took a period of fourteen weeks and found that, in that period alone, he had omitted no fewer than six-and-twenty documents which Thorpe had catalogued in his "Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland." The explanation which Mr. Bain offers is altogether inapplicable. The documents are not English in any sense save in their authorship. They relate to Scotland and to Mary Queen of Scots, as any one can see who cares to turn up Thorpe's Calendar, vol ii, pp. 834-839. The documents which Thorpe there catalogues, ranging from the 4th of January to the 12th of April, are all omitted by Mr. Bain without the slightest hint being given of their existence. This is all the more disappointing as Mr. Bain entitles his volume:—"Calendar of the State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots, . . . preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England;" and, towards the close of his Introduction, he refers to his "thus gathering in one consecutive series all documents relating to the reign of so remarkable a woman as Mary Stuart in our Public and other Records." Are not these statements by Mr. Bain calculated to lead students to expect to find in his Calendar much more than it contains? Are they not likely to seriously mislead those who are unfamiliar with the period as to the documents which actually exist?

D. Hay Fleming.

THE KIRKSTEAD CHARTULARY.

Deyncourt.

This short note is not an attempt to construct, or reconstruct, the pedigree of Deyncourt, but merely to collect and summarise the information relating to that family which may be found in a single document, the Chartulary of Kirkstead Abbey (Cotton MS., Vespasian E, xviii). For that purpose I have simply written down a portion of the pedigree, and to each name appended references,

shewing the several instruments in which it occurs. I cannot pretend that even these are complete. Among my rough notes, for instance, I have one that Ralph, the son, is somewhere called uncle of John, but that reference I have not succeeded in verifying.

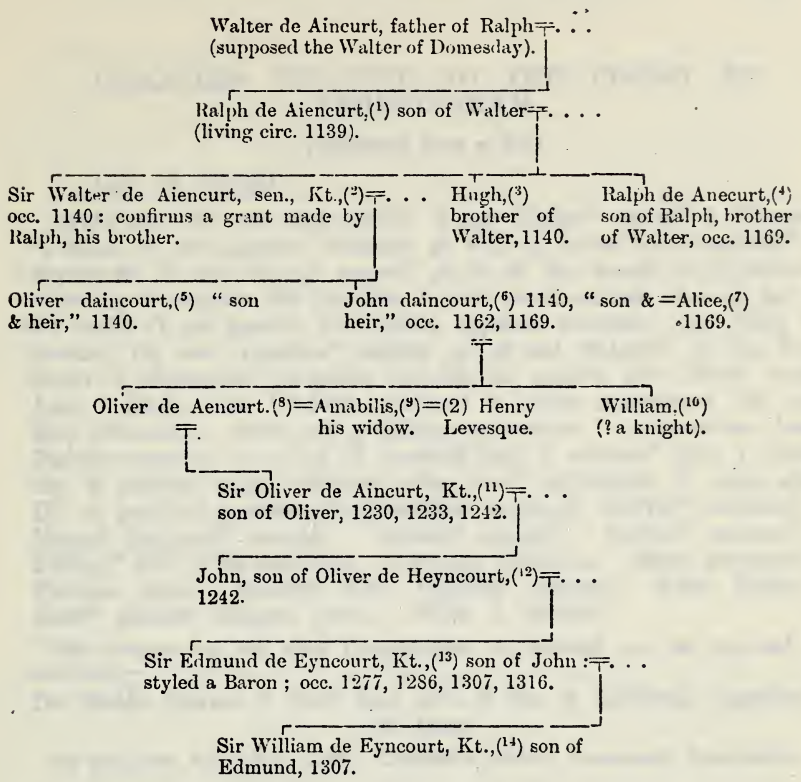
Ralph Deyncourt, the elder, only occurs once, when he grants one hundred and twenty acres *de veteri terra que adiacet blankenei*, Ralph, his son, being the first witness. It would appear, therefore, (assuming the date given for the foundation of the Abbey to be correct,) that he was alive in or about the year 1139. But evidently Walter had succeeded him in 1140, when he in turn makes a grant of lands, *per voluntatem et concessionem heredum meorum, Oliveri & Joh'is.*

The last phrase can, I think, be readily paralleled in documents of early date. In two other charters, Oliver alone is called *heres meus*, and twice *filius & heres*. In others, again, John is son and heir. Probably it is true, therefore, that Oliver died not long after his father's accession, and John became heir apparent in his stead.

There are a few names that I have not attempted to place in the pedigree. Oliver, son of John, had an uncle named Roger de Wirecestre, who is the first witness to a charter of his (Sepewas and Branzton, 37). In his time there was also a William de Aencurt, of Hanworth—not identical with William, his brother, for they occur together several times. (Ibid., 36, 37, 56, 79.) Hugh de Aencurt, of Hanworth, is also found (Ibid., 74, 76 *bis*). He had a wife Alina, who survived him. (Ibid., 120). Elsewhere there is mention of "William lord of Hanworth," and Hugh, his brother (Ibid., 72), who are, perhaps, the same persons. Others, surnamed de Hanworth, may be met with under the same title, and "Anehaw": see also *Carte Refectorii*, 28, and *Novæ Confirmaciones*, 160.

A charter of Eustachius de Berchgates (Lyndewode, 20) grants to the Abbey a certain meadow and marsh, "for the souls of my father and mother, and all my ancestors and successors, and for the soul of Walter de Aincurt senior, Oliver daincurt, John daincurt, and Walter Junior, and all their ancestors, and for the soul of myself and my wife, and of my heirs." I do not think the younger Walter occurs again. Lastly, one William d'Aincurt, clerk, has a dispute with the Abbey about tithes in the parish of Blankeney (f. 216).

A brief reference, in conclusion, to two charters, (Lyndewode, 56, 56 *bis*) the bearing of which I am not able to explain. By these William de Mortimer confirms to the Abbey "all they have of the Barony of Oliver de Aincurt in Blankeney and Chotes." Who was this Mortimer, and why was his confirmation thought necessary? Was he at that time guardian of the younger Oliver, who is said to have had a long minority; or was the barony on some occasion forfeited, and so for a time in his possession? Perhaps some reader of *The Genealogist* has the answer to these questions.



(1) Anehaw, 3. (2) Lyndewode, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20: Sepewas and Branzton, 27, 29: Anehaw, 2, 13, 15, 16. Contemporary with King Stephen and Bishop Robert. (3) Lyndewode, 4. (4) Cyrographa, f. 39: Sepewas and Branzton, 26, 27, 29: Anehaw, 2, 3: also f. 216. (5) Lyndewode, 4, 5, 6, 8, 20: Anehaw, 15. (6) Lyndewode, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 20: Sepewas and Branzton, 24, 25, 27, 29: Anehaw, 2: also f. 215. He died in Nov. 1182 (Rot. de Dominabus, etc.). (7) Sepewas and Branzton. 24. She survived her husband, and was in the King's gift, 31 Hen. II. (Rot. de Dominabus). (8) Sepewas and Branzton, 36, 37: Cyr., ff. 67, 68: also ff. 215, 216: *nepos Rad'i Murdac et cum eo per d'n'm Regem*, 31 Hen. II, then aged 24 (Rot. de Dominabus). (9) Lyndewode, 44, 56, 76, 77, 102, 123. (10) Lyndewode, 68, 69: Sepewas and Branzton, 36, 37: also f. 216. (11) Sepewas and Branzton, 126, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151: Fine, f. 67: Anehaw, 34. In custody of Gilbert, son of Reinfrid, 1204 (Hardy, Rot. de Oblat. and Fin. 215). Had livery 1217 (Roberts, Exc. e Rot. Fin., i, 3). Owed for his relief 3 Hen. III, Henr' Ep's, Ralph de Eincurt and others being his sureties (Memoranda Roll, L.T.R., no. 1). Dead 1246. (12) Sepewas and Branzton. 144, 157. Had livery 1246 (Roberts, Exc. e Rot. Fin., i, 462, ii, 72). Dead 1257 (Ibid., ii, 264). (13) Novæ Confirmaciones, 37, 38, 119, 160. Had grant of market and fair in Blankeney 1316 (Rot. Chart., 9 Edw. II, 52). (14) Novæ Confirmaciones, 119.

W. H. B. B.