

## Inkpen and Roger de Inkpen

The manor was held of King Edward the Confessor by two thegns (see [here](#)). Richard de Inkpen. Richard was succeeded by his son Sir Roger, who was holding this manor in 1263 and 1273, and settled certain lands here in 1281 on himself and his wife Emeline. Nicholas de Inkpen, the son of Roger de Inkpen, knight, of Berks.

Description: Debtor: Thomas de Lymington {Lemynton} [of Hants]  
Creditor: Sir John le Falconer {Fauconer}, John de Ichen {Ichene}, Roger de Inkpen, and Thomas de Sanford {Saunford} [merchants of Winchester, Hants]  
Amount: £40.  
Before whom: Adam de Northampton: John de Ann, Clerk; at Winchester.  
First term: 01/11/1301  
Writ to: Sheriff of Hants  
Sent by: Lawrence de Ann, Mayor: Adam Pomeroy Clerk; at Winchester.

Date: 1301

Roger de Inkpen, Mayor of Winchester in 1303 (TNA: C 241/39/95)

either to be exposed on the castle walls; the other three quarters being transmitted to York, Bristol, and Northampton, and the head to London.† This circumstance, trifling as it may seem, points out the relative importance of the chief places in the kingdom, at this period. In fact, Winchester was no longer in a condition to dispute the point of dignity and rank with London; and now, whilst Edward was repeating the victories of his West Saxon ancestors, in the remotest parts of Scotland, the latter city was attempting to deprive her of more solid advantages, which were common to the two cities, by exacting the same customs and duties for the merchandise of Winchester, as for that from other parts. This brought on a legal contest, which, however, terminated on the production of our charters, as appears by the following record:—"On Monday, before the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 32nd year of Edward, the son of Henry, John Le Blunt, being then mayor of London, &c., and John de Burnford, sheriff, in behalf of the commonalty of London, giving meeting to Roger de Inkpen, mayor, John de Kirby, alderman, and other citizens of Winchester, to treat about the aforesaid differences: it was settled and concluded, that all men free of the guild of merchants of Winchester, shall be free in the said city of London, of all duties or customs for bridges,|| walls,§ pasturage,¶ and all other customs whatsoever, for their merchandise, except their

And,

decline until after 1250, most trade there originated in London. The metropolis was stifling the other cities of the south by the thirteenth century, and it was close enough to attract immigrants from Hampshire who might otherwise have gone to Winchester.

Winchester's decline into a poor county town illustrates an important point concerning the social composition of urban elites. Among the London patricians those of foreign extraction were generally of northern French or Italian ancestry, whilst those of smaller communities such as Winchester were natives of the rural environs. A good example is the Inkepenne family, which migrated to Winchester from the village of Inkpen, just over the Berkshire border. The merchant Roger de Inkepenne became prominent at Winchester just before 1300, was mayor five times and married into a prominent family from the bishop's soke. His older son became a country gentleman, living on his rural estate, while the younger one remained at Winchester as a wool merchant. A rural family thus came to the city, made a fortune there and used it to re-enter rural society at a higher level. The converse did not happen: for few knights of the shire bothered to keep town houses at Winchester.<sup>18</sup>

*From The Growth of the Medieval City: From Late Antiquity to the Early Fourteenth ... By David M Nicholas.*

Also, an endowment to the Winchester church of the Holy Trinity

*St. John's of the Latin-gate, and All Hallows.*

Below the Lower Brook, till of late, the High-street was contracted by a range of buildings on its south side, the most considerable of which was the city gaol.|| Here stood the neat collegiate

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

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church of the Holy Trinity, founded and endowed by Roger, John, A.D. and Richard de Inkpen,\* rich citizens of Winchester, in the 11th century,† for a warden and a certain number of priests,‡ as a chantry and general charnel-house for the city.|| The charnel-house where the bones were kept, was beneath the chapel, so that to enter into the chapel it was necessary to go up a flight of steps.

This chapel stood on the north side of the abbey church of St. Mary.§ This was the most ancient and the most considerable religious establishment in Winchester, after the cathedral priory, and the abbey of St. Grimbald or of Hyde. It was founded for Benedictine nuns, with the help of King Alfred, by his queen, Alswitha; and here, upon his demise, she passed the years of her widowhood under the religious veil, with such exemplary virtue and piety, that her name was afterwards inserted in the list of saints. Her body, however, was not buried here, but at the New Minster.¶ The church of this abbey, which was afterwards called *The Nunna Minster*, and appears to have been furnished with a high tower, was consecrated by Archbishop Plegmund in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.\*\* The person, however, who conferred the greatest distinction upon this royal foundation was Ed.



- 1: ancestor Roger Inkpen was Mayor of Winchester, Hampshire Co. towards the end of the 12th century. <sup>534</sup>
- 2: Roger, John and Richard Inkpen were the founders of the Collegiate Church of Holy Trinity North of St. Mary's Abbey, in Winchester. <sup>534</sup>
- 3: one Inkepenne, a gentleman that berith in his sheld a schecker sylver and sables. <sup>534</sup>
- 4: Inkpenne or Ingpen of Galaher & Whitehouse, Hampshire and Inkpene or Ingepen of Bartley Regis, Hampshire. <sup>534,535</sup>
- 5: was the daughter of Thomas Inkpen, esq. and widow of Edmond Anderson of Eyworth, co. Bedford. <sup>351</sup>
- 6: interesting link to research; Sir Robert's possible ^kindred Bishop John Bell of Worcester from ^Winchester association with the Inkpens.



The remaining Effigy, (one of the original three). This Effigy now resides in St. Michael's church chancel

