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A. Part I MLD Mapping Assignment and Instructions

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Digital Project: MLD-Mapping Assignment, Part I

Designed by Dr Maryanne Kowaleski and Ms Camila Marcone

HIST 4654: Archaeology and History of Medieval London (Fall 2020)

Email kowaleski@fordham.edu if you have questions

PART I: STRUCTURING AND PREPARING DATA

The Assignment

- Goals:
- To gain experience structuring data from a medieval primary source to be machine-read for (i) an online searchable database and (ii) mapping locations on a medieval map of London
 - To understand the concept of linked data and its usefulness for research
 - To learn how to do checks for quality and accuracy of online data
 - To become familiar with the principles of digital mapping
 - To gain author credit for online work that can be cited in a resume or cv
 - To gain experience writing clear prose for a public audience

Primary Source: Each student will be randomly assigned three medieval London deeds that have been transcribed from their original Latin and summarized in English. The original deeds were deposited in The National Archives (TNA for short), which is the main archive of government documents in the UK, but they were first summarized in the *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*. The English abstracts have conveniently been entered into the spreadsheet you will use in Part I of the assignment; see the “MLD-Mapping Dataset 1249-1334.”

Resources: The following resources will help you do the research needed to complete this assignment.

1. *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office: Series A, 3837-6122; Series B, 3871-4232; Series C, 2916-3764; Series D. 1-1330*. Ed. H C Maxwell Lyte. London, 1890. All the deeds in the dataset are dated c. 1250-1335 and come from Series A; for links to the pdfs of these volumes on internet.org, Haithi Trust, and Google Books, see the entry for this work at <https://medievalondoners.ace.fordham.edu/resources/documentary-sources/property/> . There is also a digitized version at British History Online (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/search/series/ancient-deeds>) which are reproduced on The National Archives (TNA) website under E40, the original document class for these deeds. Note, however, that the BHO and TNA versions are less accurate than the original print volumes and their associated PDFs.
2. “Introduction to Deeds in Depth,” University of Nottingham Special Collections, explains the different types of medieval deeds and provides a very useful glossary of terms, at <https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/researchguidance/deedsindepth/introduction.aspx>.
3. *The British Atlas of Historic Towns, vol. III. The City of London from Prehistoric Times to c. 1520*. Ed. Mary D. Lobel, Cartography by W. H. Johns. Oxford Univ. Press and Historic Towns Trust, 1989. Note especially the “Gazetteer of the Map of Tudor London c. 1520.” PDFs of this volume are online at <http://www.historictownsatlas.org.uk/atlas/volume-iii/city-london-prehistoric-times-c1520-volume-iii/view-text-gazetteer-and-maps-early> . The Gazetteer
4. H. A. Harben, *A Dictionary of London*. London, 1918. Alphabetical guide to the history and name variants over time of London streets, parishes, and major buildings, based largely on property records such as deeds; on British History Online at <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/dictionary-of-london> .

Part IA: Data Structuring

In Part I of the assignment, students finish structuring the data from three English deed abstracts into a Google sheet containing fields that correspond to the fields in a prosopographical database called Medieval

Londoners (MLD for short), at <https://medievallondoners.ace.fordham.edu/search/>.

1. Find and open the “MLD-Mapping 1249-1334 Dataset” on the Mapping London Properties Google drive; make a copy of this sheet (click File then Make a copy) and replace the “Copy of London Deeds 1249-1334 dataset” with a new file name in which your surname comes first. Everyone will thus work on their own dataset sheet. Your actual work will go on the sheet in the third tab, labelled YOUR MLD SHEET. **[New users: see the MLD Mapping Sheet for examples of how to code deeds and then use the MLD Mapping EMPTY sheet to enter your structured data.]**
2. Find your three records in the “MLD-Mapping 1249-1334 Dataset” by opening the first spreadsheet tab, MLD ANCIENT DEEDS LONDON, and looking for your name in the Cataloguer column. Copy the three rows with your Records to the sheet in the tab called YOUR MLD SHEET. The deeds were randomly assigned.
3. The English abstract of the deed is in the Activity field. Read it over to make sure you understand what is happening. If you have problems grasping the details of the property transfer, consult the items in the Resources folder of the Mapping London Properties drive.
4. The next step is to structure the information in the Activity field so that the data can be machine read for the Medieval Londoners Database (MLD). Each row in the spreadsheet is a record, and each record represents a different person in the deed. You need to make a separate record for each person mentioned in the deed except for Witnesses (you will record them in the Layers grid but not in MLD). If an individual head of an organization is mentioned with his/her organization (such as Prior and the canons of Holy Trinity, or the Master of the hospital and the sisters), only enter the head if s/he is actually given a name (even if just a first name). Follow the directions below for filling in the other fields. *Fields in italics* have already been filled in for the first record in each of your three deeds, but you will need to duplicate these data as you add more records (people) for that deed.

Use as a model the sample deeds that we have structured in the “MLD-Mapping Sample Sheet.”

If you have questions about how to enter certain data, consult the fuller codebook online (called the Database Guide for MLD, at <https://medievallondoners.ace.fordham.edu/database-guide-1/>) or simply consult representative entries in MLD.

Field	Instructions
<i>Cataloguer</i>	Your surname, initial (e.g., Kowaleski, M.). As you add other records, make sure you re-insert your Cataloguer name on each record.
Your Record_ID	First record is 1, second is 2, etc... Since each deed notes more than one person, you will have to fill out a numbered record for all people mentioned in the deed (except for Witnesses).
MLD Person_ID	Fill this in <i>after</i> you have made a record for each person in all three deeds. Then go to https://medievallondoners.ace.fordham.edu/search/ and click Browse All Londoners (or Records). If the following fields are not showing on the results grid (Doc_Name, Standard_Name, Occupation, Year, Activity, Source), then go to the blue Show/Hide button at the upper right to click on those fields (or any other fields you want to display in the grid). Once the grid is set, start typing the person’s surname in the blank cell above the column marked Doc_Name; matching names will start appearing in alphabetical order. Remember that surnames had no set spellings in the medieval period, so a surname like Long can appear as Longe, Louge, Longge, or le Longe. You are looking to link your person to a specific person in MLD by matching their surname <i>and</i> forename <i>and</i> making sure that your reference is within ten years of a reference to that person in MLD. Be on the lookout for deal-breakers that will stop you from making the link (such as being

	<p>careful not to match a Robert Long tanner with a Robert Long who is an abbot). Because our deeds are so early, this match will not happen often (MLD has more records for the period after 1300) but will be possible when the person in the deed was prominent enough to serve in a civic office such as mayor, sheriff, or alderman. Consult the “Protocols for Name Linkage” at https://medievalondoners.ace.fordham.edu/protocols-for-name-linkage-1/ to be sure you have met all name linkage rules and for advice about common variant spellings.</p> <p>If your deed person is the same as someone in MLD, then insert the MLD Person_ID in this field. To find the Person ID, click on the Standard Name of your match; you will be taken to another screen that states the Person ID and the Standard Name. If there is no match (which is usually the case), insert a 0 in this field. If your deed person mainly fits someone in MLD, but not all the protocols match, shade this cell pink to indicate the link is possible but not definitive; then insert the reasons for the link and the protocol that is missing in the Notes field at the end.</p>
Title	If your person has a status/rank title, enter that here (capitalized). Examples include: Abbot, Bishop, Lady, Master, Prior, Sir, etc...).
Doc_Name	Enter the person’s name as it appears in the document as: Surname, Forename. See Standard Name below for guidance on how to order names with topographical, locative, and occupational prepositions, except, if the surname is missing, simply insert the name as it appears in the deed. Rules for the Doc_Name are looser because the document name is not standardized but simply reflects what is actually in the deed.
Standard_Name	<p>If the person is already in MLD, enter that Standard Name. If the person is not in MLD, then use the Doc_Name (but standardize the forename). Put topographical, locative, and occupational prepositions after the surname and a comma and a space, as follows: John ate Wode = <u>Wode, John ate</u> Thomas de Ide = <u>Ide, Thomas de</u> Joan le Webstere = <u>Webstere, Joan le</u></p> <p>If the individual is known only by a forename, enter the missing surname as three underscores, followed by a comma, then the forename, as follows: Thomas = <u>___, Thomas</u> Joan wife of Thomas = <u>___, Joan wife of Thomas</u></p> <p>If the individual has no surname, but is identified by a family relationship, enter as follows: Ralph son of Henry = <u>Henry, Ralph son of</u> Ralph brother of Henry Smith = <u>Smith, Ralph brother of Henry</u> Joan, wife of Thomas Hill = <u>Hill, Joan wife of Thomas</u> William Broun junor = <u>Broun, William jr</u></p> <p>The Standard Names of married women whose maiden name is known starts with their maiden name, then a hyphen, then their husband’s surname. If a woman was married more than once, add all her husbands’ names in the order of the marriages, separated by hyphens.</p>
Identifier	Insert codes if the person matches these categories (if you enter more than one code, put them in alphabetical order, separated by a comma). A =apprentice; C =clergy; G =Gentry /Nobility (includes titles of Earl, King, Knight, Lady, Lord, and Sir); J =Jewish; V =widow or widower W =woman; X =alien (that is, a foreigner). If you insert more than one code, put them in alphabetical order and separate by a semi-colon.
Citizen	If the person is noted as a citizen, put a Y in this field. If the person is called a freeman or freewoman, put a F in this field.
Occupation	If the person’s occupation is noted, insert that here, in lower case. If the person has an occupational surname preceded by ‘le’ or ‘la’, enter that occupation here (and

	insert a N in the Occ_Flag field). Use a standardized form of the occupation, as in Table 1 at https://medievalondoners.ace.fordham.edu/occupations/
Occ_Flag	This code indicates the credibility of the information in the Occupation field. D =occupation explicitly stated in this deed. N = surmised from an occupational surname preceded by ‘le’ or ‘la’ P =a possible occupation backed up by some but not definitive evidence
Activity	This field already contains the English summary text of the deed. When adding records about other persons mentioned in the deed, you can simply copy the contents of this field to the Activity field of the other record(s). Note that italicized text within round brackets gives the original Latin of a word or phrase. Information included at the end of the abstract often refers to the county (such as [Middx] for Middlesex) or aspects of the dating clause.
Parish	Enter the parish associated with this person. In most cases, the parish will be where the property in question is located. The parish names must be standardized; see the “London Parish Standard Names” on the class drive. The parish boundaries are on the 1270 map on Layers of London that you will use for the mapping part of this assignment, but you can also see the parish boundaries in the map at https://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol32/pp2-3 or in the maps of the parish boundaries in c. 1520 , available in two pdfs by the British Historic Towns Atlas (1989) although a revised map (2020) of parish boundaries and street names is now available in print.
Street	Enter the standardized name of streets mentioned in the deed, separated by a semi-colon. To find the standardized street name, check H.A. Harben, <i>A Dictionary of London</i> (see above, Resources, no. 4) or the Gazetteer (above, Resources, no. 3).
Property	Notes type of individual’s involvement in this property record: A =(attorney) person is acting on behalf of someone else involved in property deal C =commercial property (shop, seld, wharf, quay) E =(executor) person is acting in his/her capacity as executor in this property deal G =person receiving property; grantee, lessee, buyer or deforciant, depending on role of the individual in the transaction J =noted as occupier of adjoining property (could be owner or leaseholder) M =this person is involved in a mortgage in this property deal O =person <i>in this record</i> is owner of this property (at one time) Q =person who is releasing his/her right in a property to a new owner; a quitclaim S =person releasing the property: the seller, lessor, grantor, or plaintiff T =person <i>in this record</i> is tenant of this property If you insert more than one code, put them in alphabetical order and separate by a semi-colon.
Yr_Flag	This field has already been filled in, so you only need to duplicate it when making records for other persons in the deed. Indicates the quality of information about the Year recorded. If blank, the Year is explicitly recorded in this record. Other options are: aft = after this year; bef = before this year; by = by this year; c. = circa (around) this year; d. = died this year
Year	This field has already been filled in, so you only need to duplicate it when making records for other persons in the deed. Year that activity/event recorded in this source occurred.
Doc Date	Exact date of the document in format Year/Mo/Da. This field has already been filled in, so you only need to duplicate it when making records for other persons in the deed.
Source	Source used for this record. This field has already been filled in, so you only need to duplicate it when making records for other persons in the deed.
Source URI	Hyperlink to the online source in the TNA used for this record. This field has already been filled in, so you only need to duplicate it when making records for

	other persons in the deed.
Layers URL	Ignore for now. In Part II of the assignment you will enter the URL of the Layers mapping record you created for this property here.
Notes	Any comments or questions you may have about this record (this field is only seen by Dr Kowaleski).

A copy of your finished MLD spreadsheet with structured data for three property deeds is due Nov. 21.

Part IB: Data Preparation

The next stage requires students to prepare their data for entry into an online mapping platform called Layers of London at <https://www.layersoflondon.org/>. Layers of London draws on a variety of historical maps and crowd-sourced user content to map the location of buildings, events, people, transportation, neighborhoods, and a wide variety of London-oriented themes, ranging from Roman archaeological sites, bomb damage in WWII, and modern pubs to places mentioned in pop music or the location of political riots. Developed by the Institute of Historical Research at the University of London, Layers of London also allows users to map stories and memories to create a social history resource about specific neighborhoods in London today or in the past. The name ‘layers’ refers both to the different map layers that users can choose (we will be using the map of c. 1270-1300 London) and the different periods, places, and themes users can choose to map. The site represents a good example of public history in its engagement with students, community groups, and various institutional organizations.

In this stage of the assignment you are transferring the data that you structured for MLD into the “Layers of London Grid” (follow the template below) in preparation for Part II, the actual mapping of your properties. Unlike MLD, which is a prosopographical database, Layers of London (LOL) is an online mapping platform that requires a different data structure. This phase of the assignment is therefore *not* simply a reordering of the data you have already structured. Remember that there may be more than one property mentioned per deed. Please make an effort to transfer the legalese of the deed (as it appears in the Activity field) into plain language for the general public.

An example of a completed Layers Grid is at the end of this document. There are also examples of the final mapped properties with their grids in the Medieval Londoners collection in Layers of London.

The completed Layers of London Grids are due Saturday, Dec. 5, 2020, at 6 p.m

Grid Field	Instructions
Full Text of the Deed	Copy and paste the full text of the deed from the “Activity” field in the spreadsheet called “London Deeds 1249-1334”. Foreign words need to be <i>italicized</i> . Placing the deed here will help the instructor check your data.
Title of Record	<p>A short and descriptive name for the property, which will go at the top of your Layers record. It should include the type(s) of property + location. For example, <i>Shop [property type] at Eastcheap [street name] in the parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap [parish]</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gates, streets, and landmarks are more precise locations than the parish. Only use the parish if no other location information is available. Do not put any names of people in this field. ii. Parish spellings need to be standardized; check London Parish Standard Names on the shared drive. To find the standardized <i>medieval</i> (not the modern street name) street name, check H.A. Harben, <i>A Dictionary of</i>

	<p><i>London</i> (London, 1918) at https://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/dictionary-of-london.</p> <p>iii. As a general rule you should be using standard spellings for any place name in London. If you cannot find a standard spelling leave the place in italics.</p>
Cataloguer	Your name (forename surname)
Reference	This is the documentary reference number unique to each deed. If you are using a text downloaded from the TNA website, then preface the document number with TNA website; for example, as in TNA website, E40/2227. In general, the information in the Source field of your MLD sheet goes here, though in an abbreviated format. The full reference to print volumes (including vol and page numbers) goes in the Sources and Attribution field below.
Location	<p>Note all information provided in the deed to locate this property on a map. The location information usually includes the parish and the streets (when given). Use standardized names of streets, parishes, etc...(see ii, above).</p> <p>i. If a property is described as being <i>next to, adjacent, between, across</i> etc. another property that information also belongs in this field.</p>
Property Type	<p>A short description of the type of property. Common types include <i>shop, dwelling, house, messuage, land, garden</i>, etc.</p> <p>i. You should map all individual properties mentioned in the deed if they have been given some kind of location. If you are in doubt, email the deed text to the instructor.</p> <p>ii. Do not map properties which are part of individual's name or title such as: "John, prior of Holy Trinity church" → do not map Holy Trinity church</p> <p>iii. Do not map properties used to locate the main property. "next to the Tower of London" → do not map the Tower of London Richard de Odiham, warden of the Flete prison" → do not map Fleet Prison</p>
Date	Enter the year as it appears in the deed. Don't forget to include the year flag (if one exists) but expand abbreviations, i.e. "before" rather than just "bef.".
Property Holders 1	<p>Identify the individual(s) who is giving away the property or rents (selling, leasing, granting, etc.) This field and the following two fields (Property Holders 2 and Rents) are where you show that you understand what is actually going on in the activity text of the deed by "translating" the formulaic words of the medieval deed into prose suitable for a public website. Keep in mind the following questions when filling out these three fields:</p> <p>i. Was the property being sold, leased, granted etc.? If so, who was the seller and who was the buyer? Was actual property being exchanged or just the rents from a property?</p> <p>ii. Consult the Resources (above, p. 1) if needed</p>
Property Holders 2	Identify the individual(s) who receive or now control the property or rents. On occasion, there may be other generations of Property Holders 3 (or even 4).
Rents	<p>List – in plain English – any rents associated with the property. This is where you explain how much revenue is being generated from the property and how that revenue is distributed. If there is any stipulation about how the rents are to be collected (for example, what happens if the rent is not paid on time) that should also be included here.</p> <p>i. Use these abbreviations for currency denominations <i>s</i> (shilling), <i>d</i> (pence), and £ (pound or <i>l</i> for <i>libra</i>).</p>
Person 1	The Person rows list every individual named in the deed (that is, they have a forename or surname or both) in the order in which they appear in the deed. Start each Person field with the <i>role</i> of the individual (in capital letters)

	<p>followed by his/her <i>name</i> as it appears in the deed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. If an individual is described with a familial relation such as “son of” or “wife of” please include that identifying information ii. Use the key terms in the text of the deed to determine an individual’s role; consult the Resources (especially the Glossary of Property Terms) when necessary. For example, “<u>Grant by James Long</u>” conveys that James Long is the GRANTOR, while a “<u>Release by Bartholomew le Blound and Salerna his wife, daughter of Gilbert le Blound, to Adam de Strattona, clerk...</u>” conveys that Bartholomew and Salerna are giving up their claim so they are the QUITCLAIMERS and Adam de Strattona is the GRANTEE. If there are joint property holders (such as a married couple), each should have their own Person row entry. iii. If the person is defined by citizenship status, occupation, or civic office <i>in this deed</i>, then include that information after the person’s name. iv. It is important that you look up each individual in MLD; you will already have done this for individuals for whom you made records, but you now need to do this for Witnesses. See the instructions for Part 1 of this project for how to search for individuals in MLD. <u>This step is crucial for linking datasets.</u> If the individual is not in MLD, you are done filling out this field. If the individual is in MLD, include the Person ID after the person’s Standard_Name; e.g., TENANT. Thomas Romeyn; MLD Person ID: 583. Follow the protocols for name linkage on the MLD website. v. If the MLD Person Profile includes information on the individual’s occupation or civic office (major offices such as mayor, sheriff, or alderman only), you should place that data within square brackets before MLD Person ID and at the end of the individual’s name; the square brackets indicate that the data is an editorial addition. vi. Persons includes all Witnesses named in the deed. Because they are often civic officers, such as the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, they will already be in MLD and thus have a MLD Person ID. vii. Institutions do not count as people (ex. St. Giles Hospital) even if they are receivers of rents, but if there is a person associated with an institution (ex. John, prior of Holy Trinity Church) do include that person.
Person 2, 3, 4, etc..	Follow the directions above for Person 1.
Comments	This is a place to include any other relevant information. For example, if the text of the deed alone did not provide enough information to map the property and you did more research (e.g., by using H.A. Harben’s <i>A Dictionary of London</i>) you should say that and explain why you placed the record where you did. Check the records already in Medieval Londoners for examples.
Sources and Attribution	<p>List the sources you used to create this record. At the minimum, this section will include the reference to the printed or online deed you have used. This section does not enable formatting, so (unfortunately) book titles cannot be italicized.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. All the TNA E40 deeds have a counterpart number when their abstract is printed. Highlight the text and embed a hyperlink to that page, as in: “Deed 7315,” A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Pubic Record Office, ed. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, 5 vols. (London, 1890-1914), vol. 4, p. 149. Links to the pdfs for all volumes in this publication are in the Property section of Medieval Londoners. ii. Cite other works you have used in this grid (using correct bibliographic format). If the sources are online, hyperlink them; for example: H. A. Harben, “Eastcheap,” A Dictionary of London (1918)

Related Links	<p>Insert MLD Person ID links here after the name of the person. You can get the URL by opening the Londoners Profile view in a new window. Copy and paste the link from that new window and make sure to hyperlink it. Remember to use the Standard Name of all persons in MLD.</p> <p>i. Roger son of Roger in Medieval Londoners Database https://mld.ace.fordham.edu/v2/s/mld/person?id=298</p>
Tags	<p>You must use the following tags: <i>documentary records</i> AND <i>lost buildings/places</i>. Depending on the type of property, you can add other tags such as:</p> <p>i. <i>domestic buildings</i> ii. <i>parks, gardens, greens and commons</i> iii. <i>restaurants, street food and cafes</i> iv. <i>shopping and retail</i></p>

EXAMPLE:

Full Text of Deed (copy from Activity field of the google sheet “London Deeds 1249-1334 dataset”)
<p>Grant by James Long (<i>longus</i>) son of Robert Long (<i>longi</i>) for his own, his ancestors' and successors' souls to God and the church of Holy Trinity, London, and Richard the prior, and the canons there, of 14s. rent in London, which William le Melkere was used to pay him for a shop (<i>soppa</i>) at Estchep in St. Leonard's parish, between the fee of Roger son of Roger and the shop of Robert the son of Robinel; subject to the payment by the said canons of 4s. to the brethren of St. Giles' Hospital, 6s. to Martin le Cornmangere of Garscherche, leaving 4s. for themselves; with power to distrain for the said 4s. on his mansion (<i>capitali managio</i>) which is of their fee in the parish of St. Benedict of Garscherche, if by fire or other misfortune or defect of warranty they cannot otherwise get it and there be not stuff enough to distrain in the shop. Christmas, 34 Henry III, Roger son of Roger being mayor, John de Tulesane and Ralph Hardel, sheriffs, and Robert Hardel alderman of the ward. Witnesses named..Endorsed:-<i>Modo in manu nostra per testamentum Hugonis Rowbery</i>. {Now in our hands by the testament of Hugh Rowbery}London.</p>

Title of Record	Shop at Eastcheap in the parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap
Cataloguer	Camila Marccone
Reference	TNA website, E40/7315
Location	The shop is located on Eastcheap street in the parish of St. Leonard Eastcheap between the fee of Roger son of Roger and the shop of Robert the son of Robinel.
Property type	Shop
Date	1249
Property Holders 1	James Long grants the rents from this commercial property to the prior and canons of Holy Trinity in London
Property Holders 2	Richard, the prior of the church of Holy Trinity, and the canons there now hold the rents from the property.
Rents	Total of 14s, divided as follows: 4s to St. Giles' Hospital, 6s to Martin le Cornmangere of Gracechurch, and the remaining 4s to be kept by the canons of Holy Trinity. If the 4s rent owed to the canons is not paid on time (because of fire or defect of warranty or there is not enough in the shop to distrain), they are allowed to recoup this amount by laying a distraint on the capital messuage of the grantor, James Long, which is located in the canons' fee in the parish of St Benet Gracechurch.
Person 1	GRANTOR. James Long, son of Robert Long
Person 2	RECIPIENT. Richard, prior of Holy Trinity, London
Person 3	PAST TENANT. William le Melkere
Person 4	RECEIVER OF RENT. Martin le Cornmangere of Gracechruch
Person 5	WITNESS. Roger, son of Roger, mayor. MLD Person ID: 298

Person 6	WITNESS. John de Tulesane. mheriff. [Draper]. MLD Person ID: 664
Person 7	WITNESS. Ralph Hardel, sheriff. [Draper, Vintner]. MLD Person ID: 358
Person 8	WITNESS. Robert Hardel, alderman. MLD Person ID: 1270
Comments	The name <i>Estcheap</i> or Eastcheap is used to denote both the street and the market, which was first mentioned in an Ancient Deed of 1213. Harben notes that during the 12 th and 13 th centuries, Eastcheap street may have extended from St. Mary de la Hulle lane in the east to St. Clement's lane in the west.

Fields outside of the description box

Sources and Attribution	<p>“Deed 7315,” A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Pubic Record Office, ed. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, 5 vols. (London, 1890-1914), vol. 4, p. 149.</p> <p>H. A. Harben, “Eastcheap,” A Dictionary of London (1918)</p>
Links	<p>Roger son of Roger https://mld.ace.fordham.edu/v2/s/mld/person?id=298</p> <p>John Tulesan https://mld.ace.fordham.edu/v2/s/mld/person?id=664</p> <p>Ralph Hardel https://mld.ace.fordham.edu/v2/s/mld/person?id=358</p> <p>Robert Hardel (I) https://mld.ace.fordham.edu/v2/s/mld/person?id=1270</p>
Tags	<p>documentary records;</p> <p>lost buildings/places;</p> <p>shopping and retail</p>

Email kowaleski@fordham.edu if you have questions