

The rectory was always appendant to the Manor, and valued at this time in the King's books at £12. 10. 0½d, paying yearly £1. 5. 7½d tenths, and 10s. 7½d archidiaconals. Glebe land is itemised in this document, and consisted of about 26 acres in the south of the parish, reached by Parsonage Lane, which was also part of the holding. In the tithe survey in 1838 it is estimated at 28 acres, 20 arable, the rest pasture. Later the Glebe land was changed, and was sited next to the "Old Rectory" in the village, where it still is. The football club meets on a Glebe field.

The services in the Church on Sundays are given in the 1853 Directory of Bucks as being held at 10.a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Perhaps Lord Wroithesley Russell and his curate Joseph Matthews took turns to preach! (In this document the church is wrongly referred to as 'St. Peter's')

The Baptists started worshipping in a small room in the village in 1760, but William Davis, steward to the Duke of Bedford, made them a gift of land for a Baptist Church, and they were able to erect a chapel in 1778. Some cottages appear to have been pulled down and the present Manse and adjoining house erected. (map nos. 6 & 7) William Davis himself lived in the house next to the chapel, and gave the other (now 'Kingscote') for the Manse, but later his house became the Manse.

The Baptist services are recorded as being held at 10½ a.m., 2½ p.m. and 6 p.m. in 1883, and there was a flourishing Sunday School. The strength of the Baptist Church in the district is an inheritance from the early Lollard traditions.

There is a record of a Dissenters' meeting house established at Lodge Farm in 1708.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Agriculture was, and is, the main industry of the parish, and most of the trades which grew up in the village were for the maintenance of land, manor, and the people. Chenies was, of course, like most villages, largely self-supporting until the 20th century. In the 18th century the following trades are recorded, but this is not a complete list.

Turner	Tailor
Blacksmiths	Weaver
Maltster	Shoemaker
Baker	Miller
Carpenter	Butcher
Brickmaker	Husbandman
Bricklayer	Agricultural workers
Collar maker	Innkeepers
Glazier	Farmers
Plumber	Shopkeepers

These trades tended to run in families. The Arnold family were tailors, and lived for generations in Whitehill cottage, so that it became known as "Arnolds". The Shepherds were carpenters and farmers; the Grace family were farmers, giving their farm the name of "The House of Grace", the Reed family were turners and woodworkers; the Dells kept the village shop. This was situated on the village green, right down in the north corner, and appears in the 1735 map, but by 1838 it had disappeared. The mill was very important in the life of the village, and the plan shows its extent in 1811.